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सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday

4 July, 2019

13 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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## **RAJYA SABHA**

*Thursday, the 4th July, 2019/13 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### **MEMBERS SWORN**

SHRI AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha)

SHRI SASMIT PATRA (Odisha)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Three good additions from Odisha; highly educated and experienced.

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### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

#### **Economic Survey, 2018-19 (Vol. I and II)**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Economic Survey, 2018-19 (Volumes I and II).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 104/17/19]

- I. Notification of the Ministry of Textiles.**
- II. Report and Accounts (2017-18) of Central Silk Board and related papers.**
- III. MoU between GoI and CCE Ltd. (2019-20)**

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT; AND THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I lay on the Table —

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Textiles Notification No. S.O. 797 (E), dated the 11th February, 2019, notifying the nomination of Joint Secretary (Silk), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi to serve as member of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years with effect from 26.02.2019 subject to the provisions of the Act, under Section 13B of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 47/17/19]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under

sub-section (4) of Section 12 and Section 12A of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Central Silk Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-18.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Silk Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 234/17/19]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 232/17/19]

### **Report of UPSC for the year 2017-18 and Memorandum**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of Article 323 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Sixty-eighth Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission, (UPSC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.
- (ii) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the advice tendered by the Union Public Service Commission in respect of eleven cases referred in Chapter 9 of the above-said Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 101/17/19]

**I Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar NIT and related papers****II Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of various Educational Organisations and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, Punjab, 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.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 72/17/19]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, Guwahati, Assam, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Mission.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 125/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the State Mission Authority, Imphal, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Manipur, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 125/17/19]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jharkhand Education Project Council (JEPC), Ranchi, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Jharkhand, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 280/17/19]

**Report and Accounts (2017-18) of ICCR, New Delhi and related papers.**

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 lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 102/17/19]

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (APEDA)**

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (4) of Section 4 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985 (No.2 of 1986), read with Rule 3 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Rules, 1986, this House do proceed to elect, in such



manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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## MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

### Delay in providing houses by builders to buyers

**श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, भारत में सभी का सपना होता है कि उनका एक अपना घर हो। भारतवासियों के इसी सपने को पूरा करने के लिए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने वर्ष 2022 तक सभी को पक्का घर देने का संकल्प लिया है। देश के मध्यमवर्गीय और निम्न-मध्यमवर्गीय परिवारों की यह कल्पना है कि उनका घर अच्छा हो और अच्छी जगह पर हो। वे चाहते हैं कि उनके घर में सारी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हों। वहाँ पीने का पानी हो, बिजली हो, आवागमन के साधन हों, सड़क हो, रेलवे स्टेशन हो, बस स्टैंड हो, खेल का मैदान हो, पार्क हो। अपने इसी सपने को साकार करने के लिए पिछले 25-30 वर्षों में देश की बहुत बड़ी आबादी शहरों की ओर आई है। इस प्रकार, बड़ी तेजी से शहरीकरण हुआ है। लेकिन, शहर में आने के बाद यह आबादी ठगी गई है।

**श्री सभापति:** आपने सब्जेक्ट दिया है- Delay in providing houses. आप इसके ऊपर आइए, otherwise आपका समय समाप्त होगा।

**श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह:** जी, सर। शहरों में आने के बाद इस आबादी को ठगा गया है। देश के जो बड़े-बड़े बिल्डर्स और निवेशक हैं, उन्होंने इनका पैसा अपने प्रोजेक्ट में लगा लिया। उन्होंने इनको निश्चित समयावधि में मकान देने का वादा किया था, परन्तु समयावधि बीत जाने के पश्चात् 10 साल से अधिक समय हो गया है, लेकिन इनको अभी तक मकान नहीं मिला है। सरकार ने RERA कानून बनाया था और RERA कानून के माध्यम से इनको उम्मीद थी कि इनको मकान मिल जाएगा, लेकिन RERA कानून प्रभावी सिद्ध नहीं हो रहा है और इनको मकान नहीं मिल पा रहा है। उसकी तलाश में ये दर-दर की ठोकरें खा रहे हैं। सरकार ने जो RERA कानून बनाया है, वह भी इस तरीके से लचर है, कमजोर है कि उसके माध्यम से इनको न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है। देश के 28 राज्यों और 3 केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशों ने भी इस कानून का अनुमोदन किया है, लेकिन अपने-अपने राज्य में इस कानून में ऐसा संशोधन कर दिया है कि न्याय का संतुलन ग्राहक की अपेक्षा निवेशक के पक्ष में हो गया है, इसलिए भी इनको न्याय नहीं मिल पा रहा है। RERA कानून के माध्यम से जो कुछ फैसले भी हुए हैं, उन फैसलों के विरुद्ध higher authorities में अपील हो गई है, जिसके कारण भी इनको न्याय नहीं मिल पा रहा है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह RERA कानून की समीक्षा करे, उसको सशक्त बनाए और यह देखे कि जिनको आवास नहीं मिल पाया

[श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह]

है, उनको शीघ्र न्याय कैसे मिल सकता है। वह अन्य न्यायिक विधियों के माध्यम से भी उनको न्याय दिलाने का प्रयास करे, धन्यवाद।

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASHEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

#### **Faulty construction of dam in Chiplun, Maharashtra**

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं आपके सामने एक बहुत ही गंभीर घटना का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। मंगलवार, 2 तारीख को रात के नौ बजे हमारे यहाँ रत्नागिरी के चिपलून में तिवरे नामक गाँव है, वहाँ एक बाँध था, जो पहले से ही नादुरुस्त था, वह बाँध टूट गया और लोगों के घरों में पानी घुस गया। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि उसके कारण 22 लोग मरे हैं, जिनमें से 13 लोगों की लाशें मिली हैं, लेकिन 9 लोग अभी भी लापता हैं। दूसरे लोग भी जो वहाँ जा रहे थे, उनका भी अभी तक पता नहीं चला है कि कितने लोग गए। इसके बारे में ठीक ढंग से मालूमात् नहीं है। वहाँ बारिश बहुत हुई, यह सही बात है, लेकिन वहाँ मुम्बई जैसी बारिश बिल्कुल नहीं हुई थी। वहाँ बार-बार इस बात की कम्प्लेंट की गई थी कि यह डैम ठीक नहीं है। यह कहा जाता है कि उस बाँध को 20 साल हो गए थे, यह भी गलत बात है, क्योंकि उस बाँध का काम 2012 में ही पूरा हुआ था। उसका 2 करोड़ रुपये का कॉन्ट्रैक्ट था, लेकिन वह बढ़ते-बढ़ते 12 करोड़ रुपये का हो गया था। वहाँ के कलेक्टर को 11 फरवरी को एक लेटर भी दिया गया था कि वह बाँध कभी भी टूट सकता है, आप इसकी मरम्मत कराइए, लेकिन उस संबंध में कुछ नहीं किया गया। महोदय, मैं आपको उस लेटर की कॉपी भी दूँगा। कॉन्ट्रैक्टर को भी बोला गया था, इतना ही नहीं बल्कि वहाँ के सारे ऑफिसर्स को बोला गया था कि यह बांध बहुत कच्चा है, कभी भी टूट सकता है, लेकिन उसमें कुछ नहीं किया गया। वहाँ भिंगणवाडी Hamlet के 14 घर बह गए और लोग भी बह कर मर गए। दादर नाम के गाँव का पुल टूट गया, जिस वजह से वहाँ आना-जाना मुश्किल हो गया है। पानी से बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों का नुकसान हुआ है। Irrigation के दो डिवीज़ंस हैं, सब-डिवीज़न चिपलून में इसका maintenance देखने की बजाय दापोली में क्यों देखा जाता है, मुझे मालूम है।

मैं यहां पर मांग करूंगा कि जो घर बह गए हैं, वे घर बनाकर दीजिए, जो लोग मर गए हैं, उनकी पूरी तरह से मदद कीजिए, 4 साल का बच्चा अनाथ हो गया, उसको ज़िन्दगी भर मदद करना बहुत ज़रूरी है, ताकि वह पढ़-लिख कर कुछ न कुछ कर सके। वहाँ एक 24 साल का लड़का भी अनाथ हो गया। इन सब बातों को देखना बहुत ज़रूरी है। मेरा यह कहना है कि मारे गए सब लोगों की मदद कीजिए। दूसरे गाँवों के घरों में जो पानी गया है, उनका भी बहुत नुकसान हुआ है, उनकी भी मदद कीजिए। मेरी यह मांग है कि वहाँ के कॉन्ट्रैक्टर्स, इंजीनियर्स और कलेक्टर, जो ज़िम्मेदार हैं, उनके ऊपर कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही कीजिए।

**श्री सभापति:** आपका समय पूरा हो गया है, श्री आर.के. सिन्हा जी। यह विषय स्टेट का है, लेकिन फिर भी यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना हुई, जिसमें 23 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है, इसलिए मैंने उसको एडमिट किया।

#### **Need to increase the intake of students in evening classes of Delhi University**

**श्री आर. के. सिन्हा (बिहार):** सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे यहां बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसलिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। मैं ऐसा लोक महत्व का मुद्दा उठा रहा हूं, जिससे दिल्ली ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश के विद्यार्थी और अभिभावक संबद्ध हैं। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी ने जो एडमिशन की कट ऑफ लिस्ट पब्लिश की है, उसमें 98 प्रतिशत, 99 प्रतिशत मेरिट गई है। यह उचित होगा, कोई सवाल नहीं उठा रहा है, लेकिन 99 प्रतिशत की कट ऑफ लिस्ट का मतलब 99 प्रतिशत अभिभावकों और विद्यार्थियों को निराश करना, उन्हें दुःखी करना और डिप्रेशन में भेजना होता है। यह बात अलग है कि कभी बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय, कोलकाता विश्वविद्यालय और मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय का ज्यादा नाम था, आज दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का इतना नाम है कि पूरे देश से लोग पढ़ने आते हैं। क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए हम कुछ कर सकते हैं? दिल्ली में जगह की कमी है, नया infrastructure develop करने में दिक्कत होगी, लेकिन सरकार तत्काल यह अवश्य कर सकती है कि दिल्ली के सभी कॉलेजेज़ में evening classes प्रारम्भ कर दे, जिससे छात्रों की संख्या दुगुनी हो जाएगी, शिक्षकों की संख्या दुगुनी हो जाएगी और बहुत बड़ी राहत मिलेगी, तब तक देश के बाकी विभिन्न स्थानों पर जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की कल्पना है, जिसको बढ़ाने का काम सरकार कर रही है, वह करेगी। उसमें कुछ समय लगेगा, लेकिन तात्कालिक रूप में मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के सभी कॉलेजेज़ में morning shift और evening shift, दोनों चलाई जाएं। इससे दूसरा फायदा यह होगा कि जो गरीब विद्यार्थी पढ़ने आते हैं, वे पार्ट-टाइम काम कर सकेंगे और दिल्ली में पार्ट-टाइम जॉब्स की उपलब्धता है। इसलिए यह हर दृष्टि से ठीक होगा और मैं यह चाहूंगा कि इस पर सरकार तत्काल निर्णय ले और मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि दलगत भावना से ऊपर उठकर सभी लोग इसका समर्थन करें।

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा):** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री विनय दीनू तेंदुलकर (गोवा):** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

**डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र):** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान):** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

† محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): میں بھی خود کو ماننے سلسلے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے اس وشنے کے ساتھ سمبندھ کرتی ہوں۔

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a reality. 99 per cent or 98 per cent is the cut-off. It speaks about the standard of the Delhi University and students, but, at the same time, this is a real problem. He has given a suggestion.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): आपको शिक्षा के ऊपर विचार करना होगा कि 99 परसेंट ही नहीं, 100 परसेंट भी नम्बर आते हैं।

श्री सभापति: प्रो. राम गोपाल जी, यह चर्चा नहीं है। आप मुझसे मिलिए, सौजन्य से मैं दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का चेयरमैन हूँ, हम बात करेंगे।

Now, Shri B. Lingaiah Yadav. He will speak in Telugu.

#### **Need to open Passport office in Suryapet district**

SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV (Telangana): \*Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Sir, you are aware about the fact that Suryapet is a newly formed district. Suryapet District in the State of Telangana has a population of around fifteen to twenty lakhs. People of this district are facing problems because of lack of

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

\* English translation of Telugu portion.

underpasses and service roads along the National Highway. Sir, through you I request the Government to build underpasses along the National Highway at Jangaon Crossroads, Hitech Bustand, 60 Feet Road and Durajpally centers and stop fatalities caused by accidents.

Sir, an FM Radio Centre has been sanctioned for Suryapet, but the construction work of this Centre is going on at a slow pace."

HON'BLE CHAIRMAN: Shri Lingaiah, Your notice is for starting a new Passport Centre in Suryapet District. Henceforth, you should not discuss other topics.

SHRI LINGAIAH YADAV: Sir, there is a need for a Passport Centre in Suryapet District. Sir, through you I request the Government to sanction a Passport Centre in Suryapet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is asking for opening of a Passport Seva Kendra in Suryapet new District headquarters in Telangana. That is the crux of the problem. He spoke in Telugu.

Now, Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas.

#### **Pollution of river Churni by Bangladesh factories**

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, the River Churni is a famous river of Bengal. It is a tributary of the River Mathabhanga, which, in turn, is a tributary of the River Padma flowing into Bangladesh. This river flows about 56 kilometres into India and it empties itself into the River Ganges.

Sir, it covers four administrative blocks mainly inhabited by SC population and hosts a very large fishing fraternity belonging to the SC community living in the villages adjacent to both the banks. The River, which has provided the chief source of livelihood to these people over the ages, is now under serious threat due to widespread pollution that is spreading due to irresponsible dumping of factory effluents into it on the Bangladeshi part of the border just before this River enters into India.

This has led to ravaging of aquatic life and ecosystem of the river causing serious environmental concerns. The fishermen community is acutely impoverished due to losing their livelihood. For a major part of the year, that is, about nine months of the year, this river's water remains unfit for human use, which otherwise could have been useful for washing, bathing, irrigation, transportation and such multifarious purposes.

[Shri Abir Rajan Biswas]

Furthermore, the foul odour of the ravished river makes life miserable in the adjoining villages. It assumes further fatal proportions by becoming the fertile breeding ground of mosquitoes, which, in turn, cause great health hazards by infecting the population with outbreak of diseases like malaria, dengue and chikungunya and claiming numerous lives.

Sir, it assumes more significance given the stark reality of acute water crisis in many parts of our country when there is serious contemplation of use of more surface water, as ground water is becoming a rare essential resource gradually, and its mining has various ill-effects, as we know, like, leading to arsenic contamination and others. Sir, while I was the Member of West Bengal Legislative Assembly, I had raised this matter. But I could not cut much ice since it involves international interactions. So, I would request the hon. Ministers of the concerned Departments to take up the matter with the Bangladeshi authorities to provide relief to these people. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri A. K. Selvaraj. He will speak in Tamil.

#### **Drip irrigation and crop insurance scheme**

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu):\* "Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak in my mother tongue Tamil to raise an issue of farmers of our country. Agriculture is the main profession of our country. The Union Government and some State Governments are giving many subsidies to farmers to increase agricultural productivity. They are implementing various schemes to increase agricultural productivity. Drip irrigation is practiced for water management. Hundred per cent subsidy is given to small and marginal farmers whereas 75% subsidy is given to other farmers so as to encourage them for adopting drip irrigation. When subsidy is given, same pattern is followed throughout the country. Factors like nature of soil, temperature, monsoon etc. vary from region to region and from State to State. When a uniform procedure of granting subsidy throughout the country is followed, these factors are not taken into consideration. Weather conditions differ from State to State. ₹1 lakh subsidy is given for adopting drip irrigation for cultivating fruits, vegetables and other crops. When high density farming is practiced, the gap between saplings is less. Therefore, the number of dippers have to be increased which increases the cost. Moreover, water retaining capacity of red soil and sandy soil is less. When cultivation is done in such kinds of soil, it becomes necessary to increase the number of dippers. When drip irrigation is practiced in uneven areas, the land is to be divided into smaller

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\* English translation of Telugu portion.

parts so as to increase water pressure. In order to increase water pressure, many water pumps, dippers and gate-walls are needed which require more money. Taking all the aforementioned factors into consideration, the amount of subsidy given to farmers has to be increased. The subsidy which is presently given to the farmers is not enough. Sir, I would like to raise another issue with regard to crop insurance. In the present scheme, crop insurance can be claimed only if the entire revenue village is affected. If an individual farmer or a group of farmers are affected, they could not claim insurance. The insurance scheme has to be amended in such a way that even if an individual farmer is affected by crop loss, he could claim insurance. I once again thank you for giving me this opportunity. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you."

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

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): 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.

**श्री हुसैन दलवई** (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, हिन्दी interpretation नहीं आ रहा है।

**श्री सभापति:** हमने एक निर्णय लिया था कि माननीय सदस्य पहले नोटिस देकर अपनी मातृभाषा में बोल सकते हैं - जिन 22 भाषाओं की हमारे यहां व्यवस्था है, उनमें से किसी भी भाषा में वे बोल सकते हैं। उन्होंने नोटिस दिया और उसके तरजुमे की व्यवस्था भी हुई। व्यवस्था करते समय शुरु-शुरु में कुछ प्रॉब्लम्स होंगी क्योंकि अंग्रेज़ी और हिन्दी में साथ-साथ तरजुमा करने में थोड़ा समय लगता है।

इसलिए कृपया समझने की कोशिश कीजिए और इसमें साथ दीजिए। कारण यह है कि देशवासी यह चाहते हैं कि उनके प्रतिनिधि उनकी मातृभाषा में बोलें। मेरे मन में भी बहुत प्रसन्नता होती है, जब मैं सुनता हूँ कि किसी ने तमिल भाषा में बोला, किसी ने तेलुगू में बोला, किसी ने हिन्दी में बोला, किसी ने असमी में बोला। आपको भी समझ में आना चाहिए कि देश में अलग-अलग प्रदेशों की क्या समस्या होती हैं। So, we should feel happy, even if there are small shortcomings, one should bear with that. The main crux of the problem is that he wanted a crop insurance for the units of individuals rather than for the village and you have to give a higher amount for fruits and vegetables also.

**Food adulteration particularly in milk products**

**श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद माननीय सभापति महोदय, खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट...

**श्री सभापति:** अभी विजय पाल जी हिन्दी में बोल रहे हैं तो समझ लीजिए कि केरल के, तमिलनाडु के, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के या अन्य स्टेट्स के सदस्यों के मन में क्या भावना होगी। So, we have to adjust with the situation. The system will develop slowly.

**श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर:** महोदय, खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट इस कदर व्यापक हो गयी है कि शुद्ध खाद्य पदार्थ मिलना मुश्किल हो गया है। आज 25 परसेंट से 80 परसेंट तक की मिलावट खाद्य पदार्थों और पेय पदार्थों में मिल रही है और इसने बड़ा भयंकर रूप ले लिया है। पहले यह मिलावट कुछ हद तक शहरी क्षेत्रों में होती थी, लेकिन अब ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी यह छूट की बीमारी की तरह फैल गयी है। मैं यह सवाल इसलिए उठा रहा हूँ कि मैं पिछले Sunday कहीं जा रहा था तो मैंने देखा कि एक खरबूजे के खेत में कुछ बच्चे और महिलाएं जगह-जगह बैठी हुई थीं। मैंने जब उन्हें बुलाकर पूछा कि आप लोग यहां क्या कर रहे हैं तो उन्होंने बताया कि वे खरबूजे को मीठा करने के लिए इंजेक्शन लगा रहे हैं। महोदय, सब्जियों में, फलों में और खाद्य पदार्थों में जो तेजी से adulteration हो रहा है, इससे बीमारियां फैल रही हैं। दूध में सिंथेटिक दूध एक आम बात हो गयी है। दूध में अरारोट, सपरेटा का पाउडर मिलाना और नकली मावा आम बात हो गयी है। मावे में उबले हुए आलू, शकरकन्द या सपरेटा का खोया आम बात है। इसी प्रकार मसाले, आटा, अनाज, दवाइयां - सभी में मिलावट है और घी के नाम पर वनस्पति, मक्खन की जगह मार्जरीन और आटे में सेलखड़ी का पाउडर, पिसी हुई हल्दी में पीली मिट्टी, काली मिर्च में पपीते के बीज, कटी हुई सुपारी में कटे हुए छुहारे की गुठलियां मिलाना आम बात हो गयी है। मान्यवर, यह सब जो इतनी बड़ी मिलावट हो रही है, इसने एक व्यापक बीमारी का रूप ले लिया है। बच्चे दूध पीते हैं, सिन्थेटिक दूध आता, मिलावटी दूध आता है और बच्चों में बचपन से ही बीमारियां फैल रही हैं। इसने एक भयंकर रूप ले लिया है। मान्यवर, मिलावट करने वालों को जो सजा मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल पाती है। एक पूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्री श्री डी.पी. करमाकर ने एक सभा में कहा था कि एक हत्यारा भी खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट करने वालों से अधिक ईमानदार है, क्योंकि एक बात तो यह है कि वह पाप करता है और दूसरी बात यह है कि उसे धारा 302 में दंड मिल जाता है। मिलावट करने वाले नम्बर दो से पैसा कमा लेते हैं और अगर वे पैसे वाले हो जाते हैं, तो समाज में सम्मान भी पाते हैं। मान्यवर, हमारा 1954 का जो अधिनियम बना हुआ है - पी.एफ.ए. एक्ट। 1954 में खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम लागू किया गया था और इसके उद्देश्य थे - जहरीले एवं हानिकारक खाद्य पदार्थों से जनता की रक्षा करना, घटिया खाद्य पदार्थों की बिक्री पर रोक लगाना, धोखाधड़ी प्रथा को नष्ट करना और उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की रक्षा करना। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि यह जो अधिनियम है, यह इतना सख्त नहीं है कि मिलावट करने वाले अपराधी इससे थोड़ा डरें। इसलिए मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...



**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR** (Goa): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**DR. ANIL AGRAWAL** (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**श्री राम विचार नेताम** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता** (दिल्ली राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री महेश पोद्दार** (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास** (जम्मू-कश्मीर): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप** (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

### **Issue of child labour in country**

**SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH** (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, let me express my gratitude to you for allowing me to speak on this humanitarian issue of National Child Labour Project being implemented all over the country.

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

The National Child Labour Project was implemented in 1986 in Virudhnagar District in Tamil Nadu. In continuation, this project was extended to 271 Districts in India and 17 Districts in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is progressing well in the elimination of child labour and the services of the project staff were well acclaimed by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India. So far, more than one lakh children have been identified and rehabilitated. More than 50,000 children have been continuing their higher studies like medical, engineering, technical courses or graduation.

Sir, I brought these children to see the Parliament and its functioning. Our hon. Vice-President and the Chairman of Rajya Sabha graciously accepted my request to meet those children and he showed great concern, love and compassion.

Sir, in Tamil Nadu, 6,079 children are studying in 295 special training centres. Out of that, 4,132 children have been mainstreamed this year. Sir, a stipend of ₹ 400 per month per child, which is given to the children, who are admitted to the special training centres under the National Child Labour Project, was allotted by the Government of India but this allotted amount has been stopped since December, 2016. It was given till December, 2016 but after that even ₹ 400 have not been credited in the children's accounts.

Sir, the staff is working with dedication for achieving the goal of child labour free State but they are paid a very poor honorarium. Master trainers are given ₹ 9,000 per month; educational instructors are given ₹ 7,000 per month. Sir, under the Minimum Wages Act, even a labour gets ₹ 280 per day, but, in this case, what these people are getting is even less than the minimum wage and it is being given for the past five years.

Sir, I urge upon the Ministry of Labour to take necessary steps to increase the honorarium for the National Child Labour Project staff working day in and day out for the welfare of the nation for a social cause, and, release the stipend of the children and also increase the incentive for the project staff. Thank you.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

#### **Central assistance to Odisha for the damages inflicted by cyclone 'Fani'**

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, as I told the other day, Odisha is a natural calamity-prone State. When the entire country was waiting for election results as to who is going to come to power at the Centre, on 3rd May, 2019, an extremely severe cyclonic storm did hit Odisha coast with a wind speed of 240 km/h. It was good enough to shatter and devastate 14 districts out of 30 districts in the State. Of course, the leadership of our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, and Government could displace more than 12 lakh people to avoid loss of life. But the devastation, which damaged roads, affected power supply, destroyed houses and many other things, was so much that hon. Chief Minister came and met hon. Prime Minister and requested for five lakh *pucca* houses and Central Assistance worth ₹ 5,228 crore. I would like to know what happened to that and when it will be fulfilled. Here, I would like to remind you that we have yet to get some money for Phailin and Titli cyclones. This may be considered. Thank you very much.

#### **Grievances of EPF pensioners**

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I draw the attention of the House to a very serious issue concerning sixty lakh EPF pensioners in the country. These EPF pensioners worked for decades in several industries both organised and unorganised. Once they retire, they are eligible to have a pension and a majority of them get pension which is less than one thousand rupees. How can we even imagine that the family of a pensioner survive on a pension which is less than one thousand rupees? This is the case. They have petitioned, appealed, requested and struggled, but still it continues. Finally, the High Court of Kerala gave a verdict in their favour. The High Court said that the EPF pensioners have a right to have their pension based on their last drawn salary. But even after the Supreme Court upheld that verdict of the High Court, the EPFO, which is supposed to be with the workers, has now filed a review petition. Now it is before the Supreme Court. It is going to come up for hearing tomorrow. Sir, the Government of India should play a very decisive role in this matter. I request the Government to be with the workers, understand their problems and see that their pension should be humanely increased in a reasonable way.

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

One more request is for their commutation. If a worker commutes his salary and retires, the Government continues to regain the commuted amount even after the whole amount is repaid. The repayment continues. From a monthly pension of one thousand rupees or two thousand rupees, that money is being taken back till the death. It is most unfair. It is most inhuman. No Government, no official, no human being can understand and tolerate this kind of attitude towards these workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand? You are saying that the matter would be heard tomorrow by the Supreme Court. So, let us just confine to appeal.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I request the Government to take a positive step in favour of the workers tomorrow in the Supreme Court. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Binoy Viswam.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Binoy Viswam.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Binoy Viswam.

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Binoy Viswam.

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Binoy Viswam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hereafter, at every table, some slips should be kept at the beginning of the House itself. If anybody wants to send a slip with regard to adding his or her name, they can send it. It should not be for any other purpose.

**Need to send Central team to Andhra Pradesh to assess loss  
due to severe drought**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, prolonged dry spell and recurring drought conditions in many districts of Andhra Pradesh have been playing havoc with the farming community and this year is no exception when compared to earlier years. Sir, last year, out of 660-odd *mandals* in Andhra Pradesh, 357 *mandals* were declared as drought-hit. As per the initial estimates, as on 29th June, 2019, there is a deficit rainfall of 31 per cent in Andhra Pradesh. One can look at the district-wise

statistics. Sir, your goodself also hails from Nellore district. In Nellore district alone, the deficit rainfall as recorded now is about 57 per cent; in West Godavari district, it is 56 per cent; in Srikakulam district, it is 49 per cent; in Krishna district, it is 48 per cent. Sir, this clearly indicates the seriousness of the problem. Sir, when it comes to the situation of water storage in the reservoirs, in 24 reservoirs, the water availability is at the dead storage level. In 54 reservoirs, the water availability is less than 25 per cent.

Sir, coming to the groundwater situation, the groundwater level has plummeted to 23 metres in many places in the State. The average groundwater level in Andhra Pradesh as of now is recorded at 15.96 metres, which is 2.36 metres less when compared to the last year. In Rayalaseema, the average groundwater level is recorded at 23.1 metres, which is seven metres less than last year.

Sir, through your goodself, I request the hon. Finance Minister to come to the rescue of the State of Andhra Pradesh, particularly the farming community which is suffering a lot. Thank you, Sir.

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

#### **Denial of reservation to Economically Weaker Section by certain Institutions**

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं केन्द्र सरकार का आभारी हूँ कि उसने संविधान का 124वां संशोधन करने का काम किया, जिसके माध्यम से समाज के निर्बल आय वर्ग के लोगों को भी 10 प्रतिशत आरक्षण की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई गई है।

मान्यवर, हमारे अनुच्छेद 46 के अन्तर्गत नीति-निर्देशक तत्व हैं। उनमें यह भावना थी कि समाज के जो आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े लोग हैं, उन्हें भी आरक्षण की सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाएं, ताकि वे समाज की मुख्य धारा में आ सकें।

महोदय, संविधान के 124वें संशोधन के बाद यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि सभी उच्च शिक्षण संस्थाओं और सारे के सारे professional institutions में निर्बल आय वर्ग के बच्चों को 10 प्रतिशत आरक्षण दिया जाएगा, लेकिन देखा यह जा रहा है कि इस समय जुलाई में तमाम शिक्षण संस्थानों में प्रवेश चल रहे हैं तथा उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों और तमाम professional courses में बहुत सारे बच्चे, जो NEET qualify करके आए हैं, उनकी counselling हो रही है, लेकिन जो संवैधानिक व्यवस्था की गई है, उनमें इसका अनुपालन नहीं किया जा रहा है।

मान्यवर, यह व्यवस्था, चाहे वे सरकारी विद्यालय हों, अनुदान प्राप्त विद्यालय हों, गैर-अनुदानित हों या निजी क्षेत्र के विद्यालय हों, उन सारे विद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में यह व्यवस्था लागू करने की अपेक्षा इस संविधान संशोधन में की गई है। इसी प्रकार अनुच्छेद 30 की जिन उपधाराओं

[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

का अनुपालन होना चाहिए, वह अभी तक नहीं हो रहा है। बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों ने अभी तक इस बारे में स्पष्ट निर्देश भी जारी नहीं किए हैं। अतः मैं सदन के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस उद्देश्य से माननीय लोक सभा और राज्य सभा, दोनों सदनों ने संविधान का 124 वां संशोधन करके जो विशेष व्यवस्था, निर्बल आय वर्ग के लोगों के लिए की है... इस व्यवस्था का लाभ उस वर्ग के लोगों से जुड़े हुए छात्र, छात्राओं को मिल सके और नौकरियों में भी निर्बल आय वर्ग के बच्चों को इस सुविधा का लाभ मिल सके, इसके लिए मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि जो संविधान में संशोधन हुआ है, उसका शत-प्रतिशत लाभ समाज के निर्बल वर्ग के लोगों को मिले, तभी इस संविधान संशोधन की मूल भावना प्रभावित होगी और इस भावना का लाभ मिल सकेगा। आपने मुझे इस विषय पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री राजमणि पटेल** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रेवती रमन सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Ashok Bajpai.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Ashok Bajpai.

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Ashok Bajpai.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we too associate ourselves with the matter raised by Dr. Ashok Bajpai.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who associate, please send the slips. Now, Shrimati Shanta Chhetri.

**Shifting of Gorkha Recruitment Depot and Gorkha Record  
Office from Darjeeling**

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak.

I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House to the matter that reports of Gorkha Recruitment Depot and Gorkha Record Office being shifted out of Darjeeling have become a serious concern for the people living in the hills. I would like to draw your kind attention to the fact that from the establishment of Gorkha Recruitment Depot at Ghoom, Darjeeling, 1890, over the years, it has become an important part of Gorkha heritage thus huge public sentiments accumulated with time. The Gorkha Recruitment Depot's primary objective was recruitment of Nepalese Gorkhas from Eastern Nepal and Darjeeling District of West Bengal. Sir, with the passage of time, it has gained tremendous technical significance the way it has catered to generation of Gorkha soldiers in the Indian Army.

Sir, the very thought of Gorkha Recruitment Depot and Gorkha Record Office being shifted out of our hills has sent shockwaves in the entire hill region. So, I would like to draw the kind attention of our hon. Defence Minister to reconsider the hugely unpopular decision. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Shanta Chhetri.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Shanta Chhetri.

**Need to ban Hand-Pulled Rickshaws in Kolkata**

**श्री महेश पोद्दार** (झारखंड): सभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। अपने देश में एक बहुत पुराना महानगर है, जिसका नाम है कोलकाता, जिसे City of Joy अर्थात् आनंद की नगरी भी कहा जाता है। इस आनंद की नगरी में एक कृत्य हो रहा है, जो आनंददायक नहीं है तथा जिसकी ओर मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।

महोदय, इसी आनंद की नगरी में परिवहन की एक ऐसी व्यवस्था मौजूद है, जिसमें एक व्यक्ति को आनंद देने के लिए दूसरा व्यक्ति उसे ढोता है। महोदय, सभ्य और भद्र लोगों के

[श्री महेश पोद्दार]

बंगाल में यह परंपरा बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही है और आज़ादी के 72 बरस होने के बावजूद भी बंद नहीं हुई। जिन लोगों ने भारत को आज़ादी दिलाई, ऐसा क्लेम करने वाले लोगों ने भी इसे खत्म नहीं किया, जो सर्वहारा की राजनीति करते हैं, उन लोगों ने भी इसे खत्म नहीं किया, जो माँ, माटी, मानुष की राजनीति करते हैं, उन लोगों ने भी इसे खत्म नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आपका विषय क्या है?

**श्री महेश पोद्दार:** महोदय, अब अंत्योदय की सरकार का इसको खत्म करने का समय आ गया है। जापान में यह परंपरा 1860 में शुरू हुई थी। यह भारत में शिमला से शुरू हुई थी, पर कोलकाता में आज भी चल रही है। महोदय, करीब-करीब पाँच हजार लाइसेंसी रिक्शे वाले हैं, 2005 के बाद से नए लाइसेंस नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं, इसके बावजूद भी करीब-करीब 15-20 हजार इस तरह के रिक्शे वाले आज भी इस पेशे से अपना गुजारा कर रहे हैं, अपना घर चला रहे हैं। यदि उन्हें कोई अच्छा विकल्प मिले, तो शायद वे इस धंधे से बाहर निकलना चाहेंगे और मैं समझता हूँ कि समाज का यह दायित्व भी है।

महोदय, कोलकाता के कुछ ही क्षेत्रों में ये रिक्शे वाले ज्यादा चलते हैं। ये रिक्शे वाले अधिकांश बिहार, बंगाल, झारखंड जैसे राज्यों से आते हैं और किसी तरह से मजदूरी करके रात को फुटपाथ पर अपना जीवन बिताते हैं। महोदय, मेरा इस सदन से और सरकार से आग्रह है कि जिस तरह से manual scavenging वगैरह को हटाने के लिए, कुरीतियों को हटाने के लिए बहुत सारे कानून बनाए गए हैं, उसी तरह कानून बनाकर या फिर कुछ सामाजिक, आर्थिक alternative व्यवस्था करके इस व्यवस्था को खत्म कराने के उपाय किए जाएं।

महोदय, एक ठोस सुझाव यह है कि अभी ई-रिक्शा का प्रचलन है, उन्हें पूरी सब्सिडी देकर या नब्बे प्रतिशत सब्सिडी देकर ई-रिक्शा दिया जाए और इस प्रथा को बंद किया जाए, धन्यवाद।

**SHRI G. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh):** Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Mahesh Poddar.

**SHRI SURESH GOPI (Nominated):** Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Mahesh Poddar.

**SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (Assam):** Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Mahesh Poddar.

**SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR (Goa):** Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Mahesh Poddar.

**SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Mahesh Poddar.



PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Mahesh Poddar.

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو مائے سدسے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے اس وشنے کے ساتھ سمبڈھ کرئی ہوں۔

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we too associate ourselves with the matter raised by Shri Mahesh Poddar.

#### Vacant posts of doctors in newly opened A.I.I.M.S.

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, 1952 में एम्स का शिलान्यास हुआ था और 1956 में इसी संसद से उसका स्वायत्तशासी अधिनियम बना कर उसको चलाने की बात हुई थी। एम्स भारत में आशा की एक किरण बना। लोग जो साँस छोड़ते हैं और मौत की घड़ी गिनते हैं, एम्स उनको मौत के मुँह से निकालने का एक बहुत बड़ा संस्थान बना, लेकिन उस पर निरंतर लोड बढ़ता गया। यह लोड बढ़ते-बढ़ते जब उस पर सरकारों की निगाहें गईं, तो बहुत जगह एम्स खोलने की बात अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के जमाने से शुरू हुई। देश में इस दिशा में जो सार्थक प्रयास हुए, उनके परिणामस्वरूप 2007 में भोपाल, 2012 में भुवनेश्वर, 2012 में जोधपुर, 2012 में पटना, 2012 में रायपुर, 2012 में मंगलगिरी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश), 2015 में नागपुर, 2015 में कल्याणी, 2015 में बिहार, 2016 में भटिंडा, 2016 में गोरखपुर, 2016 में कामरूप, 2017 में बिलासपुर, 2018 में देवघर, 2018 में मदुरई, 2019 में गुजरात, 2019 में विजयपुर, 2019 में अवंतीपोरा और 2019 में ही रेवाड़ी में एम्स खुल रहे हैं। अब जो ये सब एम्स खुले हैं, उनमें आज बहुत खराब स्थिति है। आज एम्स एक भरोसे का नाम है और देश भर से लोग यहाँ आते हैं। जब लोग उन एम्स को देखते हैं, तो उन्हें वे उस निगाह से देखते हैं कि जैसे दिल्ली का एम्स है, वैसे ही एम्स इन सब स्थानों पर शुरू होंगे। सरकार की भावना बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन अश्विनी जी, जो स्वास्थ्य राज्य मंत्री हैं, उन्होंने अपने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा कि 9 एम्स ऐसे हैं, जहाँ पर डॉक्टर्स के लिए 2,395 स्वीकृत पदों में से 1,500 पद रिक्त पड़े हुए हैं, यानी 56 फीसदी जगहें रिक्त पड़ी हुई हैं। ऐसे ही 9 एम्स में 47.49 प्रतिशत डॉक्टर्स के पद खाली

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री प्रभात झा]

हैं। ऐसे ही उन 9 एम्स में स्वीकृत 2,002 पदों में से 850 पद भरे हैं, बाकी सब खाली हैं। इनमें तमाम parameters के लोग हैं। मुझे लगता है कि देश में एम्स की एक छवि है। यहाँ लोड कम होना चाहिए और जहाँ एम्स खुल रहे हैं, वहाँ उनकी छवि बननी चाहिए, उन पर भरोसा होना चाहिए। वहाँ ऐसा हो रहा है कि देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में जो एम्स खुले हैं, उनमें आज 57 फीसदी डॉक्टर्स नहीं हैं। वे एम्स के मानक से कोसों दूर चले गए हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** आपकी माँग क्या है?

**श्री प्रभात झा:** मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर वहाँ विभाग है, तो डॉक्टर्स नहीं हैं, अगर डॉक्टर्स हैं, तो वहाँ पर facilities नहीं हैं, अगर facilities हैं, तो वहाँ पर paramedical लोग नहीं हैं। इसलिए मेरी माँग है कि भारत सरकार का स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय इस पर चिंता करे, ताकि उन एम्स को देख कर देश के राज्यों में लोगों को भरोसा हो।...

**श्री सभापति:** आपका समय समाप्त हो गया। Now, Shri Swapan Dasgupta. Beyond that time, I have no alternative because it will not be recorded. Keep that in mind.

**श्री अहमद अशाफाक करीम (बिहार):** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب احمد اشفاق کریم (بہار): مہودے، می خود کو ماننے سدسے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے اس وشے کے ساتھ سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार):** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

† محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): مہودے، می بھی خود کو ماننے سدسے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے اس وشے کے ساتھ سمبڈھ کرتی ہوں۔

#### **Reports of commission paid to "brokers" by beneficiaries of Central Government schemes in West Bengal**

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, we are all looking forward to the Budget tomorrow, which the hon. Finance Minister will present. One of the major facets of the Budget, which we will look forward to, is the designing and the implementation of welfare schemes. I think all of us are concerned that these welfare schemes, which cost a lot of money, which are paid for by the tax-payers, actually, get to the intended beneficiaries. Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a massive stir, a *jan andolan*,

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

which is going on in \* on the ...(Interruptions)... issue of the misuse of Central schemes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, he cannot mention the name of the State. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am just clarifying it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it is your rule. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am clarifying. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, I am talking about Central schemes. ...(Interruptions)... We are talking about Central schemes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The hon. Chairman has said that you cannot mention the name of the State. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. ...(Interruptions)... Hear him; I am going to say something.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: We have received reports, which have been widely publicised in the media that a systematic account of leakages, which go by the name of cut money is, actually, being prevalent there. And we have reports, Sir. Sir, if some people feel guilty about it, I cannot help it. Sir, look at it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Swapanji, you have every right to bring the facts to the notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Yes, I am bringing. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But don't make any allegation against any State. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, I have not made a single allegation.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, you have said that the name of the State will not be mentioned. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You see, I am going to say something. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: We have received reports which have been widely publicised in the Media that a systematic account of leakages, which go by the name

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

of cut money, is actually being prevalent there, and we have reports, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, if some people feel guilty about it, I can't help it.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: He is levelling a wild allegation about\* ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the basis? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Swapanji, you have every right to bring the facts to the notice of the House. But, don't make any allegation against the State ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, I have not made a single allegation.\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek, you are a senior Member. My point is, no Member has got a right to make an allegation against the State because the State is not here to defend. That is the observation which I made. That does not mean that you should not take the name. Drought is there in Odisha. That interpretation is given by some Media. I want to clarify that no allegation should be made against any State Government which is not here to defend itself. But, facts can be brought to the notice of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: \*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, how can all this go on record? What is the source?\*

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir,\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Swapanji, your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already said that it will not go on record. You are a very sensible Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: I have not made any allegation against any Government. There are Media reports. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Swapanji, your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Manishji, you are a very seasoned Member. Please sit down. No allegation against any State by any Member will go on record. This is for all, and not for a particular State. My suggestion is, that does not mean that you cannot talk about a situation in a State, about drought, about flood, about some dam breach, or about some other issues. Issues have to be highlighted and I have given permission. But, the only thing is, while the issue is being highlighted, you should not make allegation against a particular State Government because the Government is not there to defend itself. And also, you are

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

not supposed to make allegations against the persons who are not here to defend themselves. That is the clarity. I hope, Members understand it.

SHRI G. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Swapan Dasgupta.

SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULAR (Goa): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Swapan Dasgupta.

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Swapan Dasgupta.

SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Swapan Dasgupta.

SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Swapan Dasgupta.

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Swapan Dasgupta.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please sit down. आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़, मंत्री जी, सुनिए, मैं अपना सुझाव रिपीट करता हूँ। अगर किसी भी सदस्य को मंत्री जी से कुछ काम है, तो वहीं जाकर, उनकी बगल में बैठकर, प्यार से, without sound, जो communicate करना है, करिए। नहीं तो, अगर important मामला है, तो रिक्वेस्ट करके, बाहर जाकर, आपस में बात करके, फिर दोबारा हाउस में आकर बैठ सकते हैं। दूसरा, आज कुछ अखबारों में लिखा है, 'no State name should be mentioned.' That is not the intention. Let me clarify once again in the House. The intention is very clear. Some people have the habit of taking the name of the State and making allegations. This observation is only aimed at such things because I have seen a number of times, a number of people, when it is convenient to them, they take the name of a State. When it is inconvenient to them, they object saying, Sir, 'why are you taking the name of a State?' So, let us see to it that we all follow the same pattern for the future. ...*(Interruptions)*... Swapanji, why are you getting agitated? Any comments made against Shri Swapan Dasgupta also will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed him in Special Mentions, not in this. Now, Special Mentions. Dr. Vikas Mahatme —not present. Shri Jairam Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already said that I have allowed him. Derekji. I know that both of you are friends. You go outside. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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**SPECIAL MENTIONS****Demand to give justice to southern States under Fifteenth Finance Commission**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the news that India will overtake China and become the world's most populous country just eight years from now comes at a time when most States have already reached replacement levels of fertility. However, six States still have total fertility rates in excess of the replacement level of 2.1 and need concentrated attention. These are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. Even the much-heralded model State of Gujarat would have reached this landmark twenty years after undivided Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, twenty-five years after Tamil Nadu and thirty years after Kerala.

As the country's population increases, the relative shares of States will also undergo a considerable shift. The five South Indian States will see their combined share of population decline from the present level of about 15 per cent to around 12 per cent by the middle of the century while the share of just four States—Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan—will increase from something like 40 per cent now to about 44 per cent. The population of these States will continue to grow as South Indian States would face either stable or declining population. It would be highly unfair, Sir, if States, particularly those in south India that have pioneered family planning, end up losing seats in Parliament. They need to be reassured now. Equally important, the recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission expected in a few months' time should also not end up penalizing the South Indian States and if they indeed do as is being feared, the Union Government must step in and compensate them.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand to make law provisioning deemed consent for  
donation of eye after death**

SHRI K. J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are 15 million blind persons in this country. 20 per cent of these can gain sight if cornea was available. Additionally, two lakh persons are becoming blind every year. Most of these people can get back sight if cornea is available. Unfortunately, only 25,000 corneas are getting donated a year in India. Buddhist religious authorities in Sri Lanka issued a dictat that eye belongs to the society after death. Today, Sri Lanka exports cornea to over 50 countries. In many countries, there is a law of deemed consent, which means that unless specifically willed, eyes will belong to the society after death.

I request that a Bill relating to deemed consent be introduced in this House, which can be discussed and passed after the House applies its mind.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUBHASISH CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

**12.00 Noon**

**श्री मोती लाल वोरा** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**डा. डी. पी. वत्स** (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Demand for release of Performance grant to Tamil Nadu  
Urban and Rural Local Bodies**

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the 14th Finance Commission had allocated an amount of ₹ 365.37 crore and ₹ 414.92 crore to the Urban Local Bodies. ₹ 194.78 crore and ₹ 221.20 crore to the Rural Local Bodies in Tamil Nadu as the Performance Grant for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19. The financial year 2018-19 has already ended. All Urban Local Bodies and Rural Local Bodies are in dire need of funds to carry out their day to day affairs to provide basic amenities to citizens. Non-release of Performance Grant for the last two financial years and the second installment of Basic Grant to the Local Bodies for the Financial Year 2018-19 is causing serious financial constraint on Urban Local Bodies and Rural Local Bodies in addressing the severe drought prevailing in the State. If the fund is released immediately, it would help the severe drought-affected areas.

I, therefore, request the Ministry of Finance to release the Performance Grant of ₹ 560.15 crore and ₹ 636.12 crore (₹ 780.29 crore to Urban Local Bodies and ₹ 415.98 crore to Rural Local Bodies) for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19 and the second installment of Basic Grant of ₹ 1,608.03 crore (₹ 731.09 crore to Urban Local Bodies and ₹ 876.94 crore to Rural Local Bodies) for the financial year 2018-19 to Local Bodies in Tamil Nadu under 14th Central Finance Commission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The other Special Mentions will be taken up in the evening. If there is time they can read, otherwise, they have to be laid on the Table of the House. Now, Question Hour.

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**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

**2G Services by BSNL**

\*136. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether BSNL still provides 2G services in the country, especially in Tamil Nadu;



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the internet services provided by BSNL are low as compared to private operators;

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is providing 2G mobile services in all of its Licensed Service Areas (LSA) including Tamil Nadu. Total 87,629 number of 2G Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) of BSNL (including 7,779 number of 2G BTS in Tamil Nadu) are working in its LSAs.

(c) to (e) As per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the market share of internet subscribers of BSNL as compared to private operators as on 31.03.2019 is as below:—

Sl. No.	Internet Service Provider	Share (%)
1.	Reliance JioInfocomm Ltd.	48.17
2.	Vodafone Idea Limited	22.98
3.	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	22.41
4.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	4.73
5.	Tata Teleservices Limited	0.48
6.	Atria Convergence Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	0.22
7.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	0.20
8.	Hathway Cable & Datacom Pvt. Ltd.	0.13
9.	You Broadband India Pvt. Ltd.	0.12
10.	GTPL Broadband Pvt. Ltd.	0.04
TOTAL OF TOP 10 ISPs		99.47
OTHERS		0.53
GRAND TOTAL		100.00

TRAI also monitors the performance of telecom service providers including BSNL against the benchmark for various Quality of Service (QoS) parameters laid down by TRAI by way of QoS regulations issued from time to time, through Quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs).

As per latest PMR issued by TRAI for the quarter ending March, 2019, for internet (wireline and wireless) services, BSNL is meeting the benchmarks for all the parameters in all the service areas including Tamil Nadu.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Sir, as per the TRAI, our internet service provider, BSNL's share is 4.73 per cent only. Vodafone and Airtel are having a share of 22 per cent each. Reliance is having a share of 48.17 per cent. What is the Government doing to increase the market share value? What steps have they taken?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we need to understand that BSNL is having 50 per cent of the fixed line broadband. There is a need for more. We need 4G also. We are working on a proper package for their improvement, but we need to also understand the larger issue and I would like to flag this to this House. The total number of employees of BSNL is 1,65,179 and the employee's cost is 75.06 per cent of the total income. In case of Airtel it is 2.95 per cent. They have 20,000 employees. In Vodafone, they have 9883 employees and the cost is 5.59 per cent. Therefore, the PSUs have certain other issues. But what is happening, Sir, is the coming up of new companies has also led to India having the cheapest mobile rate, cheapest data and I am very happy to convey to this House, Sir, in data consumption, India has become the top most country in the world.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Normally, the private internet service providers like Airtel, Reliance and Vodafone are giving 4G and 5G. In BSNL we are still in 2G and 3G. What steps have you taken for improving this?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, there was a historical reason for it. When the auction was taking place, a view was there that if a Government PSU is in the field, and if Government is participating in the auction, it may not be the right message. But the hon. Member is right. There is a need for induction of 4G if you are a working person, but this House needs to note that in times of natural calamities, be it Kashmir floods, earthquake in Nepal, Cyclone in Tamil Nadu and Odisha, it was only the BSNL which gave support and free services to the people. That also we need to acknowledge.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I agree with the hon. Minister about the services rendered by BSNL and other related Government communication firms. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to South Avenue where more than 200 Members of Parliament and Ministers are housed. We don't get any connection there; the private providers have better connection in comparison to the Government's. This place is so close to the Parliament.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: He has brought it to my notice. The MTNL's operation is there. I will surely look into it and then try to improve it.

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGOVAN: Sir, BSNL caters to the needs of the common man where 2G service is very essential and most of the BSNL users are 2G users. They use phones only for calls, but I understand that TRAI has not extended the 2G licence period for BSNL for some reason. What step is the Government going to take to extend the 2G license period to BSNL?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I believe, the BSNL is very effectively using 2G operations. How can it do without a licence? But, since a senior Member has raised that issue, I will look into it whether there is any gap as far as licence part is concerned.

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले:** सभापति महोदय, चूंकि पूरे इंडिया में बीएसएनएल की सबसे ज्यादा reach है, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइवेट कंपनियों की तरह बीएसएनएल कब अपग्रेड होगा?

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, वह बहुत ही प्रासंगिक है। वैसे मैंने आरंभ में अपनी टिप्पणी में बताया कि एक महीने पहले इस विभाग का मंत्री होने के बाद मैं स्वयं लगा हुआ हूँ कि हम इनको और competitive करें, professional करें, इनकी कमियों को दूर करें और मैं इसके लिए एक पैकेज पर विचार कर रहा हूँ।

सर, इसके साथ ही मुझे सदन में एक बात अवश्य कहनी है कि सरकार की ओर से पूरी कार्रवाई होगी, लेकिन बीएसएनएल हो या एमटीएनएल हो, इनके कर्मचारियों और पदाधिकारियों से मेरी अपेक्षा होगी कि वे भी सहयोग करें, professional बनें ताकि यह जो एक important PSU है, देश के लिए strategically important है, इसको हम और productive बना सकें।

#### **National policy on electronics**

\*137.DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalised the National Policy on Electronics to boost electronics manufacturing as well as design and innovation on a large scale in the country along with domestic production;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

***Statement***

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has notified the National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) on 25.02.2019, with the vision to position India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) and create an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally. The salient features of NPE 2019 are given in the Annexure (*See below*). NPE 2019 is available at the following link: <https://meity.gov.in/esdm/policies>.

- (c) Does not arise.

***Annexure***

*Salient features of the National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019)*

The salient features of NPE 2019 *inter alia* include:—

- (i) Creating eco-system for globally competitive ESDM sector.
- (ii) Promotion of electronic components manufacturing ecosystem.
- (iii) Special package of incentives for mega projects which are extremely high-tech and entail huge investments, such as semiconductor facilities (including trusted foundries), display fabrication, photonics and LED chip fabrication units.
- (iv) Encouraging Industry-led R&D and innovation and promoting start-up eco-system in all sub-sectors of electronics, including emerging technology areas such as 5G, IoT/ Sensors, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning, Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR), Drones, Robotics, Additive Manufacturing, Gaming and Entertainment, Photonics, Nano-based devices, as well as thrust areas such as medical electronics, defence and strategic electronics, automotive electronics, cyber security, power electronics and automation.

- (v) Providing incentives and support for significantly enhancing availability of skilled manpower, including re-selling, in the ESDM sector.
- (vi) Promoting research, innovation and support to industry for green processes and sustainable e-Waste management, including *inter alia* facilitation of citizen engagement programmes for safe disposal of e-Waste in an environment friendly manner, development of e-Waste recycling industry and adoption of best practices in e-Waste management.
- (vii) Emphasis on Cyber Security and promoting trusted electronics value chain initiatives to improve India's national cyber security profile.
- (viii) Providing special support for developing core competencies in the following sub-sectors of electronics:—
  - Fabless Chip Design Industry
  - Medical Electronic Devices Industry
  - Automotive Electronics Industry and Power Electronics for Mobility
  - Strategic Electronics Industry
- (ix) Creation of Sovereign Patent Fund (SPF) to promote the development and acquisition of IPs in ESDM sector.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, before 2019 National Policy on Electronics, the Government had also brought a policy in 2012. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many units have been established between 2012 and 2019, what is the status of imports and exports and how much employment has been generated.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the success in electronics manufacturing is something we need to really appreciate. Electronics hardware production was ₹ 1,90,366 crores in 2014-15. Sir, in 2018-19, it has gone up to ₹ 4,58,060 crores. When we came to power in 2014, there were only two mobile factories in India. But, now, we have 268 factories. And, Sir, in Noida, which is closer to Delhi, 96 factories have come up. India has become the second largest mobile manufacturer in the world.

Coming to the employment, I would like to submit that about 6 lakh employment opportunities have been created in the areas of solar panel, LED lights, etc. Sir, I am

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

pushing the case of medical electronics. Why is this Government going in for new electronic policy? It is for the reason that now there is interest subvention and duty subvention. Now, India, after taking care of domestic needs, must become the export house of electronics. This is my submission.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Sir, the Ministry has put some targets in 2019 Policy for 2025. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the strategy being adopted by the Government in reaching the targets.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we want to push India's digital economy to 1 trillion US dollars. Sir, McKinsey has prepared a Report and I am personally looking into that. Now, there is enough scope for new technology, artificial intelligence, internet of things, etc. Since electronic manufacturing is integral to software, we are looking at how we can involve Startups in India. Sir, I wish to inform this House that India today is home to 19,000 Startups. Out of these, 7,000 are already in the field of technology and eight are unicorn,- it means, 1 billion plus US dollars. Young boys are doing that. We wish to involve Startups in a very big way.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, our policy-makers, sometimes, ignore or forget to include certain aspects in policy which otherwise should have been included. Here, one aspect ignored in the National Policy on Electronics is disposal of electronic waste which is hazardous and creates pollution. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether disposal of electronic waste will be included in the policy itself.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, it is part of the policy. It is also part of pollution laws in the country where there is a separate chapter dealing with electronic waste. But, the hon. Member is absolutely right that the country —the Government of India and the State Governments —needs to work in unison as far as disposal of electronic waste is concerned. Keeping this in mind, I was very particular when many companies wanted India to become the second-hand appliances centre, I said, 'No. India will not become a centre of second-hand appliances. If you want to manufacture in India, you are most welcome with your technology.' So, we are taking these steps and if something is more required to be done, we will, certainly, look into it.

MS. DOLA SEN: Sir, we know that there is crisis in the BSNL. So, I wanted to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, that ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ms. Sen, we have moved to the question relating to the National Policy on Electronics of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. You can ask it later if there is anything on BSNL.

**सुश्री दोला सेन:** सर, यह communication में question था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री पी. एल. पुनिया:** सर, इस National Electronic Policy के तहत भारी-भरकम निवेश से मेगा प्रोजेक्ट्स स्थापित किए जाएंगे और विशेष पैकेज भी दिया जाएगा, जिसमें semi-conductor सुविधाएं, display of fabrication आदि शामिल होगा। क्या सरकार मेगा प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में Special Economic Zone स्थापित करने पर विचार करेगी?

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** सर, इस पर मूल stand राज्य सरकारों का होगा। हम केंद्र सरकार की ओर से पूरा सहयोग दे सकते हैं। मैं यहाँ पर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का अभिनंदन करूंगा, यह मैंने पहले भी बताया, सिर्फ नोएडा-ग्रेटर नोएडा में including ancillaries 93 मोबाइल की factories आ गई हैं। मैं स्वयं उद्घाटन करने गया था। इसमें बहुत ही अच्छा काम हुआ है। मैं मानता हूँ कि नोएडा-ग्रेटर नोएडा से लेकर मेरठ तक एक बहुत बड़ा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सेक्टर बन सकता है, क्योंकि यह दिल्ली के नजदीक है। सर, हमें इसके लिए मिलकर प्रयास करना होगा। दक्षिण भारत में भी आंध्र प्रदेश, तिरुपति में इस पर काफी काम हुआ है। हम सभी की कोशिश होगी कि देश भर में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक निर्माण में और प्रयास हों। इसके लिए हम राज्य सरकारों से पूरा सहयोग भी लेंगे।

#### **विश्वविद्यालयों में नियुक्तियों में आरक्षण की रोस्टर प्वाइंट व्यवस्था**

\*138. **श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव:** क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) हाल ही में संसद में विश्वविद्यालयों में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग की श्रेणी के शिक्षकों की नियुक्तियों में आरक्षण के संबंध में तेरह प्वाइंट रोस्टर के स्थान पर दो सौ प्वाइंट रोस्टर के आधार पर नियुक्तियां किए जाने के बारे में की गई घोषणा की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में कौन-कौन से विश्वविद्यालयों ने घोषणा के बाद दो सौ प्वाइंट रोस्टर की अनदेखी करते हुए तेरह प्वाइंट रोस्टर प्रणाली के अंतर्गत आरक्षण के आधार पर शिक्षकों की नियुक्तियां की हैं; और

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय-वार ऐसे कितने शिक्षकों की किन-किन विषयों के लिए नियुक्तियां की गई हैं?

**मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक):** (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### **विवरण**

(क) "केंद्रीय शैक्षिक संस्था (शिक्षकों के काडर में आरक्षण) विधेयक 2019" जोकि दिनांक 01.07.2019 को लोक सभा में और दिनांक 03.07.2019 को राज्य सभा में विचार पश्चात् पारित

कर दिया गया था, की मुख्य विशेषताएं निम्नवत हैं:—

- (i) आरक्षण रोस्टर प्वाइंट के निर्धारण हेतु संवर्ग या इकाई 'विश्वविद्यालय/कॉलेज' होगा न कि 'विभाग/विषय'।
- (ii) विधेयक में अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों, सामाजिक और शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों तथा आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों से संबंधित व्यक्तियों को सीधी भर्ती द्वारा नियुक्तियों में पदों के आरक्षण के लिए प्रावधान है।
- (iii) केंद्र सरकार द्वारा स्थापित, अनुरक्षित या सहायता प्राप्त केंद्रीय शैक्षिक संस्थाओं में शिक्षक संवर्ग में सीधी भर्ती द्वारा नियुक्ति में पदों को आरक्षण प्रदान करना।
- (iv) यह केंद्रीय शैक्षिक संस्थाओं पर लागू है।
- (v) प्रस्तावित विधान की अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उत्कृष्टता संस्थाएं, शोध संस्थाएं, राष्ट्रीय और कार्यनीतिक महत्व की संस्थाएं; और संविधान के अनुच्छेद 30 के खंड (1) के तहत अल्पसंख्यकों द्वारा स्थापित और संचालित अल्पसंख्यक संस्थाएं तथा संसद के अधिनियम या केंद्र सरकार द्वारा घोषित या राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक शैक्षिक संस्था आयोग अधिनियम, 2004 के तहत अल्पसंख्यक शैक्षिक संस्था के रूप में घोषित संस्थाओं को प्रस्तावित विधान के क्षेत्राधिकार से छूट प्राप्त है।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार द्वारा 13 बिंदु रोस्टर के आधार पर की जा रही किसी भी भर्ती को स्थगित करने के निर्देश दिनांक 18.07.2018 के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश में किसी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में कोई नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है।

#### **Roster points for reservation in appointments in universities**

†\*138. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of main points of announcement made in the Parliament regarding reservation in appointments of SC, ST and OBC category teachers in universities on the basis of 200 points roster instead of 13 points roster recently;

(b) the universities in Uttar Pradesh which have made appointments of teachers on the basis of reservation under 13 points roster system ignoring the 200 points roster after the announcement; and

(c) the number of such teachers appointed along with the subjects for which they were appointed, university-wise?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) The salient features of "The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Bill, 2019", which was already considered and passed by Lok Sabha on 01st July, 2019 and in Rajya Sabha on 03rd July, 2019 are:—

- (i) The cadre or unit for determining reservation roster point shall be 'University/ College' and not 'Department/subject'.
- (ii) The Bill provide for the reservation of posts in appointments by direct recruitment of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and Economically Weaker Sections.
- (iii) To provide for reservation of posts in appointment by direct recruitment to teachers' cadre in Central Educational Institutions established, maintained or aided by Central Government.
- (iv) It is applicable to Central Educational Institutions.
- (v) The institutions of excellence, research institutions, institutions of national and strategic importance specified in the Schedule to the proposed legislation; and minority institutions established and administered by the minorities under clause (1) of Article 30 of the Constitution and so declared by an Act of Parliament or by the Central Government or declared as a Minority Educational Institution under the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004 are exempted from the purview of the proposed legislation.

(b) and (c) No appointments have been made by the Central Universities in Uttar Pradesh after issue of directives from the Government, dated 18th July, 2018, to postpone any ongoing recruitments being done on the basis of 13 point roster.

**श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव:** मान्यवर, संसद के विगत सत्र में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति व अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों अथवा महाविद्यालयों में शिक्षक भर्ती में 200 प्वाइंट रोस्टर के स्थान पर 13 प्वाइंट रोस्टर के आरक्षण के आधार को अनुचित मानकर माननीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री जी ने तीन घोषणाएं की थीं। नंबर एक, सरकार पुनर्वाचिका दाखिल करेगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

**श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव:** दूसरा, सरकार अनिश्चितता की स्थिति में अध्यादेश लाएगी और तीसरा, तत्काल प्रभाव से कोई नई भर्तियां नहीं होंगी। मान्यवर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि संसद में माननीय मंत्री जी की घोषणा व सरकार द्वारा जारी अध्यादेश के मध्य काल में केंद्रीय अथवा राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों व महाविद्यालयों द्वारा कुल कितनी भर्तियां की गईं और उनमें से अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के चयनित अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या कितनी है?

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, माननीय हरनाथ सिंह यादव जी ने जो बात रखी है और मंत्री जी ने जो इस सदन में कहा है, वह पूरा हुआ है। पहली बात यह है कि हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट में विशेष याचिका लेकर गए, जब वह खारिज हो गई, तो हम फिर पुनर्याचिका लेकर गए। जब वह पुनर्याचिका भी खारिज हो गई, तब सरकार ने नया कदम उठाया और बहुत जल्दी अध्यादेश का मसौदा तैयार करके, उस अध्यादेश को स्वीकृत किया। जो माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बाद सरकार ने कहा था कि हम फिलहाल उस भर्ती प्रक्रिया को रोकेंगे और सरकार के इस निर्देश के बाद किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय में कोई भी भर्ती नहीं हुई है।

**श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव:** मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय में कोई भर्ती नहीं हुई है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के दो राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों का उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा, एक चन्द्र शेखर आजाद कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर और दूसरा आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव विश्वविद्यालय, फैजाबाद, इन दोनों विश्वविद्यालयों में 15 दिनों के अंदर call letters जारी किए गए, साक्षात्कार हुए, नियुक्ति पत्र दे दिए गए और लोगों को कार्यभार ग्रहण करा दिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मेरा सवाल है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मेरा सवाल है। मान्यवर, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी घोषणा के पश्चात् और अध्यादेश जारी होने के मध्य जिन विश्वविद्यालयों ने ओबीसी और एससी-एसटी वर्ग के साथ अन्याय किया है ... **(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आप संक्षेप में पूछ लीजिए, बाकी लोगों को भी मौका मिलेगा।

**श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव:** क्या सरकार उन्हें रद्द करने की कार्रवाई करेगी?

**श्री सभापति:** आपने सही सवाल पूछा, मगर सिम्पल पूछना था।

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य से दोबारा यह निवेदन करूँगा कि स्थगन के संबंध में सरकार की जो घोषणा थी, उसके बारे में यूजीसी को मंत्रालय ने 18 जुलाई, 2018 को निर्देश दिया था और यूजीसी ने शिक्षण संस्थानों को नियुक्ति स्थगित रखने के लिए 19 जुलाई, 2018 को निर्देश दिया था। इसके बाद किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय में भर्ती नहीं हुई है।

**श्री सभापति:** प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा।

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा:** सभापति महोदय, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि 7 मार्च को अध्यादेश आने के बाद... हरनाथ जी उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कह रहे थे, लेकिन इसी सदन में तीन दिन पहले ज़ीरो ऑवर में पाँच विश्वविद्यालयों का आँकड़ा दिया गया था। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहूँगा कि आप एक बार आँकड़ों की पड़ताल कीजिए, क्योंकि अध्यादेश के बाद अगर विश्वविद्यालयों ने राँची में, छत्तीसगढ़ में, मध्य प्रदेश में, हैदराबाद में नियुक्तियाँ की हैं, तो यह हमारे अध्यादेश की अवमानना है। आप इसकी पड़ताल करें।

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, जहाँ तक अभी तक की पड़ताल है, 7 मार्च को अध्यादेश आने के बाद किसी विश्वविद्यालय ने ऐसा नहीं किया, लेकिन जैसा कि मनोज जी कह रहे हैं, यदि उनके संज्ञान में ऐसा कुछ है, तो वे मुझे जरूर दें।

**श्री सभापति:** श्री रामकुमार वर्मा।

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा:** आदरणीय सभापति जी, मैं सर्वप्रथम आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की इस प्रतिबद्धता को दोहराता हूँ कि हम एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी के संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का न केवल संरक्षण करेंगे, बल्कि उनके न्याय के लिए उचित कदम भी उठाएँगे। कल जिस तरह से 13-रोस्टर प्वाइंट की जगह 200-रोस्टर प्वाइंट का प्रावधान किया गया, उसके लिए मैं सरकार को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं इस संबंध में मंत्री महोदय को अवगत कराना चाहूँगा कि 200-रोस्टर प्वाइंट होने के बावजूद पिछली सरकारों ने बैकलॉग भरने की कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की, जिसके कारण उनका inadequate representation रहा। इसके बाद, सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्ट्स के डिजीजंस आने के बाद, 13-रोस्टर प्वाइंट के बाद भी कुछ नियुक्तियाँ हुई हैं।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि पहले का जो huge backlog है, उसको देखते हुए क्या आप कोई special measure adopt करते हुए special drive शुरू करने का इरादा रखते हैं?

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, पहले तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि अध्यादेश लागू होने के बाद कहीं भी नियुक्तियाँ नहीं हुई हैं, लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने कल भी माननीय सदन को अवगत कराया था कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सीधे वित्त-पोषित या संचालित होने वाले जितने भी विश्वविद्यालय हैं, वहाँ लगभग 74,000 पद रिक्त हैं और जो रिक्त विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उनमें 7,000 पद रिक्त हैं। उन 7,000 रिक्त पदों में भी हमारा यह अभियान है, जिसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है।

#### Setting up of expert committee on NFU

\*139. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to set up a high level expert committee to examine the recommendations of 7th Central Pay Commission on Non-Functional Upgradation (NFU);

(b) whether group "A" services already enjoy the NFU status and it was recently granted for the Central Armed Police Forces as well; and

(c) whether it is only the Armed Forces who really need NFU due to the steep pyramidal structure, who are left out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Central Group 'A' services, who have been granted status of Organised Group 'A' Service (OGAS), are eligible for benefits of NFU.

Ministry of Home Affairs, being the Cadre Controlling Authority for Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), has informed that SLP filed by Union of India against the order dated 03.09.2015 of Hon'ble Delhi High Court for granting OGAS and consequential benefit of NFU to Group 'A' Executive Cadre Officers of CAPF, has been dismissed by Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 05.02.2019. Action has been taken having regard to laid down processes/procedures in this regard.

Insofar as the armed forces are concerned, the Civil Appeal filed by Union of India in the case of Col. Mukul Dev and other Armed Forces Officers, seeking grant of NFU to Defence Forces Officers, is *sub judice* in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to know this from our hon. Prime Minister of India. There is a news item in today's newspapers, that a long-pending demand of the officers of the Central Armed Forces and police forces, seeking the same benefits of Non-Functional Financial Upgradation which IAS and IPS officers get, was cleared by the Government yesterday. I would like to know from our hon. Prime Minister of India whether the Government has considered the views of the expert committee appointed in this regard while clearing the said long-pending demand.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to appreciate the concern of the hon. Member for the paramilitary and the military forces. She is rightly informed that a decision was taken in the Cabinet meeting held yesterday. As far as the expert committee is concerned, it has been constituted. It is processing its

views. But I might like to assure the hon. Member and, through Chairman, Sir, the rest of the House, that the commitment of this Government to the welfare and well-being and to create good working conditions for paramilitary and army forces stands steadfast. I think the biggest evidence of this is that soon after the second term of the Government began on the 30th of May, one of the earliest decisions taken was to regularise and to extend the special scholarship scheme, to include the paramilitary and the police personnel's wards as well.

Secondly, Married Accommodation Project has also been launched. We are in the process of setting up almost 2,00,000 married dwellings, so that the army personnel, the paramilitary personnel who are giving their duties in difficult zones can have their family closer to their place of duty.

And, of course, I need not go into the earlier term when we started off with OROP.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, through you, I would like to acclaim our hon. Prime Minister. Hon. Prime Minister of India really appreciates and admires the true services rendered by the great selfless people of our Army, the Armed Forces of India. He has got a great affection towards them. Every year, he used to celebrate Diwali with all our Armed Forces.

My second supplementary is that while the Government allowed Non-Functional Upgradation to all Armed Forces as per the recommendation of the Seventh Pay Commission, the Defence Forces are fighting for the same, even for the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission. So, the Defence personnel were forced to move to legal battle for their right. They have been fighting for that. Therefore, I would like to know from our hon. Prime Minister the steps taken by the Government to extend the said benefit to Defence personnel as well as to make a closure of all the cases filed in the courts in this regard.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I again appreciate, through you, the hon. Member's concern for the welfare of the Armed Forces and, I think, being a woman colleague, she would also appreciate that it was this Government, under the guidance of the Prime Minister, which also allowed women into the fighter stream in the last turn.

Having said that, as far as this issue *per se* is concerned, it is right that there was a litigation by Col. Mukul Dev and others who went to the Armed Forces Tribunal and got an order. Thereafter, the case is now at the Supreme Court level because different views have come and the very purpose of setting up the Expert Committee, to which

[Dr. Jitendra Singh]

the hon. Member was referring in her last question, was that in the Sixth Pay Commission, this recommendation was made for NFUs. That was in 2006. But in 2016, when the Seventh Pay Commission came, there was a difference of opinion. The Chairman was in favour; the other two members gave a dissenting note; and therefore now all these issues have combined together. As far as the Armed Forces are concerned, there is a view that because of their peculiar service conditions and peculiar circumstances, maybe, this may not solve the issues; it may add to some more complication. So, we are now waiting for the final outcome and the views of the Expert Committee as well as the final view from the hon. Supreme Court.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The hon. Minister in his reply has said, "Insofar as the armed forces are concerned, the Civil Appeal filed by Union of India in the case of Col. Mukul Dev and other Armed Forces Officers, seeking grant of NFU to Defence Forces Officers, is *sub judice* in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India." This is *sub judice* in the Hon'ble Supreme Court. So, I would like to know about the actual details of this case and when one can expect the good result ultimately. I want to know whether the Union Government has good chances to win or not.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: No, I couldn't actually get...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He was asking what is the status of the case. Do you have a chance of winning or losing? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, since the case is *sub judice*, it may not be in the fitness of spirit to define all the details. All that I can disclose is that the last date of hearing was 12th of March, 2019 and let's go by the manner the Court further directs.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Just to correct the Minister, in the Supreme Court, the Armed Forces have actually won the case. वे अपना केस जीत चुके हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में सिर्फ implementation के लिए बार-बार टाइम लिया जा रहा है। मैं आपसे यह गुज़ारिश करता हूँ कि Armed Forces, जिनके लिए हम सब के दिलों में बहुत ज्यादा respect है, आप उनके बारे में ज़रूर सोचिए और जल्द से जल्द निर्णय लेकर उनको NFU दीजिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आपकी जो एक्सपर्ट कमेटी है, will that Expert Committee examine the withdrawal of NFUs or is it going to withdraw grant of NFUs?

डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य के संज्ञान में यह लाना चाहूंगा कि वे जो केस जीत चुके थे, वह केस Paramilitary Forces का था, वह केस Indian

Army का नहीं था और उसको ही लेकर कल मंत्रिमंडल में निर्णय हुआ है, जिसके बारे में पिछले प्रश्न में उल्लेख आया। जहां तक सेना का संबंध है, वे Army Tribunal में केस जीत चुके थे, परंतु अब वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में है, उसका जजमेंट रिज़र्व्ड है। जहां तक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी के मंडेट का प्रश्न है, निश्चय ही वह प्रत्येक पहलू पर गौर करेंगे, क्योंकि 7th Pay Commission के चेयरमैन ने स्वयं यह कहा कि इसको discontinue किया जाए, तो इस बात के बारे में भी चर्चा होगी और उसको आगे बढ़ाना है, तो किस प्रकार बढ़ाना है। यह हो रहा है कि since it is a pyramid, जैसे-जैसे तरक्की होती है, तो ऊपर number of posts are lesser, तो शायद उस धारणा से इसका निर्णय लिया गया था, परंतु अब इसके साथ जो नई उलझनें पैदा हुई हैं, उनका हमें अनुभव मिला है और उनका संज्ञान लिया जा रहा है।

MS. DOLA SEN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to know if the Government has consulted the military officials for their views on Non-Functional Upgradation (NFU). If so, what are the details thereof?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to share with the hon. Member that the expert Committee under Mr. Ratan Watal is mandated to go into all these aspects, and certainly it will gather views from wherever possible and whenever relevant, including the stakeholders. As all of us know, the stakeholders in this case are the Army personnel. So, naturally, they have already put across their case and that also will be deliberated accordingly.

#### बिहार में बिना अपने भवनों के केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

\*140. श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार में ऐसे कितने केन्द्रीय विद्यालय हैं जिनके पास अपने भवन नहीं हैं;

(ख) ऐसे विद्यालयों के भवनों के निर्माण हेतु सरकार द्वारा किये गए प्रयासों के ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भवनों के अभाव में उच्च कक्षाओं में प्रयोगशालाओं इत्यादि के लिए कोई उपयुक्त स्थान उपलब्ध नहीं होने की वजह से अध्ययन-अध्यापन की प्रक्रिया बाधित होती है; और

(घ) सरकार ऐसे विद्यालयों में सभी सुविधाओं से युक्त भवन कब तक उपलब्ध करा पाएगी?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक'): (क) से (घ): विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

**विवरण**

(क) आज की तारीख तक, बिहार में 17 केंद्रीय विद्यालय अपने स्वयं के भवन के बिना कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) उपरोक्त 17 केंद्रीय विद्यालयों में से 3 केंद्रीय विद्यालयों में भवन का निर्माण कार्य प्रारंभ है। बाकी 14 में भूमि हस्तांतरण की प्रक्रिया को केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के पक्ष में पूरा करने हेतु संबंधित प्रायोजक प्राधिकार-प्रमुखतः बिहार सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है।

(ग) केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के मानकों के अनुरूप स्थायी भवन न होने से शिक्षण अध्ययन प्रक्रिया प्रभावित होती है।

(घ) केंद्रीय विद्यालय के लिए स्थाई भवन का निर्माण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, जो प्रायोजक प्राधिकारियों द्वारा उपयुक्त भूमि की पहचान करने, प्रायोजक प्राधिकारियों द्वारा केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के पक्ष में लीज संबंधी औपचारिकताएं पूरी होने, निर्माण एजेंसी द्वारा ड्राइंग/अनुमान को प्रस्तुत करने, निधियों की उपलब्धता और अपेक्षित अनुमोदन आदि पर निर्भर है। अतः इस संबंध में कोई निश्चित समय-सीमा नहीं दी जा सकती।

**Kendriya Vidyalayas without own buildings in Bihar**

†\*140. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bihar which do not have their own buildings;

(b) the details of efforts made by Government for the construction of buildings of such schools;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to lack of buildings, teaching-learning process in higher classes is hampered as no appropriate space is available for laboratories etc.; and

(d) by when Government would provide such schools with buildings equipped with all the facilities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) As on date, there are 17 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) running without their own buildings in the State of Bihar.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) Construction of buildings has been started in 3 KVs out of above 17 KVs. In the remaining 14 KVs, request has been made to be concerned sponsoring authorities, primarily Bihar Government, for transfer of land in favour of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS).

(c) As per the norms of KVS, due to lack of permanent buildings, teaching-learning process is affected.

(d) Construction of permanent buildings for KVs is a continuous process, which depends upon identification of suitable land, completion of lease formalities in favour of KVS by the sponsoring authorities, submission of drawings/estimates by construction agency, availability of funds and requisite approvals etc. As such, no definite time frame can be given in this regard.

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि तीन केंद्रीय विद्यालयों में भवन का निर्माण कब से चल रहा है और ये कब तक बन जाएंगे?

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, जो तीन विद्यालय भवन निर्माण में हैं, उनमें दो विद्यालयों में काम शुरू हो गया है और तीसरे की टेंडरिंग हो रही है, उसको भी जल्दी शुरू कर दिया जाएगा। बिहार में 17 ऐसे विद्यालय हैं, जिनमें बिहार सरकार ने हमें ज़मीन देनी है, अभी तक वह ज़मीन नहीं मिली है, इसलिए उन भवनों का निर्माण भी नहीं हो पाया है, लेकिन अभी जो तीन ज़मीनें उपलब्ध हुई हैं, उनमें युद्ध स्तर पर काम शुरू हो गया है।

**श्री सभापति:** आपका सेकण्ड सप्लीमेंटरी क्या है?

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर:** बिहार सरकार को केंद्रीय विद्यालय की भूमि के लिए आवेदन कब किया गया? उसकी अद्यतन स्थिति क्या है?

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, कुल मिलाकर बिहार में हमारे 48 केंद्रीय विद्यालय हैं, जिनमें तीन प्रोजेक्ट के हैं और 28 में स्थायी भवन हैं, लेकिन जो 17 में नहीं हैं, हम लोगों ने 9 में चिन्हित कर दिया है, लेकिन बिहार सरकार ने अभी तक हमें 9 को भी हस्तांतरित नहीं किया है, जब कि पांच ऐसे हैं, जिनमें उन्होंने शुरू ही नहीं किया है और इसलिए जब भी स्थान, ज़मीन उपलब्ध होगी ... हम लोग लगातार कार्रवाई में भी हैं और हम राज्य सरकार से लगातार वार्ता भी कर रहे हैं।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question confines to Bihar. If Member who are from different States have something to ask about Bihar, the can. Otherwise, I will give opportunity to Members from Bihar.

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा:** सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न केंद्रीय विद्यालय से जुड़ा हुआ है। जिस प्रकार भारतीय प्रधान मंत्री माननीय मोदी जी ने अनुसंधान पर जोर दिया है और 'जय विज्ञान' के साथ

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

'जय अनुसंधान' की बात की है, उस संबंध में मेरा प्रश्न भी है और सलाह भी है कि क्या केंद्रीय विद्यालयों के ज़ोनल क्षेत्र में पांच-पांच केंद्रीय विद्यालयों का एक क्लस्टर बनाकर उनके अनुसंधान का एक कॉमन क्षेत्र तैयार किया जा सकता है, जिनमें प्रतिभाशाली छात्रों और शिक्षकों का आदान-प्रदान हो और अनुसंधान को बढ़ाया जाए?

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की प्रेरणा से जो नई शिक्षा नीति आ रही है और उस नई शिक्षा नीति में लगातार जो सुझाव आ रहे हैं और 10 विशेषज्ञों की कमेटी ने भी उसमें लगातार दो-तीन साल तक अध्ययन किया है, उसमें हम सब इसको समाहित कर रहे हैं कि जो स्कूली शिक्षा है और उच्च शिक्षा है, उसमें विज्ञान, सामाजिक और तमाम प्रकार के विषयों को किस सीमा तक और किस स्तर पर समाहित किया जाएगा।

### **Progress of POSHAN Abhiyaan**

141. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to hold a Conference of Ministers of Women and Child Development of all State Governments to deliberate on solutions related to malnutrition among women and children and to find out the progress of POSHAN Abhiyaan;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to ensure that women and children are not malnourished in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) and (b) The National Council on India's Nutritional Challenges under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog and the Executive Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), hold meetings periodically to review status of progress of POSHAN Abhiyaan.

National Council on India's Nutritional Challenges (NCINC) headed by Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog consist of Ministers of line Ministries of Government of India, Chief Ministers of five States (on rotation basis), Secretaries of line Ministries, District Collectors/District Magistrates (DC/DMs) of 10 districts with highest prevalence of child stunting. NCINC has been set up to provide policy directions to address India's

nutritional challenges through coordinated inter-sectoral action and review programmes for nutrition on a quarterly basis. As on date, four meetings of the aforesaid Council have been held in which a number of issues relating to malnutrition were discussed.

Executive Committee headed by Secretary, MWCD consists of representatives of line Ministries, Chief Secretaries of five States (by rotation), Chief Secretaries of five States/UTs having high burden of malnutrition, DC/DMs from 10 districts with highest prevalence of child stunting, etc. Executive Committee is the Apex body for nutrition related activities for children and women providing direction, policy and guidelines for implementation of various programmes/schemes under the POSHAN Abhiyaan. As on date, seven meetings of the Executive Committee have been held. In these meetings the progress on implementation of POSHAN Abhiyaan is also discussed and reviewed. There is no immediate proposal to hold a Conference of Ministers of Women and Child Development of all State Governments to deliberate on solutions related to malnutrition among women and children.

(c) Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India is implementing following schemes to address the issue of malnutrition:—

- (i) Government has set up POSHAN Abhiyaan on 18.12.2017 for a three year time frame commencing from 2017-18 with an overall budget of ₹ 9046 crore. To ensure a holistic approach, all 36 States/UTs and districts have been covered. The goals of POSHAN Abhiyaan are to achieve improvement in nutritional status of Children from 0-6 years, Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in a time bound manner during the three years with fixed targets as under:—

Sl. No.	Objective	Target
1.	Prevent and reduce stunting in children (0- 6 years)	By 6% @ 2% p.a.
2.	Prevent and reduce under-nutrition (under weight prevalence) in children (0-6 years)	By 6% @ 2% p.a.
3.	Reduce the prevalence of anemia among young children (6-59 months)	By 9% @ 3% p.a.
4.	Reduce the prevalence of anemia among women and adolescent girls in the age group of 15-49 years.	By 9% @ 3% p.a.
5.	Reduce Low Birth Weight (LBW).	By 6% @ 2% p.a.

The Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition in the country in a phased manner, through a life cycle approach, by adopting a synergized and result oriented approach. The Abhiyaan will ensure mechanisms for timely service delivery and a robust monitoring as well as intervention infrastructure. Target is to bring down stunting of the children in the age group of 0-6 years from 38.4% to 25% by the year 2022. The major works undertaken under this Abhiyaan are ensuring convergence with various other programmes; Information Technology enabled Common Application Software for strengthening service delivery and interventions; Community Mobilization and Awareness Advocacy leading to Jan Andolan- to educate the people on nutritional aspects; Capacity Building of Frontline Functionaries, incentivizing States/UTs for achieving goals etc.

- (ii) Anganwadi Services, which aims to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers and reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity and malnutrition. Under the scheme, a package of six services is provided through a network of Anganwadi Centers, which include supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services.
- (iii) Scheme for adolescent girls is implemented for out-of-school adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years for self-development and empowerment of adolescent girls; improvement of nutritional and health status; to promote awareness about health, hygiene and nutrition; support out of school adolescent girls to successfully transition back to formal schooling or bridge learning/skill training; upgrade their home-based skills and life skills.
- (iv) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, which is a Centrally sponsored conditional Maternity Benefit scheme of the Ministry for pregnant and lactating women. Under the scheme, cash incentives are provided partly compensating for their wage loss subject to fulfilment of health and nutrition conditions.

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता:** सभापति महोदय, भारत सरकार ने 2017 में 'पोषण अभियान' स्कीम को घोषित किया था। उसमें 0 से 6 वर्ष के कुपोषित बच्चों के कुपोषण को 2022 तक 38.4 प्रतिशत

से घटाकर 25 प्रतिशत करने का संकल्प लिया था, लेकिन यह देखा जा रहा है कि आज भी 5 साल तक के बच्चों में लगभग 36 परसेंट बच्चे कुपोषित हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता:** मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से सवाल है कि क्या सरकार 2022 तक इस लक्ष्य को पूरा कर पाएगी और उसके लिए सरकार क्या-क्या कदम उठा रही है?

**श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद को अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि जब बात nutrition और पोषण की आती है तो वह मात्र खाद्य पदार्थ तक सीमित नहीं रहती। कुपोषण को एक समाधान की तरफ ले जाने के लिए sanitation, drinking water - इन सारी चीजों पर भी हम लोग भारत सरकार की ओर से ध्यान देते हैं। 'पोषण अभियान' के संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री जी का निर्देश और आग्रह यह रहा है कि वह एक जन-अभियान बने। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद को बताना चाहती हूँ कि हमने जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है, निश्चित रूप से हम उस लक्ष्य तक पहुंचेंगे, क्योंकि जनआन्दोलन की दृष्टि से सितम्बर, 2018 में मैं जब 'पोषण माह' का आयोजन किया गया, तब हमारे देश के लगभग 25 करोड़ नागरिकों ने उसमें भाग लिया और जब 8 मार्च से 22 मार्च तक देश में "पोषण पखवाड़ा" मनाया गया, तो उसमें हमने वृद्धि देखी और जनआन्दोलन में 44 crore 80 lakh people took part, Sir, wherein we conducted close to 82 lakh activities across the country.

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता:** महोदय, 2018-19 तक राजधानी दिल्ली में 11 में से 4 जिले 'पोषण अभियान' के अंतर्गत शामिल नहीं किए गए, इसका क्या कारण है और कब तक ये जिले उसमें शामिल किए जाएंगे?

**श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद से कहना चाहूंगी कि यह अभियान हम लोग प्रत्येक राज्य और प्रत्येक जिले में चलाते हैं। प्रदेश की सरकारों के साथ समन्वय करके जिन जिलों या जिन ब्लॉक्स में हम लोगों को कुपोषण के विशेष कार्यक्रम करने होते हैं, वे हम करते हैं - मात्र हमारी National Council के माध्यम से नहीं, मात्र Executive Committee के माध्यम से नहीं - मैं माननीय सांसद को अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि हरियाणा प्रदेश में विशेष रूप से मैंने स्वयं ने 9 जून को माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी के साथ बैठक ली। इसी प्रकार से प्रत्येक राज्य के माननीय मुख्य मंत्रियों से मैं विशेष आग्रह करना चाहूंगी कि वे पोषण अभियान को और मज़बूती दें। सभापति महोदय, आज आपके माध्यम से हमारे पश्चिम बंगाल और ओडिशा से जो सम्मानित सांसद हैं, उनसे भी मैं आग्रह करना चाहूंगी कि अब तक पश्चिम बंगाल और ओडिशा में इसकी activities शुरू नहीं हो पायी हैं, इसलिए कृपया सांसद भी इसमें अपना समर्थन दें, ताकि हम इन दो राज्यों में भी activities शुरू कर सकें।

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन:** बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि कम उम्र में शादी और उसके बाद जो बच्चे जन्म लेते हैं, वह भी कुपोषण की बहुत बड़ी वजह है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि आप जन-अभियान

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

की बात कर रही हैं, तो कम उम्र में शादी की रोकथाम के लिए - क्योंकि कम उम्र में शादी कानूनन अपराध है, यह सभी को मालूम है, लेकिन फिर भी कहीं न कहीं इस तरह की बातें हो रही हैं - तो इस जनआंदोलन को आप कैसे चलाएंगी?

† **محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار):** بہت بہت شکری سبھا پی پی مہودے، می مائے منتری مہودی سے ے کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ کم عمر می شادی اور اس کے بعد جو بچے جنم لے رہی، وہ بھی کیوشن کی بہت بڑی وجہ ہے۔ می مائے منتری مہودی سے ے جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ آپ جن-ابھٹن کی بات کر رہی ہیں، تو کم عمر می شادی کی روک تھام کے لئے - کئی کم عمر می شادی قانونا جرم ہے، ے سبھی کو معلوم ہے، لیکن پھر بھی کئی نہ کئی اس طرح کی باتیں ہو رہی ہیں - تو اس جن-آندولن کو آپ کیسے چلائیں گے؟

**श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ुबिन इरानी:** महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद को अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि कुपोषण की दृष्टि से adolescent girls के संदर्भ में भी हम विशेष कार्यक्रम चलाते हैं। यह सत्य है कि कम उम्र में शादी करना कानूनन जुर्म है और हम बार-बार young child brides की दृष्टि से और adolescent boys की दृष्टि से भी NCPCR के माध्यम से राज्य की सरकारों को, agencies को और law and order के जितने भी हमारे अधिकारी हैं, उन्हें अवगत कराते रहते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त awareness programmes भी specific community, जहां पर child marriage देखी जाती है, वहां पर विशेष रूप से करते हैं। जो हेल्थ से संबंधित मंत्रालय हैं, उनके माध्यम से भी इन सारे मुद्दों पर प्रदेश सरकारों के साथ मिलकर काम किया जाता है।

**श्री सभापति:** श्रीमती सम्पतिया उड़के। चूंकि यह महिलाओं से संबंधित विषय है इसलिए मैं महिलाओं को प्राथमिकता दे रहा हूँ। पुरुष ज्यादा slips भेज रहे हैं। आपकी सहानुभूति मैं समझ सकता हूँ, लेकिन उन्हें अपनी अनुभूति व्यक्त करने का मौका दीजिए।

**श्रीमती संपतिया उड़के:** धन्यवाद माननीय सभापति महोदय, कुपोषण से संबंधित समस्याओं हेतु सरकार द्वारा कई योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदया से जानना चाहती हूँ कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों, विशेष रूप से आदिवासियों की संकटग्रस्त प्रजातियों की महिलाओं और बच्चों को कुपोषण से बचाने के लिए कौन से विशेष कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं?

**श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ुबिन इरानी:** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या को आपके माध्यम से अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि देश में जो 10 सबसे ज्यादा कुपोषित जिले हैं, उन्हें विशेष रूप से National Council और Executive Committee में आमंत्रित किया जाता है। दो दिन पहले ही सेक्रेटरी, महिला बाल विकास ने, स्वयं आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ, देश भर की सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ और जिला कलेक्टर्स के साथ वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग के माध्यम से चर्चा करने का प्रयास किया है, ताकि विशेष स्थानों पर पोषण अभियान को लेकर क्या चीज़ें दुरुस्त हो सकती हैं, उसके संदर्भ में चर्चा की गई है। माननीय सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं सदन को यह भी अवगत

कराना चाहती हूँ कि साल 2017 में भारत सरकार विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के माध्यम से fortified आटा और fortified milk और oil के procurement के संदर्भ में बार-बार प्रदेश सरकारों को निवेदन और एडवाइज़री भेजती रही है। हमारी फूड सप्लाय मिनिस्ट्री rice fortification को लेकर एक पायलट प्रोजेक्ट भी कर रही है। भारत सरकार प्रदेशों की सरकार के माध्यम से जो मिड-डे मील जैसे कार्यक्रम चलते हैं, उनके माध्यम से विशेष टारगेटेड, जहां पर malnourishment के केसेज़ आते हैं, वहां पर हम लोग काम करते हैं और हमारा Nutrition Resource Centre हर राज्य में उपलब्ध रहता है। जहां-जहां malnourished बच्चों और माताओं को पाया जाता है, उन्हें Nutrition Resource Centre में भी लाया जाता है, ताकि वहां उनकी विशेष देखभाल की जाए।

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री महोदया ने अभी अवगत कराया है कि lactating mothers के लिए, stunted children के लिए, adolescent girls के लिए और malnourished महिलाओं व पुरुषों के लिए स्कीमें चलाई जा रही हैं और उनको मॉनीटर भी किया जा रहा है। सर, जो Global Hunger Index है, उसमें भी यह बताया गया है कि हमारे यहां भुखमरी बढ़ रही है और आज की तारीख में world में हमारा 103वां रैंक है। मैडम, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण है कि आपके आज जो ऑब्जेक्टिव हैं, इसके लिए आप मोबिलाइजेशन कर रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पंचायती राज है, जो लोकल बॉडीज़ हैं, क्या उनके मेम्बर्स की स्पेशली कोई ट्रेनिंग करने का प्रोसीजर रखेंगे? वे जिले identify कर लिए गए हैं, जहां पर stunning भी बहुत है और इस तरह के malnutrition के केसेज़ ज्यादा आते हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** आपका सवाल क्या है?

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी जगहों के एमपीज़ को वहां की मॉनिटरिंग के सिस्टम में इन्वॉल्व करने की मेहरबानी करेंगे?

**श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन ईरानी:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय सांसद जी को अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि जब वे हंगर इंडेक्स की बात करते हैं, तो आप यह जानकर स्तब्ध होंगे कि अगर total nourishment की दृष्टि से देखें तो 6-24 महीनों के बच्चों में मात्र 9 प्रतिशत बच्चों को proper nourishment मिलता है। इसका मतलब यह है कि यह मात्र पैसे या खाद्य पदार्थ के संदर्भ में दिक्कत नहीं है। यह एक behavioural change और challenge का विषय है। आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद ने पंचायती राज के मेम्बरानों को ट्रेन करने के संबंध में प्रश्न किया है। मैं आपको अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि डॉ. विनोद पॉल, जो नीति आयोग में विशेषज्ञ हैं, जो विशेष रूप से इस विषय को देख रहे हैं और उनके साथ मैं जो एजवाइज़र श्री आलोक जी हैं, उन्होंने एक विशेष training module बनाया है, ताकि हम अपने पंचायती राज के ढांचे के माध्यम से भी ट्रेनिंग कर सकें। माननीय महोदय, मंत्रालय के माध्यम से 21 training modules जो State, districts और block level तक हमारी incremental learning के modules हैं, वे भी हम देते हैं।

**Induction of external experts at DS/Director level**

\*142. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to recruit and depute external experts at the Deputy Secretary and Director level;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of posts out of the total sanctioned posts which are proposed to be filled up through this process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government has, from time to time, appointed some prominent persons for specific assignments in government, keeping in view their specialized knowledge and expertise in the domain area. NITI Aayog, in its three year Action Agenda, and the Sectoral Group of Secretaries (SGoS) on Governance, in its report submitted in February, 2017, have recommended for induction of personnel in the middle and senior management level in the Government with the twin objectives of bringing in fresh talent as well as augment the availability of manpower. Based on this, it has been decided, in principle, to appoint outside experts to 40 positions at Deputy Secretary/Director level.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, I am grateful that I got the opportunity to place my supplementary question, through you. The hon. Prime Minister is also present in the House. I would like to ask as to what prompted the Government, with the advice of the NITI Aayog, as per the Report published in 2017, to think about avoiding the present expertise of service personnel who exist in the service panel. Why are they being deprived by bringing the experts from outside, who have no knowledge of Administration in the Government sector? What are the reasons?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, through you, I will take just one minute to allay the apprehensions, if any, on the part of the hon. Member and the House. The limited twin objective of the lateral entry process is: (a) to bring in the best of the talent from whichever source available, and (b) to augment the availability of the personnel.



I would slightly disagree that it is not this Government which has brought in this concept. We have only streamlined the process. Lateral entry in the Government of India has existed for decades together, and one of the most illustrious lateral entries was none less than the former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, who was appointed the Chief Economic Advisor way back in 1972, and then the Secretary in the Finance Ministry in 1976. If hon. Chairman permits, I can go on with the list. Sir, Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia was appointed as Economic Adviser, in the year 1979. Shri Vijay L. Kelkar was appointed as Finance Secretary, in the year 1998, and then he was appointed as Secretary in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, in the year 1994. Shri Bimal Jalan was appointed as Finance Secretary, in the year 1991. Dr. Shankar Acharya was appointed as Chief Economic Advisor, in the year 1993. Shri Rakesh Mohan was appointed as Deputy Governor of Reserve Bank of India, in the year 2002 and later he was appointed as Secretary in the Department of Economic Affairs, in the year 2004, and then he was appointed as Chief Economic Advisor, in the year 2005. Shri Arvind Virmani, was appointed as Chief Economic Advisor in the Ministry of Finance, in the year 2007. Shri Ram Vinay Shahi was appointed as Secretary in the Ministry of Power, in the year 2002.

**श्री सभापति:** आपको काफी नाम दिए मंत्री जी ने।

**DR. JITENDRA SINGH:** Sir, the list is very long. I am trying to say that this is something which had already persisted and with due regard to the decisions taken by the earlier Governments, I think, it was done with best of the intentions. Now, this has to be further streamlined because we gain by experience and also learn to improve with the passage of time. Sir, now the process is being conducted through Union Public Service Commission and there the criteria and the eligibility parameters are not compromised. Sir, it is not being started just to accommodate somebody. For example, we have recently advertised for ten posts of Joint Secretary, for which we got more than 6000 applications and only nine, out of ten vacancies have been successfully filled by the UPSC till now. So, you can see the high degree of scrutiny there. It takes into consideration the age criteria, the number of years of professional work and professional experience of the candidates which has to be almost at par with those personnel who are already working with the Government service through the normal channel of civil services.

**SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA:** Sir, my second supplementary, through you, to the hon. Minister is that I understand that he mentioned about Dr. Manmohan Singh, Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, but the country knows that they are the persons of that stature.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question? This is not a question.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, I will ask the question. Sir, he mentioned the names, so I am also mentioning the names.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, he has to mention. But you have to ask the question.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, I am coming to my question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, I am coming to the question. I know how to put a question. Sir, the Minister has given the answer that they are going to recruit personnel for forty positions at the level of Deputy Secretary and Director. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state that this new recruitment will not affect the promotional prospects of the existing officers in the cadre?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, the question is very well taken and I think this is an opportunity through the question of the hon. Member to reassure everybody that there will be no detrimental or adverse effect on the promotional prospects of those who are already in service. If you go through the chronology, you will see that we are already deficit at the level of Director and Deputy Secretary. Sir, there was a sudden dip, particularly between the years 1995 and 2000, because of sudden litigations, etc. So, that is why, I said the augmentation of availability also is going to be our advantage. We are already short of the officers at this level and with that intention, Sir, we are now going ahead to advertise forty posts at the level of Deputy Secretary and Director.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the question is about the lateral recruitment at the level of Deputy Secretary and Director. There is a concern in the country that this lateral recruitment is against the policy of the country, *i.e.*, the policy of reservation and it will stop the promotion or the moving forward of SCs, STs and OBCs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you have to ask the question.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am asking question. He was reading out all the names, I am asking what kind of fresh talent this lateral recruitment will bring. What is the augmentation of manpower?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Hon. Member's question is two-fold. As far as reservation is concerned, among the names I read out earlier also, there was no reservation followed and there is a sound reason behind that. The reason is that these are called single cadre appointments. For example, if you have one vacancy in a certain Ministry, you make an appointment, then, the principle of reservation does not apply there. It has already been scrutinized through all means. In the present Government, the lateral entry appointments prominently have been just about six or seven at the higher level whereas earlier it was more than 20—I did not go through the entire list of the earlier appointments—and they have followed in good faith a criterion. This is single post cadre in each Ministry and it is cited in the advertisement itself, for which Ministry, for which post.

Secondly, as I said, the scrutiny and parameters being followed are almost same and very strict. So, there is no compromise on the merit. On the contrary, in a number of situations, we would be able to supplement with a better merit available, depending on the requirements of a particular assignment or the nature of job. Particularly, these days, we have a number of flagship programmes, which require expertise of a different order, of a different level. One such example is our flagship programme, Ayushman Bharat. So, I think, it is in good faith and it is going to deliver dividends.

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरा इसमें बहुत specific सवाल है कि जो experts बाहर से आएंगे, जब उन्हें system के बारे में जानकारी नहीं होगी, तो उनके aptitude change और उन्हें सरकार के system की पूरी जानकारी देने के लिए क्या आपने उनके लिए कोई training module बनाया है?

**डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, आम तौर पर चयन के समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाएगा कि उनका क्या profile और background है। मैं यदि विस्तार में जाऊंगा, तो यह जानकारी बहुत ज्यादा समय ले लगी, इसलिए मैं विस्तार में नहीं जा रहा हूँ। मैं सिर्फ इतना बताना चाहता हूँ कि Joint Secretary की post के लिए जब हम किसी भी उम्मीदवार का चयन करते हैं, तो यह ध्यान में रखते हैं कि वे जिस कार्य को पहले करते रहे हैं या जिस भी जिम्मेदारी को निभाते रहे हैं, उसमें उनका कम-से-कम 15 वर्षों का अनुभव हो। उसका स्वरूप और nature लगभग वैसा ही हो, जहां वह काम करने आ रहा है। वह उसे value addition करने के लिए आ रहा है। इसलिए उसे professionally बहुत ज्यादा सिखाने या समझाने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। जहां तक प्रशासन के दूसरे पहलुओं का संबंध है, उस संबंध में, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि समय-समय पर उसके लिए हमारे यहां reorientation programmes और training programmes, DoPT के माध्यम से चलते रहते हैं। जो हमारे regular Officers हैं, उनके लिए ये प्रोग्राम्स हम समय-समय पर चलाते रहते हैं, क्योंकि समय बीतने के साथ-साथ तकाज़े, requirements और capacity building की आवश्यकता होती है।

**डा. अनिल अग्रवाल:** सभापति महोदय, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि कितने विभागों में external experts को प्रशासनिक पदों पर भरने की प्रक्रिया चल रही है?

**डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, अभी तक Joint Secretaries की नियुक्तियों के लिए एक प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ की थी। उसे लेकर जिन 10 पदों का advertisement, UPSC की ओर से दिया गया था, उनमें से नौ का चयन हो चुका है। जैसा मैंने कहा था कि इन पदों के लिए 6,000 से ज्यादा अर्ज़ियाँ आई थीं। Director के पदों पर भर्ती करनी अभी बाकी है। यह अलग-अलग मंत्रालयों में requirement के मुताबिक है। जैसे UPSC का advertisement होता है, वैसे इन पदों को विज्ञापित नहीं किया जाता है। यह तो as and when requirement base पर होता है। जब कहीं से requirement आती है, वैसे ही हम इनकी भर्ती करते हैं। इसलिए मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि single cadre post के तौर पर इसका इश्तहार दिया जाता है।

#### **Out of School children**

\*143. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of children within the age group of 6 to 14 years who were out of school during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the number of such children who were drop-outs, State-wise; and
- (c) the number of such children belonging to SC/ST and minority communities during that period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development conducts periodic independent surveys to estimate Out of School children. These surveys were conducted in the years 2005, 2009 and 2014. According to 2014 survey, there were a total of 20.41 crore children in the age group of 6-13 years in the country out of which, an estimated 60.64 lakhs (2.97%) were out of school. As per All India survey 2014, the State and UT wise details of Out of School children which include estimated number of children who never enrolled, dropped out and enrolled but never attended is given in Annexure-I (See below).

(c) The State-wise Out of School children belonging to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe and Minority Communities is given in Annexure-II.

**Annexure-I**

*State-wise details of Out of School children in the age group 6-13 years*

Sl. No.	States	Estimated number of Children who never enrolled	Estimated number of Children who dropped out	Estimated Number of Children who were Enrolled but Never Attended
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1015
2.	Andhra Pradesh	45015	26175	36638
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3623	2894	0
4.	Assam	41838	112390	3584
5.	Bihar	643483	294129	232110
6.	Chandigarh	0	1090	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	94317	71532	1223
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	415	330	0
9.	Daman and Diu	335	0	85
10.	Delhi	20513	40793	23778
11.	Goa	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	60941	70744	27624
13.	Haryana	15958	0	27921
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2176	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	29200	13982	2287
16.	Jharkhand	98631	37932	3863
17.	Karnataka	43457	72078	6976
18.	Kerala	22722	2942	7497
19.	Lakshadweep	31	0	31
20.	Madhya Pradesh	189162	235384	26406

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	71541	42270	31515
22.	Manipur	0	5997	1041
23.	Meghalaya	835	11135	5267
24.	Mizoram	972	0	0
25.	Nagaland	823	2073	0
26.	Odisha	119980	234259	46812
27.	Puducherry	285	0	0
28.	Punjab	61527	26085	3966
29.	Rajasthan	107867	220645	273351
30.	Sikkim	0	535	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	24413	30820	2295
32.	Tripura	3494	1024	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	865441	466849	279995
34.	Uttarakhand	42403	35156	9235
35.	West Bengal	86979	182927	69332
	ALL INDIA	2698377	2242171	1123849

Source: IMRB Survey, 2014

### ***Annexure-II***

#### *Details of Out of School children from SC, ST and Minority Communities*

Sl. No.	State/UT	SC	ST	Muslim	Christian	Other Minorities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	275	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	27911	12721	2187	2564	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6517	0	4691	1826

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Assam	5850	10138	97206	4935	641
5.	Bihar	524150	30746	246004	6950	0
6.	Chandigarh	1090	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	2410	119426	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	172	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	421	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	22185	5788	52138	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	69721	30155	21889	0	0
13.	Haryana	4023	35997	30294	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15382	7379	44177	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	24438	25644	63805	4214	0
17.	Karnataka	52769	10034	560	13147	0
18.	Kerala	5016	6343	9620	2701	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	267	267	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	130562	130680	117830	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	43454	28702	15928	0	12574
22.	Manipur	0	1751	2789	563	536
23.	Meghalaya	505	16109	0	14194	2538
24.	Mizoram	0	972	0	583	389
25.	Nagaland	0	2896	0	2896	0
26.	Odisha	109987	215994	7287	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	63489	0	0	0	19041
29.	Rajasthan	129861	133459	83487	0	3936
30.	Sikkim	0	535	0	0	535
31.	Tamil Nadu	41556	1189	1508	3670	0
32.	Tripura	277	3037	0	1590	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	560531	108833	557870	0	0
34.	Uttarakhand	36611	0	43296	0	0
35.	West Bengal	93383	62251	158957	0	0
TOTAL		1966029	1007563	1557099	62698	42016

Source: IMRB Survey, 2014

**श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो:** सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने जो जवाब दिया है कि देश में तकरीबन 20.41 करोड़ बच्चे इस age group के ऐसे थे, जिनमें से 60.64 लाख बच्चे, यानी 2.97 परसेंट, स्कूल नहीं जाने वाले थे, लेकिन जो census की वर्ष 2011 की रिपोर्ट है, उसमें यह बताया गया है कि तकरीबन 8.4 करोड़ बच्चे, out of school हैं। महोदय, एक National Sample Survey, हुआ है, उसके मुताबिक ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** यह तो हुआ है, लेकिन आपका सवाल क्या है?

**श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो:** मेरा सवाल यह है कि जब देश में free and compulsory education का प्रावधान है, right है, तब उसके बावजूद भी 4 करोड़ बच्चे, जिसको एक सर्वे संस्था बता रही है, दूसरी सर्वे संस्था 8 करोड़ बच्चे बता रही है और जो सरकार कह रही है, वह इनसे कम, अर्थात् 60 लाख की संख्या दिखा रही है। मेरा प्रश्न है कि यह जो इतना difference है, क्या सरकार उसकी कोई जाँच करेगी और इसको पूरा करने के लिए कुछ efforts करेगी?

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है, यही होना चाहिए।

**श्री रमेश कुमार पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** सभापति जी, जहाँ तक इस सर्वे का सवाल है, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के द्वारा हर पाँच वर्ष में एक स्वतंत्र सर्वे कराया जाता है। यह 2005, 2009 और 2014 में किया गया है। 2005 के सर्वे के अनुसार यह सामने आया कि विद्यालय से बाहर जो बच्चे हैं, जिनकी उम्र 6 वर्ष से 13 वर्ष की है, वे 1,34,06,000 हैं। उसके बाद, जब



2009 में सर्वे किया गया, तो उसमें इनकी संख्या 81,05,000 हो गई। सभापति जी, 2014 में जो सर्वे किया गया था, उस सर्वे में यह सामने आया कि अब यह संख्या 60,64,000 रह गई है। जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य ने सर्वे की बात कही है, तो 2014 की जो जनगणना है, उसमें यह आंकड़ा 5.81 करोड़ था, जबकि 2011 की जनगणना में यह आंकड़ा 3.8 करोड़ है।

सभापति जी, जो राज्यों का सर्वे है, उसमें भी इस बीच यदि - माननीय सदस्य ने जो जानना चाहा है कि इस पर आगे क्या कार्य किया गया, उसके लिए यदि मैं इन तीन वर्षों का आंकड़ा दूँ कि 2016-17 में हमने राज्यों से भी जो आंकड़े मंगाए, उनके अनुसार वह संख्या 14,20,000 थी, जिसमें हम मुख्य धारा में 4,70,729 बच्चों को लाए, 2017-18 में यह आंकड़ा 11,18,000 था और हम 3,85,000 को मूल धारा में लाए, 2018-19 में यह आंकड़ा 8,34,000 का था, जिसको हम 3,34,000 तक लाए।

सभापति जी, मुझे इस सदन को यह बताते हुए खुशी होती है कि जो सबके लिए शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009 था, इस अधिकार अधिनियम में यह व्यवस्था थी कि जो प्राइवेट स्कूल्स हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आप संक्षेप में बोलिए।

**श्री रमेश कुमार पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** सभापति जी, मैं संक्षेप में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह प्रावधान तो 2010 से होना था, लेकिन 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 में यह प्रावधान नहीं हुआ और जब हमारी सरकार आई, तो 2015-16 से 24,22,000 बच्चों का नामांकन किया गया, जिसके लिए 492 करोड़ मंजूर हुए। 2016-17 में यह संख्या बढ़ाकर 29,25,000 बच्चों का नामांकन हुआ और 510 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया, 2017-18 में 34,00,000 बच्चों का नामांकन हुआ और 2018-19 में 41,00,000 बच्चों का नामांकन किया गया।

सभापति जी, मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** उनको संक्षेप में बताना चाहिए।

**श्री रमेश कुमार पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** सभापति महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि यह जो संख्या है, इसमें शिक्षा के अधिकार अधिनियम के तहत हमारी सरकार ने बहुत आगे बढ़कर यह काम किया है और उसमें अपेक्षित सफलता भी मिली है।

**श्री सभापति:** जो डिटेल्स आपने बताई हैं, वे figures interesting लग रही हैं, इसलिए आप इनको व्यस्थित करके सभा पटल पर रख दीजिए, ताकि इससे आगे के लिए लाभ मिले। आप, दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी पूछ लीजिए।

**श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो:** सभापति जी, आप देखेंगे कि रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक देश के 16.3 परसेंट बच्चे स्कूलों में नहीं जा रहे हैं, drop-out हो गए हैं। इनमें ज्यादातर SC/ST/OBC वर्ग के बच्चे

हैं। अगर rural areas में मुस्लिम बच्चों का रेश्यो देखेंगे, तो वह 24.1 परसेंट है और urban area में 24.7 परसेंट है। जब, compulsory और free education का प्रावधान है, सरकार चाहती है कि cent per cent बच्चों को स्कूल जाना चाहिए, तो ऐसा क्यों नहीं होता? हम यह भी कहते हैं कि हिंदुस्तान गाँव में बसता है, हम भी प्राइमरी स्कूलों से पढ़कर आए हैं। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना है कि convent स्कूलों में और सरकारी स्कूलों में जो difference है, वहाँ पर सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं, कई स्कूलों में तो छत नहीं है, infrastructure नहीं है, स्कूलों में बच्चों के पास benches नहीं हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो:** जैसे केंद्रीय विद्यालय की बात करते हैं, ये नवोदय विद्यालय की बात करते हैं, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप सरकारी स्कूलों का standard, इन स्कूलों के बराबर करेंगे, ताकि लोगों का सरकारी स्कूलों में विश्वास बने, क्योंकि इन स्कूलों में लोगों का विश्वास नहीं है। सिर्फ गरीबों के पास, जिनके सिर पर ...

**श्री सभापति:** आपका सवाल क्या है?

**श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो:** सरकार ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करे कि गरीबों के बच्चे, कमजोर लोगों के बच्चे पढ़ें। Convent और इन स्कूलों के बीच यह जो disparity है, आप इन स्कूलों का standard भी उसके बराबर करें। मेरा क्वेश्चन है कि क्या सरकार की कोई ऐसी सोच है?

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक:** श्रीमन्, जिन्होंने अभी तक विद्यालय में दाखिला ही नहीं लिया, उसका मोटा-मोटा आँकड़ा 26 लाख है, फिर जिनका विद्यालय में नामांकन है, लेकिन वे विद्यालय नहीं आ रहे हैं, वे लगभग 4 लाख हैं और जिन्होंने drop किया, वे लगभग 22 लाख हैं। श्रीमन्, यह बात सही है कि जो 60,64,230 बच्चे हैं, उनमें लगभग 46,35,405 बच्चे अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के हैं। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि इस बीच जिस तरीके से और जिस गति से काम हो रहा है, उससे उनको लाभ होगा। माननीय सदस्य ने इस बात की भी चिंता व्यक्त की है कि ये जो प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय हैं, और जो बेसिक स्कूल हैं, प्रारंभिक स्कूल हैं, उन दोनों के स्तर में समानता हो। श्रीमन्, इसीलिए नई शिक्षा नीति आ रही है। मुझे खुशी है कि पूरे देश से नई शिक्षा नीति के ऊपर 60 हजार से भी अधिक सुझाव आए हैं, क्योंकि हमने उसको public domain में डाला है। उसका स्वागत हो रहा है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पिछड़े, गरीब और पीछे के क्षेत्र में, विशेष कर बालिकाओं के क्षेत्र में, हमारे जो कस्तूरबा गाँधी विद्यालय चल रहे हैं, यदि उनमें देखा जाए, तो उनमें 5,90,000 बालिकाएँ पढ़ रही हैं, जिनमें 1,67,000 SC लड़कियाँ हैं, 1,51,000 ST हैं, 2,51,000 OBC बच्चियाँ हैं और 34,390 मुस्लिम बालिकाएँ हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** सवाल में सिर्फ SC/ST और OBC के बारे में पूछा गया है।

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, मुझे लगता है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस प्रकार से काम कर रही है, ताकि अंतिम छोर तक कोई बच्चा वंचित न रहे, चाहे SC/ST हो, चाहे OBC हो, चाहे पिछड़े वर्ग का हो, सभी को शिक्षा प्राप्त हो। ...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** It is regarding raising the standards in Government schools.

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, वह नई शिक्षा नीति के साथ समाहित होगा।

**SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM:** Sir, I just want to know this from the Minister. What is the action taken by the Department to bring back dropout students who have enrolled but never attended? In my State, according to the statistics given here, the number is 5,269. This is a very big number. Is any alternative scheme initiated by the Government for these students?

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** सर, अभी मैंने जो इस बात की चर्चा की है कि जो प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं, उसके साथ वहाँ चाहे भोजन से सम्बन्धित मामले हों, यातायात से सम्बन्धित मामले हों, प्री वर्दी से सम्बन्धित मामले हों, वहाँ जितने भी बच्चे स्कूल छोड़ कर जा रहे हैं या नये आ रहे हैं, उनके लिए एक विशेष अभियान चलाया जा रहा है। इसमें हमें सफलता भी मिली है। माननीय सदस्या चाहें, तो मैं उसके आँकड़े भी दे दूँगा।

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर:** सभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा कहना है कि उन्होंने इस प्रश्न का जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें आबादी के हिसाब से सबसे बड़े जो दो राज्य हैं - बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश, वहाँ नामांकन करने वाले छात्रों में dropouts की और स्कूल attend न करने वाले छात्रों के साथ-साथ अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति और मुस्लिम की संख्या सबसे ज्यादा है। क्या सरकार की ऐसी कोई योजना है कि वह ऐसे राज्यों को चिह्नित करके विशेष अभियान चलाए, ताकि ऐसे राज्यों में dropouts कम हों और नामांकन ज्यादा हो। क्या इसके लिए सरकार की कोई विशेष अभियान चलाने की योजना है?

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, हमारे पास ऐसी योजना है और हम लगातार उसकी समीक्षा भी कर रहे हैं। पिछले तीन सालों में हमें उसमें अपेक्षित सफलता भी मिली है।

**डा. विकास महात्मे:** सर, जो नोमेडिक जनजातियाँ, यानि घुमंतु जनजातियाँ हैं, वे उदर निर्वाह के लिए जगह-जगह घूमती रहती हैं। चूंकि वे लोग अपने परिवारों के साथ घूमते हैं, इसलिए उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा का प्रश्न बहुत बड़ा होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या इस कैटेगरी के लिए उनके पास कुछ स्पेशल अभियान या स्पेशल योजना है? चूंकि उन बच्चों में school dropout बहुत ज्यादा होता है, इसलिए क्या आपके पास उनके लिए कुछ खास अभियान है?

**श्री सभापति:** समय जा रहा है, जल्दी पूछिए।

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, जो ऐसे बच्चे हैं, जो बहुत दूर रहते हैं, जहां स्कूल नहीं हैं, उनके लिए हम लोगों ने यातायात की व्यवस्था की है। ऐसे 6,87,356 बच्चों के लिए 252 करोड़ रुपये लगाकर केवल यातायात के लिए हमने प्रावधान रखा है। उनकी वर्दी से ले करके भोजन तक, सब फ्री है। हमारा वह अभियान लगातार जारी है।

### **Convictions by CBI**

\*144. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of convictions by CBI during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the details of convictions made; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to increase the conviction rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) and (b) During the last three years *i.e.* from 01.01.2016 to 31.05.2019, total 1899 CBI cases under trial resulted into conviction. Year-wise break-up of cases resulted in convictions is as under:-

Year	No. of cases resulted in convictions
2016	621
2017	557
2018	544
2019 (upto 31.05.2019)	179

(c) In CBI, the investigations are meticulously supervised to ensure adequate evidence resulting in better conviction rate. This is achieved by regularly monitoring and supervising the trial cases.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, because of the time constraint, I would not get to put my second supplementary. Now, I would like to know the status of the case investigated by the CBI in the Tuticorin shooting case in which 13 people were killed.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Misappropriation of funds by IISc.**

\*145. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge misappropriation of funds by the Indian Institute of Science (IISc.) Bengaluru in various construction works in its premises like construction of ladies hostel, drainage, underground electrical cables, road, etc. has come to the notice of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the cost escalation and whether Government has taken any action against the Institute and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) There is no case of misappropriation reported in any of the construction works being carried out in Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru. All projects mentioned in the question are under execution. Tenders have been concluded through e-tendering process in a transparent and competitive manner.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Pupil-Teacher Ratio in schools**

\*146. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Government and private/aided schools still do not meet the pupil-teacher ratio as per the norms prescribed under the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act); and

(b) if so, the details of such schools, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The RTE Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for both primary and upper primary schools. At primary level, the PTR norm is 30:1 and at the upper primary level it is 35:1. As per the Unified District Information System For Education (UDISE) 2016-17, the PTR at national level for

primary schools is 23:1 and upper primary schools is 24:1, which is better than the prescribed norms.

(b) The details of schools, State-wise who do not meet PTR norms as prescribed in the RTE Act is given in Statement.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise details of schools who do not meet Pupil-Teacher Ratio norms as prescribed in the RTE*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Govt. School	Govt. Aided School
		% of Schools having Adverse PTR as per RTE Act	% of Schools having Adverse PTR as per RTE Act
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.1	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22.2	49.11
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.8	3.23
4.	Assam	20.6	1.93
5.	Bihar	72.1	81.08
6.	Chandigarh	11.7	14.29
7.	Chhattisgarh	18.7	42.30
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15.0	30.00
9.	Daman and Diu	13.2	75.00
10.	Delhi	24.0	36.76
11.	Goa	27.7	13.23
12.	Gujarat	12.7	74.05
13.	Haryana	11.3	29.91
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13.1	No Aided Schools in the State
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.1	No Aided Schools in the State

1	2	3	4
16.	Jharkhand	55.5	80.02
17.	Karnataka	22.4	50.23
18.	Kerala	4.3	2.93
19.	Lakshadweep	0.0	No Aided Schools in the UT
20.	Madhya Pradesh	34.1	45.91
21.	Maharashtra	11.5	36.67
22.	Manipur	16.3	7.43
23.	Meghalaya	16.3	26.60
24.	Mizoram	9.2	6.33
25.	Nagaland	1.6	No Aided Schools in the State
26.	Odisha	17.8	45.88
27.	Puducherry	2.2	18.18
28.	Punjab	9.6	60.00
29.	Rajasthan	27.4	No Aided Schools in the State
30.	Sikkim	0.8	14.29
31.	Tamil Nadu	6.5	18.17
32.	Telangana	21.9	46.80
33.	Tripura	1.8	15.56
34.	Uttar Pradesh	41.5	63.77
35.	Uttarakhand	24.1	33.39
36.	West Bengal	19.6	31.72
TOTAL		28.0	34.11

Source: UDISE 2017-18 (Provisional)

**Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh**

\*147. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when Andhra Pradesh has given 520 acres of land in Vizianagaram for setting up of a Tribal University in the State;

(b) whether the Ministry is taking up the works with an estimated cost of ₹420 crore:

(c) if so, the justification for allocating just ₹10 crore in 2018-19 Budget and the reasons for delaying to bring a Bill for setting up the University;

(d) whether Government would bring the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (Amendment) Bill to facilitate setting up of this university during the current session; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014 *inter alia* envisages establishment of one Central Tribal University (CTU) in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh offered site at Relli Village in Vizianagaram District measuring 525.08 Acres, which was found suitable by the site selection committee in July 2015.

(b) Approval has been given for ₹420 crore for the first phase of campus construction.

(c) The token provision of ₹10 crores for the new Tribal University in the Detailed Demand for Grants (DDG) of MHRD 2018-19 was to facilitate starting of the process of construction and the funds, as approved, would be provided.

(d) and (e) No. Sir. There is no proposal for amending the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Act, 2007, under which a university is already functioning at Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh. For the establishment of Central Tribal University, Andhra Pradesh, a separate Bill for amending the Central Universities Act, 2009 is being moved in Parliament.



**Misuse of social media**

\*148. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether social media is being used to spread rumours, fake news and defame public personalities and if so, the details thereof, including the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Cyber space is a complex environment of people, software, hardware and services on the Internet. With a borderless cyberspace coupled with the possibility of instant communication and anonymity, the potential for misuse of cyberspace and social media platforms for criminal activities is a global issue. There are media reports about social media platforms being misused to spread rumours, fake news and defame public personalities.

The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 has provisions for removal of objectionable online content. Social media platforms are intermediaries as defined in the Act. Section 69A of the IT Act, 2000 empowers Government to block any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any computer resource in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign states or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above.

Further, Section 79 of the Act provides that intermediaries are required to disable/remove unlawful content on being notified by appropriate Government or its agency. The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under this Section require that the intermediaries, which includes social media platforms, shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, and unlawful in any way.

Government has taken several steps to address the challenges of misinformation and rumors spreading via social media platforms. These, *inter alia*, include:

- (i) MeitY took note of media reports about spread of fake news, misinformation/disinformation on Internet particularly using social media platforms. Social media platforms have implemented a number of steps to address the issue of fake news propagated using their platform.

- (ii) Ministry of Home affairs (MHA) has issued a number of advisories which includes advisory on untoward incidents in the name of protection of cows dated 09.08.2016, advisory on cyber-crime prevention and control dated 13.01.2018 and also an advisory on incidents of lynching by mobs in some States fueled by rumors of lifting/kidnapping of children dated 04.07.2018.
- (iii) MeitY and MHA as well as Police are in regular touch with various social media platforms to effectively address the issue of removal of objectionable content.
- (iv) MeitY through a programme, namely, Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA), has been highlighting the importance of following the ethics while using Internet and advice not to share rumors/fake news. A dedicated website for information security awareness (<https://www.infosecawareness.in>) provides all the relevant awareness material.
- (v) MHA has created a Twitter Handle "Cyber Dost" to spread awareness on cyber safety and cyber security. MHA has also published a Handbook for Adolescents/Students on Cyber Safety.

#### **Vacancies in National Statistical Commission**

\*149. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has filled the vacancies in the National Statistical Commission for the posts reserved for independent members;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The matter for filling up the vacancies in the National Statistical Commission is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Status of implementation of projects**

\*150. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of projects undertaken by the Ministry during 2018-19 and the cost of these projects, project-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the status of implementation of these projects along with the timelines for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN STATE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Details of projects undertaken by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region during 2018-19 are given in Statement.

*Statement*

I. Projects sanctioned by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region under North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) during 2018-19:—

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Approved Cost (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Project Infrastructure Development of Rangfrah Vidya Niketan Vidyalah at Changlang.	8.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Infrastructure of Sainik School at Niglok, Passighat, East Siang.	20.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Infrastructure Development for Govt. Higher Secondary School at Kanubari, Longding District in Arunachal Pradesh.	7.88
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of road from Rumgong to connect Kaying (64 kms) Molom to Bogne village 23 kms in Siang district.	20.00
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of road from Longkhow to Pumau in Longding District (SH: FC, culverts, RW, bridge).	19.98
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of road from Chongkham to Meme via Namliang village (13.50 kms.) in Namsai District in Arunachal Pradesh.	21.12
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of Road from Terung to Sumsipathar in Tirap District in Arunachal Pradesh.	20.00

1	2	3	4
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of road from Bomikoto village to Nilling Circle Hq. <i>via</i> Sima-Dha (25.00 km.) in Upper Subansiri District	36.55
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of Rigid Pavements road in Tawang Township (SH: Nehru Gonpa to Tawang Monastery in Arunachal Pradesh.	20.00
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of road from Likwa Gyadi to Gyawepurang (1086 kms.) in ast Kameng District) in Arunachal Pradesh.	22.53
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement and extension of Likabali Township road (10 kms.) in Lower Siang District in Arunachal Pradesh.	10.00
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of Road from BRTF Road to Pidi in West Siang District.	19.90
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of Road from Babrang (Murga) Bridge point to Rho village (15 km.)	26.50
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	Augumentation of water supply to Aalo Township in West Siang District in Arunachal Pradesh.	20.00
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	Augmentation of water supply to Bhalukpong town in West kameng District.	19.82
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Augmentation of Water Supply at Hapoli Township in Lower Subansiri District.	20.00
TOTAL (16 Projects)			312.73
1.	Assam	Improvement/Special Infrastructure development of JSB Civil Hospital in Chirang District, Assam.	22.99
2.	Assam	Construction of RCC Bridge over river Aie at Aie Powali including approach and protection work in Chirang District.	69.74
3.	Assam	Construction of three lane Road over Bridge at Jorhat in replacement of Railway LC gate No. ST-58 on Naali, Jorhat in Assam during 2018-19.	67.76

1	2	3	4
4.	Assam	Water Supply Projects in Tinsukia Town (Phase-III) in Assam.	27.20
5.	Assam	Infrastructure Development of Greater Kheroni Piped water Supply Scheme.	21.88
TOTAL (5 Projects)			209.57
1.	Manipur	Establishment of Infectious Disease Centre at Porompat, Imphal East.	20.04
2.	Manipur	Development of Road Connectivity from Khabam Lamkhai to Hannaching Heingang via Marjing Polo Complex, Heingang Ching, Imphal East for promoting Tourism.	25.48
3.	Manipur	Water supply distribution network for Churachandpur for promoting tourism in Manipur.	20.00
4.	Manipur	Augmentation of Senapati District Head Quarter Water Supply Scheme for promoting tourism.	30.00
5.	Manipur	Construction of six overhead Tank and ground sump and necessary pipelines in the Thongju and its adjoining areas in Imphal East District for promoting Tourism.	42.00
TOTAL (5 Projects)			137.52
1.	Meghalaya	Strengthening of Diagnostic Services: State of the Art Diagnostic Centre at Pasteur Institute in Meghalaya.	20.00
2.	Meghalaya	Augmentation of the 132/33 KV Mawlai substation from 3x20 MVA to 3x50 MVA, along with re-engineering of the 132 KV bus bar in Meghalaya.	49.80
3.	Meghalaya	Upgradation of Mawsmi-Shella Road from km.8/00 (Laittyra village) upto km. 15/500 (Kynrem falls) in Meghalaya.	15.48
4.	Meghalaya	Construction including MBT of Pynursla-Latangriwan road towards Mawlynnong.	29.97

1	2	3	4
5.	Meghalaya	Laying of new feeder mains under Tura Phase-I&II Water Supply Scheme.	34.74
6.	Meghalaya	Greater Sohra (Cherrapunjee) water supply Scheme	24.81
TOTAL (6 Projects)			174.80
1.	Mizoram	Construction of 2X6.3 MVA, 132/33 KV Sub-Station at Mamit with associated 33 KV tower line upto Zawlnuam via Zamuang, Mizoram.	40.34
2.	Mizoram	Improvement and Upgradation of Lawngtlai to Tuipui Ferry Road, Mizoram.	27.43
3.	Mizoram	Alternate Gravity Water Supply Scheme of Aizawl, Mizoram.	114.20
TOTAL (3 Projects)			181.97
1.	Sikkim	Construction of two lane balanced cantilever bridge over river Kanaka at Kayum Dzongu in North Sikkim.	88.54
2.	Sikkim	Underground Parking Space at Namchi.	14.77
TOTAL (2 Projects)			103.31
GRAND TOTAL ALL STATES			1144.70

Status: All the above projects are ongoing.

North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme was sanctioned for the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20. Hence, the timelines of completion of all the above projects is March, 2020.

II. Projects sanctioned under Special Package of Karbi Anglong Autonomous Territorial Council (KAATC) of Ministry of DoNER in Assam during 2018-19:-

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Project	Approved cost
1	2	3
1.	Construction of RCC Bridge over Deopani river at Bahakangtui upper Deopani, Karbi Anglong under clause 9.2 of MoS signed between Government of India, Government of Assam and UPDS for the year 2017-18 under KAATC package.	4.10

1	2	3
2.	Construction of Deori Tiniali to Deramukam road from 2nd km. to 7th km. under Clause 9.4 MoS signed between Government of India, Government of Assam and UPDS for the year 2017-18 under KAATC package.	4.38
3.	Construction of Umpoo to Deori Tiniali Road via Longle Ethan upto Mulahin with cross drainage structure under clause 9.4 MoS signed between Government of India, Government of Assam and UPDS for the year 2017-18 under KAATC package.	11.56
4.	Construction of RCC Br. No.6/1 over Numbor river from BBDC to Rongkimi Road under Clause 9.2 of MoS signed between Government of India, Government of Assam and UPDS for the year 2017-18. under KAATC package	3.84
5.	Construction of RCC Bridge No.4/1 and 8/1 on Ulukunchi-Amereng-Bazar Road, Karbi Anglong under Clause 9.4 of MoS signed between Government of India, Government of Assam and UPDS for the year 2017-18 under KAATC package	4.40
6.	Construction of Road from Dillai Bazar to Mon Bahadur Tamang-Koilajan, Longvoku Model Village, Vokekaj to Manja at NH-36 (L30 km.) under KAATC Packages.	32.40
7.	Construction of Road from Birla (Taranglaso) to Ronkimi near NH-36 including RCC Bridge No. 24/1 (L25.00 km.) in Assam under KAATC package.	44.15
8.	Greater Sildharampur - Buragohain PWSS (under special economic package as per Mos) Karbi Anglong, Assam under KAATC package.	15.07
TOTAL		119.90

Status: All the above projects are ongoing.

### III. Projects sanctioned by North Eastern Council during 2018-19:-

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	NEC Project	State	Approved Cost	Projected date of completion
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Setting up of Brahmaputra Studies Centre at Gauhati University Campus, Jalukbari, Gauhati.	Assam	27.99	July 2020

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Construction of Retaining Wall and Drainage at Sport's Complex at IGNTU-RCM, Makhan, Manipur.	Manipur	1.10	March, 2020
3.	Construction of Boys and Girls Hostel of NEIMA's Orphanage-cum-Boarding School at Lad Mynrieng, Pynursla, East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya.	Meghalaya	1.94	April, 2020
4.	Construction of New Building Blocks for Master of Education at St. Mary's College of Teacher Education, Shillong.	Meghalaya	3.34	April, 2020
5.	Infrastructure Development of Government High School at Noksen Town, Nagaland.	Nagaland	4.36	April, 2020
6.	Construction of Outdoor Stadium at Chuchuyimpang, Mokokchung, Nagaland.	Nagaland	4.68	March, 2020
7.	Alder based large cardamom cultivation at Sotokur under Tuensang District, Nagaland.	Nagaland	2.00	April, 2021
8.	Capacity building of NERCORMP communities on cultivation of low chilling varieties of apple and its post post harvest management. (Implemented by NERCORMP).	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya	1.59	October, 2019
TOTAL			47.01	

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Electricity generation through atomic energy

1414. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that overall electricity generation in the country through atomic resources is only 2.93 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a low contribution;



(c) whether Government has taken any steps to augment the share of Atomic Energy to 10 per cent of overall electricity generation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The share of atomic energy in the overall electricity generation in the country was about 2.93% in the year 2017-18.

(b) Nuclear share has remained around 3% of the total electricity generation in the country. The main reason for low share has been the low installed capacity base. The reasons for low capacity base are:—

(i) Technology development and international embargo regime that persisted from 1974 to 2008. As a result, all the technologies for nuclear power including the fuel cycle technologies had to be developed within the country, thus took time.

(ii) Another constraint faced during the first two decades was availability of financial resources, as it had to solely depend on budgetary support. However, the earlier constraints have now been overcome and nuclear power programme is poised for rapid expansion.

(c) to (e) To increase the share of nuclear power generation, the Government has taken several steps to increase the nuclear power capacity and to provide adequate quantity of fuel. These include:—

(i) Resolution of issues related to Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (CLND) Act and Creation of Indian Nuclear Insurance Pool (INIP).

(ii) Accord of administrative approval and financial sanction of - ten (10) indigenous 700 MW Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) to be set up in fleet mode and two-(02) units of Light Water Reactors (LWRs) to be set up in cooperation with Russian Federation.

(iii) Amendment of the Atomic Energy Act to enable Joint Ventures of Public Sector Companies to set up nuclear power projects.

(iv) Entering into enabling agreements with foreign countries for nuclear power cooperation including supply of fuel.

**KPM Uranium project, Meghalaya**

1415. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the activities which have been undertaken at the KPM Uranium project, Meghalaya since the discovery of the orebody;
- (b) the number of new jobs, if any, created at the above mentioned Project during last five years; and
- (c) the number of people belonging to SC/ST and other disadvantaged communities who have been employed at the Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Kylleng Pyndengsohiong Mawthabah (KPM) Uranium Project located in West Khasi District, Meghalaya was discovered and ore reserves were established in 1992 by Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a Constituent Unit of Department of Atomic Energy. A Feasibility Report was prepared by Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under Department of Atomic Energy in March, 2001 to establish mining, processing and other related facilities. Encouraged by the results of study, UCIL have engaged Engineers India Limited (EIL) in October, 2002 to prepare a Detailed Project Report. Accordingly, UCIL has planned to set up an open-pit mine at Kylleng-Pyndengsohiong and a processing plant at the site.

The project has undergone several stages of studies and preparation of reports which include Detailed Project Reports, environmental baseline studies, EIA/EMP Reports, etc. Public hearing was successfully conducted in June, 2007. Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) granted environmental Clearance in December, 2007. Other applications for mining lease, consent for establishment and transfer of land on lease have been made, which are pending for approval with the Meghalaya State Government. An agreement was signed between UCIL and the land owners of the project site in March, 2007 for acquisition of land on annual lease rent basis, which is also pending for approval. UCIL has constructed a 20 km. approach road from Wakhaji to Mawthabah along with several bridges and culverts etc.

- (b) Five mining engineers have been recruited by UCIL for above mentioned project during last five years.

(c) All above five mining engineers recruited by UCIL belong to SC/ST communities.

### **Nuclear plant expansion programme**

1416. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has earmarked an exclusive budget approximately of ₹10,000 crore a year for 10 years for the nuclear plant expansion programme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the joint venture with public sector undertakings has helped Atomic Energy overcome the financial constraints;

(c) whether the Department was facing financial constraints in its nuclear plant expansion programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Finance Minister's budget speech in Lok Sabha on 29.02.2016 for 2016-17 budget included the following reference to nuclear energy:—

"In the power sector, we need to diversify the sources of power generation for long-term stability. Government is drawing up a comprehensive plan, spanning next 15 to 20 years, to augment the investment in nuclear power generation. Budgetary allocation upto ₹ 3,000 crore per annum, together with public sector investments, will be leveraged to facilitate the required investment for this purpose."

(b) To meet the large equity requirements involved in implementation of the planned nuclear power expansion programme, formation of Joint Ventures (JV) of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) with other PSUs was contemplated. In this context, NPCIL entered into Joint Ventures (JV) with Public Sector Undertakings NTPC Limited, Indian Oil Corporation Limited and National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO). The Government also brought an Amendment of the Atomic Energy Act to enable Joint Ventures of Public Sector Companies to set up nuclear power projects.

(c) and (d) The equity funding of the projects presently under construction and projects whose administrative approval and financial sanction is available, have been tied up.

**Storage of radioactive fuel**

†1417. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures taken by Government to store radioactive fuel used in nuclear power plants; and

(b) the details of places where these stores have been set up in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) All the fuel storage facilities are located within Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC) premises and adequate measures are implemented for their safety and security, as per International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) document on "The physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities (INFCIRC/225 rev.4)". Only authorized persons are allowed access to these facilities and material accounting is being maintained by authorised agency of the facility.

The scheme adopted for storage of the valuable radioactive spent (used) fuel at a nuclear power plant is two-fold. The first place of storing spent fuel is located within the reactor building/service building, generally known as the spent fuel storage pool/bay and the other is the storage facility located away from the reactor called the 'Away From Reactor' (AFR) Spent Fuel Storage Facility, within the plant premises. The spent fuel is shifted to the AFR when the capacity of the spent fuel storage pool/bay is utilised. The AFR facility is set up at a site when the need arises.

All nuclear power plants have a spent fuel storage pool/bay and presently, AFR facilities are operational at Tarapur, Maharashtra and Rawatbhata, Rajasthan sites.

**Setting up of indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors**

†1418. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI:

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up ten indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors with a total installed capacity of 7000 Megawatt in the country during the year 2017-18;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) signed till date to set up these reactors;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of sites identified for setting up these reactors; and

(d) the current status of the progress in this regard and by when these reactors would start generating consumable clean energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY  
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government in June-2017 accorded administrative approval and financial sanction for setting up ten indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) of 700 MW each in fleet mode. These reactors of indigenous technology are being set up by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), a wholly owned Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) of Government of India under the administrative control of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE).

(c) These reactors are proposed to be set up at the following locations:—

Location and State	Project	Capacity (MW)
Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	Chutka-1 and 2	2X700
Kaiga, Karnataka	Kaiga - 5 and 6	2X700
Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	Mahi Banswara - 1 and 2	2X700
Gorakhpur, Haryana	GHAVP-3 and 4	2X700
Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	Mahi Banswara - 3 and 4	2X700

(d) Currently, pre-project activities comprising of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, Environmental Clearance, etc. are in progress at various stages at these sites. Land is available at Kaiga and Gorakhpur sites and land acquisition is completed at Chutka site. It is at an advanced stage at Mahi Banswara site. Environmental Clearance is accorded for Chutka 1 and 2 and GHAVP 3 and 4 projects. In respect of Kaiga and Mahi-Banswara sites, public hearing has been completed as a part of the process of environmental clearance.

In addition, procurement of long manufacturing cycle equipment, human resource planning etc. have been initiated. These reactors are expected to be completed progressively by 2031.

**Girls benefited from various schemes**

1419. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of children specially girls, of the lower strata of the society benefited from various welfare and development programmes initiated by Government, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated and spent on these schemes for the past three years; and

(c) whether these schemes are reviewed by Government agencies or NGOs so that it actually benefited the girls for whom these schemes are intended, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Ministry of Women and Child Development implements various schemes concerned to children including girls *viz.* Anganwadi Services Scheme, Poshan Abhiyan, National Creche Scheme, Child Protection Services Scheme, Ujjawala. However, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme and Scheme for Adolescent Girls are meant only for girls. These schemes covers children including girls who belong to lower strata of the society, as mentioned. The brief details of these major schemes are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of funds allocated and spent on these scheme for past three years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) These schemes are reviewed as per the provisions provided for monitoring and review of the schemes in respective guidelines.

***Statement-I******Details of various schemes meant for children especially girls***

- (i) The Anganwadi Services Scheme is a unique programme for early childhood care and development. It offers a package of six services, *viz.* Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-School Non-Formal Education, Nutrition and Health Education, Immunization, Health Check -Up and Referral Services. The beneficiaries under the scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

- (ii) Poshan Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission) targets to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anemia and low birth weight babies by reducing mal-nutrition/under nutrition, anemia among young children as also, focus on adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- (iii) Scheme for Adolescent Girls aims at out of school girls in the age group 11-14, to empower and improve their social status through nutrition, life skills and home skills. The scheme has nutritional and non-nutritional components which include nutrition; iron and folic acid supplementation; health check up and referral service; nutrition and health education; mainstreaming out of school girls to join formal schooling bridge course/skill training; life skill education, home management etc., counselling/guidance on accessing public services.
- (iv) National Creche Scheme provides day care facilities to children of age group of 6 months to 6 years of working women. The facilities are provided for seven and half hours a day for 26 days in a month. Children are provided with supplementary nutrition, early childcare education, and health and sleeping facilities.
- (v) Child Protection Services Scheme aims to contribute to the improvement and the well-being of children in difficult circumstances, as well as, reduction of vulnerabilities to situation and actions that leads to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children from parent. The scheme aims to spread awareness regarding the ways and means to prevent all children from child abuse of any kind including child sexual abuse.
- (vi) Ujjawala is a comprehensive scheme to combat trafficking with the objective to prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, to facilitate rescue victims and placing them in safe custody, to provide rehabilitation services by providing basic amenities/needs, to facilitate reintegration of victims into the family and society, to facilitate repatriation of cross border victims.
- (vii) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme is a tri-ministerial initiative of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development with a focus on awareness and advocacy campaign for changing mindsets, enabling girls' education and effective enforcement of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act. The specific objectives of the scheme is to address declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) by preventing gender biased sex selective elimination; ensuring survival and protection of the girl child and ensuring education and participation of the girl child.

**Statement-II***Details of funds allocated and spent on various schemes during last three years*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Funds Allocated	Funds spent	Funds Allocated	Funds spent	Funds Allocated	Funds spent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Anganwadi Services Scheme	14560.60	14433.19	15245.19	15155.40	17890.0	16811.71
2.	Poshan Abhiyaan	-	-	950.00	879.48	3061.30	2590.67
3.	Scheme for Adolescent Girls	460	482.03	460.0	450.63	250.0	205.01
4.	National Creche Scheme	150.0	124.62	65.0	48.79	30.0	29.77
5.	Child Protection Services Scheme	597.5	576.98	648.0	637.81	925.0	913.78
6.	Ujjawala Scheme	24.0	20.31	35.0	24.56	20.0	6.43
7.	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme	43.0	28.66	200.0	169.10	280.0	244.92

**Recruitment drive to fill vacancies**

1420. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the postal services in the country are adversely affected due to shortage of staff;

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

(c) whether Government would initiate a special recruitment drive to fill up the vacancies; and



(d) if so, the details thereof, particularly with reference to Assam and other North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) Although there is a shortage of staff, due to vacancies arising on account of retirement, promotion, death and deputation, vacant posts are being manned, by appropriately redeploying the available staff, to ensure that postal services are not affected.

(b) Postal Circle-wise and cadre-wise sanctioned strength and vacancies are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) At present there is no proposal to conduct special recruitment drive. Recruitment to fill up vacant posts is a continuous process and is being done regularly by holding departmental promotion committee, departmental examination and direct recruitment through Staff Selection Commission and also by individual Postal Circle as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules.

**Statement**

*Postal Circle-wise and cadre-wise sanctioned strength and vacancies*

Circle	Multi Tasking Staff		Postman/Mail Guard		Postal Assistant/ Sorting Assistant	
	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1129	242	2391	441	3821	440
Assam	1087	473	1035	324	2009	286
Bihar	1891	610	1937	691	4237	558
Chhattisgarh	366	118	626	267	939	224
Delhi	2734	784	2995	766	4091	804
Gujarat	2474	679	4535	1391	7515	1816
Haryana	793	220	947	361	1893	248
Himachal Pradesh	398	97	408	106	1117	146
Jammu and Kashmir	390	212	344	225	933	264
Jharkhand	574	133	974	388	1533	213

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	1700	431	3935	1029	5752	290
Kerala	1472	273	2692	653	6497	584
Madhya Pradesh	1225	392	2087	1049	2967	200
Maharashtra	5788	2806	10065	5185	11215	2843
North East	398	114	626	254	664	18
Odisha	937	306	1445	178	2966	574
Punjab	1272	166	1840	424	3812	636
Rajasthan	1326	339	2082	653	3362	435
Tamil Nadu	2920	989	6288	2275	9680	1941
Telangana	719	152	1597	358	2414	275
Uttar Pradesh	2969	1267	4887	2328	8767	1977
Uttarakhand	486	214	737	440	1193	157
West Bengal	4105	843	5519	1162	9959	1784
TOTAL	37153	11860	59992	20948	97336	16713
Circle	Lower Selection Grade/Higher Selection Grade I & II		Postmaster Grade I, II & III		Inspector Posts/ Assistant Superintendent Posts	
	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1886	921	138	44	237	43
Assam	392	223	56	39	98	9
Bihar	1407	316	125	58	210	3
Chhattisgarh	494	158	27	7	70	20
Delhi	1291	634	62	16	94	0
Gujarat	2375	1145	225	161	231	92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	779	425	53	15	79	17
Himachal Pradesh	557	135	49	15	62	15
Jammu and Kashmir	318	299	21	9	40	20
Jharkhand	689	407	42	15	77	24
Karnataka	2469	1230	437	155	255	41
Kerala	296	239	196	116	192	37
Madhya Pradesh	1550	742	95	41	195	40
Maharashtra	4590	3869	418	208	380	71
North East	362	98	35	25	43	9
Odisha	1410	423	96	36	175	38
Punjab	321	221	99	50	105	16
Rajasthan	1604	593	90	54	210	33
Tamil Nadu	4353	2223	369	140	346	114
Telangana	1029	719	71	34	136	54
Uttar Pradesh	3736	1645	272	115	393	50
Uttarakhand	559	267	44	19	59	5
West Bengal	866	553	215	140	281	53
TOTAL	33333	17485	3235	1512	3968	804

### National Digital Communications Policy

1421. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to cater to the modern needs of the digital communications sector of the country, Government has approved the National Digital Communications Policy-2018 (NDCP-2018) and to facilitate India's effective participation in the global digital economy;

(b) whether Government also plans to establish a comprehensive data protection regime for digital communications that safeguards the privacy, autonomy and choice of individuals and to enforce accountability through appropriate institutional mechanisms to assure citizens of safe and secure digital communications infrastructure and services; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) The National Digital Communications Policy-2018 (NDCP-2018) has been notified on 22nd October, 2018 with a vision to support India's transition to a digitally empowered economy and society by fulfilling the information and communications needs of citizens and enterprises by establishment of a ubiquitous, resilient and affordable digital communications infrastructure and services. The NDCP-2018 aims to accomplish the following strategic objectives:

1. Provisioning of broadband for all.
2. Creating 4 million additional jobs in the digital communications sector.
3. Enhancing the contribution of the digital communications sector to 8% of India's GDP from ~ 6% in 2017.
4. Propelling India to the top 50 Nations in the ICT Development Index of ITU from 134 in 2017.
5. Enhancing India's contribution to global value chains.
6. Ensuring digital sovereignty.

(b) and (c) The Government constituted a Committee of experts on data protection, chaired by 1 Justice (Retd) B.N. Srikrishna, Supreme Court of India to study various issues relating to data protection and come out with Data Protection Bill. The said Committee has brought out a draft Personal Data Protection Bill (PDPB) on which consultations have been conducted. The Bill seeks to bring in place a culture of privacy by design and promoting concepts such as consent framework, purpose limitation, storage limitation, and data minimization among various other privacy-oriented concepts. It also seeks to establish a Data Protection Authority of India which will monitor and enforce the provisions of the Bill.

**Unavailability of 4G services in MTNL**

†1422. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that MTNL does not have spectrum for 4G services and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether Government is proposing to shut down MTNL; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the reasons for failure of Government for equity infusion in this company?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):  
(a) to (c) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) does not have spectrum for 4G services. A comprehensive revival plan for MTNL including allotment of spectrum for providing 4G services to MTNL is under preparation.

**Allocation of 4G spectrum to BSNL**

1423. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 4G spectrum has been allotted to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):  
(a) to (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) had requested for the allotment of spectrum in 800 MHz and 2100 MHz bands for providing 4G services in different service areas. The request of BSNL is under consideration in the department. This matter involves allocation of the spectrum on administrative basis.

**Allocation of 4G spectrum to MTNL**

1424. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that private companies are launching 5G but Government is not allowing the allocation of 4G spectrum to State owned BSNL and MTNL and if so, the reasons therefor;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that MTNL is not in a position to get its license for mobile service renewed due to acute shortage of funds; and

(c) if so, by when it is likely to be bailed out?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) No, Sir. Spectrum has been allotted to private companies as well as public sector undertakings BSNL and MTNL to provide mobile communication deploying any technology including 5G in spectrum allotted through auctions or market determined price on administrative basis.

However, BSNL and MTNL have requested for the allotment of additional spectrum in 800 MHz, 1800 MHz and 2100 MHz bands for providing 4G services in different service areas. The requests of BSNL and MTNL for allocation of this additional spectrum on administrative basis are under consideration in the department.

(b) and (c) The department has received a request from MTNL for amendment of the effective date of their existing Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) license as 11.01.2001, which will permit MTNL to provide their services up to 10.01.2021. The matter is under consideration in the department.

#### **Reserve price of 5G spectrum**

1425. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to auction 5G spectrum this year, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what would be expected income out of this sale?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has given the recommendations for the auction of spectrum in the 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2500 MHz, 3300-3400 MHz and 3400-3600 MHz bands on 01.08.2018 for providing access services using any technology including 5G. After considering these recommendations, Government is likely to take a decision on the conduct of the auction of the spectrum.

(b) Valuation of spectrum depends upon a large number of socio-economic and regulatory factors and is ultimately determined by the bidders in an auction. Hence it

is difficult to estimate the expected income from the spectrum auction. However, the reserve price of each band of the spectrum in each Licensed Service Area (LSA), put to auction, is considered by Government, among other things, on the basis of the recommendations of TRAI.

#### Revenue from enterprises division of BSNL

1426. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether BSNL has collected a record of ₹ 6,500 crore in revenue from enterprises division;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that BSNL has been ailing because of high revenue to wage ratio;

(d) whether it is also a fact that BSNL has the lowest debt of ₹14,000 crore among all telecom operators; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) Income of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) from Enterprise Business during FY 2018-19 is ₹ 2967.26 crore (unaudited and provisional).

(c) The salary to revenue ratio of BSNL for the last five years is as under:—

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
Employee Benefits Expenses/ Salary (₹ in crore)	14963	15369	15715	14837	14488
Revenue (₹ in crore)	28645	32411	31533	25071	19308
Salary to Revenue ratio (%)	52	48	50	59	75

\* provisional and unaudited.

(d) and (e) BSNL has informed that as on 31.03.2019, it has a debt of ₹ 16,788 crore, which is the lowest amongst the major telecom operators.

**Reduction in losses of BSNL**

1427. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that BSNL was able to narrow down its loss to ₹7,500 crore in financial year 2019-20;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the reduced loss was achieved by reducing expenses; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) As per provisional and unaudited results for the financial year 2018-19, loss of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is ₹ 14,202 crore.

(c) and (d) Expenditure of BSNL has increased from ₹ 33,510.65 crore in FY 2017-18 to ₹ 33,808.80 crore (provisional and unaudited) in FY 2018-19.

**Transformation of post offices into instruments of financial inclusion**

1428. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any decision to transform post offices into instruments of financial inclusion;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to utilise postal network to enhance financial inclusion in rural areas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) Post offices offer several financial services to citizens which includes small savings through Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) Scheme, micro remittances services like electronic money order (eMO) and instant money order (iMO), life insurance (Postal Life Insurance and Rural Postal Life Insurance) and services of India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) like savings and current account, remittances, bill payment etc., all of which are *de-facto* instruments of financial inclusion.



(c) and (d) All the 1.55 lakh post offices out of which 89 per cent are in rural areas are providing savings, remittances and insurance services. Currently 129161 branch post offices have been provided with Subscriber Identification Module (SIM) based handheld devices for carrying out online postal and financial transactions. More than 1 crore digital banking transactions are taking place every month through these devices to provide financial services in rural India. Presently more than 1.36 lakh Post offices are also working as access points of India Post Payments Bank and providing payments bank services of IPPB.

#### **Complaints of corruption against TCIL**

1429. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints of misappropriation of public fund and corruption against Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (TCIL); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since January, 2018, seven complaints have been received in the department regarding mis-appropriation of public fund and corruption against TCIL management. These complaints have been examined by vigilance section of the department. Out of the seven complaints, four have been closed being pseudonymous complaints in terms of DoP&T OM No. 104/76/2011-AVD.I dated 18.10.2013. Veracity of two complaints are being examined. One complaint has been received recently on 27.06.2019 which is under examination.

#### **Study on impact of radiation on human health**

1430. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any research to study the harmful effects of radiations emitted by cell phone towers and its impact on human health;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is adopting best standards and practices while giving permission to install cell phone towers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To examine the effect of Electromagnetic Field (EMF) emissions from base stations and mobile phones an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) was constituted on 24.08.2010. The IMC in its report has indicated that most of the laboratory studies were unable to find a direct link between exposure to radio frequency radiation and health, and the scientific studies as yet have not been able to confirm a cause and effect relationship between radio frequency radiation and health.

Also, a committee, constituted by Hon'ble High Court Allahabad including Members from IITs of Kharagpur, Kanpur, Delhi, Roorkee, Bombay and from other scientific institutions of the country including Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) Delhi, in their report submitted in 2014, has, *inter alia*, noted - " ...On the basis of scientific evidences, studies and reports available, it has been found that there is no conclusive evidence about the stated dangers of EMF radiation from mobile BTS tower..." The Committee has noted that "there are no conclusive evidence to establish any causal link between the effect of EMF radiation from BTS with biological effects described in cell models, animals or humans, and any possible resulting health effects."

Further, a joint initiative has been launched by Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) under Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Department of Telecommunications (DoT), wherein nineteen research proposals, have already been initiated to study possible impact of EMF exposure from mobile towers and handsets on life. *i.e.* Humans, Living Organisms, Flora and Fauna.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. DoT has been following relevant International agencies/ organisations such as World Health Organization (WHO), International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP), International Advisory Committee (IAC) on EMF, International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and various Study Groups under ITU for monitoring global developments and has already taken necessary steps and adopted stricter norms for safety from EMF emission from mobile towers and handsets.

In the year 2008, DoT adopted the ICNIRP guidelines that are recommended by WHO for basic restriction and limiting reference levels of electromagnetic emission from mobile towers. Based on the recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), DoT has made the norms for exposure limit for the Radio Frequency Field (Base Station Emissions) ten times more stringent than the existing limits prescribed by ICNIRP and recommended by WHO.

Further, DoT, monitors the Electromagnetic Field (EMF) emissions compliance status of Base Transceiver Station (BTS) sites through a well-structured process and has put in place adequate mechanism to ensure that Telecommunications Service Providers strictly adhere to these prescribed norms.

#### **Income and expenditure of MTNL**

1431. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether MTNL has continuously been in financial losses during the last several years;
- (b) the details of income and expenditure of MTNL during the last three years;
- (c) the number of employees/officers in MTNL and the amount of payment made to them towards salary and allowances during those years; and
- (d) the details of income of MTNL during that period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):  
(a) to (d) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) is incurring losses for several years. Details of income, expenditure and profit/(loss) of MTNL during the last three years are as under:—

	(₹ in crore)		
Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Income	3552.46	3116.42	2606.71
Expenditure	6497.91	6089.87	5996.91
Profit/(Loss)	(2970.57)	(2970.65)	(3397.58)

Details of number of employees, amount of payment made towards salary and allowances during the last three years are as under:—

	Details as on		
	31.3.2017	31.3.2018	31.3.2019
Number of employees	27919	25191	21740
Amount of salary and allowances (₹ in crore)	2647.81	2445.79	2272.03

#### **Spectrum for 4G services to BSNL and MTNL**

1432. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether awarding spectrum for 4G services to BSNL and MTNL through equity infusion from Government is under consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has requested for administrative allotment of spectrum [5MHz in 2100 MHz band for all of its Licensed Service Areas (LSAs) except Rajasthan and 5MHz in 800 MHz band in Rajasthan] for providing 4G services with financial support from the Government. BSNL has, however commenced 4G services in certain circles on a limited basis with the available spectrum in 2100 MHz band.

Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has requested for administrative allotment of spectrum (10MHz in 1800 MHz band for Delhi and 5MHz in 2100 MHz band for Mumbai) for providing 4G services with financial support from the Government.

#### **Resistance against mobile towers in residential areas**

1433. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that issue of call drops continue to be unresolved inspite of several steps taken by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that people are not allowing to put up mobile towers in their localities on account of fear of radiation; and

(d) if so, the number of such cases reported, so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) The call drop in a mobile network can happen due to many reasons including characteristics of radio propagation for wireless communications, non-availability of sites due to acquisition problems, sealing of sites by local authorities due to fear of Electro-Magnetic Fields (EMF) from mobile tower radiations etc. Therefore, the occurrence of call drops is found to be common in mobile networks across the world with varying degree of occurrences.

Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) in India are required to ensure that the call-drop rate in their mobile networks remain within the benchmarks laid down by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). While Department of Telecommunications (DoT), under the framework developed by TRAI, works with TSPs to improve quality of service to end users, the ultimate responsibility of ensuring quality of services, including resolution of call drop issues, lies with the TSPs.

TRAI has issued "The Standards for Quality of Service for Basic (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Services (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2017" effective from 1st October, 2017. These Regulations have prescribed two revised parameters for assessing call drop in mobile network, viz. Call drop-rate Spatial distribution measure (benchmark  $\leq 2\%$ ) implies that at least 90% of Cells in the network should perform better than specified 2% benchmark on at least 90% of days. Similarly, another new parameter, Call drop-rate Temporal distribution measure (benchmark  $\leq 3\%$ ) will give confidence that on at least 90% of days, network performed better than specified 3% benchmark for at least 97% of the Cells.

Revised approach for assessing Call drop-rate gives better insight into the network performance of service providers and help to highlight the specific areas and specific days when network performance was excellent or good or poor. The performance on these parameters is monitored quarterly through Performance Monitoring Reports (PMR) submitted by service providers for the service area as a whole.

As per the PMR for Cellular Mobile Telephone Services for the quarter ending March, 2019 of TRAI, all TSPs are complying to Drop Call Rate (DCR) benchmarks despite rapid increase in traffic volume and more stringent benchmarks, except M/s BSNL in West Bengal service area.

The number of instances of non-compliance with the benchmarks for assessing call drops for the last four quarters are given below:—

Sl. No.	Parameter with benchmarks	Quarter Ending June, 2018	Quarter Ending September, 2018	Quarter Ending December, 2018	Quarter Ending March, 2019
1.	Call drop-rate Spatial distribution measure (benchmark $\leq 2\%$ )	7	5	1	1
2.	Call drop-rate Temporal distribution measure (benchmark $\leq 3\%$ )	6	3	1	1

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

Due to fear of EMF radiations, some instances have come to notice where people do not allow to erect mobile tower in their localities. In this regard, number of complaints are received by various units of DoT and TRAI.

Number of complaints in respect of health hazard/radiation issues, received through Centralised Public Grievance Redressal And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), were 662 in 2017, 359 in 2018 and 222 for the period from 1st January, 2019 to 25th June, 2019. Further, around 1462 cases/complaints have been reported to the field units of Department of Telecommunications and TRAI has also received 102 number of complaints regarding removal of tower from January, 2019 till date.

#### **Radiation through mobile towers**

1434. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mobile towers, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any report on mobile towers found to be having radiation in excess of the prescribed limit; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government on these violations?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) Sir, Licensed Service Area (LSA)- wise details of number of mobile towers is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Upto 31.05.2019, 334 number of Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) have been found exceeding the prescribed EMF radiation limits. Field units of Department of Telecommunications (DoT) have imposed financial penalty on defaulting Telecom Service Providers (TSPs). In addition, one non-compliant BTS in Haryana LSA was shut down as per prescribed DoT guidelines. For remaining non-compliant BTSs, radiation levels have been brought within prescribed radiation limits.

**Statement**

*Licensed Service Area-wise (LSA-wise) details of number of mobile towers*

Sl. No.	LSA	Number of mobile towers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43237
2.	Assam	12657
3.	Bihar	39254
4.	Delhi	26461
5.	Gujarat	33212
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6739
7.	Haryana	12747
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	9489
9.	Karnataka	35804
10.	Kolkata	12966
11.	Kerala	17360
12.	Mumbai	16421
13.	Maharashtra	42436
14.	Madhya Pradesh	41295
15.	North East	8111
16.	Odisha	17834

1	2	3
17.	Punjab	20243
18.	Rajasthan	30159
19.	Tamilnadu	42977
20.	UP (East)	33603
21.	UP (West)	28974
22.	West Bengal	22280
GRAND TOTAL		554259

#### **Proposal to lay off BSNL employees**

1435. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is incurring heavy losses and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it has reportedly approved the proposal to lay off over 54,000 employees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) Details of losses incurred by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) during the last five years are as under:—

	(₹ in crore)				
Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
Loss	8234	4859	4793	7993	14202

\* provisional and unaudited

(b) and (c) BSNL has informed that no proposal to lay off over 54,000 employees has been approved by BSNL.

#### **Auction of telecom frequencies from TRAI**

1436. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:



(a) whether there is any proposal regarding auction of telecom frequencies including 5G from TRAI and if so, the details of frequencies for auction, the estimated base price, eligibility criteria, methodology, method of payment for auctions; and

(b) the allocation of spectrum to BSNL and MTNL in any such proposed auction?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has given recommendations on "Auction of Spectrum in 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2500 MHz, 3300-3400 MHz and 3400-3600 MHz Bands" on 01.08.2018. The base price, eligibility criteria, methodology, method of payment for auctions will be finalized only after a decision by the Government is taken, among other things, on these TRAI recommendations.

(b) BSNL and MTNL had requested for the administrative allotment of spectrum in the 800 MHz, 1800 MHz and 2100 MHz bands for providing 4G services in different service areas. The request of BSNL and MTNL is under consideration in the department.

#### **Vacancies in MTNL**

1437. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large number of vacancies in various posts in MTNL for the past three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) by when these vacancies are likely to be filled up;

(c) whether any timeline has been drawn as the efficiency of MTNL has come down rapidly as compared to other similar organisations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (d) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has informed that as on date, it has sufficient manpower to maintain the services in good condition. MTNL has no proposal for recruitment except for key posts that have to be manned by professionally qualified personnel.

**Revival of MTNL and BSNL**

1438. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that BSNL and MTNL are finding it difficult to remain in competition in telecom market;
- (b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve both the organizations;
- (c) whether Government is planning to improve the financial health of both the PSUs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are facing financial stress due to fierce competition in telecom market, high staff cost and lack of 4G services (except in few places for BSNL).

(b) to (d) Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad and M/s Deloitte were engaged to facilitate the preparation of the revival/restructuring plan of BSNL and MTNL respectively. Pursuant to their recommendations and approval of respective boards, a comprehensive revival plan for BSNL and MTNL is under preparation.

**Penalty for call drops**

1439. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA:

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had recommended in October, 2015 to levy penalty on all the telecom companies in case of call drop from 1st January, 2016 and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;
- (b) whether Government has issued show cause notices to or imposed penalty

on erring telecom firms for call drop violations recently and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has been receiving many complaints about the issue and if so, the details thereof during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has not recommended in October, 2015 to levy penalty on all the telecom companies in case of call drop from 1st January, 2016. However, *vide* Telecom Consumers Protection (9th Amendment) Regulation, 2015 dated 16th October, 2015, TRAI had mandated compensation to consumers of mobile services at the rate of ₹ 1/- per drop call, subject to a maximum of ₹ 3/- per day per subscriber by the concerned Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and also (i) provide the calling consumer, through SMS/USSD message, within four hours of the occurrence of call drop, the details of amount in his account; and (ii) in case of post-paid consumers, provide the details of the credit in the next bill. Being aggrieved TSPs approached the court. However, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has set aside the regulation *vide* Order dated 11th May, 2016.

(b) The performance on quality of service parameters is monitored quarterly through Performance Monitoring Reports (PMR) submitted by service providers, against the benchmark for various Quality of Service parameters laid down by TRAI by way of Quality of Service regulations issued from time to time.

As per the Performance Monitoring Reports (PMR) for Cellular Mobile Telephone Services for the quarter ending March, 2019, the service providers have complied with the benchmark for both the parameters for assessing call drop, except for M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in West Bengal service area. BSNL has been issued Show Cause Notice to explain their position including reasons for non-compliance.

(c) The number of incidents of call drops/improper network coverage reported through Centralised Public Grievance Redressal And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) to Department of Telecommunications (DoT) are 4534 in the year 2017, 1678 in the year 2018 and 622 in the year 2019 (upto 25th June, 2019) is given in Statement (*See* below). TRAI has also received 488 complaints in 2017, 1109 complaints in 2018 and 107 complaints in 2019 (upto 25th June, 2019) on call drops.

***Statement***

*State/Union Territory-wise, number of call drop/improper network coverage complaints received through CPGRAMS for the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Received During Year		
		2017	2018	2019 (upto 25.06.2019)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	5	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	58	23	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	2	1
4.	Assam	93	27	5
5.	Bihar	331	70	32
6.	Chandigarh	71	7	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	91	29	6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	2
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	628	190	65
11.	Goa	13	2	0
12.	Gujarat	197	56	23
13.	Haryana	230	91	28
14.	Himachal Pradesh	37	8	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	113	18	2
16.	Jharkhand	105	31	8
17.	Karnataka	146	137	57
18.	Kerala	42	33	9
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	124	22	14
21.	Maharashtra	513	177	68
22.	Manipur	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Meghalaya	8	2	0
24.	Mizoram	5	1	0
25.	Nagaland	1	0	0
26.	Odisha	119	72	11
27.	Puducherry	9	1	0
28.	Punjab	65	41	16
29.	Rajasthan	232	89	27
30.	Sikkim	3	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	161	73	85
32.	Telangana	83	30	9
33.	Tripura	23	2	2
34.	Uttar Pradesh	654	300	92
35.	Uttarakhand	75	30	8
36.	West Bengal	281	109	34
TOTAL		4534	1678	622

#### Centralised Monitoring System for phones

1440. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a centralised monitoring system for mobile phones, landlines and the internet users in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Sir, Government has set up a Centralised Monitoring System for lawful interception and monitoring of mobile phones, landlines and internet traffic through mobile network. At present monitoring of Internet traffic through Internet Service Providers is being done through Internet Monitoring System which is under consideration for integration with Centralised Monitoring System.

The Centralised Monitoring Centre at Delhi and all the 21 Regional Monitoring Centres have been operationalised covering all the 22 Licensed Service Areas in the country.

The salient features of Centralized Monitoring System are:—

- (i) Automated process of delivery of Lawful Interception order from Law Enforcement Agencies to Telecom Service Providers.
- (ii) Electronic Provisioning of the targets without manual intervention of the Telecom Service Providers.
- (iii) Continuity of lawful interception and monitoring irrespective of the target roaming in other Licensed Service Areas.

#### **4G services by BSNL**

1441. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several BSNL circles are yet to offer 4G services; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is primarily providing 2G and 3G services in all of its circles. It has also started providing 4G services on a limited basis in the circles as per the details given in Statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Circle-wise details of working e-Node B (4G) as on 31-05-2019*

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	No. of working e-Node B (4G)
1	2	3
<b>East Zone</b>		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Assam	20
3.	Bihar	166

1	2	3
4.	Kolkata TD	0
5.	Jharkhand	0
6.	North East I	192
7.	North East II	0
8.	Odisha	160
9.	West Bengal	0
<b>South Zone</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	259
2.	Chennai TD	14
3.	Kerala	705
4.	Karnataka	261
5.	Tamil Nadu	323
6.	Telangana	282
<b>West Zone</b>		
1.	Chhattisgarh	226
2.	Gujarat	844
3.	Maharashtra	1092
4.	Madhya Pradesh	91
<b>North Zone</b>		
1.	Haryana	170
2.	Himachal Pradesh	74
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	105
4.	Punjab	362
5.	Rajasthan	0
6.	Uttaranchal	56
7.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	258
8.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	261
TOTAL		5921

**Road network for development of North Eastern Region**

†1442. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by Government for the development of North Eastern Region;

(b) whether Government is contemplating on laying road networks for the development of that region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per the information available, major development initiatives undertaken in the North Eastern Region *inter alia* include Comprehensive Telecom Development Project (CTDP) for North Eastern Region (NER), Comprehensive Scheme for Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution Systems (CSST&DS), North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE), Bharatmala Pariyojana (BMP), Projects under Swadesh Darshan Scheme for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits and PRASAD Scheme for tourism infrastructure, National Sports University at Imphal, Greenfield airports and upgradation of airport infrastructure at various airports including Guwahati, Imphal and Agartala, Agartala-Akhaura Rail-Link to connect the existing Agartala station in Tripura to Akhaura Station of Bangladesh Railways, restructuring of National Bamboo Mission, Mission Organic Value Chain Development for NER, North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), development of Brahmaputra and 19 new waterways including Barak with 100% subsidy under Central Sector Scheme for development of IWT infrastructure in North Eastern States etc.

In addition to above, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has also taken up projects for filling gaps in infrastructure through its schemes such as NLCPR-State, North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS), Schemes of North Eastern Council (NEC) and North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS).

(b) and (c) For improvement of connectivity and road infrastructure in the North Eastern Region, under Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE) a length of 6418 km. have been approved and about 5273 km. road

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



has been sanctioned for execution at an estimated cost of ₹57,518 crore. Out of total length of 5723 km. sanctioned, a length of 3029 km. (as on 31.3.2019) has been completed against total expenditure of ₹30,315 crore. Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), a length of 23093.39 km. of rural roads has been constructed in North Eastern States in last five years with an expenditure of ₹ 10731.99 crore. In order to expedite road construction, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has set up a company named 'National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd' (NHIDCL) for construction/upgradation/widening of National Highways in the Region.

Besides this, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has also taken up road infrastructure gap filling projects under NLCPR-State (624 nos. of road and bridge projects for ₹6474.00 crore with approximate road length of 8400 km.), under NERSDS (13 projects having total length of 329.72 km. of road worth ₹1 120.41 crore), under schemes of NEC (180 projects having a total length of 11000 km. of road worth ₹6580.00 crore).

#### **Cyber attacks on banking and cashless networks**

1443. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases of cyber attacks on banking and other cashless networks that have been reported during the last three years;
- (b) the steps Government has taken to curb cyber-crimes, hacking of bank transactions of credit cards and to organise campaigns for building and regaining confidence of citizens;
- (c) whether Government has proposed sufficient/additional budgetary provisions to provide technological support to curb cyber crimes; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) As per information reported to the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), 14, 6 and 2 financial fraud incidents affecting ATMs, Cards, Point-of-Sale (PoS) systems and Unified Payment Interface (UPI) have been reported during the year 2017, 2018 and 2019 (upto May) respectively.

- (b) Government has taken several measures to enhance the cyber security of digital payment systems. These, *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) Government has established National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) for protection of critical information infrastructure in the country, as per the provisions of Section 70A of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000.
- (ii) All authorised entities/banks issuing Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs) in the country have been advised by CERT-In through Reserve bank of India to carry out special audit by empanelled auditors of CERT-In on a priority basis and to take immediate steps thereafter to comply with the findings of the audit report and ensure implementation of security best practices.
- (iii) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and counter measures on regular basis. CERT-In has published guidelines for securing IT infrastructure, which are available on its website ([www.cert-in.org.in](http://www.cert-in.org.in)).
- (iv) Government has issued guidelines for Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) regarding their key roles and responsibilities for securing applications/ infrastructure and compliance.
- (v) Government has empanelled 84 security auditing organisations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.
- (vi) All organizations providing digital services have been mandated to report cyber security incidents to CERT-In expeditiously.
- (vii) Government has formulated Cyber Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.
- (viii) Cyber security mock drills and exercises are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organisations in Government and critical sectors. 43 such exercises have so far been conducted by CERT-In where organisations from different sectors such as Finance, Defence, Power, Telecom, Transport, Energy, Space, IT/ ITeS sectors participated.
- (ix) CERT-In conducts regular training programmes for network/system administrators and Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) of Government

and critical sector organisations regarding securing the IT infrastructure and mitigating cyber attacks. 24 trainings covering 845 participants conducted in the year 2018.

- (x) Government has launched the Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre). The centre is providing detection of malicious programmes and free tools to remove the same.
- (xi) Government has set up National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) to generate necessary situational awareness of existing and potential cyber security threats and enable timely information sharing for proactive, preventive and protective actions by individual entities. Phase-I of NCCC has been made operational.
- (xii) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Phone Fraud (IMCPF) having members of all stakeholder organisations, namely, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Department of Financial Services, Department of Telecommunications, Reserve Bank of India and law enforcement agencies, to address the problem. FCORD - (FICN Coordination Agency) has been designated as Central Nodal Agency for this purpose.
- (xiii) MHA has issued an advisory dated 12.02.2018 on "Steps to check Phone Frauds". It has also issued an advisory on 13.01.2018 on "Cyber Crime Prevention and Control".

(c) and (d) Cyber security is a continuous process and Government allocates necessary budget to address this. MeitY had a budget of ₹ 70 crores, ₹ 100 crore and ₹ 110 crore during the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively for cyber security. Also MeitY has directed all Central Government Ministries/Departments, State Government/UTs and Critical Sectors to earmark 10% of their annual IT budget to implement cyber security.

Further, MHA is implementing Indian cyber Crime Coordination Centre (14C) Scheme at an estimated cost of ₹ 415.86 crore which aims at providing a platform to deal with all types of cybercrime in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.

### **Cyber crimes**

1444. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cyber criminals are committing fraud on a large scale on common citizens particularly bank account holders throughout the country;
- (b) if so, whether the Ministry is incapable of checking such crimes;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the number of cases of cyber crimes which came to the notice of Government during the last three years and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) No, Sir. As per the information received from Reserve Bank of India, the total no. of fraud in ATM/Debit Card/Credit Card/Internet Banking category (amount Involved ₹ 1 lakh and above) is 1372, 2059 and 1866 for the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, respectively. The digital payments transactions have increased considerably- the total number of transactions have increased from 1004 crore in 2016-17 to 3134 crore in 2018-19, while the number of fraud cases have not seen such an increase.

(d) As per the information received from Reserve Bank of India, data on frauds committed in ATM/Debit Card/Credit Card/Internet Banking category is given in Statement (*See below*). The data of frauds (more than one lakh) in this category is provided in Table 1 based on the date of report. Data on such frauds for amounts involved less than ₹1 lakh was started only in 2017 and therefore the same is shown in table 2 for the last two years.

***Statement***

*Details of frauds committed under "ATM/Debit Card/Internet Banking"  
during last three years*

Table - 1

Year-wise data on frauds reported under "ATM/Debit Card/Credit Card/Internet Banking" by Scheduled Commercial Banks and selected FIs based on Date of Reporting for last 3 years (amount Involved ₹ 1 lakh and above)

Year	No. of Frauds	Amount Involved (₹ in crores)
1	2	3
2016-17	1372	42.29
2017-18	2059	109.56

1	2	3
2018-19	1866	71.38
GRAND TOTAL	5297	223.23

Table-2

Year-wise data on frauds reported under "ATM/Debit Card/Credit Card/Internet Banking" by Scheduled Commercial Banks and selected FIs based on Date of Reporting for last 2 years (amount Involved below ₹1 lakh)

Year	No. of Frauds	Amount involved (₹ in crores)
2017-18	32732	59.43
2018-19	50438	78.04
GRAND TOTAL	83170	137.47

Note: (1) It may be noted that fraud cases below ₹ 1 lakh were not reported to RBI prior to April 1, 2017. The data may change subject to rectification/updation made subsequent to first reporting by banks.

(2) Data furnished in two separate sets, *i.e.* based on Date of Reporting and Date of Occurrence as reported by banks, to capture better picture of incidence of frauds.

(3) Frauds reported in a year could have occurred several years prior to year of reporting.

Source: RBI

### Misuse of platforms of social media companies

1445. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the social media companies are letting their platforms misused for criminal activities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government for strict action against such social media companies?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Cyber space is a complex environment of people, software, hardware and services on the Internet. With a borderless cyberspace coupled with the possibility of instant communication and anonymity, the potential for misuse of cyberspace and social media platforms for criminal activities is a global issue. There are media reports about social media platforms being misused for criminal activities.

(b) The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 has provisions for removal of objectionable online content. Social media platforms are intermediaries as defined in the Act. Section 69A of the IT Act, 2000 empowers Government to block any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any Computer Resource in the interest of Sovereignty and Integrity of India, Defence of India, Security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above.

Further, Section 79 of the Act provides that intermediaries are required to disable/remove unlawful content on being notified by appropriate Government or its agency. The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under this section require that the intermediaries, which includes social media platforms, shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, and unlawful in any way.

Government has taken several steps to address the challenges of misinformation and rumors spreading via social media platforms. These, *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) MeitY took note of media reports about spread of fake news, misinformation/disinformation on Internet particularly using social media platforms. Social media platforms have implemented a number of steps to address the issue of fake news propagated using their platform.
- (ii) Ministry of Home affairs (MHA) has issued a number of advisories which includes advisory on untoward incidents in the name of protection of cows dated 09.08.2016, advisory on cyber-crime prevention and control dated 13.01.2018 and also an advisory on incidents of lynching by mobs in some States fueled by rumors of lifting/kidnapping of children dated 04.07.2018.
- (iii) MeitY and MHA as well as Police are in regular touch with various social media platforms to effectively address the issue of removal of objectionable content.
- (iv) MeitY through a programme, namely, Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA), has been highlighting the importance of following the ethics while using Internet and advice not to share rumors/fake news. A dedicated website for information security awareness (<https://www.infosecawareness.in>) provides all the relevant awareness material.

- (v) MHA has created a Twitter Handle "Cyber Dost" to spread awareness on cyber safety and cyber security. MHA has also published a Handbook for Adolescents/Students on Cyber Safety.

**Internet and Wi-Fi services to Gram Panchayats and villages**

1446. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS and INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any efforts to provide Internet and Wi-Fi services to all Gram Panchayats and villages of the country for the benefit of the poor people and farmers of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. BharatNet project is being implemented by Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications to provide broadband connectivity to all the 2.5 lakh (approx.) Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country. As part of the BharatNet project, the last mile connectivity, through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband technology is to be provided at all the GPs in the country. The State-wise details of Wi-Fi hotspots deployment under BharatNet are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Wi-Fi hotspots deployed (by utilising BharatNet)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
4.	Assam	0
5.	Bihar	289
6.	Chandigarh	12
7.	Chhattisgarh	493
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Gujarat	0

1	2	3
11.	Haryana	1061
12.	Himachal Pradesh	165
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
14.	Jharkhand	312
15.	Karnataka	2370
16.	Kerala	701
17.	Lakshadweep	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1316
19.	Maharashtra	725
20.	Manipur	161
21.	Meghalaya	0
22.	Mizoram	0
23.	Nagaland	0
24.	Odisha	90
25.	Puducherry	81
26.	Punjab	0
27.	Rajasthan	8661
28.	Sikkim	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	0
30.	Telangana	0
31.	Tripura	0
32.	Uttar Pradesh	26831
33.	Uttarakhand	353
34.	West Bengal	0
TOTAL		43621



**Suspension of Common Service Centres**

1447. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons why the Ministry has suspended Common Service Centres (CSCs) from doing Aadhaar related work such as enrolment, updation, etc.;
- (b) whether this is creating problems particularly for people in rural and remote areas;
- (c) if so, whether there have been demands from CSC entrepreneurs from rural and urban areas to permit them to restart Aadhaar related work; and
- (d) if so, the constraints the Ministry is facing in permitting village level entrepreneurs to restart Aadhaar related work?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Following the direction of Honourable Supreme Court of India while disposing of Writ Petition (Civil) No. 247 of 2017 and others dated 9.6.2017 in PAN- Aadhaar linking case, the MoU between Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) and CSC e-Gov., after its expiry in December, 2017, has not been renewed further.

(b) No, Sir. There are over 30,000 Aadhaar Enrolment and Update centers across the country in designated Bank branches, Post Offices and Government premises. In addition, resident can update their Address in Aadhaar online through UIDAI website.

(c) and (d) UIDAI has now decided to extend e-Aadhaar print service thorough CSC.

**Complaints of data theft and misuse of mails**

1448. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received a number of complaints of data theft and misuse of mails with breach of privacy;
- (b) if so, the details of complaints received during the last two years, State-wise;
- (c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to stop any conspiracy/violation/misuses of electronic data; and

(d) the stringent steps and legal proposals of Government to maintain the customer privacy?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY) has not received any specific complaint pertaining to data theft and misuse of mails with breach of privacy.

(c) and (d) Government had constituted a committee of expert on data protection, chaired by Justice (Retd) B. N. Srikrishna, Supreme Court of India to study various issues relating to data protection and come out with Data Protection Bill. The said committee has brought out a draft Personal Data Protection Bill (PDPB). Wide ranging consultations have been conducted on the recommendations of the committee with a view to finalizing the draft legislation.

#### **Forced conversion of Hindu girls in Pakistan**

1449. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of reports regarding abduction of Hindu girls in Pakistan and their forced conversion to Islam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) The Government, from time to time, has come across reports of problems being faced by members of minority communities, including abduction and forced conversion of Hindu girls in Pakistan. Earlier this year, there have been reports of two minor Hindu sisters, and two other Hindu girls from the Sindh province of Pakistan having been abducted and forcibly converted to Islam. There are many such other cases which are not reported in the local newspapers or media. The Government had shared grave concerns on these deplorable incidents of abduction and forced conversion with the Pakistan side and the latter was asked to take urgent suitable remedial action and fulfill its constitutional obligations to protect and promote the safety, security and welfare of its citizens, especially those from the minority communities.

**Recognition of Hindi as official language of UN**

†1450. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and details of attempts made in United Nations General Assembly towards recognition of Hindi as an official language at United Nations;
- (b) the action plan chalked out by Government towards recognition of Hindi as an official language of United Nations and to propagate it throughout the world; and
- (c) the details of funds allocated by Government for propagation and publicity of Hindi language worldwide and the quantum of funds spent for this purpose during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) The Government has been making sustained efforts for the acceptance of Hindi as an official language of the United Nations (UN) and its propagation worldwide. According to the UN's procedure, getting Hindi accepted as an official language of the UN involves adoption of a Resolution by the UN General Assembly with at least two-thirds of its membership. Besides, the additional expenditure will have to be borne by all UN Member States.

Government of India signed a MoU with the UN Secretariat in March, 2018 for an initial period of 2 years for increasing the volume and frequency of Hindi content produced by the UN. In July, 2018, UN launched Hindi versions of its social media content on Twitter, Facebook and Instagram. Hindi website of UN News was initiated on the occasion of World Hindi Day in January 2019. The UN News audio bulletins in Hindi (UN Radio) are being released on a weekly basis.

In addition, Indian leaders have delivered statements at the UN in Hindi, including Prime Minister's statement at the 69th UN General Assembly in September, 2014 and at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September, 2015. A World Hindi Secretariat has been set up in Mauritius since February, 2008 to promote Hindi as an international language. Efforts to propagate Hindi worldwide are also being made by our Diplomatic Missions abroad in coordination with the Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) through activities such as establishment of Chairs of Hindi language in universities abroad, scholarship and fellowships to foreign students to study Hindi, internationally distributed publications such as "Gagananchal", and holding of international conferences pertaining to Hindi.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Over the last five years, Government has allocated and spent ₹ 43.48 crores for propagation and publicity of Hindi language worldwide through our Diplomatic Missions and Posts abroad. The details of the funds spent over the last five years were: ₹ 2.88 cr. (2014-15); ₹ 10.88 cr. (2015-16); ₹ 5.01 cr. (2016-17); ₹ 3.54 cr. (2017-18) and ₹ 21.17 cr. (2018-19).

#### **Online victims of passport related fraud**

†1451. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a lot of persons have become victims of online fraud in the name of making passports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number and details of such victims and the total amount involved in the said fraud, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) It has been brought to the attention of the Ministry about the existence of some websites which are fraudulently claiming to make passports. Steps have been taken by the Ministry to spread awareness about such fraudulent websites and issue advisories through the social media. Citizens have been advised to use the official passport portal (*www.passportindia.gov.in*) of the Ministry in order to avail passport related services.

(c) Data on the number and details of applicants who have used these fraudulent websites to apply for a passport and the total amount involved is not possible to definitively quantify.

#### **Meeting with Sri Lanka over arrest of fishermen**

1452. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has held any high level meeting with Sri Lanka to resolve the issue of regular arrest of fishermen due to violation of maritime border;

(b) if so, the details of the meetings held during 2018 and 2019 and the outcome thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of fishermen and boats captured and languishing in jails of Sri Lanka, at present;

(d) the details of policy decision taken in this regard; and

(e) whether Government has any proposal to retrieve Katchatheevu back as it was ceded to Sri Lanka as per agreements of 1974 and 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (d) Government regularly takes up the matter of early release and repatriation of Indian fishermen with the Government of Sri Lanka. This issue has been discussed at high level meetings between the two sides. It was discussed during bilateral meetings held during the visit of President of Sri Lanka to India from 30-31 May, 2019 and the visit of Prime Minister of India to Sri Lanka on 9 June, 2019.

A Joint Working Group (JWG) on Fisheries has been set up with Sri Lanka, as a bilateral institutional mechanism to help find a long-standing solution to all fishermen issues. It has also been agreed that Ministers for Fisheries of the two countries meet every six months to review the progress. Ministers of Fisheries of both the countries have met two times, in January, 2017 in Colombo and in October, 2017 in New Delhi. Also, three rounds of JWG have been held. The first meeting of the JWG on Fisheries was held in New Delhi in December, 2016 where both sides agreed to a set of Confidence Building Measures (CBMs). The 2nd and 3rd meetings of the JWG held in April, 2017 in Colombo and in October, 2017 in New Delhi, took stock of the implementation of the CBMs.

Currently, there are 5 Indian fishermen and 34 fishing vessels in Sri Lankan custody. It has been Government's constant endeavour to secure early release of the Indian fishermen and fishing boats in Sri Lankan custody.

(e) No.

### **Sending people abroad on fake passports**

†1453. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the business of sending people illegally to foreign countries through fake passports is growing rapidly in the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take strong and effective action to prevent it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Attention of the Ministry has been drawn to media reports regarding attempts by people using fake travel documents to travel out of the country.

(b) and (c) Some of the measures that have been put in place by the Ministry to prevent usage of fake passports are given below:—

- (i) Issuance of machine-readable passports with improved security features and in compliance with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) guidelines issued from time to time. Machine Readable Zone (MRZ) has been included in the passports. Details available in MRZ are proving instrumental in detection of forgery in passports.
- (ii) Changing the design of Indian Passports with reverse stitching and non-tearable papers to make it more secure.
- (iii) Installation of Passport Reading Machines (PRMs) and Questionable Document Examiner (QDX) machines at International Check Posts for verifying the genuineness of the passports and detection of sophisticated forgeries in the travel documents.
- (iv) Installation of Immigration Control System (ICS) software which verifies the passport details of passengers to prevent impersonation.
- (v) Introduction of Supplementary Letter Screen Image (LSI) in passports to prevent any forgery in data pages.
- (vi) The passport database of Ministry of External Affairs has been integrated with Immigration Control System of Bureau of Immigration, which helps in detecting fake/forged Indian passports at the Immigration Counters on real time basis and strict legal action as per law is taken against persons found involved in forgery of passports.

**Opening of passport seva kendras in every district**

†1454. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to open a Passport Seva Kendra in every district of the country;
- (b) if so, the number of districts where such kendras have been opened, so far; and
- (c) the number of people benefited from this scheme, so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry in association with the Department of Posts decided in the January of 2017 to open Passport Seva Kendras at the Head Post Offices (HPO)/ Post Offices (PO) in the country called 'Post Office Passport Seva Kendra' (POPSK). Under this initiative, there are 412 POPSK operational in the country as on 29 June, 2019. Also, there are 93 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) operational in the country as on 29 June, 2019. Thus, 505 Passport Kendras are operational in the country as on 29 June, 2019. The list is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The number of passport and passport related applications received at these 505 Passport Kendras upto 31st May, 2019, State-wise, is given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I******List of operational Passport Kendras as on 29.06.2019***

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
1.	Amalapuram	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
2.	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
3.	Bapatla	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
4.	Bhimavaram	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
5.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
6.	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
7.	Gudivada	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
8.	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
9.	Hindupur	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
10.	Kadappa	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
11.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
12.	Kodur	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
13.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
14.	Nandyal	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
15.	Narasaraopet	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
16.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
17.	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
18.	Rajamundry	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
19.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
20.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
21.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
22.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
23.	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
24.	Yelamanchili	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
25.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati
26.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati
27.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati
28.	Barpeta	Assam	Guwahati
29.	Dhubri	Assam	Guwahati
30.	Dibrugarh	Assam	Guwahati
31.	Goalpara	Assam	Guwahati
32.	Golaghat	Assam	Guwahati
33.	Guwahati	Assam	Guwahati
34.	Jorhat	Assam	Guwahati
35.	Karbi Anglong	Assam	Guwahati



Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
36.	Karimganj	Assam	Guwahati
37.	Kokrajhar	Assam	Guwahati
38.	Mangaldoi	Assam	Guwahati
39.	Nawgong	Assam	Guwahati
40.	North Lakhimpur	Assam	Guwahati
41.	Silchar	Assam	Guwahati
42.	Tezpur	Assam	Guwahati
43.	Tinsukia	Assam	Guwahati
44.	Arrah	Bihar	Patna
45.	Banka	Bihar	Patna
46.	Begusarai	Bihar	Patna
47.	Bettiah	Bihar	Patna
48.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	Patna
49.	Buxar	Bihar	Patna
50.	Chhapra	Bihar	Patna
51.	Dalmia Nagar	Bihar	Patna
52.	Dalsingh Sarai	Bihar	Patna
53.	Darbhanga	Bihar	Patna
54.	Forbesganj	Bihar	Patna
55.	Gaya	Bihar	Patna
56.	Hajipur	Bihar	Patna
57.	Jahanabad	Bihar	Patna
58.	Jamui	Bihar	Patna
59.	Katihar	Bihar	Patna
60.	Khagaria	Bihar	Patna
61.	Madhubani	Bihar	Patna
62.	Maner	Bihar	Patna

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
63.	Motihari	Bihar	Patna
64.	Munger	Bihar	Patna
65.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	Patna
66.	Nalanda	Bihar	Patna
67.	Navada	Bihar	Patna
68.	Patna	Bihar	Patna
69.	Purnea	Bihar	Patna
70.	Saharsa	Bihar	Patna
71.	Samastipur	Bihar	Patna
72.	Sasaram	Bihar	Patna
73.	Sheohar	Bihar	Patna
74.	Sitamarhi	Bihar	Patna
75.	Siwan	Bihar	Patna
76.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
77.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
78.	Durg	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
79.	Janjgir-Champa	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
80.	Korba	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
81.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
82.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
83.	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
84.	Surguja	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
85.	Silvasa	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Mumbai
86.	Daman	Daman	Mumbai
87.	Bhikaji Cama Place	Delhi	Delhi .
88.	Herald House	Delhi	Delhi
89.	Janak Puri	Delhi	Delhi

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
90.	Mehrauli	Delhi	Delhi
91.	Nehru Place	Delhi	Delhi
92.	Patparganj	Delhi	Delhi
93.	Shalimar Place	Delhi	Delhi
94.	Yamuna Vihar	Delhi	Delhi
95.	Margao	Goa	Panaji
96.	Panaji	Goa	Panaji
97.	Amreli	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
98.	Anand	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
99.	Bardoli	Gujarat	Surat
100.	Bharuch	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
101.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
102.	Bhuj	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
103.	Chhota Udaipur	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
104.	Dahod	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
105.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
106.	Godhra	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
107.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
108.	Junagadh	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
109.	Kheda	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
110.	Mehsana	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
111.	Mithakali	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
112.	Navsari	Gujarat	Surat
113.	Palanpur	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
114.	Patan	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
115.	Porbandar	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
116.	Rajkot	Gujarat	Ahmedabad

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
117.	Sabarkantha	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
118.	Surat	Gujarat	Surat
119.	Surendranagar	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
120.	Vadodara	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
121.	Valsad	Gujarat	Surat
122.	Veraval	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
123.	Vijay Cross Road	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
124.	Ambala	Haryana	Chandigarh
125.	Bhiwani Mahendragarh	Haryana	Chandigarh
126.	Faridabad	Haryana	Delhi
127.	Gurugram	Haryana	Delhi
128.	Hisar	Haryana	Chandigarh
129.	Kaithal	Haryana	Chandigarh
130.	Karnal	Haryana	Chandigarh
131.	Narnaul	Haryana	Delhi
132.	Panipat	Haryana	Chandigarh
133.	Rohtak	Haryana	Delhi
134.	Sirsa	Haryana	Chandigarh
135.	Sonipat	Haryana	Delhi
136.	Yamunanagar	Haryana	Chandigarh
137.	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
138.	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
139.	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
140.	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
141.	Palampur	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
142.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
143.	Una	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
144.	Anantnag	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
145.	Baramulla	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
146.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
147.	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
148.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
149.	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
150.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
151.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
152.	Bokaro	Jharkhand	Ranchi
153.	Chaibasha	Jharkhand	Ranchi
154.	Deoghar	Jharkhand	Ranchi
155.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	Ranchi
156.	Dumka	Jharkhand	Ranchi
157.	Giridih	Jharkhand	Ranchi
158.	Gumla	Jharkhand	Ranchi
159.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	Ranchi
160.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	Ranchi
161.	Jumri Talaiya	Jharkhand	Ranchi
162.	Khunti	Jharkhand	Ranchi
163.	Medininagar	Jharkhand	Ranchi
164.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	Ranchi
165.	Sahibganj	Jharkhand	Ranchi
166.	Shimaria	Jharkhand	Ranchi
167.	Ankola	Karnataka	Bengaluru
168.	Belagavi	Karnataka	Bengaluru
169.	Bellary	Karnataka	Bengaluru
170.	Bidar	Karnataka	Bengaluru

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
171.	Chamrajanagar	Karnataka	Bengaluru
172.	Channapatna	Karnataka	Bengaluru
173.	Chikballapur	Karnataka	Bengaluru
174.	Chikkodi	Karnataka	Bengaluru
175.	Chitradurga	Karnataka	Bengaluru
176.	Davangere	Karnataka	Bengaluru
177.	Gadag	Karnataka	Bengaluru
178.	Hassan	Karnataka	Bengaluru
179.	Hubli	Karnataka	Bengaluru
180.	Jalahalli	Karnataka	Bengaluru
181.	Kalaburagi	Karnataka	Bengaluru
182.	Koppal	Karnataka	Bengaluru
183.	Lalbagh	Karnataka	Bengaluru
184.	Maddur	Karnataka	Bengaluru
185.	Mangalore	Karnataka	Bengaluru
186.	Marathahalli	Karnataka	Bengaluru
187.	Mysuru	Karnataka	Bengaluru
188.	Raichur	Karnataka	Bengaluru
189.	Robertsonpet	Karnataka	Bengaluru
190.	Shivamogga	Karnataka	Bengaluru
191.	Tumakuru	Karnataka	Bengaluru
192.	Udupi	Karnataka	Bengaluru
193.	Vijayapur	Karnataka	Bengaluru
194.	Alapuzha	Kerala	Cochin
195.	Aluva	Kerala	Cochin
196.	Attingal	Kerala	Trivandrum
197.	Chengannur	Kerala	Cochin

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
198.	Kannur	Kerala	Kozhikode
199.	Kasargod	Kerala	Kozhikode
200.	Kattappana	Kerala	Cochin
201.	Kollam	Kerala	Trivandrum
202.	Kottayam	Kerala	Cochin
203.	Kozhikode	Kerala	Kozhikode
204.	Malappuram	Kerala	Kozhikode
205.	Neyyattinkara	Kerala	Trivandrum
206.	Palakkad	Kerala	Cochin
207.	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	Trivandrum
208.	Payyanur	Kerala	Kozhikode
209.	Thrissur	Kerala	Cochin
210.	Tripunithura	Kerala	Cochin
211.	Vadakara	Kerala	Kozhikode
212.	Vazhuthacaud	Kerala	Trivandrum
213.	Kavaratti	Lakshadweep	Cochin
214.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
215.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
216.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
217.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
218.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
219.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
220.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
221.	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
222.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
223.	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
224.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
225.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
226.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
227.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
228.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
229.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
230.	Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
231.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
232.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
233.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	Pune
234.	Akola	Maharashtra	Nagpur
235.	Amravati	Maharashtra	Nagpur
236.	Andheri	Maharashtra	Mumbai
237.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	Mumbai
238.	Baramati	Maharashtra	Pune
239.	Beed	Maharashtra	Pune
240.	Bhandara	Maharashtra	Nagpur
241.	Bhusawal	Maharashtra	Mumbai
242.	Buldhana	Maharashtra	Nagpur
243.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	Nagpur
244.	Dhule	Maharashtra	Mumbai
245.	Gadchiroli	Maharashtra	Nagpur
246.	Hingoli	Maharashtra	Nagpur
247.	Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra	Pune
248.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	Mumbai
249.	Jalna	Maharashtra	Pune
250.	Katoal	Maharashtra	Nagpur
251.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	Pune



Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
252.	Latur	Maharashtra	Pune
253.	Lower Parel	Maharashtra	Mumbai
254.	Madha	Maharashtra	Pune
255.	Malad	Maharashtra	Mumbai
256.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	Nagpur
257.	Nanded	Maharashtra	Pune
258.	Nashik	Maharashtra	Mumbai
259.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	Pune
260.	Pandharpur	Maharashtra	Pune
261.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	Pune
262.	Pimpri Chinchwad	Maharashtra	Pune
263.	Pune	Maharashtra	Pune
264.	Rajapur	Maharashtra	Mumbai
265.	Sangli	Maharashtra	Pune
266.	Satara	Maharashtra	Pune
267.	Shirur	Maharashtra	Pune
268.	Sion	Maharashtra	Mumbai
269.	Solapur	Maharashtra	Pune
270.	Srirampur	Maharashtra	Pune
271.	Thane	Maharashtra	Mumbai
272.	Vashi	Maharashtra	Mumbai
273.	Vikroli	Maharashtra	Mumbai
274.	Wardha	Maharashtra	Nagpur
275.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	Nagpur
276.	Imphal	Manipur	Guwahati
277.	Kakching	Manipur	Guwahati
278.	Shillong	Meghalaya	Guwahati

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
279.	Tura	Meghalaya	Guwahati
280.	Aizawl	Mizoram	Guwahati
281.	Dimapur	Nagaland	Guwahati
282.	Aska	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
283.	Balasore	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
284.	Bargarh	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
285.	Baripada	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
286.	Berhampur	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
287.	Bhadrak	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
288.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
289.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
290.	Bolangir	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
291.	Cuttack	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
292.	Dhenkanal	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
293.	Jagatsinghpur	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
294.	Jajpur	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
295.	Kendrapara	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
296.	Keonjhar	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
297.	Koraput	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
298.	Nabarangpur	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
299.	Phulbani	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
300.	Puri	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
301.	Rourkela	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
302.	Sambalpur	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
303.	Karaikal	Puducherry	Tiruchirapalli
304.	Puducherry	Puducherry	Tiruchirapalli
305.	Amritsar	Punjab	Amritsar

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
306.	Basi Pattana	Punjab	Chandigarh
307.	Bathinda	Punjab	Chandigarh
308.	Firozpur	Punjab	Amritsar
309.	Hoshiarpur	Punjab	Jalandhar
310.	Jalandhar I	Punjab	Jalandhar
311.	Jalandhar II	Punjab	Jalandhar
312.	Ludhiana	Punjab	Chandigarh
313.	Malerkotla	Punjab	Chandigarh
314.	Moga	Punjab	Jalandhar
315.	Pathankot	Punjab	Jalandhar
316.	Patiala	Punjab	Chandigarh
317.	Phagwara	Punjab	Jalandhar
318.	Ropar	Punjab	Chandigarh
319.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	Jaipur
320.	Alwar	Rajasthan	Jaipur
321.	Banswara	Rajasthan	Jaipur
322.	Barmer	Rajasthan	Jaipur
323.	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
324.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	Jaipur
325.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	Jaipur
326.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	Jaipur
327.	Churu	Rajasthan	Jaipur
328.	Dausa	Rajasthan	Jaipur
329.	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	Jaipur
330.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
331.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	Jaipur
332.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan	Jaipur

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
333.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	Jaipur
334.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
335.	Kankroli	Rajasthan	Jaipur
336.	Karauli-Dhaulpur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
337.	Kota	Rajasthan	Jaipur
338.	Kotputli	Rajasthan	Jaipur
339.	Nagaur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
340.	Pali	Rajasthan	Jaipur
341.	Pratapgarh	Rajasthan	Jaipur
342.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
343.	Sikar	Rajasthan	Jaipur
344.	Sirohi	Rajasthan	Jaipur
345.	Sriganganagar	Rajasthan	Jaipur
346.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
347.	Gangtok	Sikkim	Guwahati
348.	Aminjikarai	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
349.	Arani	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
350.	Bodineyaknur	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
351.	Chennai GPO	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
352.	Chidambaram	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
353.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
354.	Coonoor	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
355.	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
356.	Devakottai	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
357.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
358.	Erode	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
359.	Kallakurichi	Tamil Nadu	Chennai

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
360.	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
361.	Karur	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli
362.	Kodairoad	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
363.	Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
364.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
365.	Thiruthuraiipoondi	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli
366.	Nagercoil	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
367.	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli
368.	Rajpalyam	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
369.	Ranipet	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
370.	Rasipuram	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
371.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
372.	Saligramam	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
373.	Sirkali	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli
374.	Tambaram	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
375.	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli
376.	Thoothukkudi	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
377.	Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli
378.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
379.	Tiruvallur	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
380.	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
381.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
382.	Viluppuram	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
383.	Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
384.	Adilabad	Telangana	Hyderabad
385.	Ameerpet	Telangana	Hyderabad
386.	Begumpet	Telangana	Hyderabad

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
387.	Bhongir	Telangana	Hyderabad
388.	Kamareddy	Telangana	Hyderabad
389.	Karimnagar	Telangana	Hyderabad
390.	Khammam	Telangana	Hyderabad
391.	Mahabubabad	Telangana	Hyderabad
392.	Mancherial	Telangana	Hyderabad
393.	Medak	Telangana	Hyderabad
394.	Medchal	Telangana	Hyderabad
395.	Mehbubnagar	Telangana	Hyderabad
396.	Nalgonda	Telangana	Hyderabad
397.	Nizamabad	Telangana	Hyderabad
398.	Siddipet	Telangana	Hyderabad
399.	Toli Chowki	Telangana	Hyderabad
400.	Vikarabad	Telangana	Hyderabad
401.	Wanaparthy	Telangana	Hyderabad
402.	Warangal	Telangana	Hyderabad
403.	Agartala	Tripura	Kolkata
404.	Achnera	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
405.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
406.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
407.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
408.	Ambedkar Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
409.	Amethi	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
410.	Amroha	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
411.	Ayodhya	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
412.	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
413.	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
414.	Baghpat	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
415.	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
416.	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
417.	Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
418.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
419.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
420.	Bhadohi	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
421.	Bijnaur	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
422.	Bulandshahr	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
423.	Chunar	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
424.	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
425.	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
426.	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
427.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
428.	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
429.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
430.	Goshi (Mau)	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
431.	Hamirpur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
432.	Hathras	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
433.	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
434.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
435.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
436.	Kheri	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
437.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
438.	Maharajganj	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
439.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
440.	Misrikh	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
441.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
442.	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
443.	Noida	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
444.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
445.	Pratapgarh	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
446.	Rae Bareli	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
447.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
448.	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
449.	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
450.	Siddharth Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
451.	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
452.	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
453.	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
454.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
455.	Vrindawan	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
456.	Almora	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
457.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
458.	Kathgodam	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
459.	Nainital	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
460.	Roorkee	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
461.	Rudrapur	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
462.	Srinagar	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
463.	Alipurduar	West Bengal	Kolkata
464.	Amta	West Bengal	Kolkata
465.	Arambagh	West Bengal	Kolkata
466.	Asansol	West Bengal	Kolkata
467.	Ashok Nagar	West Bengal	Kolkata



Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
468.	Balurghat	West Bengal	Kolkata
469.	Bangaon	West Bengal	Kolkata
470.	Bankura	West Bengal	Kolkata
471.	Bardhaman	West Bengal	Kolkata
472.	Barrackpore	West Bengal	Kolkata
473.	Basirhat	West Bengal	Kolkata
474.	Beadon Street	West Bengal	Kolkata
475.	Berhampore	West Bengal	Kolkata
476.	Bishnupur	West Bengal	Kolkata
477.	Bolpur	West Bengal	Kolkata
478.	Canning Road Ferry Ghat	West Bengal	Kolkata
479.	Chinsurah	West Bengal	Kolkata
480.	Coochbehar	West Bengal	Kolkata
481.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	Kolkata
482.	Diamond Harbour	West Bengal	Kolkata
483.	Dum Dum	West Bengal	Kolkata
484.	Ghatal	West Bengal	Kolkata
485.	Howrah	West Bengal	Kolkata
486.	Jadavpur	West Bengal	Kolkata
487.	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal	Kolkata
488.	Jhargram	West Bengal	Kolkata
489.	Jiyaganj	West Bengal	Kolkata
490.	Kakdweep	West Bengal	Kolkata
491.	Kanthi	West Bengal	Kolkata
492.	Katwa	West Bengal	Kolkata
493.	Kharagpur	West Bengal	Kolkata
494.	Kolkata	West Bengal	Kolkata

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
495.	Krishnanagar	West Bengal	Kolkata
496.	Makdumpur	West Bengal	Kolkata
497.	North Dinajpur	West Bengal	Kolkata
498.	Purulia	West Bengal	Kolkata
499.	Raghunathganj	West Bengal	Kolkata
500.	Rampurhat	West Bengal	Kolkata
501.	Ranaghat	West Bengal	Kolkata
502.	Samsi	West Bengal	Kolkata
503.	Serampore	West Bengal	Kolkata
504.	Siliguri	West Bengal	Kolkata
505.	Tamluk	West Bengal	Kolkata

***Statement-II***

*Total number of passport and passport related applications received at the  
505 Passport Kendras up to 31st May, 2019*

Sl. No	State	Passport and passport related applications
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	91
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39,90,364
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16,956
4.	Assam	4,84,312
5.	Bihar	19,78,550
6.	Chandigarh	2,49,861
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,92,858
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14,000
9.	Daman and Diu	42,347
10.	Delhi	29,68,074

1	2	3
11.	Goa	3,70,222
12.	Gujarat	49,69,198
13.	Haryana	21,91,157
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3,16,585
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7,70,435
16.	Jharkhand	5,59,407
17.	Karnataka	50,68,100
18.	Kerala	81,33,116
19.	Lakshadweep	13,238
20.	Madhya Pradesh	10,99,218
21.	Maharashtra	79,45,700
22.	Manipur	59,042
23.	Meghalaya	40,074
24.	Mizoram	25,440
25.	Nagaland	31,530
26.	Odisha	7,31,096
27.	Puducherry	1,73,292
28.	Punjab	57,14,420
29.	Rajasthan	21,93,761
30.	Sikkim	35,643
31.	Tamil Nadu	75,20,406
32.	Telangana	27,06,904
33.	Tripura	1,46,640
34.	Uttar Pradesh	66,61,265
35.	Uttarakhand	5,44,901
36.	West Bengal	34,57,270
TOTAL		7,15,15,473

**Bilateral meetings in Bishkek**

1455. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Prime Minister has pledged to work in cooperation on the global security situation, multilateral economic cooperation, people to people exchanges and also on topical issues of international and regional importance;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether the Prime Minister's programme in Bishkek included a number of bilateral meetings; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Prime Minister, in his intervention at the SCO Summit, emphasized that respect for sovereignty, regional integrity, good governance, transparency, practicality and reliability should be the basis of connectivity initiatives. He explained India's vision through the acronym HEALTH, which stands for Healthcare Cooperation, Economic Cooperation, Alternate Energy, Literature and Culture, Terrorism free society and Humanitarian Cooperation. Prime Minister underlined India's readiness to share its experience in the field of tele-medicine, medical tourism, alternate sources of energy and disaster management.

(c) and (d) On the sidelines of the SCO Summit, Prime Minister held meetings with President Xi Jinping of China, President Vladimir Putin of Russia and President Ashraf Ghani of Afghanistan. After the SCO Summit, Prime Minister and President Sooronbay Jeenbekov of the Kyrgyz Republic had a bilateral Summit meeting. During this meeting there was in-depth exchange of views between India and Kyrgyzstan on bilateral relations, international and regional issues of mutual interest.

**MoUs on loans to foreign countries**

1456. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds provided as relief/development loans to foreign countries during the last three years by Government;
- (b) whether a number of MoUs signed by the Prime Minister are yet to take shape and are delayed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Development cooperation is a key instrument in India's foreign policy. The scope and reach of India's development cooperation has seen considerable expansion in the past few years. The main instruments of India's development cooperation include Lines of Credit (LOC), Grant assistance, Technical Consultancy, Disaster Relief and Humanitarian aid, as well as capacity-building programmes under Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme (ITEC). A list of major development loans extended to foreign countries in the past three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*) and a list of major relief initiatives for foreign countries in the past three years is given in Statement-II.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement-I**

*Major development loans for foreign countries during past three years*

Sl. No.	Year	Country	Amount of Credit (USD million)	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2016-17	Madagascar	2.50	Completion of Unfinished Fertilizer Plant Project
2.	2016-17	Papua New Guinea	100.00	Development of Road and Infrastructure Sectors
3.	2016-17	Guyana	10.00	Procurement of Ocean Passenger-Cargo Vessel
4.	2016-17	Guyana	4.00	Supply of High Capacity Fixed and Mobile Drainage Pumps and Associated Structures in Georgetown
5.	2016-17	Cuba	70.00	Setting up a 51MW Wind Energy Farm
6.	2016-17	Cuba	90.30	Setting up of a 50 MW Co-generation Power Plant

1	2	3	4	5
7.	2016-17	Mongolia	1000.00	For Development of Industries, Railways, Infrastructure, Agriculture and Other Sectors
8.	2016-17	Sri Lanka	45.27	Rehabilitation of Kankesanthurai Harbour
9.	2016-17	Bangladesh	4500.00	Developmental Projects
10.	2016-17	Lao PDR	72.40	Establishing of a College of Agriculture in Champasak Province of Laos
11.	2016-17	Tanzania	500.00	Water Supply Scheme in 17 Towns
12.	2017-18	Mozambique	38.00	Construction of 1600 Borewells with Hand Pumps and 8 Small Water Systems
13.	2017-18	Rwanda	81.00	Establishment of 10 Vocational Training Centers and 4 Business Incubation Centers
14.	2017-18	Rwanda	66.60	Base-Butero-Kidaho Road Project
15.	2017-18	Senegal	24.50	Up-gradation and Rehabilitation of Health Care System
16.	2017-18	EBID, West Africa	500.00	Development Projects
17.	2017-18	Zambia	18.00	Pre-fabricated Health Posts
18.	2017-18	Guyana	17.50	Up-gradation of Three Primary Health Centers
19.	2017-18	Suriname	27.50	Up-gradation of Transmission Network Infrastructure and Power Generation
20.	2018-19	Burundi	161.36	Construction of New Parliament in Gitega and Ministerial Buildings in Burundi
21.	2018-19	D.R. Congo	33.29	Financing Installation of 15 MW Solar Photovoltaic Power Project at Karawa, Province-North Ubangi
22.	2018-19	D.R. Congo	25.27	Financing Installation of 10 MW Solar Photovoltaic Power Project at Lusambo, Province-Sankuru
23.	2018-19	D.R. Congo	24.55	Financing Installation of 10 MW Solar Photovoltaic Power Project at Mbandaka, Province - Equator

1	2	3	4	5
24.	2018-19	Ethiopia	147.43	Mekele Industrial Park 400 kV Power Transmission Project
25.	2018-19	Ethiopia	133.70	New 230 kV Interconnection between Ethiopia and Djibouti, 230 kV Combolcha II - Semera Transmission Line along with Associated Substations Extension at Semera, Nagad and Combolcha II.
26.	2018-19	Malawi	215.68	Drinking Water Supply Schemes under Southern Region Water Board
27.	2018-19	Mozambique	95.00	Procurement of Railway Rolling Stock including Locomotives, Coaches and Wagons
28.	2018-19	Rwanda	100.00	Development of Two SEZs and Expansion of the Kigali SEZ
29.	2018-19	Rwanda	100.00	Three Agriculture Project Schemes <i>i.e.</i> (i) Warufu Multipurpose Irrigation Project, (ii) Mugesera Irrigation Project, and (iii) Nyamukana Irrigation Project
30.	2018-19	Sierra Leone	30.00	Land and Infrastructure Development including Hydraulics, Water Management System (Irrigation) and Provision of Tractors
31.	2018-19	Swaziland	10.40	Construction of Disaster Recovery Site (DRS)
32.	2018-19	Uganda	64.50	Development of Infrastructure for Agriculture and Dairy Sector
33.	2018-19	Uganda	141.50	Grid Reinforcement and Extension Project
34.	2018-19	Zimbabwe	19.50	Completion of Phase II: Up-gradation of Deka Pumping Station and River Water Intake System
35.	2018-19	Zimbabwe	23.00	Up-gradation of Bulawayo Thermal Power Plant

1	2	3	4	5
36.	2018-19	Maldives	800.00	Development Projects
37.	2018-19	Uzbekistan	200.00	Housing and Social Infrastructure Projects
38.	2018-19	Cuba	75.00	Installation of 75MWp Photovoltaic Solar Parks
39.	2018-19	Suriname	11.13	Rehabilitation and Upgradation of DeKelkcentrale N.V. Milk Processing Plant
40.	2019-20	Madagascar	80.72	Irrigation, Farm Mechanization and Food Processing Plants in Bongolava, Menabe and Analamanga Region
41.	2019-20	Nigeria	100.00	Establishment of a National Rural Broadband Network (NRBN)
42.	2019-20	Zimbabwe	310.00	Re-powering of Hwange Thermal Power Station
43.	2016-19	Bhutan	Approx. 365.91	Construction of Hydro-electric Projects

***Statement-II****Major relief initiatives for foreign countries in past three years*

Sl. No.	Year	Country	Amount (USD million)	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2017-2019	Myanmar	Approx 6.41	Relief Aid to Rohingyas (Items such as Rice, Masoor dal, Sugar, Salt, Oil, Tea, Maggi packets, Biscuits, Mosquito nets, Soap bars, Raincoats, Gumboots, Milk powder, Baby food, Fish, Kerosene stoves, Blankets & Sweaters and Solar Street Lights)
2.	2017-18	Philippines	0.50	Relief for Rehabilitation of Terrorism Affected People of Marawi
3.	2018-19	Madagascar	0.20	Grant assistance for Natural Disaster Management Agency
4.	2017-18	Uganda	3.00	Gifting of Medicines and Assistance to Support Refugees Response Programme



1	2	3	4	5
5.	2019 onward	Zambia	2.00	Gifting of Medicines
6.	2017-18	Swaziland	Approx. 3.88	Assistance to National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) for Drought Mitigation Measures, Gifting of Rice and Beans for NDMA and Gifting of Medicines
7.	2018-19	Namibia	Approx. 1.02	Gifting of Rice for Drought Relief
8.	2016-17	Tanzania	0.25	Support to Earthquake Affected People
9.	2016 onward	Malawi	3.00	Disaster Relief, Gifting of Medicines and Medical Equipment
10.	2017 onward	Madagascar	4.00	Grant Assistance to Deal with Multiple Calamities and Gifting of Medicines
11.	2016-2019	Mozambique	Approx. 10.12	Grant for Purchase of Wheat to Fight Food Shortage and Gifting of Rice during Operation Sahayta
12.	2018-19	Ethiopia	2.00	Gifting of Medicines
13.	2015 onward	Zimbabwe	3.34	Grant Assistance for El Nino and Drought Related Conditions, and Gifting of Medicines
14.	2018-19	Burundi	2.00	Gifting of Medicines
15.	2017-18	Peru	0.15	Disaster Relief and Reconstruction Work in Northern Peru in the Aftermath of Heavy Rains and Floods
16.	2017-18	Dominica	1.10	Infrastructure Reconstruction under the India-UNDP Fund in the Aftermath of Hurricane Maria
17.	2016 onward	Fiji	6.50	Donation to Fijian PM's Relief Fund and Supply of Relief Material Post Cyclone Winston, Donation for Repair of 20 Schools under 'Adopt-a-School' Scheme, and Gifting of Five Tons of Vegetable Seeds Carried by INS Sumitra

1	2	3	4	5
18.	2018 onward	Tonga	1.00	Assistance in the Aftermath of Tropical Cyclone Gita
19.	2018-19	Vanuatu	0.20	Assistance Towards Resettlement Process Post Volcanic Eruptions in Ambae Islands
20.	2018 onward	Papua New Guinea	1.00	Assistance Towards Resettlement and Rehabilitation Process Post-Earthquake
21.	2017-18	Sierra Leone	0.50	Relief Efforts after Floods and Mudslide in in Freetown
22.	2017-19	Suriname	Approx. 0.19	Flood Relief Assistance for Rehabilitation in the Interiors
23.	2017-18	Antigua and Barbuda	1.10	Assistance Through United Nations Development Programme from India-UN Development Partnership Fund for the Rehabilitation of Barbuda after a Devastating Hurricane
24.	2018-19	Nicaragua	0.05	Donation of Medicines to Combat Infectious Diseases
25.	2018-19	Jamaica	0.15	Donation of Medicines for the Public Healthcare System
26.	2018-19	Jordan	5.00	Humanitarian Assistance by Supply of Pharmaceuticals and Medicines
27.	2016-19	Palestine	7.50	Annual contribution for United Nation Relief Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
28.	2018-19	Somalia	1.00	Supply of Medicines
29.	2018-19	Syria	6.00	Supply of Pharmaceuticals and Food Material such as Sugar, Tea and Palm Oil

#### **Illegal migration to USA**

1457. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal migration to United States has been increasing in recent years;

- (b) if so, the number of cases reported on illegal migration of Indians to USA;
- (c) whether an illegal migrant child died in Mexico border of USA; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on agents engaged in illegal migration from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) There are no authoritative figures on the number of undocumented Indian immigrants in the U.S. The U.S. Government does not release a comprehensive list, by nationality, of aliens detained for entering or staying in the U.S. without valid documents.

(c) and (d) In a recent unfortunate incident, a minor girl aged 7 years, of Indian nationality, was reportedly found dead by U.S. Border Patrol at the US-Mexican Border in Arizona on 12 June, 2019. According to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, she was accompanying four others dropped near the international boundary by smugglers. Once the information reached our Consulate in San Francisco, they extended all possible help including consular access to the bereaved mother who had been separated from the child during the journey, facilitating family re-union and coordination for the last rites of the child.

The Government receives, from time to time, complaints/grievances from emigrants and their family members/relatives about their being cheated by illegal agents. These complaints are forwarded to State/Union Territory Government and Police authorities concerned to take action against such agents, since law and order is a State subject. Government of India issued in May, 2016 Standard Operating Procedure to be followed by States on receipt of complaints. The State Governments have been requested to help create awareness amongst our nationals not to go through illegal agents.

**Molestation case involving employee of High Commission of Pakistan**

†1458. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a case of molestation of an Indian woman by an employee of High Commission of Pakistan has come to notice during 2018-19;
- (b) if so, details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Indian diplomats are being ill-treated by the Pakistani intelligence agencies, especially after the said incident;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) An alleged incident of harassment involving an official of the High Commission of Pakistan was reported in January, 2019. The allegations were denied by the Pakistani official. The victim also did not file any police complaint.

(c) to (e) Government of India has, from time to time, taken up the incidents of harassment, aggressive surveillance and intimidation of the officials of the Indian High Commission in Islamabad. Pakistan side has been asked to ensure safety and security of our diplomatic Mission and its diplomatic and consular officials.

The Government has made it clear that respective diplomatic Missions should be allowed to function normally in keeping with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961 and the bilateral Code of Conduct signed by the two countries in 1992.

On 30 March 2018, India and Pakistan mutually agreed to resolve matters related to the treatment of diplomats and diplomatic premises, in line with the 1992 Code of Conduct for the treatment of diplomatic/consular personnel in India and Pakistan. The implementation of this understanding is regularly followed up through diplomatic channels.

#### **Bilateral talks with Pakistan**

1459. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is committed to the stated policy of talks and terror cannot go together for bilateral talks with Pakistan;

(b) what demonstrable action that Government has sought from Pakistan to show that it has addressed India's concerns over terrorism; and

(c) what punitive steps Government has taken so far, since suspension of bilateral dialogue with Pakistan to dissuade Pakistan for its support to terrorism and what further actions are under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) The Government desires normal neighbourly relations with Pakistan and is committed to addressing all outstanding issues bilaterally and peacefully in accordance with the Simla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration. However, any meaningful dialogue can only be held in an atmosphere free from terror, hostility and violence. The onus is on Pakistan to create such a conducive atmosphere.

India has asked Pakistan to take credible and irreversible steps to end cross-border terrorism and dismantle terrorist infrastructure in territory under its control. Till then, India will continue to take firm and decisive steps to respond to all attempts at cross border terrorist infiltration and supporting cover fire by Pakistan forces.

Following major cross-border terror attacks in India, the Indian forces carried out counter-terror surgical strike against terrorist launch pads along the Line of Control in September, 2016; and pre-emptive counter terrorism air strike against Terrorist camp in Balakot, Pakistan in February, 2019. After the Pulwama cross-border terror attack in February 2019, India withdrew the Most Favoured Nation status accorded to Pakistan and imposed a Customs Duty of 200% on all goods originating in or exported from Pakistan. Government of India suspended cross-LoC trade from 19 April, 2019 on receiving reports that cross-LoC trade routes are being misused by Pakistan based elements for funnelling illegal weapons, narcotics and fake currency.

Globally, as a result of Government's persistent efforts, there is enhanced concern in the international community at terrorism emanating from Pakistan, including the continuing activities of internationally designated terrorist entities and individuals such as Jamaat-ud Dawa (JuD), Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), Jaish-e-Mohammad, Hizbul Mujahideen. International community strongly condemned the cross-border terrorist attack in Pulwama in February, 2019. Many countries have called upon Pakistan to not allow its territory to be used for terrorism in any manner.

Many terrorist entities and individuals who find shelter in Pakistan and are also engaged in terrorism against India have been proscribed by the United Nations (UN), the European Union and other countries. On 01 May 2019, the United Nations 1267 Sanctions Committee designated Masood Azhar, the leader of Jaish-e-Mohammad, as a UN proscribed terrorist. The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) at its Plenary in June 2018, notified Pakistan in the 'Grey List' due to continuing terror financing related concerns, including with respect to the UN proscribed terrorist entities like LeT, JuD and Falah-i-Insaniyat Foundation.

India's call to condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestation; zero tolerance to terrorism; rejection of any justification for an act of terror; delinking terror from religion; need for all forces believing in humanity to unite in fight against terrorism has found greater acceptance among the international community, and is reflected in a number of outcome documents issued after bilateral Summit meetings with various countries, and at regional and multilateral fora, such as Shangai Cooperation Organization; G20; BRICS, among others.

**Education for children of tribal communities**

1460. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Right to Education Act is not able to address and focus on education of children belonging to tribal, charvaha and roaming communities;
- (b) if so, whether Government has any special programme to impart education to such children;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Section 3 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009 provides that every child of the age of six to fourteen years shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till completion of elementary education. The RTE Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory elementary education of equitable quality to all children; irrespective to their classes, categories and communities.

Section 6 of the Act provides that 'the appropriate Government and local authorities shall establish, within the area or limits of a neighbourhood, a school, where it is not already established, within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. The RTE Act places a compulsion on the State to ensure that no child from the weaker sections or disadvantaged groups is discriminated against in any manner or prevented from pursuing and completing elementary education.

Funding to the States and UTs was provided under the Centrally Sponsored Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for universalisation of elementary education upto 2017-18. The

Integrated Scheme for School Education Samagra Shiksha which subsumes the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of

SSA, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE), has been launched from 2018-19, which also supports the States and UTs for implementation of provisions of RTE Act.

As per Section 2(d) "child belonging to disadvantage group" means a child belonging to the Scheduled Caste, the Scheduled Tribe, the socially and educationally backward class or such other group having disadvantage owing to social, cultural, economical, geographical, linguistic, gender or such other factor, as may be specified by the appropriate Government by notification.

In order to ensure provision of elementary education to these children, various interventions are supported under Samagra Shiksha such as provision of schools in the neighbourhood, setting up of residential schools and hostels in the difficult areas, provision of seasonal hostels/residential camps in villages during the period of migrations of families, residential and non-residential special training centres for out of school, dropout and migrant children, besides provision of mid-day meal, free textbooks and free uniforms as per norms of the scheme. Under the Samagra Shiksha scheme, preference is given to Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs), LWE affected districts, Special Focus Districts, Border Areas and aspirational districts.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, Other Backward Caste and minorities, are residential schools for furthering the goal of girls' education in educationally backward blocks of the country. Under Samagra Shiksha, provision has been made for upgradation of KGBVs upto senior secondary level.

In addition to above, different Central Ministries are also implementing various Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the benefits of children of weaker section of society. Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) are implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The objective of EMRS is to provide quality middle and high level education to Scheduled Tribes (ST) students in remote areas to have access to the best opportunities in education at par with the non ST population.

#### **Sanctioned posts in Central Universities**

1461. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the position of sanctioned academic and non-academic posts in the Central Universities;

(b) the position of sanctioned and desired academic and non-academic posts in those universities; and

(c) by when the Ministry is planning to fill the positions in case of any vacancy of posts?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) At present, there are 41 Central Universities under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The total number of sanctioned teaching posts in 40 Central Universities is 17834, out of which 6719 teaching posts are lying vacant as on 01.04.2019. In Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), out of 785 Academic Staff positions (Teachers/Academics), 286 posts are lying vacant as on 01.01.2019.

The total number of sanctioned non-teaching posts in 40 Central Universities is 35108 out of which 12045 non-teaching posts are lying vacant as on 01.04.2019. In Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), out of 2383 non-teaching posts, 1091 posts are lying vacant as on 01.01.2019.

(b) As per clause 12.0 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the maintenance of standards in Higher Education 2018, there is a provision that teaching posts in universities, as far as feasible, may be created in a pyramidal order, for instance, for one post of Professor, there shall be two posts of Associate Professors and four posts of Assistant Professor, per department.

With regard non-academic posts, the Government of India prescribed the teaching to non-teaching ratio at 1:1.1. Therefore, UGC advised all the Central Universities that the vacancies available against sanctioned non-teaching positions can be filled up by the University if the teaching to non-teaching ratio is less than 1:1.1 as prescribed by Government of India.

(c) Occurring of vacancies and filling up is a continuous process. UGC and Ministry of Human Resource Development continuously monitor it with Universities.



However, the onus of filling up the teaching posts lies on Central Universities which are autonomous bodies created under Acts of Parliament. UGC *vide* its D.O. letter No. F.1-14/2019 (CPP-II) dated 4th June, 2019 has prepared the Guidelines for Recruitment of Faculty in Universities, Colleges and Institutions Deemed to be Universities outlining the selection procedure and the time-frame for recruitment which has been circulated to all Universities to adhere to the guidelines. The Universities has also been requested to take steps to ensure that the vacancies in the University as well as in the Colleges affiliated to University are filled up at the earliest.

### **Vacancies of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

†1462. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Kendriya Vidyalayas situated in various States of the country have shortage of teachers and many Vidyalayas are functioning without principals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to fill up these vacancies so that studies of students in new session is not adversely affected; and
- (d) if so, by when such vacant posts would be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) As on 1.6.2019, there are 9037 teaching posts (including 105 posts of Principals) lying vacant in different Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country. State/UT-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and action is taken from time to time as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules for filling up of the posts. As the process involves various methods of recruitment such as promotion, Limited Departmental Examination, Direct Recruitment etc. no specific time-frame can be given by when all the posts are likely to be filled up. Teachers are also engaged on contractual basis for temporary duration by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to ensure that the teaching-learning process is not hampered.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise details of vacancy of teaching staff including principals in  
Kendriya Vidyalayas (As on 1.6.2019)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Vacancies of teaching staff (including principals)	
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	154	2
3.	Assam	400	1
4.	Andhra Pradesh	312	2
5.	Bihar	341	8
6.	Chhattisgarh	299	3
7.	Chandigarh	26	1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	-
9.	Delhi	322	-
10.	Goa	70	1
11.	Gujarat	237	5
12.	Haryana	141	-
13.	Himachal Pradesh	113	1
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	268	5
15.	Jharkhand	203	1
16.	Karnataka	566	12
17.	Kerala	344	4
18.	Lakshadweep	11	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	742	3
20.	Maharashtra	525	4
21.	Manipur	62	-
22.	Meghalaya	45	-
23.	Mizoram	26	1

1	2	3	4
24.	Nagaland	41	1
25.	Odisha	466	7
26.	Puducherry	49	-
27.	Punjab	306	4
28.	Rajasthan	342	7
29.	Sikkim	8	-
30.	Tamil Nadu	585	6
31.	Telangana	313	3
32.	Tripura	56	2
33.	Uttar Pradesh	807	5
34.	Uttarakhand	203	3
35.	West Bengal	612	13
TOTAL		9037	105

Note: Figures in column 4 represent vacancies of Principals.

#### Performance indicator for school education

1463. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each of 70-point performance indicator introduced by the Ministry to assess the quality of school education in various States;

(b) whether the Ministry is also in the process of introducing performance indicators for teachers for delivering better quality of teaching;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Ministry is considering to give incentives/grants to those States which are performing well?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The information is given in Statement (*See* below).

- (b) No. Sir.
- (c) Does not arise
- (d) No such proposal has been finalized.

***Statement***

*Details of 70 point performance indicator introduced by the Ministry to assess the quality school education*

Sl. No.	Indicators
1.	% of Elementary schools which have displayed class-wise Learning Outcomes.
2.	Average Language score in Class 3 - Government and aided schools.
3.	Average Mathematics score in Class 3 - Government and aided schools.
4.	Average Language score in Class 5 - Government and aided schools.
5.	Average Mathematics score in Class 5 - Government and aided schools.
6.	Average Language score in Class 8 - Government and aided schools.
7.	Average Mathematics score in Class 8 - Government and aided schools.
8.	Average Science score in Class 8 - Government and aided schools.
9.	Average Social Science score in Class 8 - Government and aided schools.
10.	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at elementary level as per Entry age of the State/UT.
11.	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at secondary level as per Entry age of the State/UT.
12.	Retention rate at primary level.
13.	Retention rate at elementary level.
14.	Retention rate at secondary level.
15.	Transition rate from primary to upper-primary level.
16.	Transition rate from upper-primary to secondary level.
17.	Percentage of identified Out-of-school-children mainstreamed in last completed academic year (2017-18) (Class 1 to 8).

Sl. No.	Indicators
18.	Percentage of schools having CAL in Upper Primary Level. Percentage of secondary schools having lab facility.
19.	a) Integrated Science Lab.
20.	b) Computer lab.
21.	% of schools having Book Banks/Reading Rooms/Libraries.
22.	% of schools covered by vocational education subject. a) Classes 9 and 10. b) Classes 11 and 12.
23.	% of primary schools provided graded supplementary material.
24.	% of elementary schools' children taking mid-day meal against target approved in PAB - Government and aided schools.
25.	% of days mid-day meal served against total working days - Government and aided elementary schools.
26.	Percentage of schools having functional drinking water facility - All Schools.
27.	Percentage of Elementary Level students getting Uniform within three months of start of academic year 2016-17 - Government Schools.
28.	Percentage of Elementary Level students getting Free Textbook within one month of start of academic year 2016-17.
29.	Difference in student performance in Language between Scheduled Castes (SC) and General category in Government and Aided elementary schools: Class 3, 5 and 8.
30.	Difference in student performance in Mathematics between Scheduled Castes (SC) and General category in Government and Aided elementary schools: Class 3, 5 and 8.
31.	Difference in student performance in Language between Scheduled Tribes (ST) and General category in Government and Aided elementary schools: Class 3, 5 and 8.
32.	Difference in student performance in Mathematics between Scheduled Tribes (ST) and General category in Government and Aided elementary schools: Class 3, 5 and 8.

Sl. No.	Indicators
33.	Difference in student performance in Language between Urban and Rural areas in Government and Aided elementary schools: Class 3, 5 and 8.
34.	Difference in student performance in Mathematics between Urban and Rural areas in Government and Aided elementary schools: Class 3, 5 and 8.
35.	Difference in student performance in Language between Boys and Girls in Government and Aided elementary schools: Class 3, 5 and 8
36.	Difference in student performance in Mathematics between Boys and Girls in Government and Aided elementary schools: Class 3, 5 and 8
37.	a) Difference between SC's and General Category's Transition Rate from Upper Primary to Secondary level.  b) Difference between ST's and General Category's Transition Rate from Upper Primary to Secondary level.
38.	Difference between boys' and girls' Transition Rate from Upper Primary to Secondary level.
39.	Difference between Minorities and General Category's Transition Rate from Upper Primary to Secondary level.
40.	Gross enrolment ratio of CWSN (age group 6-18 years)
41.	% of entitled CWSN receiving Aids and Appliances for Government and aided schools.
42.	Percentage of schools having ramp for CWSN to access school building.
43.	Percentage of schools having functional CWSN friendly toilets.
44.	Percentage of schools having functional toilet (a) Boys toilet (b) Girls toilet
45.	% of children whose Unique ID is seeded in SD MIS.
46.	% of teachers whose Unique ID is seeded in any electronic database of the State Government/UT Administration.
47.	% of average daily attendance of students captured digitally (States and UTs may set digital mechanism similar to AMS of Mid-day Meal).

Sl. No.	Indicators
48.	% of average daily attendance of teachers recorded in an electronic attendance system.
49.	% of Schools at Elementary level Covered under Twinning/Partnership.
50.	% of schools at Elementary level displaying photo of elementary teachers for Government and aided schools.
51.	% of single teacher Primary Schools.
52.	% of Primary schools having PTR as per RTE norm.
53.	% of Primary and Upper Primary schools meeting head-teacher norms as per RTE.
54.	% of Secondary schools having principals/headmasters in position.
55.	(a) % of Upper Primary schools meeting norms of subject- teacher as per RTE. (b) % of Secondary Schools who have teachers for all four subjects.
56.	% of academic position filled in State and District Academic Institutions (SCERT-SIE and DIETs) at the beginning of the given academic year 2018-19.
57.	Average occupancy (in months of District Education Officer or equivalent) in last 03 years for all Districts.
58.	Average occupancy (in months) of Principal Secretary/Secretary Education SPD (SSA) and SPD RMSA for last 03 years.
59.	Details of visits to Elementary schools during the previous academic year:– (a) % of schools visited at least 3 times for academic inspections (b) % of schools visited at least 3 times by CRC Co-ordinator (c) % of schools visited at least 3 times by Block level officer (BRC/BEO)
60.	(a) Average number of days taken by State Government/UT Administration to release total Central share of funds to societies (during the financial year 2017-18).  (b) Average number of days taken by State Government/UT Administration to release total State share to societies (during the financial year 2017-18) (not applicable to UTs without Legislature).

Sl. No.	Indicators
61.	% of teachers evaluated (during the year 2017-18).
62.	% of govt. head-teachers/principals who have completed School Leadership (SL) training in the financial year 2017-18. (Measured against sanctioned by Central Government)
63.	% of schools that have completed self-evaluation and made school improvement plans during the financial year 2017-18.
64.	% of teachers provided with sanctioned number of days of training during the financial year 2017-18-Govt. and aided.
65.	Number of new teachers recruited through a transparent online recruitment system as a % of total number of new teachers recruited during 2017-18.
66.	Number of teachers transferred through a transparent online system as a % of total number of teachers transferred during 2017-18.
67.	Number of head-teachers/principals recruited through a merit-based selection system as a % of total number of head-teachers/principals recruited during 2017-18.
68.	% State/UT budget share spent on school education to total State/UT budget of 2017-18.
69.	Funds (including value of goods and services in kind) arranged through PPP, CSR etc. as a percentage of State/UT budget on school education during 2017-18.
70.	Percentage of each of the following registered under PFMS:a) Schoolsb) SCERT/SIE. (c) DIETs.

#### **Promotion of Sanskrit language**

†1464. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the special measures taken to develop Sanskrit as a language of masses in the country and the places where Sanskrit conversation has been adopted as a common practice; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) the details of functional Sanskrit institutions, journals and magazines being published, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Yes, Sir. The measures taken by the Government for the promotion of the Sanskrit are given below:—

1. Providing financial assistance to Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Shodha Sansthans.
2. Avyard of merit scholarships to student of Sanskrit Pathasala to College level.
3. Financial assistance to NGOs/Higher Educational Institutions of Sanskrit for various Research Projects/Programmes.
4. Retired eminent Sanskrit scholars are engaged under the Shastra Chudamani scheme for teaching.
5. Sanskrit is also taught through Non-formal Sanskrit Education (NFSE) programme, by setting up Non-Formal Sanskrit learning centres, in reputed institutions like Indian Institutes Technology, Ayurveda institutions, Modern Colleges and Universities.
6. Presidential awards for Sanskrit Language are awarded annually to 16 senior scholars and to 5 young scholars.
7. Financial Assistance for Publication, Reprint of rare Sanskrit books.
8. Ashtaadashi containing eighteen Projects for sustaining the growth of Sanskrit has been implemented.

Further, in order to make the masses conversant with the Sanskrit language the three Sanskrit institutions viz. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), Delhi, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (SLBSRSV), New Delhi and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (RSV), Tirupati controlled by the Central Government have been advised to adopt two villages each and teach Sanskrit in the village so that everybody in the village is able to converse in Sanskrit language. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has already adopted 5 villages viz. (i) Jubatara (Mohanpur), Tripura, (ii) Masot (Pragpur), Himachal Pradesh, (iii) Chittembail (Shimoga), Karnataka, (iv) Adat (Puzhakkal), Kerala and (v) Barai (Huzoor), Madhya Pradesh.

(b) A list of functional Sanskrit institutions in the country is given in Statement-I (*See* below) and a list of journals and magazines published in Sanskrit language in the country are furnished in Statement-II.

***Statement-I****List of Functional Sanskrit Institutions in the country*

Sl. No.	State	*Central Universities	Deemed/State Universities	Colleges	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	01	00	02
2.	Assam	01	01	00	02
3.	Bihar	00	01	24	01
4.	Delhi	03	02	63	68
5.	Gujarat	00	01	40	41
6.	Himachal Pradesh	01	01	01	03
7.	Haryana	01	00	00	01
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	00	00	01	01
9.	Karnataka	00	01	14	15
10.	Kerala	00	01	10	11
11.	Madhya Pradesh	01	01	12	14
12.	Maharashtra	01	01	39	41
13.	Odisha	01	01	172	174
14.	Rajasthan	00	01	98	99
15.	Tripura	01	00	01	02
16.	Uttarakhand	01	01	47	49
17.	Uttar Pradesh	03	01	597	601
18.	West Bengal	01	01	00	02
19.	Puducherry	01	00	00	01
TOTAL		17	16	1119	1152

\* Central Universities where Sanskrit is being taught.

**Statement-II***List of Journals and Magazines published in Sanskrit language in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of Magazine/ Journal	State	Type
1	2	3	4
1.	Sharadha	Maharashtra	Weekly
2.	Sanskrit Bhavitvayam	-Do-	-Do-
3.	Gunjarava	-Do-	Bi-monthly
4.	Geevarnasudha	-Do-	-Do-
5.	Samvithu	-Do-	-Do-
6.	Sanskrit Bala Samvad	-Do-	Monthly
7.	Vidyarashmi	RSKS Maharashtra	
8.	Shiksharashmi	"	
9.	Sambhashana Sandesh	Karnataka	Monthly
10.	Sharada	RSKS, Karnataka	
11.	Vakyartha Bharathi	"	
12.	Sudharma	Karnataka	
13.	Mahasvini	Karnataka	Half-yearly
14.	Aarunyakam	Bihar	-Do-
15.	Sanskrit Sammelenam	-Do-	Quarterly
16.	Arshajyothi	Delhi	Monthly
17.	Samskruthamurdham	-Do-	-Do-
18.	Sanskrit Vimarsha	RSKS, Delhi	
19.	Arvajcheena Samskrutham	-Do-	Quarterly
20.	Samskrutha Manjari	-Do-	-Do-
21.	Samskrutha Vardhada	-Do-	-Do-
22.	Sanskrit Vimarsha	-Do-	Yearly
23.	Sajal Sandesh	-Do-	Weekly

1	2	3	4
24.	Anantha	-Do-	Bi-monthly
25.	Sanskrit Samvad	-Do-	Fortnightly
26.	Samskrut Sthanakar	-Do-	Monthly
27.	Disha Bharathi	-Do-	Quarterly
28.	Deva Sayujyam	Gujarat	-Do-
29.	Vishwasya Vridhananth	-Do-	Daily
30.	Samskrutha Samprudham	-Do-	Monthly
31.	Nandhana Vana Kalpatharu Sankalanm Kirthithrayee	-Do-	Half-yearly
32.	Ni Shreyasam	-Do-	-Do-
33.	Hithasathika	Haryana	Fortnightly
34.	Divyajyothi	Himachal Pradesh	Monthly
35.	Samskrutha Pracharak	-Do-	Monthly
36.	Prachi Pragyna	-Do-	E-patrika
37.	Satyavati	-Do-	
38.	Vedvipasa	RSKS Himachal Pradesh	
39.	Prathishta	Jammu and Kashmir	Half -yearly
40.	Sri Vaishnavi	RSKS, Jammu	
41.	Raveneshwar Gananam	-Do-	-Do-
42.	Rasna	Kerala	Monthly
43.	Nibandhmala	RSKS, Kerala	
44.	Kamadhenu	-Do-	Fortnightly
45.	Purnathrayee	-Do-	Half-yearly
46.	Samprathi Vardhada	-Do-	Daily e-patrika
47.	Dhurva	Madhya Pradesh	Quarterly
48.	Natayamu	-Do-	-Do-
49.	Sagarika	-Do-	-Do-

1	2	3	4
50.	Rudhratham	-Do-	Monthly
51.	Shastramimanasa	RSKS Madhya Pradesh	
52.	Padhbandha	-Do-	
53.	Priyavaku	Odisha	Bi-monthly
54.	Sushree	-Do-	
55.	Amritbasha	-Do-	
56.	Dhigadarshini	-Do-	Quarterly
57.	Vasundhara	-Do-	-Do-
58.	Sanskrutha Mandakini	-Do-	Half-yearly
59.	Lokapragyna	-Do-	Yearly
60.	Shikhasudha	RSKS, Odisha	
61.	Pournamasi	-Do-	
62.	Sahitya Sourabham	-Do-	
63.	Tarkatarangani	-Do-	
64.	Darshanprava	-Do-	
65.	Sanketh	-Do-	
66.	Shikshasurabhi	-Do-	
67.	Prachisudha	-Do-	
68.	Nilachal Saurabh	-Do-	
69.	Advaithanidhi	Do -	
70.	Sankhyayogamithram	-Do-	
71.	Gandivam	-Do-	Weekly
72.	Prabhatam	-Do-	
73.	Yugagathi	-Do-	-Do-
74.	Gorakhpur Charcha	-Do-	Fortnightly
75.	Samskruthamrutham	-Do-	Weekly
76.	Suryodhay	-Do-	Monthly

1	2	3	4
77.	Sandesh	-Do-	Bi-monthly
78.	Ajrasa	-Do-	Quarterly
79.	Bhaskarodaya	-Do-	
80.	Sagarika	-Do-	
81.	Kathasarit	-Do-	
82.	Bharatodaya	-Do-	
83.	Sahitya Samakhya	-Do-	
84.	Parisheelanam	-Do-	Quarterly
85.	Brijgandha	-Do-	-Do-
86.	Sreepandhitham	-Do-	-Do-
87.	Sangamani	-Do-	-Do-
88.	Vishwabhasha	-Do-	-Do-
89.	Bhaswathi	-Do-	Half -yearly
90.	Lalith Kavi Bharathi	-Do-	-Do-
91.	Vakho Vakheeyam	-Do-	-Do-
92.	Vaidik Jyothi	-Do-	-Do-
93.	Journal of Ganganath Jha) Allahabad	RSKS, Uttar Pradesh	
94.	Navonmesh (Lucknow)	-Do-	
95.	Gyanayani	-Do-	
96.	Gomati	-Do-	
97.	Paliprakruti Anusheelam	-Do-	
98.	Sahitya Samakhya (Lucknow)	-Do-	
99.	Sathyanandam	West Bengal	Monthly
100.	Samskruta Sahitya Parishad	-Do-	Quarterly
101.	Panchamrutham	-Do-	Fortnightly
102.	Vishwavani	-Do-	Half-yearly
103.	Satyanandam	-Do-	
104.	Sumedha	-Do-	

**Inclusion of teacher's education and their promotion under NEP**

1465. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken a decision to bring the teacher's education under the purview of universities as a part of New Education Policy (NEP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is planning to link the promotion of teachers in accordance with their performance as against seniority;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the other decisions taken to be included in the NEP?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (e) The Committee for the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan has submitted its report to the Ministry on 31st May, 2019. The draft policy report has *inter alia* made many recommendations related to teacher education so as to improve the quality of teaching.

The Draft NEP 2019 has been uploaded on MHRD's website and also at *innovate.mygov.in* platform to elicit suggestions/comments from all stakeholders including the public, Government of India Ministries and State Governments. The Government will finalize the National Education Policy only after considering the inputs/suggestions and comments of all stakeholders.

**Upgradation of teaching standards in higher education**

1466. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps for upgradation of quality in teaching in higher education institutions in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether all the teachers in Government, State and private universities would be covered so as to improve the quality of teaching in these institutions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) With a view to upgrading quality of teaching in higher educational institutions in the country, the Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMNMTT) which aims at addressing comprehensively all issues related to teachers, teaching, teacher preparation, professional development, curriculum design, and developing assessment and evaluation methodology, research in developing effective pedagogy. The scheme addresses current and urgent issues such as supply of qualified teachers, attracting talent into teaching profession and raising the quality of teaching in schools and colleges. The scheme is envisaged to pursue long-term goals of building a strong professional cadre of teachers by setting performance standards and creating top class institutional facilities for innovative teaching and professional development of teachers.

The Ministry is also implementing Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT), a major and unique initiative of online professional development of higher education faculty using the MOOCs platform SWAYAM. For implementing ARPIT, discipline-specific institutions have been identified and notified as National Resource Centres (NRCs), which are tasked to prepare online training material with focus on latest developments in the discipline, new and emerging trends, pedagogical improvements and methodologies for transacting revised curriculum.

(c) and (d) Existing Central, State and Deemed to be Universities/Educational Institutions are approved as centres under the various components of the scheme and teachers in private institutions can also participate in various capacity building programmes. Faculty in private institutions can also undergo the online refresher programmes and the faculty Induction programmes.

#### **Increasing GER for females**

1467. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for females in the country is 23.5 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has fixed any target to increase the GER for females upto 30 per cent in coming years;



(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) As per All India Survey on Higher Education, 2017-18, the Gross Enrolment Ratio for female is 25.4 per cent.

(c) to (e) The 12th Year Plan Document has fixed overall target of 30 per cent Gross Enrolment Ratio by 2020-21. However, no specific target has been fixed for female Gross Enrolment Ratio.

### **Drinking water and toilets in schools**

1468. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools including Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country lacking safe drinking water and toilets for boys and girls, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether clean drinking water and toilet facilities are not available in some schools including Kendriya Vidyalayas in Punjab, Jharkhand, West Bengal and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) by when such facilities are likely to be provided in all the schools including Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) collects data on various indicators on school education. As per U-DISE data collected for academic year 2017-18, State/UT-wise number of Government schools lacking drinking water and toilets for boys and girls across the country is given in the Statement (*See below*). All Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) across the country have safe drinking water and clean toilets for boys and girls.

Education is in the concurrent list of the constitution and majority of the schools come under the jurisdiction of respective States and UTs, which are the appropriate Government under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

The appropriate Governments have the responsibility and mandate to provide school infrastructure including drinking water facility and toilets in schools in accordance with the norms prescribed in the Schedule to the RTE Act, 2009 and respective State RTE Rules. States and UTs have been instructed to ensure that all the schools in respective State/UT, including those under the non-Government sector (private, aided schools etc.) should have provision for separate toilets for boys and girls; and safe and adequate drinking water facilities to all children, in accordance with the norms under RTE Act, 2009.

The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha w.e.f. 2018-19, which subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). Under Samagra Shiksha, States and UTs are supported for strengthening of existing government schools, and for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities including drinking water and toilets as per proposals received from respective State/UT. The scheme also envisages an annual recurring composite school grant varying upto ₹ 1,00,000/- per annum depending upon the number of students, for all government schools. Each school is required to spend at least 10% of the composite school grant on activities related to Swachhata Action Plan. The scheme also provides for annual maintenance and repair of existing school building, toilets and other facilities to upkeep the infrastructure in good condition.

Under erstwhile SSA till 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha effective from 2018-19, construction of 3.99 lakh boys' toilets, 5.22 lakh separate girls' toilets and 2.41 lakh drinking water facilities have been sanctioned for elementary education to States and UTs. Out of which, States and UTs have reported completion of construction of 3.83 lakh boys' toilets, 5.14 lakh separate girls' toilets and 2.34 lakh drinking water facilities till 31.03.2019. Under erstwhile RMSA till 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha from 2018-19, 66,286 toilets and 11,933 drinking water facilities have been sanctioned for secondary and senior secondary schools to States and UTs. Out of which, States and UTs have reported completion of construction of 46,280 toilets and provision of drinking water facility in 10,093 schools till 31.03.2019.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development had undertaken Swachh Vidyalaya initiative to provide separate toilets for girls and boys in all Government schools within one year upto 15th August, 2015. Under the initiative, construction/re-construction of 4,17,796 toilets was completed in 2,61,400 Government elementary and secondary schools

in one year till 15th August, 2015. The Department instituted Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar from 2016-17 at district, State and national level as a next step to Swachh Vidyalaya initiative. It is a Swachhata ranking system for excellence in water, sanitation and hygiene in schools across the country.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has also advised the Panchayati Raj Departments of all States in March, 2016 to include *inter alia* the provision for rehabilitation/repair of existing toilets and drinking water systems in schools as per the norms and requirements, while preparing Gram Panchayat Development Plans for using Fourteenth Finance Commission Grants.

The Ministries of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy), Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation have also jointly addressed the States regarding participation and support of Gram Panchayats in putting in place proper arrangements for regular cleaning of school toilets and waste disposal in schools.

#### Statement

*Details of State/UT-wise number of Government schools lacking drinking water and toilets for boys and girls across the country*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Schools without Girls' Toilets	Schools without Boys' Toilets	Schools without Drinking Water Facility
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1664	9433	736
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	180	266	731
4.	Assam	1708	4749	3430
5.	Bihar	6790	8476	4156
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	2243	2473	1970
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0
9.	Daman and Diu	2	3	0

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Delhi	885	598	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	808	1119	13
13.	Haryana	784	1419	14
14.	Himachal Pradesh	27	84	84
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1114	1935	2059
16.	Jharkhand	425	844	1729
17.	Karnataka	822	1784	159
18.	Kerala	33	86	15
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5335	7345	5190
21.	Maharashtra	1647	2455	354
22.	Manipur	81	91	111
23.	Meghalaya	462	206	2939
24.	Mizoram	51	58	1345
25.	Nagaland	90	60	420
26.	Odisha	574	1963	307
27.	Puducherry	19	29	0
28.	Punjab	621	1287	21
29.	Rajasthan	609	1213	28805
30.	Sikkim	71	6	16
31.	Tamil Nadu	342	625	123
32.	Telangana	1286	3298	451
33.	Tripura	22	31	460
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1249	2382	3198
35.	Uttarakhand	880	1078	872
36.	West Bengal	975	2637	1129
TOTAL		31799	58035	60838

Source: U-DISE 2017-18 (Provisional)

**Creation of vocational courses for employment**

1469. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to create as many vocational courses as possible in order to provide the youth employment without delay;
- (b) whether the Ministry has entered into any MoU with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship so that there is better coordination between these two Ministries, and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Under Ministry of Human Resource Development's purview, various skill oriented courses are implemented by University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) through Community Colleges, Bachelor of Vocation courses (BVoC) and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya (DDU) Kausal Kendras to boost the employability of youth. All the universities and colleges in the country have the option of adopting these approved skill education courses. Currently, there are 1109 courses being run by 556 institutions (300 B.VoC. colleges, 188 Community Colleges and 68 DDU Kaushal Kendras), in which 38,414 students are receiving skill training with certification.

There is no formal MoU between the Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. However, both the Ministries are working together for development and implementation of vocational courses. The assessment and certification of skill development courses being implemented by the institutions under MHRD is done by Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), which come under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

**Online courses and ICT initiatives in education**

1470. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any measures to make study materials available online to students;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is taking any other Information and Communication Technology (ICT) initiatives in the education sector;

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

(e) whether Government has taken any steps to promote the use of technology to bring transparency in school education system and to reduce the burden of examinations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (f) Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development is administering a programme 'National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology' (NMEICT) to leverage the potential of ICT to make the best quality contents accessible to all learners in the country, free of cost. The various initiatives under this programme are as under:—

- **SWAYAM:** The 'Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds' (SWAYAM) is an integrated platform for offering online courses and covering school (9th to 12th) to Post Graduate Level. Till now, 2769 MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses) have been offered on SWAYAM, wherein about 1.02 crore students have enrolled to various courses till date.

The online courses are being used not only by the students but also by the teachers and non-student learners, in the form of lifelong learning. It may be accessed on *swayam.gov.in* NCERT (National Council of Educational Research and Training] has been developing course modules for MOOCs for school education system in 12 subject areas (Accountancy, Business Studies, Biology, Chemistry, Economic, History, Geography, Mathematics, Physics, Political Science, Psychology and Sociology) for classes IX-XII. Twelve (12) courses were launched in the first cycle. Nearly 22,000 students were registered on various courses. Twenty (20) courses were launched in the second cycle. Nearly 33,000 students were registered.

- **SWAYAM Prabha:** SWAYAM Prabha is an initiative to provide 32 High Quality Educational Channels through DTH (Direct to Home) across the length and breadth of the country on 24X7 basis. It has curriculum-based course content covering diverse disciplines. This is primarily aimed at making

quality learning resources accessible to remote areas where internet availability is still a challenge.

- **National Digital Library (NDL):** The National Digital Library of India (NDL) is a project to develop a framework of virtual repository of learning resources with a single-window search facility. There are more than 3 crore digital resources available through the NDL. The contents cover almost all major domains of education and all major levels of learners including life-long learners. More than 50 lakh students have registered themselves in the NDL, with about 20 lakhs active users. The NDL is available through a mobile app too. It may be accessed on *ndl.gov.in*.
- **Spoken Tutorial:** They are 10-minute long, audio-video tutorial, on open source software, to improve employment potential of students. It is created for self learning, audio dubbed into all 22 languages and with the availability of online version. The languages are C, C++, Java, PHP, Python, PERL, Scilab, OpenFOAM, OpenModelica, DWSIM, LibreO and many more. The Spoken Tutorial courses are effectively designed to train a novice user, without the support of a physical teacher.
- **Free and Open Source Software for Education (FOSSEE):** FOSSEE is a project promoting the use of open source software in educational institutions (*http://fossee.in*). It does through instructional material, such as spoken tutorials, documentation, such as textbook companions, awareness programmes, such as conferences, training workshops, and internships. Textbook Companion (TBC) is a collection of code for solved examples of standard textbooks. About 2,000 college students and teachers have participated in this activity and close to 1,000 TBCs have been created in Scilab and made them available for free download.
- **Virtual Lab:** The Virtual Labs Project is to develop a fully interactive simulation environment to perform experiments, collect data, and answer questions to assess the understanding of the knowledge acquired. In order to achieve the objectives of such an ambitious project, it is essential to develop virtual laboratories with state-of-the-art computer simulation technology to create real world environments and problem handling capabilities. There are about 225 such labs operational, with more than 1800 experiments and benefited more than 15 lakhs students.

- **E-Yantra:** E-Yantra is a project for enabling effective education across engineering colleges in India on embedded systems and robotics. The training for teachers and students is imparted through workshops where participants are taught basics of embedded systems and programming. More than 275 colleges across India have benefited with this initiative. All the projects and code are available on the E-Yantra web site [www.e-yantra.org](http://www.e-yantra.org) as open source content.

The Department of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development has following schemes through which the learners have access to online resources:—

Study materials developed by NCERT in the form of eResources (audio, video interactive etc.) has been shared with stake holders through web portals [Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Minds-SWAYAM, ePathshala, National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER) and mobile applications (ePathshala)].

A web portal (<http://epathshala.nic.in>, <http://epathshala.gov.in/>) and mobile apps (Android, iOS and Windows) has been designed and deployed. The portal has 1886 audios, 1999 videos, 698 e-books (e-pubs) and 504 flip books.

- **Quick Response (QR):** To enable students, teachers, parents and educators access digital resources, QR codes have been created and integrated with printed textbooks of NCERT duly mapping eResources with each chapter of the books.
- **National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER):** Portal (<http://nroer.gov.in/welcome>) has been designed by NCERT. Till date a total of 14145 files including 401 collections, 2779 documents, 976 interactive, 1664 audios, 2586 images and 6140 videos are uploaded.

Several initiatives in the field of ICT in education has been taken, such as development and dissemination of ICT curriculum for students and teachers, ICT textbook for class IX, Cyber safety and security guidelines, SWAYAM prabha DTH TV channel Kishore Manch, All India Audio Video festival and ICT Mela, National ICT awards to school teachers.

- **ICT in Education Curricula :** For students, teachers and teacher educators has been developed at the national level and being implemented across the country.



- **Digital learning Initiatives by CBSE:** SARANSH is a tool for comprehensive self review and analysis for CBSE affiliated schools and parents. It enables them to analyse students' performance in order to take remedial measures. SARANSH brings schools, teachers and parents closer, so that they can monitor the progress of students and help them improve their performance. It is currently available for standards IX - XII and provides a comprehensive overview of standard X performance since 2007 and standard XII performance since 2009, till the current academic session.
- **Classroom Centric digital intervention:** A scheme Operation Digital Board (ODB) for establishing Smart Classrooms in classes IX to XII of Government and Government aided schools is under consideration.

**Common modular entrance examinations for college admissions**

1471. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to hold a common modular entrance examinations for college admissions for undergraduate courses in various universities in the country;
- (b) whether it also proposes parallel reforms in the assessment procedures in class 10th and 12th board examinations; and
- (c) if so, the details of the proposed policy and the time-frame for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Committee for draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K Kasturirangan, in their draft submitted to the Ministry on 31.05.2019, has stated that the principles for university entrance examinations must be similar; the National Testing Agency (NTA) will work to offer high quality common modular entrance examinations multiple times each year in various subjects, from logic, quantitative reasoning, and languages, to more specialised subject examinations in the sciences, arts, and vocational subjects, so that most universities may use these common entrance examinations, rather than having hundreds of universities devising their own examinations - thereby reducing the burden on both students and universities and colleges. The advantage of such a system is that students will be able to choose the range of subjects that they are interested in, and each university will be able to see each student's individual subject portfolio, and admit students into their programmes based on individual interests and talents.

Further, it has been stated in the draft that all examinations such as board and entrance examinations will not be as "high stakes", by allowing students best of multiple (*i.e.* at least two) attempts.

The draft National Education Policy has been uploaded in the Ministry of Human Resource Development website for seeking comments of stakeholders.

### **Grants to universities**

1472. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes run by the University Grants Commission (UGC)/Government for grant of funds to the Central/State universities for development of infrastructure, basic facilities, research projects, etc.;

(b) the details of funds, grants allocated/released by Government/UGC under its various schemes during each of the last three years, State/UT and scheme-wise;

(c) the number of requests/proposals received by Government/UGC from various States for providing sufficient grants for universities and colleges in the States, State-wise; and

(d) the other steps being taken by Government to improve quality of higher education in the States?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) As informed by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the details of various schemes run by the UGC/Government for grant of funds to the Central/State Universities and Deemed to be Universities for development of infrastructure, basic facilities, research projects, etc. are available in Statement-I (*See below*).

The State Universities are also supported under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA). RUSA, provides support to the State Universities under three components *viz.* Infrastructure Grants to Universities, Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select State Universities and Research, Innovation and Quality Improvement.

(b) The details of funds released by UGC to States/UTs under the various schemes during the last three years are given in Statement-II, III, IV and V respectively (*See below*).

Under RUSA a total amount of ₹ 2819.524 crores has been approved for 142 Universities under Infrastructure Grants to Universities, 10 Universities under Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select State Universities and 19 Universities under Research, Innovation and Quality Improvement. ₹ 300.98 crores, ₹ 362.38 crores and ₹ 437.42 crores have been released during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively under RUSA.

(c) The UGC has informed that the proposals for grants are invited from all Central Universities under their purview and allocation of grants/funds is made based upon the recommendations of the Committee constituted for this purpose.

The details of the grants made to the State Universities under RUSA are given in Statement-V (*See below*).

(d) RUSA aims towards improving the overall quality of State Institutions by ensuring conformity to prescribed norms and standards and facilitate for creating an institutional structure for planning and monitoring.

With an aim of promoting quality and providing autonomy to good educational institutions, the University Grants Commission [Categorization of Universities (only) for Grant of Graded Autonomy] Regulations 2018 and the University Grants Commission (conferment of Autonomous Status upon colleges and measures for maintenance of Standards in Autonomous colleges) Regulation 2018 have been notified.

UGC has further adopted several initiatives like Induction Programme for Students, Learning Outcomes Based Curriculum Framework, Use of ICT based learning tools for effective teaching-learning process including MOOCs and online degrees, Life Skills for students, Social and Industry connect for every institution, Evaluation Reforms, Student Career Progression and Alumni Network, Faculty Induction Programme(FIP), Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT) and Leadership Training for Educational Administrators (LEAP), Scheme for Trans-disciplinary for India's Developing Economy and Consortium for Academic and Research Ethics (CARE) and Mentoring of non-accredited institutions (PARAMARSH).

Several schemes, awards, fellowships, chairs and programmes are also supported by UGC to encourage quality research in the country.

#### ***Statement-I***

*Details of various schemes run by UGC/Government for grantiong funds to Central/State Universities*

Sl. No.	Schemes
1.	Block Grants for Central Universities
2.	Grants for Deemed Universities

Sl. No.	Schemes
3.	UGC Schemes (Gen.)
4.	Block Grant to State Universities
5.	Special Heritage Status to Universities for colleges
6.	Block Grant to colleges
7.	Equal opportunity cell
8.	Remedial coaching for SC/ST/OBC (non-creamy layer) and minority community students
9.	Coaching for NET for SC/ST/OBC (Non-creamy layer) and minority community students
10.	Coaching classes for entry into services for SC/ST/OBC (non-creamy layer) and minority community students
11.	Schemes for persons with disabilities
12.	Women hostels for colleges
13.	Women studies
14.	Special Cell for SC/ST
15.	Establishment of Residential Coaching Academy for Minorities/SC/ST and Women
16.	Women hostel for State Universities
17.	Sports infrastructure and equipment in universities
18.	Sports Infrastructure and equipment in colleges
19.	Grants for specific purpose
20.	Autonomous Colleges RO
21.	Universities with potential for excellence
22.	Colleges with potential for excellence
23.	Centres with potential for excellence in particular area
24.	Raj Bhasha
25.	Travel Grant
26.	Cultural Exchange Programme

Sl. No.	Schemes
27.	HRDC
28.	Inter University Centre
29.	Sub. of Elect. Thesis (Shodhganga)
30.	Special Assistance Programme (SAP)
31.	National facilities centres
32.	Faculty Development Programme in Colleges
33.	Internal Quality Assurance Cell
34.	Special honorarium to the fellow of at least two of the academies identified by UGC
35.	Reimbursement of Exp. Incurred by Non-University institutions
36.	Raman post doctoral fellowship
37.	Anti Ragging Measures
38.	Indira Gandhi PG Scholarship for Single Girl Child (Online Scheme)
39.	Swami Vivekananda Single Girl Child Fellowship (Online Scheme)
40.	PG Scholarship for professional courses for SC/ST candidates (Online Scheme)
41.	PG Scholarship for M.E./M.Tech. to GATE qualified students
42.	PG Scholarship for Rank Holders
43.	Workshops/Seminars/Conferences (Colleges)
44.	Research fellowship in Humanities and Social Sc. for meritorious Students
45.	Research Scientists
46.	Post Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST candidates
47.	Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women
48.	Jr. Research Fellowship for NET qualified candidates
49.	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan PDF
50.	Dr. D.S. Kothari PDF (Online Scheme)
51.	Jr. Research Fellowship and RA to Foreign Nationals
52.	Major Research Projects

Sl. No.	Schemes
53.	Minor Research Projects (Colleges)
54.	Research Awards to Teachers
55.	Grants for Basic Scientific Research (BSR)
56.	Emeritus Fellowship
57.	Incentivisation of teachers, sub./Disc. Associations/Org. of various Academic and Resch. Activities
58.	Career Orientation to Education including Career Counseling Cells
59.	Area Studies Programme
60.	Special Studies on Epoch Making Social Thinkers
61.	Introduction of Vocational Education in Higher Education and Community Colleges
62.	Centre for study of social exclusion and inclusive policy
63.	e-content/e-governance Development
64.	Free education for sports medal winners/ participants of National/International events.
65.	Establishment of Centers for Endangered Languages in Central Universities
66.	Establishment of Chairs in Central Universities
67.	Construction of Women's Hostels in Central Universities
68.	OBC Grant to Deemed Universities
69.	Financial Assistance for BRPG
70.	Grant to State Universities for providing Wi/Fi connectivity

***Statement-II***

*Details of funds released under various schemes to Central/State Universities during 2016-17*

<b>A. Non-Plan</b>		(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Type of Institutions	Non-Plan grants
1.	Maintenance to:—	
	(a) Central Universities (Including UCMS)	3872.76
	(b) (i) Colleges of Delhi	1537.28
	(ii) Colleges of BHU	35.75
	(c) Institutions Deemed to be Universities	270.50

Sl. No.	Type of Institutions	Non-Plan grants
2.	State Universities	191.19
3.	Inter-University Institutions/Centres	81.41
	Total	5988.89

**B. Plan**

Sl. No.	Type of Institutions	Plan grants
1.	State Universities	648.34
2.	Colleges of State Universities	299.71
3.	Central Universities	1911.94
4.	Colleges of Central Universities	49.04
5.	Inter-University Centre	170.69
6.	Institutions Deemed to be Universities	96.13
7.	Miscellaneous/Non-Univ. and Insts.	109.19
8.	Online payments through bank for Scholarships/Fellowships	483.25
9.	Regional Centres (Scheme for Colleges)	227.39
	TOTAL	3995.68
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	9984.57

**Statement-III**

*Details of funds released during 2017-18 to various Central/State Universities by UGC*

**A. Non-Plan**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Type of Institutions	Non- Plan grants
1.	Maintenance to:—	
	(a) Central Universities (Including UCMS)	4379.73
	(b) (i) Colleges of Delhi	1221.94
	(ii) Colleges of BHU	46.74
	(c) Institutions Deemed to be Universities	312.84
	(d) Colleges of Central Universities	111.95
2.	State Universities	209.86
3.	Inter-University Institutions/Centres	89.36

Sl. No.	Type of Institutions	Non-Plan grants
4.	State Colleges	2.81
	TOTAL	6375.23

**B. Plan**

Sl. No.	Type of Institutions	Plan grants
1.	State Universities	521.44
2.	Colleges of State Universities	122.51
3.	Central Universities	1998.84
4.	Colleges of Central Universities	42.68
5.	Inter-University Centre	50.17
6.	Institutions Deemed to be Universities	87.66
7.	Miscellaneous/Non-Univ. and Insts.	90.57
8.	Online payments through bank for Scholarships/Fellowships	813.89
9.	Regional Centres (Schemes for colleges)	269.20
	TOTAL	3996.96
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	10372.19

**Statement-IV**

*Details of funds released during 2018-19 to various Central/  
State university by UGC*

Sl. No.	Type of Institutions	Revenue & Capital Grants
1.	State Universities	610.28
2.	Colleges of State Universities	155.38
3.	Central Universities	7315.93
4.	Colleges of Central Universities	2247.16
5.	Inter-University Centre	182.27
6.	Institutions Deemed to be Universities	511.83
7.	Miscellaneous/Non-Univ. & Insts.	28.68
8.	Online payments through bank for Scholarships/Fellowships	1106.55
9.	Regional Centres/Offices	188.99
	GRANT TOTAL	12347.07



**Statement-V***Details of funds approved and released State-wise to various universities*

Sl. No.	State	Component Name	Institution Name	District	Approved in PAB Meeting	Total Approval RUSA 2.0 (₹ in crore)	Central Share Approved (₹ in crore)	State Share Approved (₹ in crore)	Total Central Funds Released for Institution (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select State Universities	Sri Venkateshwar University, Tirupati	Chittoor	12th PAB (25.05.2018)	100	60	40	25
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select State Universities	Andhra University	Visakhapatnam	12th PAB (25.05.2018)	100	60	40	25
3.	Haryana	Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select State Universities	Kurukshetra University	Kurukshetra	12th PAB (25.05.2018)	100	60	40	25
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select State Universities	University of Jammu	Jammu	12th PAB (25.05.2018)	100	90	10	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Maharashtra	Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select State Universities (New)	Savitribhai Phule Univeristy, pune	Pune	12th PAB (25.05.2018)	100	60	40	0
6.	Odisha	Quality and excellence in state universities	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	Khurdha	12th PAB (25.05.2018)	100	60	40	25
7.	Punjab	Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select State Universities	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	Amritsar	12th PAB (25.05.2018)	100	60	40	25
8.	Tamil Nadu	Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select State Universities	Alagappa University	Sivaganga	12th PAB (25.05.2018)	100	60	40	25
9.	Telangana	Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select State Universities	Osmania University	Hyderabad	12th PAB (25.05.2018)	100	60	40	
10.	West Bengal	Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select State Universities	Jadavpur University	South 24 Parganas	12th PAB (25.05.2018)	100	60	40	25

190 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Faculty vacancies in Central Government funded institutions**

1473. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of faculty positions that are vacant in Central Universities, Indian Institute of Technology, National Institute of Technology and other Centrally funded institutions; and

(b) the details of vacancies of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors in the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class categories?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The number of faculty positions that are vacant in Central Universities, Indian Institute of Technology, National Institute of Technology and other Centrally funded institutions is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Total No. of Vacant Posts
1	2	3
1.	Central Universities	6911
2.	Indian Institute(s) of Technology	2796
3.	National Institute(s) of Technology	2900
4.	Indian Institute(s) of Management	241
5.	National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTT)	75
6.	School of Planning and Architecture (SPA)	83
7.	Indian Institute(s) of Science Education and Research (IISER)	142

1	2	3
8.	National Institute of Industrial Technology Engineering	28
9.	Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SLIET)	51
10.	National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology (NIFFT)	29
11.	Ghani Khan Choudhury Institute of Engineering and Technology (GKCIET)	19

(b) The details of vacancies of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors in the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class categories in respect of Central Universities is given in Statement (*See* below). So far as Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and other Centrally funded institutions are concerned, they follow flexi cadre structures and the number of posts to be created at each level are decided by the concerned institute.

**Statement**

*Statement Teaching positions as on 01.04.2019 (category-wise) indicating vacant positions in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	State	University	Post	No. of Vacant Posts		
				SC	ST	OBC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	6	2	0
			Associate Professor	14	7	0
			Assistant Professor	13	5	14
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professor	5	7	0
			Associate Professor	24	15	0
			Assistant Professor	11	2	2
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	Professor	3	1	0
			Associate Professor	4	5	0
			Assistant Professor	2	-1	15
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	7	3	0
			Associate Professor	14	8	0
			Assistant Professor	16	8	26
5.	Delhi	University Delhi	Professor	36	18	67
			Associate Professor	89	47	174
			Assistant Professor	45	27	134

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	0	0	0
			Associate Professor	0	0	0
			Assistant Professor	0	0	0
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Professor	17	15	0
			Associate Professor	38	21	0
			Assistant Professor	16	9	58
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor	7	4	0
			Associate Professor	14	8	0
			Assistant Professor	-5	12	27
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	4	2	0
			Associate Professor	8	4	0
			Assistant Professor	2	1	6
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	1	1	0
			Associate Professor	0	1	0
			Assistant Professor	2	2	5
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	8	4	0
			Associate Professor	6	10	0
			Assistant Professor	8	4	12
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna	Professor	6	3	0

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13.	Uttar Pradesh	Garhwal University	Associate Professor	10	6	0	<i>Written Answers to</i>
			Assistant Professor	34	21	73	
		Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	0	0	0	
14.	U. P.	Banaras Hindu University	Associate Professor	0	0	0	
			Assistant Professor	0	0	0	
			Professor	1	0	0	
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Associate Professor	6	-1	0	
			Assistant Professor	-47	-25	83	
			Professor	4	2	0	
16.		University of Allahabad	Associate Professor	4	3	0	<i>[4 July, 2019]</i>
			Assistant Professor	3	1	1	
			Professor	11	5	21	
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Associate Professor	29	15	54	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
			Assistant Professor	57	34	110	
			Professor	7	6	0	
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Associate Professor	16	10	0	
			Assistant Professor	12	7	65	
			Professor	4	1	0	
			Associate Professor	6	3	0	
			Assistant Professor	9	5	15	
			Professor				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	3 6 2	1 2 3	0 0 8
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	2 5 3	1 3 1	0 0 5
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	4 9 14	2 4 7	0 0 21
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	4 6 6	1 2 4	0 0 17
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	3 6 1	1 3 2	0 0 2
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	3 7 8	1 3 4	0 0 18



25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professsor	3	2	0	<i>Written Answers to</i>
			Associate Professor	6	4	0	
			Assistant Professor	5	1	7	
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professsor	4	1	0	<i>[4 July, 2019]</i>
			Associate Professor	7	4	0	
			Assistant Professor	11	6	21	
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professsor	3	1	0	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
			Associate Professor	5	3	0	
			Assistant Professor	3	1	7	
28.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Professsor	3	1	0	<i>197</i>
			Associate Professor	6	3	0	
			Assistant Professor	11	5	19	
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professsor	4	2	0	
			Associate Professor	9	4	0	
			Assistant Professor	7	7	17	
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professsor	4	2	2	
			Associate Professor	8	4	4	
			Assistant Professor	8	4	20	
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professsor	3	1	0	
			Associate Professor	7	3	0	
			Assistant Professor	2	4	6	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professsor	3	2	0
			Associate Professor	4	2	0
			Assistant Professor	3	4	2
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	6	3	0
			Associate Professor	6	4	0
			Assistant Professor	6	1	11
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	3	1	0
			Associate Professor	1	1	0
			Assistant Professor	1	1	0
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	5	2	0
			Associate Professor	8	4	0
			Assistant Professor	3	2	9
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Professor	5	2	0
			Associate Professor	9	1	0
			Assistant Professor	4	1	2
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	5	0	0
			Associate Professor	2	2	0
			Assistant Professor	2	0	6

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professsor	6	2	0
			Associate Professor	6	1	0
			Assistant Professor	3	-3	4
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	5	2	0
			Associate Professor	9	4	0
			Assistant Professor	2	-3	7
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	6	2	0
			Associate Professor	7	3	0
			Assistant Professor	5	2	8
GRAND TOTAL			Professor	214	107	90
			Associate Professor	421	226	232
			Assistant Professor	288	166	863

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*Written Answers to*

[4 July, 2019]

*Unstarred Questions* 199

*Statement of Teaching positions as on 01.06.2019 (Category-wise) indicating vacant positions in IGNOU*

41	IGNOU	Name of the Post	Vacancies		
			SC	ST	OBC
		Professor	7	5	0
		Associate Professor	15	7	0
		Assistant Professor	19	7	53

**Number of schools, colleges and universities**

1474. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of primary, secondary and higher secondary schools, colleges and universities are increasing in different States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the Central Universities and Institutes in 2018-19, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the total number of schools, including private and Government aided schools, in 2017-18 in the country was 1558941 while it was 1535611 in 2016-17. The total number of Higher Educational Institutes including Central Universities is 1047, as on 31st March, 2019 while it was 958 as on 31st March, 2018. The total number of Colleges in the year 2018-19 was 41899, while it was, 41012 in 2017-18. The State-wise number of schools in 2016-17 & 2017-18 is given in Statement-I (*See below*). State-wise Higher Educational Institutes including Central Universities as on 31st March, 2019 is given in Statement-II. The State-wise number of colleges in 2017-18 & 2018-19 is given in Statement-III.

**Statement-I***Details of number of schools, colleges and universities during last two years*

Sl. No.	State/Uts	Total number of schools (Government, private and Govt. aided)					
		2016-17			2017-18		
		Primary & Upper Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Higher Secondary Schools	Primary & Upper Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Higher Secondary Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	302	50	63	301	51	65
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49465	11705	358	49090	12196	2347
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3607	293	158	3597	303	161
4.	Assam	62227	7089	2144	60571	7308	2199
5.	Bihar	76846	3997	4119	79815	3650	4768
6.	Chandigarh	42	65	94	59	71	95
7.	Chhattisgarh	47702	2551	3987	49525	2561	4136
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	24	21	300	24	22
9.	Daman and Diu	102	19	24	99	20	24
10.	Delhi	3644	368	1719	3613	374	1736
11.	Goa	1037	399	115	1006	401	118
12.	Gujarat	41813	4481	6997	42183	4694	7264
13.	Haryana	14954	3355	4478	15211	3243	4781
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14238	1603	2367	14182	1622	2491
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	24991	3172	1069	25056	3204	1075

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Jharkhand	42843	3385	1520	44570	3399	1561
17.	Karnataka	57305	14003	4766	57498	14582	4996
18.	Kerala	12374	1790	2980	12242	1785	2986
19.	Lakshadweep	30	2	13	31	1	13
20.	Madhya Pradesh	136497	7759	8513	136824	8107	8662
21.	Maharashtra	82976	16648	9089	83458	17164	9693
22.	Manipur	3860	902	216	3662	913	237
23.	Meghalaya	12902	1318	311	13017	1380	339
24.	Mizoram	3077	648	164	3078	666	175
25.	Nagaland	2088	571	172	2074	582	183
26.	Odisha	59414	9537	1519	58089	9464	1656
27.	Puducherry	361	203	173	360	196	177
28.	Punjab	19488	4480	4994	19332	4514	5080
29.	Rajasthan	77207	11234	17300	75904	11187	18423
30.	Sikkim	1087	143	87	1051	147	102
31.	Tamil Nadu	45122	5705	7206	45161	5814	7499
32.	Telangana	29057	11828	2249	28269	12090	2475
33.	Tripura	3819	623	420	3816	665	447
34.	Uttar Pradesh	237766	9832	17386	244901	11441	18944
35.	Uttarakhand	20468	1328	2265	20527	1308	2438
36.	West Bengal	86073	3290	7069	87361	3334	7279
TOTAL		1275086	144400	116125	1285833	148461	124647
TOTAL-1535611				Total-1558941			

Source UDISE 2017-18 (provisional)

**Statement-II**

*Details of number of higher educational institutions including universities in each State as on 31st March, 2019*

Sl. No.	State	Type of University						
		Central University	State Public University	State Private University	Institution to be Deemed University	Inst. Est. under State Leg. Act.	Institute of National Importance/ Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	23	5	5	0	9	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	8	1	0	1	11
3.	Assam	2	12	6	1	0	3	24
4.	Bihar	4	18	7	1	1	5	36
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	14	11	0	0	4	30
6.	Delhi	5	8	0	10	0	5	28
7.	Goa	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
8.	Gujarat	1	29	34	3	0	5	72
9.	Haryana	1	18	22	6	0	3	50
10.	Himachal Pradesh	11	5	17	0	0	4	27
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	9	0	1	1	3	16
12.	Jharkhand	1	10	14	1	0	4	30
13.	Karnataka	1	30	17	14	0	5	67
14.	Kerala	1	13	0	3	0	6	23
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2	23	33	1	0	9	68
16.	Maharashtra	1	23	13	21	0	6	64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	Manipur	3	3	2	0	0	2	10
18.	Meghalaya	1	0	8	0	0	2	11
19.	Mizoram	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
20.	Nagaland	1	0	3	0	0	1	5
21.	Odisha	1	18	6	3	0	5	33
22.	Punjab	1	9	15	2	0	5	32
23.	Rajasthan	1	27	51	7	0	5	91
24.	Sikkim	1	1	4	0	0	1	7
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	22	0	28	0	8	60
26.	Telagana	3	17	0	2	0	2	24
27.	Tripura	1	1	1	0	0	2	5
28.	Uttar Pradesh	6	30	29	9	1	9	84
29.	Uttarakhand	1	11	17	3	0	4	36
30.	West Bengal	1	26	10	2	0	7	46
31.	Chandigarh	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
32.	Puducherry	1	0	0	1	0	2	4
GRAND TOTAL		51	402	334	126	3	131	1047

Source: AISHE Portal and UGC.

### ***Statement-III***

*State-wise number of colleges\* during 2017-18 and 2018-19*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2639	2693
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	37
4.	Assam	514	546
5.	Bihar	810	881



Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017-18	2018-19
6.	Chandigarh	25	25
7.	Chhattisgarh	744	763
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	9
9.	Daman and Diu	9	10
10.	Delhi	188	189
11.	Goa	66	67
12.	Gujarat	2473	2535
13.	Haryana	974	1047
14.	Himachal Pradesh	335	344
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	309	305
16.	Jharkhand	311	315
17.	Karnataka	3730	3812
18.	Kerala	1362	1409
19.	Lakshadweep	3	3
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2882	2965
21.	Maharashtra	4548	4570
22.	Manipur	88	92
23.	Meghalaya	65	68
24.	Mizoram	30	32
25.	Nagaland	68	69
26.	Odisha	1062	1082
27.	Puducherry	85	85
28.	Punjab	1082	1092
29.	Rajasthan	3041	3240
30.	Sikkim	25	26
31.	Tamil Nadu	2526	2520
32.	Telangana	2095	2002

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2017-18	2018-19
33.	Tripura	53	53
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7002	7154
35.	Uttarakhand	454	452
36.	West Bengal	1367	1398
TOTAL		41012	41899

\*Affiliated, Constituent, PG/Off campus centre and recognised centre.

Source: AISHE Portal.

### Teacher training colleges

1475. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the maximum number of teacher training colleges both for primary and secondary teachers do not have proper infrastructure and lack the required number of teachers;
- (b) if so, the number of such colleges, State-wise;
- (c) the number of colleges that are having proper infrastructure and adequate teachers, State-wise; and
- (d) whether any inspection has been done for this purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Every recognised teacher training college is legally obligated to adhere to the norms and standards laid down for running a teacher training programme as per the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) Regulation, 2014. State and UT-wise number of teacher training colleges are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) During the period 1.04.2016 to 31.03.2019 the NCTE has conducted 120 inspections under Section 13 of the NCTE Act and withdrawn recognition of 726 courses which were found non-compliant of norms and standards stipulated in NCTE Regulation and the NCTE Act.

**Statement***Status of teacher training colleges recognized by NCTE as on 03.03.2018*

Sl. No.	State	Govt. Teacher Training Colleges	Private Teacher Training Colleges	Number of Teacher Training Colleges
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	37	1484	1521
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	11	20
4.	Assam	54	51	105
5.	Bihar	82	299	381
6.	Chandigarh	8	7	15
7.	Chhattisgarh	35	187	222
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	1
9.	Daman and Diu	0	2	2
10.	Delhi	36	123	159
11.	Goa	1	8	9
12.	Gujarat	38	355	393
13.	Haryana	48	700	748
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17	99	116
15.	Jharkhand	22	137	159
16.	Karnataka	107	1278	1385
17.	Kerala	144	269	413
18.	Lakshadweep	2	0	2
19.	Madhya Pradesh	76	1203	1279
20.	Maharashtra	67	1407	1474
21.	Manipur	14	10	24
22.	Meghalaya	13	5	18

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Mizoram	12	0	12
24.	Nagaland	6	7	13
25.	Odisha	147	0	147
26.	Puducherry	5	67	72
27.	Punjab	31	348	379
28.	Rajasthan	79	1277	1356
29.	Sikkim	5	3	8
30.	Tamil Nadu	111	1480	1591
31.	Telangana	33	621	654
32.	Tripura	11	5	16
33.	Uttar Pradesh	84	4256	4340
34.	Uttarakhand	28	139	167
35.	West Bengal	82	735	817
TOTAL		1445	16574	18019

Note: The NCTE Act is not applicable for the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

#### **Construction of buildings of new Kendriya Vidyalayas in Chhattisgarh**

†1476. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of new Kendriya Vidyalayas announced in Chhattisgarh, district-wise;

(b) by when the construction work of buildings of new Kendriya Vidyalaya announced in Balarampur district along with other districts of the State is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether there is any obstacle in construction of their buildings and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) 50 new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) were sanctioned in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the country in March, 2019 including 2 KVs in the State of Chhattisgarh as mentioned below:—

(i) KV, Group Centre, CRPF, District Bilaspur.

(ii) KV, Kondagaon, District Kondagaon.

(b) and (c) No KV has been sanctioned in Balarampur district of Chhattisgarh. Construction of permanent buildings for KVs is a continuous process, which depends upon identification of suitable land, completion of lease formalities in favour of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) by the sponsoring authorities, submission of drawings / estimates by construction agency, availability of funds and requisite approvals etc. As such, no specific time frame can be given in this regard.

#### **Seats earmarked for disabled students in Central Universities**

1477. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of seats earmarked for disabled students in all the Central Universities/Institutions in the country, university-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that 84 per cent of above seats have been left vacant;

(c) the reasons why Central Universities/Institutions are showing laxity in helping disabled youth get admissions; and

(d) the steps proposed to ensure that disabled students get admission as per their rights in all universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) The details of students enrolled under Persons with Disability (PwD) category as on 01-04-2019 in Central Universities is given in Statement (*See* below).

As per the directions given by the Ministry of Human Resource Development *vide* Order No. 6-30/2005-U.5 dated 6th December, 2005, the University Grants Commission (UGC) is responsible for effective implementation of the reservation policy in the universities and institutions receiving aid from the public funds except in minority Institutions under Article 30(1) of the Constitution. The UGC has informed that they have not received any complaint in respect of Central Universities for not providing the admission for PwD candidates.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued instructions to all the Central Universities from time to time to implement the reservation policy in teaching and non-teaching posts as well as admission to all level courses for SC/ST/OBC and PwD *vide* letter No. F.1 -8/2014(SCT) dated 23.10.2017 and 15.11.2018. The UGC has also been repeatedly requesting all the Central Universities to fill up all the seats of PwD candidates to the extent of reservations provided by Government of India. The UGC has also forwarded the copy of the Gazette Notification of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 for compliance *vide* letter No. F.6-5/2017(SCT) dated 07.04.2017 as which is also posted on UGC website.

***Statement***

*Total students enrolment as on 01.04.2019 in Central Universities (gender-wise and intake of students against PWD quota)*

Sl. No.	State	University	Total Students Enrolment	Total PwD Enrollment	% of PwD Students
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	2476	17	0.69
2.		Hyderabad University	5123	151	2.95
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	954	13	1.36
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas University	7131	4	0.06
5.	Delhi	Delhi University	27419	647	2.36
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	19354	249	1.29
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	7557	182	2.41
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	5623	39	0.69
9.	Madhya Pradesh	The Indira Gandhi National Tribal Univ.	3172	24	0.76
10.	Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vish.	2047	40	1.95
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	6323	124	1.96
12.	Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal Univ.	13737	5	0.04

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim Univ.	22593	267	1.18
14.		Banaras Hindu Univ.	29455	660	2.24
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Univ.	3862	15	0.39
16.		Allahabad University	22150	129	0.58
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	9451	272	2.88
18.	Bihar	C.U. of South Bihar	1488	1	0.07
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	571	3	0.53
20.	Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	930	14	1.51
21.	Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	2319	20	0.86
22.	Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	1479	15	1.01
23.	Jammu & Kashmir	C.U. of Jammu	1471	0	0.00
24.		C.U. of Kashmir	2383	26	1.09
25.	Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	2394	0	0.00
26.	Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	1552	4	0.26
27.	Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	1692	10	0.59
28.	Odisha	C.U. of Orissa	805	12	1.49
29.	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	1321	6	0.45
30.	Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	1556	7	0.45
31.	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	1547	2	0.13
32.	Assam	Assam University	5614	6	0.11
33.		Tezpur University	3998	47	1.18
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	2346	11	0.47
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	4520	10	0.22
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	5235	12	0.23

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	3330	6	0.18
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	2605	0	0.00
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	1881	4	0.21
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	3808	10	0.26
GRAND TOTAL			243272	3064	1.26

#### **Current status of TEQIP**

1478. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) along with details of funds allocated, released and utilised during the last three years, year and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of high quality teaching/learning materials provided using live classes, tutorials, virtual labs and bridge courses under TEQIP during those years, institution-wise, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) details of institutions that have already participated and of those which would come under the programme in future; and

(d) whether Government has plans to extend similar programmes to Commerce and Social Science Institutions and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) An amount of ₹ 781.42 crore has been released to institutions under Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) during last three years (2016-2019). An amount of ₹ 63.63 crore has been spent on high quality books and learning resources under TEQIP-III, which are being used in regular Teaching-Learning process at TEQIP-III institutes. Further, in order to improve the employability of the students, GATE training and employability skill training have been provided to final year students. A total of 8,645 and 17,384 students have been provided training during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively through TEQIP-III. The newly admitted first year students are provided 3 weeks' bridge course on Mathematics, Physics, Communication skills and Computer knowhow. The details of the institutions which are participating under the TEQIP-III programme, since its inception on 1st April 2017,



status of its implementation along with details of funds allocated, released and utilized during the last three years and State/UT-wise, details of learning resources provided under TEQIP-III and students trained are available at <http://www.teqip.in/pq.html>. At present no more institutions are proposed to be selected under TEQIP-III, as it is scheduled to conclude by 30th September, 2020. There is no proposal to extend similar programmes to Commerce and Social Science Institutions.

### **Roadmap for vocational education**

1479. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has put in place any roadmap for imparting vocational education to students in schools;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to start implementing the roadmap from Maharashtra; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) The Government is implementing the scheme of Vocationalisation of School Education under the umbrella of 'Samagra Shiksha - an integrated scheme for school education'. The scheme seeks to integrate vocational education with general academic education with an aim to prepare educated, employable and competitive human resource for various sectors of the economy and the global market. Under Vocational Education component of 'Samagra Shiksha', National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant vocational courses are taught to the students from class 9th to 12th. At the secondary level *i.e.* class 9th and 10th, vocational courses are offered to the students as an additional subject. At Senior Secondary level, *i.e.* class XI and XII, vocational courses are offered as a compulsory (elective) subject. Till 2018-19, 9623 schools have been approved under the scheme including 601 in Maharashtra. Till 2018-19, the scheme covers 55 job roles in 19 sectors.

### **Vacancies in higher education institutions**

1480. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of faculty positions are lying vacant in higher educational institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, institution-wise, as on 31st March, 2019;

(c) whether the revised National Education Policy (NEP) envisage ways to fill up the vacancies at the earliest; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The total sanctioned strength and in-position strength of teachers posts in higher educational institutions, as per All India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE) portal 2017-18, are as under:-

Sanctioned Strength (SS)	In-Position (IP)	Vacant Posts (SS-IP)
1407373	1062659	344714

Institution-wise data of faculty vacancies is not Centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) The Committee for the Draft National Education Policy (NEP) under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan has submitted its report to the Ministry on 31st May, 2019. According to the Draft NEP report, all institutions, including public institutions (and aided institutions), will have the autonomy to recruit faculty of their choice. Recruitment will be based on rigorous and transparent criteria and processes. The recruitment criteria for faculty should include diversity, disciplinary understanding, social perspectives, pedagogical ability, contribution to practice and research and the ability to work with diverse groups.

#### **Draft National Education Policy**

1481. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA:

SHRI C.M. RAMESH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kasturirangan Committee has submitted the draft report on National Education Policy (NEP) to Government;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) by when the NEP is likely to be finalised and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Committee for the Draft National Education

Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan has submitted its report to the Ministry on 31st May, 2019. The Draft NEP 2019 has been uploaded on MHRD's website and also at *innovate.mygov.in* platform to elicit suggestions/comments. The Committee had suggested various recommendations to improve the quality of education in the country. At this stage, the Draft Report is under consideration and suggestions/comments have been invited from various stakeholders including the public, Government of India Ministries and State Governments. The Government will finalize the National Education Policy only after considering the inputs/suggestions and comments of all stakeholders.

### **Compulsory learning of mother tongue**

1482. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken to ensure compulsory learning of mother tongue in schools till secondary stage;
- (b) whether there is a decline in the number of school children studying mother tongue as one of the language subjects till secondary stage and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure preservation and promotion of six classical languages; and
- (d) whether the Ministry would consider setting up a Central Language University for each of the classical languages on the lines of Urdu Central University?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Section 29 (2) (f) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 states that "medium of instruction shall, as far as practicable, be in child's mother tongue". The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 emphasizes the importance of imparting primary education in the mother tongue of the child.

Since education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, States have the liberty to decide the medium of instruction in schools. The NCF clearly states that the Three-Language Formula is an attempt to address the challenges and opportunities of the linguistic situation in India. As per the "Three Language Formula" the first language to be studied must be the mother tongue or the regional language.

(c) The policy of the Government is to promote all Indian Languages including Classical Languages. Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore works for the promotion of all Indian Languages including classical languages. CIL works for promotion of four classical languages *viz.* Kannada, Telgu, Malayalam and Odia. There is a separate institute namely Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT) which works for the development and promotion of Classical Tamil. The Government of India is promoting the Sanskrit Language through three Deemed Universities *viz.* Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), New Delhi, Shri Lai Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati.

(d) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

#### **Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Maharashtra**

†1483. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to set up Kendriya Vidyalayas in Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Karwar and Belgaum districts under Konkan region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Proposals for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/Union Territories Administrations thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as the availability of necessary sanction of the Government. The proposals received from various sponsoring authorities for opening of new KVs also have to compete among other proposals under the "Challenge Method".

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that it has not received any proposals in the prescribed proformae for opening of new KVs at Ratnagiri (Maharashtra) and Bijapur (Karnataka). As regards Karwar (Karnataka), KVS has informed that it had received 2 proposals from the District Administration, Karwar for opening of new KVs at Dodnalli and Kansagiri taluks of Distt. Karwar. As these proposals were found to be incomplete, the Distt. Collector, Karwar was advised to resubmit the proposals

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

through Principal Secretary (Education), Government of Karnataka. Sanction of the Government for opening of a new KV at Sadalga, Distt. Belgaum has been conveyed to the State Government of Karnataka in March, 2019 with a request to transfer the identified land in favour of KVS and also to hand over the temporary building to facilitate opening of the Vidyalaya at the earliest.

### **School children suffering from stress**

1484. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the school children between age group of 11 to 17 years are suffering from high stress and which led to psychological problems in some of such children;
- (b) if so, whether Government has received any survey report on the issue;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action plan and proposal to make schools and teaching process student friendly?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The National Mental Health Survey was carried out in 2015-16 over 12 States of India under the overall supervision of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and implementation done by National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bengaluru. In total 34802 adults and 1191 adolescents drawn from 12 States were interviewed. Prevalence of mental disorders in age group 13-17 years was found to be 7.3% and nearly equal in both genders. Prevalence of mental disorders was nearly twice (13.5%) as much in urban metros as compared to rural (6.9%) areas.

(d) Education is a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the control of the respective State Governments. Under the Integrated scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha, effective from the year 2018-19, there is a provision for supporting States and UTs on interventions related to guidance and counselling in schools. Funds are proposed to be provided to the States/ UTs, in the current financial year 2019-20 in order to encourage teachers to function as the first level counsellors in schools. Also, State-specific projects are funded to address the issues of adolescent children.

Various steps have been taken by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to make the teaching process student friendly which are as under:—

- Guidelines have been issued to transact curriculum in a student centric manner with promotion of active learning through focus on reflections and creating and constructing knowledge. Teachers have been advised to follow inclusive principles and not label children as 'slow learners' or 'bright students', or 'problem children'.
- CBSE has introduced Experiential Learning from 2019-20 session onwards. Accordingly, the schools plan the curricular activities in such a way which enable students to connect the content of their learning areas and subjects with their own lives and the world around them.
- The learning outcomes developed by NCERT help the teachers to direct their teaching-learning in the desired manner and make other stakeholders responsible and alert towards their role for ensuring quality education.
- In order to promote life skills and value education, CBSE has integrated Health and Physical education with academics. Every school provides for one period per day for sports which leads to better stress management for children and also creates a better environment for learning.

In line with the National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005, NCERT has developed textbooks that cover the aspects of stress, anxiety and other related problems in schools. The Psychology textbook of class XI addresses peace concerns in its chapter on 'Motivation and Emotions'. The concerns for health and well-being have been taken up in the Psychology textbook of class XII in chapter 3 on 'Meeting Life Challenges', which tries to equip the student with aspects and causes of stress and the development of positive health. NCERT through its Adolescence Education Programme tries to inculcate life skills in the students who are at this crucial stage of their lives.

NCF, 2005 advocates facilitating healthy growth and development of students across all school stages and scope for guidance/counselling at each of these school stages from elementary through secondary and higher secondary stages. NCF has also articulated the concern to provide guidance and counselling in schools to deal with stress related problems and to guide students, parents and teachers to lessen the students' stress. It particularly emphasises the need to provide guidance and counselling by trained professionals to create the support system for meeting academic and social pressures.

**Freehand to private schools in fixing fee under NEP**

†1485. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private schools are being given freehand to fix fee in the draft of New Education Policy (NEP);

(b) if so, the details of its outline and whether there is an apprehension of commercialisation of education which might lead to education becoming expensive; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Committee for the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan has submitted its report to the Ministry on 31st May, 2019. The draft NEP report proposes for an education system built on the premises of quality and equity inter alia for building an equitable, just and human society. The Draft NEP proposes that public and private schools will be regulated on the same criteria, benchmarks, and processes, emphasising public disclosure and transparency. While affirming the public good nature of education, it recognizes private philanthropic efforts for quality education, while protecting parents and communities from usurious commercial practices including arbitrary increase in fees.

The Draft NEP, 2019 has been uploaded on MHRD's website and also at *innovate.mygov.in* platform to elicit suggestions/comments from all stakeholders including the public. Government of India Ministries and State Governments. The Government will finalize the National Education Policy only after considering the inputs/suggestions and comments of all stakeholders.

**Implementation of reservation for economically weaker sections**

†1486. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ten per cent reservation has been given to economically weaker sections in educational institutions;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that educational institutions are going through financial crunch; and

(d) if so, the details of measures being taken by Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued instructions for providing 10% reservation to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS). The Constitution (one hundred and third) Amendment Act, 2019 has enabled the State to extend various benefits, including admission in the educational institutions, to the EWS of the society who are not covered by any of the existing schemes of reservation.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has issued an OM dated 17th January, 2019 regarding reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) in civil posts and services in the Government of India and admission in Educational Institutions.

Further, for the implementation thereof, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has issued an OM dated 17th January, 2019, to provide admission to EWSs in Central Educational Institutions (CEI) from the academic year 2019-20 onwards.

The Government of India has allocated an additional amount of ₹ 4315 crore for the financial years 2019-20 and 2020-21 for implementation of EWS reservation in Central Educational Institutions.

#### **Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in faculties of Central Institutions**

1487. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a recently submitted affidavit to the Supreme Court, the Ministry has indicated abysmal representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in faculties of Central Institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof, institution-wise and the reasons there for; and

(c) in what manner the Ministry is going to rectify this glaring discrimination?



THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Allahabad High court in its judgement WA No. 43260 of 2016 dated 07.04.2017, had directed that the Unit for preparation of reservation roster should be considered as department/subject instead of the University as a whole, which was being done according to the University Grants Commission (UGC) guidelines of 2006. These orders were later upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in SLPs filed by private parties.

UGC carried out an analysis for 21 Central Universities to ascertain the impact of changing the roster from considering the 'university' as a unit to 'department' as a unit. The number of faculty posts in both the situations are as tabulated below:—

Category	No. of Posts by considering University as a unit	No. of Posts by considering Department as a unit	% of change if Department is considered as a Unit for roster
<b>Professor</b>			
SC	133	4	-96.99%
ST	58	0	-100%
OBC	11	0	-100%
General	726	924	27.27%
TOTAL	928	928	
<b>Associate Professor</b>			
SC	262	47	-82.06%
ST	130	6	-95.38%
OBC	29	14	-51.72%
General	1402	1756	25.25%
TOTAL	1823	1823	
<b>Assistant Professor</b>			
SC	619	249	-59.77%
ST	309	66	-78.64%
OBC	1112	855	-23.11%
General	2215	3085	39.28%
TOTAL	4255	4255	

As can be seen from the table above, there is a drastic reduction in posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Socially and Educationally Backward Classes categories, thus resulting in denying the reservations offered to these categories as per the Constitutional provisions. This situation occurs because the size of departments is small and the implementation of these orders required the preparation of 13 point rosters instead of the 200 points roster.

SLP Nos. 14318/2018 dated 16th April, 2018 and 14099/2018 dated 12th April, 2018 were filed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the University Grants Commission respectively in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, challenging the judgement of the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in the matter. These SLPs were dismissed on 22nd January, 2019. Review petitions were then filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the University Grants Commission on 13th February, 2019 and 12th February, 2019 respectively. However, the review petitions were also dismissed by the Apex court on 27th February, 2019.

(c) In view of the urgency to fill up the vacant posts and to protect the interests of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, it had become necessary to enact a legislation in the matter. As the Parliament was not in session, Hon'ble President promulgated the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Ordinance, 2019 (Ord. 13 of 2019) on 7th March, 2019, to provide for reservation of posts in appointment by direct recruitment of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, to teachers' cadre in Central Educational Institutions established maintained or aided by the Central Government. This Ordinance defined a Central Educational Institution as a 'Unit' for the purpose of reservation of posts in teachers' cadre.

The Government has already processed for the replacement of "The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Ordinance, 2019" by "The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre), Bill 2019", duly incorporating the provisions of EWS reservation provided by the Constitution (One hundred and third Amendment) Act, 2019.

The Bill for replacement of the Ordinance by "The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Act, 2019" has already been considered and passed by Lok Sabha on 01st July, 2019 and Rajya Sabha on 03rd July, 2019.

**Making yoga compulsory in schools**

1488. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to make yoga a compulsory subject and part of games for school children;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, whether Government is giving a serious thought to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 recommended Yoga as an integral part of Health and Physical Education. Health and Physical Education is a compulsory subject from class I to class X and optional from class XI to XII. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has already developed integrated syllabi on Health and Physical Education from class I to class X. The syllabus is available on NCERT website [www.ncert.nic.in](http://www.ncert.nic.in).

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made Health and Physical Education compulsory in all classes from I-XII. It has been advised to schools that Health and Physical Education includes three areas *i.e.* Health Education, Physical Education and Yoga and all three areas are essential to achieve holistic health (physical, mental, intellectual, emotional, social and spiritual).

Further, Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha with effect from 1st April, 2018 which envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels. Realizing the need for holistic development of children, under the Samagra Shiksha, Sports and Physical Education component has been introduced for the first time for encouragement of Sports, Physical activities, Yoga, Co-curricular activities etc.

**Guidelines on weight of school bags**

1489. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to restrict the weight of bags of school children;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether there are any guidelines on the weight of bags in the schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Madras, *vide* order dated 29/05/2018 in W.P. 25680 of 2017- M. Purushothaman Vs. Union of India and others, has passed *inter alia* the following directions to the Union of India:—

- (i) Direct the State Governments and Union Territories forthwith not to prescribe any homework for class I and II students in the State Board/Matriculation/Anglo Indian schools.
- (ii) Direct the State Governments and Union Territories forthwith, not to prescribe any other subjects except language and Mathematics for class I and II students and language, EVS and mathematics for class III to V students as prescribed by NCERT.
- (iii) To disaffiliate schools prescribing homework and non-prescribed subject for class I and II students and class III to V students.
- (iv) Direct the State Governments and Government of Union Territories forthwith to formulate "Children School Bag Policy" reducing the weight of the School bags in the line of guidelines issued by either State of Telangana or State of Maharashtra.
- (v) Direct the State Governments and Government of Union Territories forthwith to form special squads to inspect the schools and prevent the use of non-prescribed books.

In compliance of above directions, a communication was addressed to all States and UT's *vide* letter no. 1-4/2018-IS-3 dated 05/10/2018. The expert group was constituted to formulate a policy on children school bag and they have submitted a draft policy on this matter.

(c) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005 brought out by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) addresses the issue related to curriculum load keeping in view the Yash Pal Committee Report (1993) titled 'Learning Without Burden'. NCF states that 'Heavy School Bags' is the common source of physical discomfort due to heavy encyclopedic types of information loaded textbooks. To overcome this problem, NCF emphasizes upon shifting learning away from rote

methods, connecting knowledge to life outside school, enriching the curriculum to provide for overall development of children rather than remain textbook centric, and making examination more flexible and integrated to class room life.

The NCERT has taken following initiatives in this context:—

- (i) New syllabi and textbook reflects the NCF 2005 perspective on curriculum load and are interactive and based on child centered pedagogy. The NCERT textbooks and other teaching learning materials are available online on its website [www.ncert.nic.in](http://www.ncert.nic.in).
- (ii) NCERT recommends only two books (language and mathematics) for classes I and II and three books (language, EVS and mathematics) for classes III to V.
- (iii) NCF 2005 suggests that autonomy should be given to the schools to develop their own flexible time table so that school can teach two or three subject each day giving students more time to do activities and develop deeper understanding of the concept. The NCERT addresses this issue incapacity building programme for teacher and school heads.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has issued circulars specifying the maximum number of books to be prescribed in classes I-VIII. Further, they have issued a circular on September 12th, 2016 which provides detailed guidelines to schools, teachers and parents to reduce the weight of school bags.

CBSE has also again advised schools to ensure no school bag and no homework for students till class II *vide* circular dated 13th August, 2018.

#### **Revision of history text books**

1490. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had decided to revise the history text books to remove incorrect historical narration being taught to students about our past and if so, the progress made in this regard;
- (b) whether any recommendations have been made by some experts on this issue; and

(c) whether opinion of general public and experts has been sought in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has undertaken review of all its textbooks including History textbooks, under the initiative of rationalisation of curriculum in the year 2018-19. NCERT invited suggestions from different stakeholders for this purpose. About one lakh suggestions were received from around 27 thousand stakeholders. On the basis of the analysis of the suggestions received, NCERT has reviewed, rationalized and published its updated textbooks in 2018-19.

#### **Vacant posts in Central Universities**

†1491. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of vacant posts for Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors at the Central Universities of the country;
- (b) by when these vacancies would be filled up;
- (c) the number of clerical and Group-D posts vacant in these universities;
- (d) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes falling vacant during the last three years out of the total vacancies; and
- (e) by when these vacancies are targeted to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) At present, there are 41 Central Universities under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The total number of sanctioned teaching posts in 40 Central Universities is 17834 (2504 Professor, 4976 Associate Professor, 10354 Assistant Professor) and out of these, 6719 teaching posts (1461 Professor, 2452 Associate Professor, 2806 Assistant Professor) are lying vacant as on 01.04.2019. In Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), out of 454 teaching positions (69 Professor, 135 Associate Professor, 250 Assistant Professor), 192 posts (45 Professor, 55 Associate Professor, 92 Assistant Professor) are vacant as on 01.06.2019.

(b) Occurring of vacancies and filling up is a continuous process. University Grants Commission (UGC) and Ministry of Human Resource Development continuously

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

monitor it with universities. However, the onus of filling up the teaching posts lies in Central Universities which are autonomous bodies created under Acts of Parliament. UGC *vide* its D.O. letter No.F.1-14/2019 (CPP-II) dated 4th June, 2019 has prepared the Guidelines for Recruitment of Faculty in Universities, Colleges and Institutions Deemed to be Universities outlining the selection procedure and the time frame for recruitment which has been circulated to all universities to adhere to the guidelines. The universities has also been requested to take steps to ensure that the vacancies in the university as well as in the colleges affiliated to university are filled up at the earliest.

(c) and (d) The total number of sanctioned non-teaching posts including clerical and erstwhile Group D in various Central Universities is 35108 (2040 Group A, 6776 Group B and 26292 Group C). Out of the total sanctioned non-teaching posts of 35108, 12045 non-teaching posts (722 Group A, 2451 Group B, 8872 Group C including erstwhile Group D) are lying vacant as on 01.04.2019.

During the last three years the number of non-teaching posts including clerical vacant for SC and ST category is as under:—

Group	No. of vacant posts during the last three years					
	31.3.2017		31.3.2018		31.3.2019	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Group A	37	13	35	8	42	0
Group B	194	82	216	101	241	101
Group C	960	820	930	635	1071	690

(e) Occurring of vacancies and filling up is a continuous process. The Central Universities being the statutory autonomous institutions are competent to fill up the vacancies of all cadres. UGC continuously monitor it with universities. Further, UGC advised all the Central Universities that the vacancies available against sanctioned non-teaching positions can be filled up by the university if the teaching to non-teaching ratio is less than 1:1.1 as prescribed by Government of India.

#### **B.Tech. degree from private universities/colleges**

†1492. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any limit set for the enrolment of students for B.Tech. degree courses by the private universities/colleges;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the details of students awarded B.Tech. degree from such universities/ colleges are uploaded on website; and

(c) the number of students awarded B.Tech. degree from such universities/ colleges during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Norms for intake and number of courses/divisions in a new Technical Institute have been prescribed in Appendix III of the Approval Process Handbook 2019-20 of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), which is available at <https://www.aicte-india.org/sites/default/files/APH%202019-20.pdf>. As per AICTE, the number of students that have been awarded B.Tech. degree by AICTE approved private Engineering Institutions, during last three years are as follows:—

Year	No. of students passed
2016-17	7,05,769
2017-18	6,46,822
2018-19	Not available

As per University Grants Commission(UGC), the number of students that have been awarded B.Tech. degree by State Private Universities and Private deemed to be Universities, during last three years are as follows:—

Year	No. of students passed	
	State Private Universities	Private deemed to be Universities
2016-17	26,467	35,409
2017-18	25,723	30,729
2018-19	Not available	Not available

AICTE/UGC collect only statistical data of students and not details of students awarded B.Tech. degree by private Universities/Colleges and therefore, this is not uploaded on the website of AICTE/UGC



**Teachers' vacancy and draft Education Policy**

†1493. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed draft of New Education Policy would be effective in increasing the number of teachers and eliminating shortage of teachers in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to huge shortage of teachers in the country, teaching-work is being done by guest teachers, shiksha mitras and contract-teachers;

(c) if so, the details of shortage of teachers at present, State-wise; and

(d) the number of teachers employed as guest teachers, shiksha mitras and contract teachers, at present?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The Committee for the Draft National Education Policy (NEP) under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturiyangan has submitted its report to the Ministry on 31st May, 2019. The draft NEP report has *inter alia* made many recommendations related to teacher education so as to improve the quality of teaching. The proposal in Para 5.1 of the Draft NEP 2019 titled 'Effective teacher recruitment and deployment' aims at increasing the number of teachers and eliminating the shortage of teachers. The Draft NEP 2019 has been uploaded on MHRD's website and also at *innovate.mygov.in* platform to elicit suggestions/comments from all stakeholders including the public, Government of India Ministries and State Governments.

(b) to (d) Status of sanctioned, working and vacant posts of teachers under State Governments/UTs is given in Statement (*See* below).

Education is in the Concurrent List and majority of the schools are under the administrative control of the States and UT, therefore, it is for the concerned State and UT Government to decide mode of recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement***Status of vacant/sanctioned posts of teachers in States/Uts*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Elementary Level			Secondary Level		
		Sanctioned Post	In-position	Vacancies	Sanctioned Posts	In-position	Vacancies
		Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3169	2957	212	782	782	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	148785	135830	12955	1,543	1,543	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14062	13638	424	30245	26385	3860
4.	Assam	204607	184502	20105	45156	40278	4878
5.	Bihar	592541	388607	203934	48,468	31,314	17154
6.	Chandigarh	5325	4055	1270	NA	NA	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	200429	151923	48506	28,127	19,849	8278
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1804	1630	174	171	170	1
9.	Daman and Diu	601	568	33	139	139	0
10.	Delhi	58439	50346	8093	13,652	11,681	1971
11.	Goa	5694	5694	0	436	326	110
12.	Gujarat	217106	213067	4039	2,795	1,980	815
13.	Haryana	70090	58159	11931	18,135	17,190	945
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49578	47946	1632	9,923	9,265	658
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	101301	94093	7208	25,657	4,436	21221
16.	Jharkhand	192144	113879	78265	17,872	14,265	3607
17.	Karnataka	203824	189332	14492	40,807	36,103	4704
18.	Kerala	126382	124982	1400	15683	13016	2667
19.	Lakshadweep	731	681	50	178	106	72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	363099	296576	66523	58688	48816	9872
21.	Maharashtra	314938	296267	18671	9746	8142	1604
22.	Manipur	18826	18462	364	406	406	0
23.	Meghalaya	22632	21756	876	2,130	2,074	56
24.	Mizoram	12508	11373	1135	1,864	1,864	0
25.	Nagaland	17330	17013	317	2,104	1,840	264
26.	Odisha	229006	229006	0	29173	28,140	1033
27.	Puducherry	3906	3139	767	2,275	1,792	483
28.	Punjab	95249	77074	18175	29,187	25,347	3840
29.	Rajasthan	283416	246827	36589	56,512	56,512	0
30.	Sikkim	8092	8092	0	1,336	1,311	25
31.	Tamil Nadu	147982	144194	3788	50,158	49523	635
32.	Telangana	97507	83206	14301	46179	42189	3990
33.	Tripura	31695	27294	4401	5,201	4,313	888
34.	Uttar Pradesh	759828	535501	224327	14,507	7,641	6866
35.	Uttarakhand	46053	38475	7578	18783	15209	3574
36.	West Bengal	454860	367079	87781	57,877	54,259	3618
TOTAL		5103539	4203223	900316	685895	578206	107689

Source: AWP&B and PAB minutes 2017-18.

### Putting NEP in public domain

1494. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft New Education Policy, 2019 has been put in public domain for inviting comments;

(b) if so, whether Government would publish the comments received also in public domain; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The Committee for the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan has submitted its report to the Ministry on 31st May, 2019. The draft NEP 2019 has been uploaded on MHRD's website and also at *innovate.mygov.in* platform to elicit suggestions/comments from all stakeholders including the public, Government of India Ministries and State Governments. The Government will finalize the National Education Policy only after considering the inputs/suggestions and comments of all stakeholders.

(b) and (c) Since suggestions/comments are still being received in the Ministry and are under consideration, it is pre-mature to comment on it.

**Establishment of higher educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh**

1495. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has allocated nominal funds to the higher educational institutions established in Andhra Pradesh post bifurcation as per Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of requirement of funds to each established institutions, funds allocated and to be allocated for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The details of funds to the higher educational institutions established in Andhra Pradesh post bifurcation as per Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Detail of Funds (₹ in crore)	
		Approved Cost	Allocated
1	2	3	4
1.	Indian Institute of Technology, Tirupati	1074.40 (Phase-A)	203.36

1	2	3	4
2.	National Institute of Technology, Tadepalligudem	460.50	135.05
3.	Indian Institute of Management, Visakhapatnam	594.32	105.32
4.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Tirupati	1137.16	78.06 (capital)
5.	Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing, Kurnool	297.00	43.46
6.	Central University, Ananthapur	450.00	8.00
7.	Tribal University, Vizianagaram	420.00	0.50

Fund is allotted based on the progress of work.

#### Vacancies in urban and rural colleges

†1496. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to fill the vacancies in different educational institutions of our country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the number and details of posts vacant for teachers and other personnel in various urban and rural colleges under the Central Government and by when these would be filled up, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Occurring of vacancies and filling up is a continuous process. The onus of filling up the teaching posts lies on Central Universities which are autonomous bodies created under Acts of Parliament. However, the University Grants Commission (UGC) continuously monitors it with universities.

Further, UGC *vide* its D.O. letter No. F. 1-14/2019 (CPP-II) dated 4th June, 2019 has prepared the Guidelines for Recruitment of Faculty in Universities, Colleges and Institutions Deemed to be Universities outlining the selection procedure and the time frame for recruitment. These guidelines have been circulated to all universities to adhere to them. The universities have also been requested to take steps to ensure that

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the vacancies in the university as well as in the colleges affiliated to university are filled up at the earliest. A copy of the guidelines circulated to all universities is available at [https://www.ugc.ac.in/ugc\\_notices.aspx?id=2418](https://www.ugc.ac.in/ugc_notices.aspx?id=2418).

Also, this Ministry has requested all Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) to fill up faculty related data on National Higher Education Resource Centre (NHERC) portal at <https://nherc.in> in order to fill up all vacancies in various higher educational institutions on an urgent basis.

As informed by University Grants Commission (UGC), the details of vacant posts of Teaching and Non-teaching staff in College under Central Government is available at [https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/8864603\\_RSPQ-No-1496-Annexure-I.pdf](https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/8864603_RSPQ-No-1496-Annexure-I.pdf).

#### **Leakage of CBSE question papers**

1497. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who were affected due to leakage of CBSE question paper in 2018; and

(b) the details of CBI enquiry held in the matter, its current status and the action taken against officials responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has informed that the leakage of only two papers - Economics of Class XII and Maths of Class X could be confirmed. The examination in the subject of Economics for Class XII was only cancelled due to the leakage and re-examination was conducted by the Board. However, for Class X, Maths paper, it was decided not to hold a re-test based on statistical trends available real time to the Board that showed no impact of the leakage on results. The number of students who took the Class XII Economics paper was 399939. The retest of Economics paper was conducted for these candidates by the Board, on April 25th, 2018. Despite the retest, the result was declared in time.

(b) No CBI enquiry was held in the case. However, the case was investigated by Delhi Police. In view of the sensitivity of the matter, Delhi Police formed an SIT to investigate the matter and to identify the culprit(s). As per information made available by the Delhi Police in writing to CBSE, a Centre Superintendent of an exam centre in Una, Himachal Pradesh, his two accomplices as well as the Bank Officer of the Custodian

Bank were arrested for leaking the Class X Maths and Class XII Economics paper. Similarly, the Principal and two teachers of Mother Khazani Convent School in Delhi along with the owner of Easy Coaching Institute were arrested in Delhi for leaking the Class X Maths paper.

The Board has disaffiliated two schools for dereliction/alleged involvement in the wrong doing, which lead to compromising with the sanctity of the examination system.

### **Discrimination with students**

†1498. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that students taking admission in schools under the provisions of Right to Education Act face discrimination by reputed institutions as they are forced to sit separately from the general category students; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for access to elementary schools for children within the defined area or limits of neighbourhood. Section 12 (1) (c) of the RTE Act mandates all private aided, special category schools and private unaided schools to admit to the extent of at least 25% of the strength, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group.

Sections 8(c) and 9(c) of RTE Act 2009 makes it obligatory upon the 'Appropriate Government' and 'Local Authority' to ensure that the children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group are not discriminated against and prevented from pursuing and completing elementary education on any ground.

Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued guidelines *vide* circular dated 23.11.2010 to ensure that schools adopt an admission procedure which is non discriminatory, rational and transparent. It aimed to prevent profiling and eliminating children through any kind of screening process and to ensure equal educational opportunities to children belonging to different social and economic background. In addition, guidelines dated 26.10.2012 have also been issued regarding elimination of discrimination and harassment of children, belonging to weaker sections and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

disadvantaged groups, in schools. These guidelines have been reiterated to all States and UTs by the Ministry *vide* letter dated 8th June, 2016.

#### **Universal Service Obligation Fund**

1499. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the financial position of Universal Service Obligation Fund;
- (b) the quantum of subsidy given from this fund for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19;
- (c) whether there is any request from BSNL for this subsidy amount for providing 3G spectrum in rural areas; and
- (d) if so, whether it has been paid and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

- (a) As on 31st May 2019, ₹ 50554 crore is available as potential fund in Universal Service Obligation Fund.
- (b) ₹ 6998.76 crore and ₹ 4788.22 crore have been disbursed for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively, from Universal Service Obligation Fund.
- (c) and (d) No.

#### **Speedy disposal of pending cases**

1500. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of cases are pending for disposal in various courts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and court-wise and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of cases disposed off by various courts during the above period, State-wise and court-wise;
- (d) the section of the society mostly affected by delay in the justice delivery mechanism; and



(e) the steps being taken for speedy disposal of pending cases in various courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (e) As per the information available, details of cases pending and disposed in Supreme Court during last three years and the current year are given below:—

Year	Pendency	Disposal
2016	62,537	75,979
2017	55,588	63,053
2018 (as on 01.12.2018)	56,994	35,979
2019 (as on 24.06.2019)	59,331	*

\* Not Available

As per information/data furnished by High Courts and also information/data available on web-portal of National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), details of High Court - wise and State/UT-wise pendency of cases in District and Subordinate Courts during last three years are given in Statements-I and II respectively (*See below*).

As per information/data furnished by High Courts and also information/data available on web-portal of National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), details of High Court - wise and State/UT-wise disposal of cases in High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts during last three years are given in Statement-III and IV respectively (*See below*).

The Government is fully committed to speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency and has, in conjunction with the judiciary, taken many corrective steps. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms established by the Government has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration through various strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure for courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery and filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court. The major achievements during the last five years under various initiatives to make the functioning of judiciary more efficient are as follows:—

- (i) **Improving infrastructure for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts:** As on date, ₹ 6,986.50 crores have been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, 3,542.20 crores (which are 50.70% of the total amount released till date) have been released to the States and UTs since April, 2014. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 19,101 as on date and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 16,777 as on date under this scheme. In addition, 2,879 court halls and 1,886 residential units are under construction. The Central Government has approved continuation of the scheme beyond the Twelfth Five Year Plan period *i.e.* from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an estimated additional outlay of ₹3,320 crore.
- (ii) **Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improved justice delivery:** Government has been implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project throughout the country for Information and Communication Technology enablement of district and subordinate courts. Number of computerised District and Subordinate courts has increased from 13,672 to 16,845 registering an increase of 3,173 during 2014 till date. New and user-friendly version of Case Information Software developed and deployed at all the computerized District and Subordinate Courts. QR Code facility made operational in the software, which enables to check current status of the case. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) provides citizens with online information about case filings, case status and electronic copies of orders and judgments from district and subordinate courts that have already been computerized. Information regarding 11.67 crore cases is available on this portal. eCourts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders and final judgments are available to litigants and advocates through eCourts web portal, Judicial Service Centres (JSC) in all computerised courts, eCourts Mobile App, email service, SMS push and pull services. Information Kiosks have been setup at all computerized court complexes for disseminating judicial information related to cause lists and other case related information to the lawyers and litigants. eCourts Project has been consistently amongst the top 5 Mission Mode Projects of country.
- (iii) **Filling up of vacant positions in Supreme Court, High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts:** From 01.05.2014 to 24.06.2019, 31 Judges were

appointed in Supreme Court. 454 new Judges were appointed and 366 Additional Judges were made permanent in the High Courts. Sanctioned strength of Judges of High Courts has been increased from 906 in May, 2014 to 1079 currently. Sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts has been increased as follows:—

As on	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
31.12.2013	19,518	15,115
30.06.2019	23,199	17,757

- (iv) **Reduction in pendency through / follow up by Arrears Committees:** Further, in pursuance of resolution passed in Chief Justices' Conference held in April, 2015, Arrears Committees have been set up in High Courts to clear cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District Judges too. Arrears Committee has been constituted in the Supreme Court to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in High Courts and District Courts.
- (v) **Emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR):** Commercial Courts Act, 2015 (as amended on 20th August, 2018) stipulates mandatory pre-Institution mediation and settlement of commercial disputes. Amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been made by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2015 for expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.
- (vi) **Initiatives to Fast Track Special Type of Cases:** The Fourteenth Finance Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government to strengthen the judicial system in States which included, *inter alia*, establishing Fast Track Courts for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children etc., and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution from 32% to 42% to meet such requirements. At present, 581 such Fast Track Courts are functioning across the country. To fast track criminal cases involving elected MPs / MLAs, twelve (12) Special Courts were set up in eleven (11) States (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and NCT of Delhi) and proportionate funds have been released to these States by the Government. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 has been enacted on 11.08.2018

to amend the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

***Statement-I***

*Details of High Court-wise pendency of cases during the last three years and current year.*

Sl. No	High Court	As on 31.12.2016*	As on 31.12.2017**	As on 21.12.2018**	As on 30.06.2019**
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad	9,16,046	\$	7,24,726	7,30,255
2.	Punjab & Haryana	3,02,313	3,84,098	3,93,953	4,52,221
3.	Madras	2,97,617	3,14,345	3,98,997	4,00,276
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2,89,445	3,07,384	3,30,554	3,46,365
5.	Andhra Pradesh	2,91,761	3,25,119	3,60,574	1,77,949
6.	Bombay	2,61,649	4,64,074	4,64,074	2,67,809
7.	Rajasthan	2,54,131	2,63,103	7,41,193	4,32,038
8.	Karnataka	2,77,620	2,11,110	2,36,161	2,43,841
9.	Calcutta	2,19,064	2,32,116	2,43,456	21,589
10.	Odisha	1,68,003	1,68,375	1,67,072	1,53,045
11.	Kerala	1,66,735	1,81,114	1,93,371	1,94,398
12.	Patna	1,34,459	1,45,056	1,49,920	1,60,715
13.	Gujarat	75,098	1,09,709	1,13,511	1,22,594
14.	Jharkhand	85,757	57,944	87,997	86,733
15.	Delhi	67,082	69,546	74,252	78,718
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	59,404	\$	91,994	73,487
17.	Chhattisgarh	55,642	59,463	63,359	65,292
18.	Uttarakhand	32,004	36,910	55,751	56,567
19.	Himachal Pradesh	25,147	37,955	36,066	39,285
20.	Gauhati	29,469	39,191	40,457	41,235

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Manipur	3,286	16,889	7,308	3,797
22.	Tripura	2,545	2,798	2,964	3062
23.	Meghalaya	700	951	1,069	1,174
24.	Sikkim	170	212	254	273
25.	Telengana\$\$				2,10,492
TOTAL		40,15,147	34,27,462	49,79,033	43,63,210

\* As per information furnished by High Courts.

\*\* As per data available on the web-portal (National Judicial Data Grid) uploaded by concerned High Courts.

\$ Data as on 31.12.2017 was not available on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG).

\$\$ New High Court established after bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

### Statement-II

*Details of State/UT-wise pendency of cases during the last three years and current year.*

Sl. No	States/UTS	As on 31.12.2016\$	As on 31.12.2017\$\$	As on 20.12.2018\$\$	As on 30.06.2019\$\$
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,767	11,185	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh		4,99,246	5,22,776	5,48,025
3.	Telangana	10,77,944	4,16,164	5,16,297	5,35,505
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	14,583	—	0	0
5.	Assam	2,58,639	2,23,954	2,85,390	2,93,361
6.	Bihar	21,28,325	16,58,292	24,68,897	27,17,081
7.	Chandigarh	38,907	38,628	43,288	47,037
8.	Chhattisgarh	2,90,434	2,72,888	2,59,949	2,65,930
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,766	3,552	2,717	3,092
10.	Daman and Diu	1,720	1,746	1,859	2,203
11.	Delhi	6,06,181	6,07,036	7,19,078	7,90,389
12.	Goa	42,074	39,745	44,105	27,563

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Gujarat	18,22,311	16,41,355	16,23,470	16,97,830
14.	Haryana	5,47,736	6,45,647	7,24,636	8,06,042
15.	Himachal Pradesh	2,06,941	2,09,938	2,57,784	2,80,525
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,45,999	1,21,754	1,59,065	1,69,453
17.	Jharkhand	3,42,768	3,33,494	3,54,629	3,66,035
18.	Karnataka	13,62,167	13,81,438	12,82,800	16,33,824
19.	Kerala	14,82,667	11,52,056	11,67,809	12,53,778
20.	Lakshadweep	357	—	0	0
21.	Madhya Pradesh	10,97,634	13,25,053	13,80,822	14,45,560
22.	Maharashtra	32,39,540	33,36,574	35,59,170	37,01,766
23.	Manipur	6,978	9,604	9,939	9,909
24.	Meghalaya	15,239	7,032	6,728	7,367
25.	Mizoram	4,665	3,306	3,646	2,335
26.	Nagaland	4,450	—	0	0
27.	Odisha	10,49,325	10,22,635	11,30,261	11,84,560
28.	Punjab	5,04,320	5,68,232	5,99,240	6,24,832
29.	Rajasthan	11,48,704	14,24,560	15,14,581	15,48,198
30.	Sikkim	1,434	1,400	1,316	1,301
31.	Tamil Nadu		10,10,381	10,96,937	11,57,521
32.	Puducherry	10,99,521	—	0	0
33.	Tripura	43,568	25,191	23,301	23,178
34.	Uttar Pradesh	59,80,071	61,61,822	70,06,224	74,78,001
35.	Uttarakhand	1,90,948	2,10,587	2,37,781	2,29,141
36.	West Bengal	27,28,753	17,59,635	22,07,120	22,71,079
TOTAL		2,74,97,436	2,61,24,130	2,92,11,615	3,11,22,421

\$ *Source:* High Courts.

\$\$ *Source:* NJDG Web portal/data is uploaded by District and Subordinate Courts.

Note: Data on District and Subordinate Courts in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Puducherry are not available on the web-portal of NJDG. Data in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Islands as on 20.12.2018 and 30.06.2019 is not available on NJDG Portal.

**Statement-III***Disposal of Cases in various High Courts during last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Cases disposed of in the year 2016	Cases disposed of in the year 2017	Cases Disposed of in the year 2018 (upto 30.09.2018)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	2,80,986	3,01,259	2,26,617
2.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh and Telangana)	69,638	62,047	45,990
3.	Bombay	82,484	93,917	68,492
4.	Calcutta	70,862	62,209	37,550
5.	Chhattisgarh	28,085	31,493	27,648
6.	Delhi	46,027	39,779	33,010
7.	Gujarat	97,217	87,164	43,419
8.	Gauhati	11,601	16,097	11,574
9.	Meghalaya	612	673	437
10.	Manipur	1,726	1,325	1,476
11.	Tripura	2,761	3,128	1,766
12.	Himachal Pradesh	24,941	21,233	15,860
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	12,293	14,386	11,542
14.	Jharkhand	28,725	32,632	30,900
15.	Karnataka	1,16,951	1,00,279	75,283
16.	Kerala	80,188	80,255	62,497
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1,20,020	1,20,310	83,048
18.	Madras	1,45,239	1,42,084	1,23,228
19.	Odisha	71,474	74,798	47,341
20.	Patna	87,482	98,191	91,818
21.	Punjab and Haryana	1,14,486	1,05,966	89,161

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	94,428	1,12,573	81,389
23.	Sikkim	169	190	119
24.	Uttarakhand	12,884	22,541	14,237
TOTAL		16,01,279	16,24,529	12,24,402

*Source:* High Courts, received through Supreme Court.

***Statement-IV***

*Details of number of cases disposed in District and Subordinate Courts during  
3 years (2014, 2015 and 2016)*

Sl. No	State/UT	Disposal of cases in the years 2014	Disposal of cases in the years 2015	Disposal of cases in the years 2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	6,47,130	6,58,713	6,03,017
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,615	3,588	4,384
3.	Assam	2,76,138	2,72,538	2,51,119
4.	Bihar	3,05,583	2,92,678	3,44,683
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,76,144	1,95,174	1,95,495
6.	Goa	30,625	34,765	34,130
7.	Gujarat	11,32,433	10,93,664	15,86,926
8.	Haryana	5,87,385	5,42,440	5,93,132
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4,09,732	1,94,803	2,17,568
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,97,507	87,687	98,638
11.	Jharkhand	1,10,068	1,18,845	1,04,284
12.	Karnataka	13,67,041	12,09,127	10,79,586
13.	Kerala	13,55,926	13,38,443	11,93,996
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11,13,382	10,73,584	7,84,077



1	2	3	4	5
15.	Maharashtra	15,36,322	16,49,187	22,81,027
16.	Manipur	14,257	7,395	6,588
17.	Meghalaya	11,691	9,215	11,396
18.	Mizoram	10,747	10,355	10,906
19.	Nagaland	3,047	4,826	4,215
20.	Odisha	4,70,085	4,08,261	4,69,571
21.	Punjab	5,49,300	5,78,681	6,05,324
22.	Rajasthan	11,32,028	13,71,762	8,16,129
23.	Sikkim	2,008	1,725	2,142
24.	Tamil Nadu	16,45,329	11,51,349	@10,43,172
25.	Tripura	1,93,003	1,92,081	67,385
26.	Uttar Pradesh	31,82,318	33,13,424	36,18,460
27.	Uttarakhand	2,20,660	2,00,947	1,75,464
28.	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10,89,309	10,99,743	10,59,641
29.	Chandigarh	1,80,616	1,45,990	1,43,520
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2,771	3,323	3,810
31.	Delhi	9,30,732	6,12,553	6,18,618
32.	Lakshadweep	95	280	269
33.	Puducherry	28,631	20,409	@
TOTAL		1,90,19,658	1,78,97,555	1,80,28,672

@Figures of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry are combined in respect of the year 2016.

**Creation of Indian Judicial Services**

†1501. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to create Indian Judicial Services; and
- (b) if so, the efforts made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) A comprehensive proposal was formulated for constitution of All India Judicial Service (AIJS), which was recommended by the Committee of Secretaries in November, 2012. The proposal along with views received from High Courts and States was included in the agenda for the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of High Courts held on 5th April, 2015. Keeping in view the divergence of opinion among the States and High Courts on constitution of All India Judicial Service (AIJS), the Government has undertaken the consultative process to arrive at a common ground.

**Vacancies in lower courts**

1502. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA:

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

- (a) the number of vacancies of judges in the lower courts of the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of criminal and civil cases pending in those courts, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has initiated any steps to fill the vacancies in those courts;
- (d) the number of cases pending for more than five years and ten years in those courts, State-wise; and
- (e) whether there is any measure taken by Government to expedite the process to dispose of long pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) As per the information made available by State Governments/High Courts on the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

web-portal hosted on the website of Department of Justice, sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts are 23,199 and 17,757 respectively, leaving 5,442 posts of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts vacant. State-wise details of sanctioned/working strength and vacancies of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts given in a Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per the information/data available on the web-portal of National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), details of civil and criminal cases pending in District and Subordinate Courts are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) As per the Constitutional framework, the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of High Court and State Government concerned. However, following steps have been taken by the Government to facilitate filling of vacancies in lower judiciary:-

- (i) In September, 2016, Union Minister of Law and Justice wrote to the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of High Courts to enhance the cadre strength of the District and Subordinate Courts and provide physical infrastructure to the State judiciary. The same was reiterated in May, 2017. In August, 2018, in the context of increasing pendency of cases, the Union Minister of Law and Justice has written to all Chief Justices of High Courts to monitor the Status of the vacancies regularly and to ensure proper coordination with the State Public Service Commission to fill up vacant posts as per time schedule prescribed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Malik Mazhar Sultan case.
- (ii) The filling up of vacancies is also being monitored by the Supreme Court in a  *suo-motu* Writ Petition (Civil) No. 2 of 2018.
- (iii) A series of meetings were held by Secretary, Department of Justice with Registrars General of all High Courts and Law Secretaries of all State Governments/UTs through Video Conferencing in the month of January, 2018, July, 2018 and November, 2018 to follow up on filling up posts of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts.
- (iv) The Department of Justice has hosted a web-portal on its website for reporting and monitoring of sanctioned and working strength, and vacancies of judicial officers of District and Subordinate Courts on monthly basis.

(v) In order to facilitate regular filling up of these vacancies in a smooth and time-bound manner, the Department of Justice *vide* its letter dated 28th April, 2017 suggested creation of a Central Selection Mechanism to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court suo motu converted the Government's suggestions into a Writ Petition on 09th May, 2017 and directed all State Governments (including Union Territories) to file their responses and suggestions by way of affidavits to the Supreme Court Registry.

(d) As per the information/data available on the web-portal of National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), details of age-wise pendency of civil and criminal cases in District and Subordinate Courts are given in a Statement-III (*See* below).

(e) Pursuant to the Joint Conference of the Chief Ministers of the States and Chief Justices of the High Courts held in 2015, where it was resolved that all High Courts would constitute Arrears Committee, the then Minister of Law and Justice had written to the Chief Justices of the High Courts requesting them to appraise the Government of the steps being taken by them to address the issue of pendency especially regarding cases pending for more than 5 years. As per the available information, all High Courts have established Arrears Committees. Progress made by the High Courts in reducing pendency was taken up for consideration again in the Conference of Chief Justices of High Courts held in April, 2016. Based on the reports submitted by the Arrears Committee of various High Courts, it was, *inter alia*, resolved that (i) all the High Courts shall assign top most priority for disposal of cases which are pending for more than five years; (ii) High Courts where cases are pending for more than five years shall facilitate their disposal in mission mode; (iii) High Court shall progressively thereafter set a target of disposing of cases for more than four years; (iv) While prioritizing the disposal of cases pending in the district courts for more than five years, additional incentives for the Judges of the district judiciary could be considered where feasible; and (v) Efforts shall be made for strengthening case-flow management rules. It was further resolved that the Chief Justices of the High Courts will set up a Cell/Committee for monitoring the implementation of the resolutions passed in the Chief Justices Conferences and each High Court shall create a mechanism for submitting progress report to the Supreme Court. Accordingly, Arrears Committees are functioning in all High Courts and in District Courts.

The Government is fully committed to speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency and has, in conjunction with the judiciary, taken many corrective steps. The

Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms established by the Government has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration through various strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure for courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, and filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court. The major achievements during the last five years under various initiatives to make the functioning of judiciary more efficient are as follows:—

- (i) **Improving infrastructure for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts:** As on date, ₹6,986.50 crores have been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, 3,542.20 crores (which are 50.70% of the total amount released till date) have been released to the States and UTs since April, 2014. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 19,101 as on date and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 16,777 as on date under this scheme. In addition, 2,879 court halls and 1,886 residential units are under construction. The Central Government has approved continuation of the scheme beyond the Twelfth Five Year Plan period *i.e.* from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an estimated additional outlay of ₹3,320 crore.
- (ii) **Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improved justice delivery:** Government has been implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project throughout the country for Information and Communication Technology enablement of district and subordinate courts. Number of computerised District and Subordinate courts has increased from 13,672 to 16,845 registering an increase of 3,173 during 2014 till date. New and user-friendly version of Case Information Software developed and deployed at all the computerized District and Subordinate Courts. QR Code facility made operational in the software, which enables to check current status of the case. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) provides citizens with online information about case filings, case status and electronic copies of orders and judgments from district and subordinate courts that have already been computerized. Information regarding 11.67 crore cases is available on this portal. eCourts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case

status, daily orders and final judgments are available to litigants and advocates through eCourts web portal, Judicial Service Centres (JSC) in all computerised courts, eCourts Mobile App, email service, SMS push and pull services. Information Kiosks have been setup at all computerized court complexes for disseminating judicial information related to cause lists and other case related information to the lawyers and litigants. eCourts Project has been consistently amongst the top 5 Mission Mode Projects of country.

- (iii) **Filling up of vacant positions in Supreme Court, High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts:** From 01.05.2014 to 24.06.2019, 31 Judges were appointed in Supreme Court. 454 new Judges were appointed and 366 Additional Judges were made permanent in the High Courts. Sanctioned strength of Judges of High Courts has been increased from 906 in May, 2014 to 1079 currently. Sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts has been increased as follows:

As on	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
31.12.2013	19,518	15,115
30.06.2019	23,199	17,757

- (iv) **Reduction in pendency through/follow up by Arrears Committees:** Further, in pursuance of resolution passed in Chief Justices' Conference held in April, 2015, Arrears Committees have been set up in High Courts to clear cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District Judges too. Arrears Committee has been constituted in the Supreme Court to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in High Courts and District Courts.
- (v) **Emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR):** Commercial Courts Act, 2015 (as amended on 20th August, 2018) stipulates mandatory pre-Institution mediation and settlement of commercial disputes. Amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been made by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2015 for expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.
- (vi) **Initiatives to Fast Track Special Type of Cases:** The Fourteenth Finance Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government to strengthen the judicial system in States which included, *inter alia*, establishing Fast Track

Courts for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children etc., and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution from 32% to 42% to meet such requirements. At present, 581 such Fast Track Courts are functioning across the country. To fast track criminal cases involving elected MPs/MLAs, twelve (12) Special Courts were set up in eleven (11) States (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and NCT of Delhi) and proportionate funds have been released to these States by the Government. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 has been enacted on 11.08.2018 to amend the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

**Statement-I**

*Sanctioned/working strength and vacancies of judicial officers in  
District and Subordinate Courts*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	12	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	574	542	32
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	26	6
4.	Assam	430	344	86
5.	Bihar	1847	1174	673
6.	Chandigarh	30	30	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	468	397	71
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	3	0
9.	Daman and Diu	4	4	0
10.	Delhi	758	535	223
11.	Goa	50	44	6
12.	Gujarat	1506	1135	371

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Haryana	658	485	173
14.	Himachal Pradesh	167	154	13
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	310	233	77
16.	Jharkhand	676	454	222
17.	Karnataka	1307	1104	203
18.	Kerala	537	465	72
19.	Lakshadweep	3	3	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2021	1524	497
21.	Maharashtra	2147	1981	166
22.	Manipur	55	40	15
23.	Meghalaya	97	39	58
24.	Mizoram	64	46	18
25.	Nagaland	33	27	6
26.	Odisha	917	739	178
27.	Puducherry	26	11	15
28.	Punjab	675	588	87
29.	Rajasthan	1337	1132	205
30.	Sikkim	25	19	6
31.	Tamil Nadu	1174	887	287
32.	Telangana	413	344	69
33.	Tripura	120	88	32
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3416	1989	1427
35.	Uttarakhand	293	228	65
36.	West Bengal	1014	931	83
GRAND TOTAL		23,199	17,757	5,442



**Statement-II***Details of civil and criminal cases pending in District and Subordinate Courts*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Civil Cases	Criminal Cases	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,02,212	2,45,813	5,48,025
2.	Assam	65,970	2,27,391	2,93,361
3.	Bihar	3,84,711	23,32,370	27,17,081
4.	Chandigarh	18,030	29,007	47,037
5.	Chhattisgarh	56,698	2,09,232	2,65,930
6.	Delhi	1,90,295	6,00,094	7,90,389
7.	Diu and Daman	1,124	1,079	2,203
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,397	1,695	3,092
9.	Goa	14,844	12,719	27,563
10.	Gujarat	4,45,643	12,52,187	16,97,830
11.	Haryana	2,95,556	5,10,486	8,06,042
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1,19,902	1,60,623	2,80,525
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	72,068	97,385	1,69,453
14.	Jharkhand	64,432	3,01,603	3,66,035
15.	Karnataka	7,50,400	8,83,424	16,33,824
16.	Kerala	3,82,475	8,71,303	12,53,778
17.	Madhya Pradesh	3,35,454	11,10,106	14,45,560
18.	Maharashtra	12,05,841	24,95,925	37,01,766
19.	Manipur	5,676	4,233	9,909
20.	Meghalaya	2,001	5,366	7,367
21.	Mizoram	1,070	1,265	2,335
22.	Odisha	2,56,917	9,27,643	11,84,560
23.	Punjab	2,68,627	3,56,205	6,24,832

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Rajasthan	4,04,839	11,43,359	15,48,198
25.	Sikkim	515	786	1,301
26.	Tamil Nadu	6,55,155	5,02,366	11,57,521
27.	Telangana	2,36,202	2,99,303	5,35,505
28.	Tripura	7,478	15,700	23,178
29.	Uttar Pradesh	17,29,560	57,48,441	74,78,001
30.	Uttarakhand	36,150	1,92,991	2,29,141
31.	West Bengal	5,04,345	17,66,734	22,71,079
	TOTAL	88,15,587	2,23,06,834	3,11,22,421

Source: National Judicial Data Grid uploaded by District and Subordinate Courts. Data in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Islands Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland are not available on the web-portal of National Judicial Data Grid.

***Statement-III***

*Age-wise pendency of civil and criminal cases in District and Subordinate Courts*

Age-wise particulars	Civil Cases	Criminal Cases	Total
0 to 1 Years	34,07,184	82,09,562	1,16,16,746
1 to 3 Years	23,78,403	58,66,597	82,45,000
3 to 5 Years	12,91,411	29,29,454	42,20,865
5 to 10 Years	11,57,803	33,69,490	45,27,293
10 to 20 Years	4,47,066	16,02,584	20,49,650
20 to 30 Years	1,01,070	2,85,594	3,86,664
Above 30 Years	32,650	43,553	76,203
TOTAL	88,15,587	2,23,06,834	3,11,22,421

**SC/ST judicial officers**

1503. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a large number of vacancies in the judiciary;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the vacancy has affected expediting justice delivery system in the country;
- (d) if so, the details of vacant posts at various levels in the judiciary, State-wise and court-wise and the details of measures taken by Government to fill up the vacant posts; and
- (e) the percentage and number of SC/ST judicial officers at various levels in the judiciary, State-wise and court-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) As per information available, no post of Judge in Supreme Court is vacant at present. Approved and working strength of Judges in various High Courts is 1,079 and 680 respectively, leaving 399 posts of Judges in various High Courts vacant. High Court-wise details of approved/working strength and vacancies of Judges in High Courts are given in a Statement-I (*See below*).

As per information made available by State Governments/High Courts on the web-portal hosted on the website of Department of Justice, sanctioned and working strength of judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts are 23,199 and 17,757 respectively, leaving 5,422 posts of judicial officers of District and Subordinate Courts vacant. State-wise details of sanctioned/working strength and vacancies of judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts given in Statement-II [Refer to the Statement-I appended to answer to USQ No. 1502 (part 'A') I].

(c) Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, *inter-alia*, include availability of adequate number of judges and judicial officers, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders *viz.* bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures.

(d) The details of vacant posts in High Courts, court-wise is given in a Statement-I (*See below*), while details of vacant posts of judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts, State-wise, is given in a Statement-I. [Refer to the Statement-I appended to answer to USQ No. 1502 (part 'A')].

Filling up of vacancies in the Supreme Court and High Courts is a continuous and collaborative process, between the executive and the judiciary. It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities. Initiation of proposal for

appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court vests with the Chief Justice of India, while initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges in High Courts vests with the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies in High Courts do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges and also the increase in the strength of Judges.

Further, as per the Constitutional framework, the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of High Court and State Government concerned. However, following steps have been taken by the Government to facilitate filling of vacancies in lower judiciary:-

- (i) In September, 2016, Union Minister of Law and Justice wrote to the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of High Courts to enhance the cadre strength of the District and Subordinate Courts and provide physical infrastructure to the State judiciary. The same was reiterated in May, 2017. In August, 2018, in the context of increasing pendency of cases, the Union Minister of Law and Justice has written to all Chief Justices of High Courts to monitor the Status of the vacancies regularly and to ensure proper coordination with the State Public Service Commission to fill up vacant posts as per time schedule prescribed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Malik Mazhar Sultan case.
- (ii) The filling up of vacancies is also being monitored by the Supreme Court in a *suo motu* Writ Petition (Civil) No. 2 of 2018.
- (iii) A series of meetings were held by Secretary, Department of Justice with Registrars General of all High Courts and Law Secretaries of all State Governments/UTs through Video Conferencing in the month of January, 2018, July, 2018 and November, 2018 to follow up on filling up posts of judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts.
- (iv) The Department of Justice has hosted a web-portal on its website for reporting and monitoring of sanctioned and working strength, and vacancies of judicial officers of District and Subordinate Courts on monthly basis.
- (v) In order to facilitate regular filling up of these vacancies in a smooth and time-bound manner, the Department of Justice *vide* its letter dated 28th April, 2017 suggested creation of a Central Selection Mechanism to the Hon'ble

Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *suo motu* converted the Government's suggestions into a Writ Petition on 09th May, 2017 and directed all State Governments (including Union Territories) to file their responses and suggestions by way of affidavits to the Supreme Court Registry.

(e) Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Article 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively. These Articles do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. The Government has, however, been requesting the Chief Justices of the High Courts that while sending their recommendations for appointment of Judges in respective High Courts, due consideration be given to suitable candidates belonging to Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and Women. So far as the subordinate judiciary is concerned, under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the members of district and subordinate judiciary in the States vest with the concerned High Court. Further, in exercise of powers conferred under proviso to Article 309 read with Articles 233 and 234 of the Constitution, the respective State Government, in consultation with the High Court, frames the Rules and Regulations regarding the issues of appointment, promotion, reservations etc. of judicial officers in the State Judicial Service. Therefore, Central Government has no role in this regard.

#### Statement-I

##### Details of approved/working strength and vacancies of Judges in High Courts

Sl. No.	High Court	Approved Strength			Working Strength			Vacancies		
		Pmt.	Addl	Total	Pmt.	Addl	Total	Pmt.	Addl	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Allahabad	76	84	160	59	48	107	17	36	53
2.	Andhra Pradesh	28	09	37	11	0	11	17	09	26
3.	Bombay	71	23	94	63	05	68	08	18	26
4.	Calcutta	54	18	72	20	22	42	34	-04	30
5.	Chhattisgarh	17	05	22	08	07	15	09	-02	07
6.	Delhi	45	15	60	40	0	40	05	15	20
7.	Gauhati	18	06	24	16	03	19	02	03	05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Gujarat	39	13	52	28	0	28	11	13	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	03	13	08	01	09	02	02	04
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	04	17	09	0	09	04	04	08
11.	Jharkhand	19	06	25	15	05	20	04	01	05
12.	Karnataka	47	15	62	20	12	32	27	03	30
13.	Kerala	35	12	47	27	07	34	08	05	13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40	13	53	34	0	34	06	13	19
15.	Madras	56	19	75	43	15	58	13	04	17
16.	Manipur	04	01	05	04	0	04	0	01	01
17.	Meghalaya	03	01	04	02	0	02	01	01	02
18.	Orissa	20	07	27	14	0	14	06	07	13
19.	Patna	40	13	53	31	0	31	09	13	22
20.	Punjab and Haryana	64	21	85	44	07	51	20	14	34
21.	Rajasthan	38	12	50	24	0	24	14	12	26
22.	Sikkim	03	0	03	03	0	03	0	0	0
23.	Telangana	18	06	24	11	01	12	07	05	12
24.	Tripura	04	0	04	03	0	03	01	0	01
25.	Uttarakhand	09	02	11	09	01	10	0	01	01
TOTAL		771	308	1079	546	134	680	225	174	399

#### **National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms**

1504. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has completed the implementation of National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made under the Mission, so far?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms was set up in August, 2011 with the twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission has been pursuing a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration, which, *inter alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development.

To advise on the goals, objectives and strategies of the National Mission and the Action Plan and its implementation, an Advisory Council has been set up under the Chairmanship of Minister of Law and Justice with wide ranging membership. An action plan of the National Mission was formulated under 5 strategic initiatives which are reviewed by the Advisory Council of the National Mission from time to time. Eleven meetings of the Advisory Council have been held so far. Activities under the National Mission are of an on-going nature and regular reports are presented before the Advisory Council of the National Mission.

#### **Live telecast of court proceedings**

1505. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make arrangements for the live telecast of the proceedings of courts;

(b) if so, by when this arrangement is likely to be put in place; and

(c) the details of extra financial burden which Government would have to bear to operationalise the said arrangement?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) A Writ Petition was filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, seeking declaration for permitting live streaming of Supreme Court case proceedings of constitutional and national importance having an impact on the public at large and a direction to make

available the necessary infrastructure for live streaming and to frame guidelines for the determination of such cases which are of constitutional and national importance. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its Judgment dated 26th September, 2018 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 66 of 2018 - Indira Jai Singh *versus* Secretary General of Supreme Court and others has, *inter alia*, observed that: (i) it is important to re-emphasise the significance of live-streaming as an extension of the principle of open justice and open courts; (ii) The process of live-streaming should be subjected to carefully structured guidelines; (iii) Initially, a pilot project may be conducted for about three months by live-streaming only cases of national and constitutional importance which can be expanded in due course with availability of infrastructure.

In Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 99 of 2015 (Pradyuman Bisht *versus* Union of India and others), Supreme Court of India, *inter alia*, directed that CCTV cameras (without audio recording) may be installed inside the subordinate courts and at such important locations of the court complexes as may be considered appropriate in at least two districts of every State/Union Territory (with the exception of small States/Union Territories where it may be considered to be difficult to do so by the concerned High Courts). The Hon'ble Supreme Court further directed that it is desirable that CCTV cameras are installed in all subordinate courts in such phased manner as may be considered appropriate by the High Courts. In pursuance of the above direction of the Hon'ble Court, a copy of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court was forwarded to Registrars General of all High Courts and Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all States/UTs by the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice on 28th August, 2017 for taking action to install cameras in all Subordinate Courts. The respective High Courts are to decide and take action for installation CCTV cameras in the subordinate courts in their jurisdiction. It has been further directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that the footage of the CCTV cameras will not be available under R.T.I, and will not be supplied to anyone without permission of the concerned High Court.

(c) The details of additional financial burden to start this system will depend on the technical specifications of the equipment.

#### **Selection mechanism for judicial officers**

1506. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to create a central selection mechanism to bring in uniformity in appointment of judicial officers in the country; and



(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) The appointment of Judges and Judicial Officers in the District and Subordinate Courts falls within the domain of the High Courts and State Governments concerned in which the Central Government has no role. However, in order to facilitate regular filling up of these vacancies in a smooth and time-bound manner, the Department of Justice *vide* its letter dated 28th April, 2017 suggested certain options to the Hon'ble Supreme Court for creation of a Central Selection Mechanism. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *suo motu* converted the Government's suggestions into a Writ Petition on 09th May, 2017 and directed all State Governments (including Union Territories) to file their responses and suggestions by way of affidavits to the Supreme Court Registry.

**Disposal of criminal trials related to rape**

1507. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for expeditious disposal of criminal trials pending in different courts of the country;

(b) the details of criminal trials regarding offence of rape with minor girls pending in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has any roadmap for time bound disposal of such trials; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) Disposal of cases pending in courts including criminal trials regarding offence of rape with minor girls is within the domain of judiciary. Government has enacted Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018, which, *inter alia*, provides for stringent punishment for rape of girls below 12 years, including death penalty. The Act also, *inter alia*, mandates completion of investigation and trials within 2 months each. Further, the Union Government had submitted a Memorandum to the Fourteenth Finance Commission for strengthening of the judicial system in States at an estimated expenditure of ₹9749.00 crore, which, *inter alia*, included establishment of 1,800 Fast Track Courts for cases of heinous crimes involving senior citizens, women, children, including rape cases etc. at an estimated expenditure of ₹4,144.00 crore. The Commission endorsed the proposal

of the Government and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution (from 32% to 42%) to meet funding requirements for setting up the fast track courts. A total number of 581 Fast Track Courts have been functioning in the country. 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.

(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. NCRB does not maintain data separately on cases reported for rape of minor girl children. Information published on 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. State/UT-wise details of cases registered under above mentioned sections, as available in "Crime in India," are tabulated in a Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Time-bound disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, *inter alia*, include availability of adequate number of judges, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders *viz.* bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures. No time frame has been prescribed for disposal of criminal trials regarding offence of rape with minor girls by the respective courts.

The Government is fully committed to speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms established by the Government has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration through various strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure for courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, and filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court. The major achievements during the last five years under various initiatives to make the functioning of judiciary more efficient are as follows:—

- (i) **Improving infrastructure for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts:** As on date, ₹6,986.50 crores have been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure

Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, 3,542.20crores (which are 50.70% of the total amount released till date) have been released to the States and UTs since April, 2014. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 19,101 as on date and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 16,777 as on date under this scheme. In addition, 2,879 court halls and 1,886 residential units are under construction. The Central Government has approved continuation of the scheme beyond the Twelfth Five Year Plan period *i.e.* from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an estimated additional outlay of ₹3,320 crore.

- (ii) **Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improved justice delivery:** Government has been implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project throughout the country for Information and Communication Technology enablement of district and subordinate courts. Number of computerised District and Subordinate courts has increased from 13,672 to 16,845 registering an increase of 3,173 during 2014 till date. New and user-friendly version of Case Information Software developed and deployed at all the computerized District and Subordinate Courts. QR Code facility made operational in the software, which enables to check current status of the case. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) provides citizens with online information about case filings, case status and electronic copies of orders and judgments from district and subordinate courts that have already been computerized. Information regarding 11.67 crore cases is available on this portal. eCourts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders and final judgments are available to litigants and advocates through eCourts web portal, Judicial Service Centres (JSC) in all computerised courts, eCourts Mobile App, email service, SMS push and pull services. Information Kiosks have been setup at all computerized court complexes for disseminating judicial information related to cause lists and other case related information to the lawyers and litigants. eCourts Project has been consistently amongst the top 5 Mission Mode Projects of country.
- (iii) **Filling up of vacant positions in Supreme Court, High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts:** From 01.05.2014 to 24.06.2019, 31 Judges were appointed in Supreme Court. 454 new Judges were appointed and 366 Additional Judges were made permanent in the High Courts. Sanctioned strength of Judges of High Courts has been increased from 906 in May, 2014

to 1079 currently. Sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts has been increased as follows:—

As on	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
31.12.2013	19,518	15,115
30.06.2019	23,199	17,757

- (iv) **Reduction in pendency through/follow up by Arrears Committees:** Further, in pursuance of resolution passed in Chief Justices' Conference held in April, 2015, Arrears Committees have been set up in High Courts to clear cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District Judges too. Arrears Committee has been constituted in the Supreme Court to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in High Courts and District Courts.
- (v) **Emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR):** Commercial Courts Act, 2015 (as amended on 20th August, 2018) stipulates mandatory pre-Institution mediation and settlement of commercial disputes. Amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been made by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2015 for expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.
- (vi) **Initiatives to Fast Track Special Type of Cases:** The Fourteenth Finance Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government to strengthen the judicial system in States which included, inter-alia, establishing Fast Track Courts for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children etc., and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution from 32% to 42% to meet such requirements. At present, 581 such Fast Track Courts are functioning across the country. To fast track criminal cases involving elected MPs/MLAs, twelve (12) Special Courts were set up in eleven (11) States (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and NCT of Delhi) and proportionate funds have been released to these States by the Government. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 has been enacted on 11.08.2018 to amend the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

**Statement**

*Child rape cases under Sections 4 and 6 of POCSO Act/Section 376  
IPC in the year 2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of cases reported
1	2	3
1.	Madhya Pradesh	2,467
2.	Maharashtra	2,292
3.	Uttar Pradesh	2,115
4.	Odisha	1,258
5.	Tamil Nadu	1,169
6.	Karnataka	1,136
7.	Gujarat	1,054
8.	Chhattisgarh	984
9.	Kerala	957
10.	Rajasthan	858
11.	Delhi	813
12.	West Bengal	718
13.	Telangana	690
14.	Assam	586
15.	Haryana	532
16.	Andhra Pradesh	459
17.	Punjab	410
18.	Jharkhand	205
19.	Bihar	170
20.	Himachal Pradesh	146
21.	Meghalaya	122
22.	Tripura	108
23.	Mizoram	99

1	2	3
24.	Uttarakhand	91
25.	Sikkim	66
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	49
27.	Chandigarh	41
28.	Goa	40
29.	Manipur	39
30.	Puducherry	29
31.	Jammu and Kashmir	21
32.	Nagaland	21
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9
34.	Daman and Diu	8
35.	Lakshadweep	2
36.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
TOTAL		19,765

*Source:* National Crime Records Bureau (Crime in India, 2016) Ministry of Home Affairs.

### **Expenditure on conducting general election**

1508. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the expenditure has exponentially risen for conducting general election of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of amount spent on conducting each general election in the country since independence;

(d) whether Government has proposed any plan for reducing the cost of general election in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a), (b), (d) and (e) : As per standing instructions on the subject, the entire expenditure on actual conduct of elections to Lok Sabha is to be borne by the Government of India and such expenditure on conduct of election to State legislatures, by the respective State Governments, when such elections are held independently. Further, in case these elections are held simultaneously, the expenditure is borne by the concerned State Governments and Central Government on 50:50 basis.

The fund for conduct of elections is released to the respective State Governments on provisional basis and the election accounts are finally settled when the Accountant General of the State/Union Territory concerned issues the necessary Audit/Expenditure certificates after assessing the Government of India's share of such sharable expenditure.

(c) As per information provided by the Election Commission, the details of expenditure incurred in each general election are as under:—

*Election Expenditure by Central Government (towards States/UTs having  
Legislature) for Lok Sabha Elections*

Year of Election	Expenditure incurred (Provisional) (in ₹)
1	2
1952	10,45,00,000
1957	5,90,00,000
1962	7,32,00,000
1967	10,79,69,000
1971	11,60,87,450
1977	23,03,68,000
1980	54,77,39,000
1984-1985	81,51,34,000
1989	1,54,22,00,000
1991-92	3,59,10,24,679
1996	5,97,34,41,000
1998	6,66,22,16,000

1	2
1999	9,47,68,31,000
2004	10,16,08,69,000
2009	11,14,38,45,000
2014	38,70,34,56,024

**Disposal of cases in Family Courts**

1509. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Family Courts functioning at present in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of cases filed in these courts during the last three years;
- (c) the number out of them that have been disposed of and the number those still pending, State-wise;
- (d) whether problems are being faced by States in disposing of cases registered in these courts; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) The total number of Family Courts functioning in the country, State-wise as per available information is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The total number of cases filed in these courts during the last three years, the number out of them that have been disposed of and the number those still pending, State-wise as received from High Courts is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Setting up of Subordinate Courts, which includes Family Courts and its running, is in the domain of the State Governments which they do in consultation with the concerned High Courts.



**Statement-I***Total number of Family Courts functional in each State/Union Territory*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Family Courts functional (as on 31.03.2019)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Assam	05
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Mizoram	0
5.	Nagaland	02
6.	Bihar	39
7.	Chhattisgarh	21
8.	Delhi	21
9.	Goa	0
10.	Maharashtra	33
11.	Gujarat	37
12.	Haryana	22
13.	Punjab	16
14.	Chandigarh	0
15.	Himachal Pradesh	03
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
17.	Jharkhand	19
18.	Karnataka	32
19.	Kerala and Lakshadweep	28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	58
21.	Manipur	07
22.	Meghalaya	0
23.	Odisha	25

1	2	3
24.	Rajasthan	39
25.	Sikkim	04
26.	Tamil Nadu	30
27.	Puducherry	02
28.	Tripura	04
29.	Uttar Pradesh	108
30.	Uttarakhand	16
31.	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	03
32.	Telangana	16
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
	TOTAL	604

***Statement-II***

*Details of cases filed and disposed off in Family Courts during last three years in each State/UT*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases filed in Family Courts during 2016	Cases disposed off in Family Courts during 2016	Cases filed in Family Courts during 2017	Cases disposed off in Family Courts during 2017	Cases filed in Family Courts during 2018	Cases disposed off in Family Courts during 2018	No. of cases pending in Family Courts of the State/UT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Bihar	19408	21141	22304	23023	22653	19440	49755 as on 31.03.2019
2.	Sikkim	317	303	310	305	289	282	118 as on 31.03.2019
3.	Maharashtra	23542	22244	25310	23672	28581	24385	42406 as on 31.05.2019

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Punjab	-	5704	-	6195	-	5622	29471 as on 31.03.2019
5.	Haryana	-	15789	-	15361	-	17274	33358 as on 31.03.2019
6.	Karnataka	18562	16062	19946	19464	23325	21724	29712 as on 01.06.2019
7.	Assam	3381	3591	3557	3731	5526	3942	7327 as on 31.05.2019
8.	Nagaland	-	183	-	165	-	139	66 as on 31.05.2019
9.	Andhra Pradesh	7236	6574	6893	6199	7306	6895	9751 as on 15.05.2019
10.	Kerala and Lakshadweep	-	50530	-	52151	-	51937	71829 as on 31.03.2019
11.	Uttarakhand	6969	6498	9752	8982	12123	10829	10989 as on 31.05.2019
12.	Rajasthan	-	24818	-	27172	-	30380	36590 as on 31.03.2019
13.	Chhattisgarh	11671	11413	12134	11016	12165	11428	13159 as on 31.05.2019
14.	Delhi	-	26006	-	32692	-	38534	31737 as on 31.03.2019
15.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	6901	-	7553	12197 as on 31.03.2019

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	9663	-	8057	10259 as on 31.03.2019
17.	Madhya Pradesh	28317	24644	30745	28800	35080	30971	46067 as on 31.03.2019
18.	Manipur	1057	905	1221	1094	817	477	688 as on 31.05.2019
19.	Odisha	9820	7195	11143	8619	10668	4352	33532 as on 31.03.2019
20.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	22988	-	19094	21688 as on 31.03.2019
21.	Puducherry	-	-	-	797	-	972	990 as on 31.03.2019
22.	Tripura	-	1658	-	2090	-	2584	1715 as on 31.03.2019
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-	179724	-	151644	-	162857	291754 as on 31.03.2019
24.	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	346	371	352	261	1535	845	1890 as on 31.05.2019
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	9926	-	10462	12951 as on 31.03.2019
26.	Gujarat*	22182	-	25527	-	25885	-	27057 as on 31.03.2019

\*Cases disposed of during 01.01.2016 to 31.05.2019 is 61289, year-wise breakup not provided.

### **Complaints of corruption in judiciary**

1510. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints/representations regarding alleged corruption in judiciary;

- (b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into such cases;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof along with the action taken against the guilty persons and if not, the reasons therefor, case-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken / proposed to be taken by Government to wipe-out corruption in judiciary?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) The issue of checking corruption in the judiciary is to be addressed by the judiciary itself, as it is an independent organ under the Indian Constitution. Accountability in higher judiciary is maintained through "in-house procedure" adopted by the Supreme Court in Full Court meeting held on 7th May, 1997. As per the "In-house procedure" Chief Justice of India is competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justices of the High Courts. Similarly, the Chief Justices of the High Courts are competent to receive complaints against the conduct of High Court Judges. Further, as per Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the control over District Courts and Courts Subordinate thereto vests in the High Court.

Complaints and representations regarding allegation of corruption received are dealt with by the Chief Justice of India or to the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court, as the case may be, for appropriate action. Similarly, complaints/representations against member of Subordinate Judiciary received are forwarded to the Registrar General of the concerned High Court, for appropriate action.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

#### **Pending court cases**

1511. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the pending court cases pertaining to heinous crimes involving senior citizens, children, women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes till June 2019, State-wise; and
- (b) the details of such cases in Fast Track Courts established for speedy trial of cases related to crime against women?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) As per information available on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), 2,23,06,834

criminal cases including cases pertaining to heinous crimes involving senior citizens, ^children, women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were pending till June, 2019 in the District and Subordinate Courts. Details of State-wise criminal cases pending in District and Subordinate Courts are given in a Statement (*See below*) National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) does not maintain data on cases pertaining to heinous crimes involving senior citizens, children, women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately.

(b) Setting up of subordinate courts, including Fast Track Courts (FTCs) for speedy trial of cases related to crime against women, lies within the domain of the State Governments, which set up such courts as per their need and resources, in consultation with the concerned High Courts. Government of India has enacted the The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 which has, *inter alia*, effected amendments in the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, The Indian Evidence Act and The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act and has brought in stringent provisions for expeditious trial and disposal of cases exclusively pertaining to sexual offences against women and children. Further, the Union Government had submitted a Memorandum to the Fourteenth Finance Commission for strengthening of the judicial system in States at an estimated expenditure of ₹9749.00 crore, which, *inter alia*, included establishment of 1,800 Fast Track Courts for cases of heinous crimes involving senior citizens, women, children, including rape cases etc. at an estimated expenditure of ₹4,144.00 crore. The Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution (from 32% to 42%) to meet funding requirements for setting up the fast track courts. A total number of 581 Fast Track Courts have been functioning in the country and 6,29,785 cases were pending in these Fast Track Courts as on 31.03.2019.

***Statement***

*Details of criminal cases pending District and Subordinate Courts*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Criminal Cases
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,45,813
2.	Assam	2,27,391
3.	Bihar	23,32,370
4.	Chandigarh	29,007
5.	Chhattisgarh	2,09,232
6.	Delhi	6,00,094

Sl. No.	State/UT	Criminal Cases
7.	Diu and Daman	1,079
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,695
9.	Goa	12,719
10.	Gujarat	12,52,187
11.	Haryana	5,10,486
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1,60,623
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	97,385
14.	Jharkhand	3,01,603
15.	Karnataka	8,83,424
16.	Kerala	8,71,303
17.	Madhya Pradesh	11,10,106
18.	Maharashtra	24,95,925
19.	Manipur	4,233
20.	Meghalaya	5,366
21.	Mizoram	1,265
22.	Odisha	9,27,643
23.	Punjab	3,56,205
24.	Rajasthan	11,43,359
25.	Sikkim	786
26.	Tamil Nadu	5,02,366
27.	Telangana	2,99,303
28.	Tripura	15,700
29.	Uttar Pradesh	57,48,441
30.	Uttarakhand	1,92,991
31.	West Bengal	17,66,734
TOTAL		2,23,06,834

Source: National Judicial Data Grid uploaded by District and Subordinate Courts. Data in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland are not available on the web-portal of National Judicial Data Grid.

**Basic facilities for judiciary in Rajasthan**

†1512. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of courts in Rajasthan at present and the places where appropriate judicial buildings and Government residences for judicial authorities are not available; and

(b) whether Government would consider to provide its entire share of funds under Centrally sponsored schemes for providing basic facilities in subordinate courts in accordance with the demands of the State Governments and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to provide Judicial Infrastructure/Court Rooms for High Courts and District/Subordinate Courts. The Union Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary by providing financial assistance to State Governments/UTs in the prescribed fund sharing pattern between Centre and States. The scheme is being implemented since 1993-94. It covers the construction of court halls and court complexes and residential accommodations for judicial officers of District and Subordinate Judiciary.

Under this scheme, in the State of Rajasthan, as per information available 1152 court halls and 1014 residential accommodations have been made available for judicial officers of District and Subordinate Courts as on date against the working strength of 1132 judicial officers. In addition, 221 court halls and 33 residential units are under construction.

(b) Till 30.06.2019, Central Government has sanctioned ₹ 6,986.50 crore since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, ₹ 3,542.20 crore (50.70%) have been sanctioned to the States and UTs since April, 2014. Central assistance to the tune of ₹ 207.51 crore has been provided to the State Government of Rajasthan since inception of the scheme including the sum of ₹ 50.00 crore in 2015-16; ₹43.74 crore in 2016-17; ₹17.34 crore in 2017-18; ₹17.41 crore in 2018-19, and ₹ 15.00 crore in 2019-20. The allocations are made subject to budget provision to the States/UTs.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



### Appointment of Members of Lokpal

1513. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Members of the Lokpal have been appointed and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Upon the recommendation of the Selection Committee under Section 4(1) of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, Hon'ble President of India appointed the Chairperson and eight Members (including four judicial Members) by warrant under his hand and seal on 19th March, 2019. Chairperson and Members have assumed charge of their respective positions respectively on 23rd March, 2019 and 27th March, 2019. Details of Chairperson and Members of Lokpal are given in Statement.

#### Statement

##### Details of Chairperson and Members of Lokpal

Sl. No.	Name	Position
1.	Shri Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghose	Chairperson
2.	Shri Justice Dilip Babasaheb Bhosale	Member (Judicial)
3.	Shri Justice Pardip Kumar Mohanty	Member (Judicial)
4.	Shrimati Justice Abhilasha Kumari	Member (Judicial)
5.	Shri Justice Ajay Kumar Tripathi	Member (Judicial)
6.	Shri Dinesh Kumar Jain	Member
7.	Shrimati Archana Ramasundaram	Member
8.	Shri Mahender Singh	Member
9.	Dr. Indrajeet Prasad Gautam	Member

### Provisions against corruption in All India Services Rules

1514. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of provisions that exist in the All India Services Rules for taking action against officers involved in corruption;

(b) the number of corruption cases involving officers belonging to All India Services, Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service that has come to the notice of the Ministry during the last three years; and

(c) the number of cases where action has been initiated against officers involved in corruption charges during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Disciplinary proceedings can be initiated against the All India Services Officers [*i.e.* Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS) and Indian Forest Service (IFoS)] for misconduct including corruption charges, under the All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1969; apart from liability for prosecution under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 in cases of corruption.

(b) and (c) Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) deals with corruption cases involving IAS officers. Central Government has granted sanction for prosecution against 16 IAS officers during last three years. Further, 2 IAS officers have been dismissed from service on corruption charges during last three years. Also, as per information received from Ministry of Home Affairs, sanction for prosecution has been granted to prosecute 2 IPS officers involved in corruption cases during the last three years (2016 to 2019). As per information received from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 15 cases of corruption against IFoS officers have been noticed and sanction for prosecution has been granted in 7 cases during last three years.

#### **Fresh cadre allocation of 2018 batch officers**

1515. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make fresh cadre allocation of 2018 batch IAS and IPS officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is also considering to make cadre allocation expeditiously; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The matter relating to cadre allocation of IAS and IPS Officers of Civil Services Examination, 2017 (2018 batch) is currently *sub-judice* before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

**Corruption charges against CBI officers**

1516. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of CBI officers against whom complaints involving serious corruption charges had been received by Government during the last three years;
- (b) the status of such complaints; and
- (c) whether such complaints have tarnished the image of CBI and if so, the remedial steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the data maintained in the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), during the period from 01.01.2016 to 02.07.2019, seven complaints involving six officers (in two complaints, name of the CBI officers were not mentioned) of Central Bureau of Investigation where specific and verifiable facts alleging corruption were taken cognizance of. These complaints have been referred by CVC to CVO, CBI for investigation and report.

CBI has robust mechanism to deal with internal vigilance matters and complaints of corruption against its own officers. During the years from 2016 till 31.05.2019, on the basis of complaints received and information developed by CBI on its own, 10 preliminary Enquiries (PEs) and 20 Regular Cases (RCs) have been registered against 36 CBI officers and others.

**Vacant posts in Ministries/Departments**

1517. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of Central Government jobs/posts are lying vacant and Government has not taken any steps to fill up these vacant posts and if

so, the details thereof Ministry/Department-wise and the reasons for not filling up these sanctioned posts, category-wise;

(b) whether Government has issued any guidelines not to revive posts lying vacant for a specific period and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to fill up vacant posts in a time-bound manner for various categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The details of the group-wise sanctioned posts and number of employees in position in each Ministry/Department as on 01.03.2018 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Guidelines for revival of posts lying vacant for two/three/five years have been issue *vide* Department of Expenditure's OM No.7(l)/E.Coord/2017 dated 12.04.2017.

(c) Vacancies in the Central Government are caused due to retirement, resignation, death, promotion etc. and the posts falling vacant are required to be filled as per recruitment rules by the concerned Ministries/Departments/Organisations.

The filling up of vacant posts is a continuous process depending on the vacancies arising across Ministries/Departments during the year and action calendar of the recruiting agencies. Ministry of Railways has issued two Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) during 2017-18 for 1,27,573 combined vacancies of various Group 'C' and Level -I posts. For new and further vacancies likely to arise in two years' time, another five CENs covering 1,56,138 vacancies of various Group 'C' and level-I posts have been issued in 2018-19 by the Ministry of Railways.

Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) has issued instructions *vide* Office Memorandum (OM) Number 2201 1/4/2013-Estt.(D), dated 08.05.2017, prescribing Model Calendar for timely convening of Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) meetings and to ensure that approved select panels are ready on the date of commencement of the vacancy year. The Administrative Ministries/Departments are also reporting vacancy position with respect to Direct Recruitment posts to the concerned recruitment agencies *i.e.* the Union Public Service Commission and the Staff Selection Commission for filling up of such vacancies in a timely manner.

**Statement**

*Group-wise and status (G/NG)-wise estimated number of Central Government civilian regular employees as on 1.3.2018*

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Number of Sanctioned Posts					Number in Position				
		A(G)	B(G)	B(NG)	C	Total	A(G)	B(G)	B(NG)	C	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Agricultural Research and Education	17	8	10	14	49	16	7	6	7	36
2.	Agriculture and Cooperation	636	533	599	4172	5940	421	354	395	2769	3939
3.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	319	165	183	3194	3861	189	84	100	2024	2397
4.	Atomic Energy	11825	742	9730	14523	36820	11145	579	8626	10289	30639
5.	AYUSH	77	29	50	66	222	61	10	39	41	151
6.	Bio-Technology	72	40	49	86	247	53	23	40	56	172
7.	Cabinet Secretariat	65	51	100	143	359	60	45	83	112	300
8.	Chemicals, Petrochemicals and Pharmaceuticals	70	45	65	209	389	60	39	62	165	326
9.	Civil Aviation	808	85	559	947	2399	470	50	174	540	1234
10.	Coal	56	49	95	224	424	40	27	86	132	285
11.	Commerce	645	856	970	4200	6671	532	705	800	3462	5499
12.	Consumer Affairs	218	142	285	579	1224	170	110	158	364	802

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Corporate Affairs	455	175	709	1202	2541	297	114	424	462	1297
14.	Culture	206	269	259	7128	7862	211	231	260	6973	7675
15.	Defence (Civilian)	17405	38807	46132	483132	585476	17160	30576	28839	321847	398422
16.	Development of NE Region	68	56	50	174	348	58	37	57	105	237
17.	Drinking Water and Sanitation	40	28	49	22	139	30	11	42	13	96
18.	Earth Sciences	458	267	3840	2791	7356	250	83	2436	1504	4273
19.	Economic Affairs	376	183	238	665	1462	283	145	201	484	1113
20.	Environment and Forests	940	443	1038	2690	5111	732	233	544	1422	2931
21.	Expenditure	149	229	253	392	1023	111	166	190	178	645
22.	External Affairs	2241	970	2425	2572	8208	2071	879	1774	2288	7012
23.	Fertilizers	43	17	97	130	287	35	14	79	71	199
24.	Financial Services	299	51	495	855	1700	242	36	307	576	1161
25.	Food and Public Distribution	231	84	303	510	1128	182	69	228	341	820
26.	Food Processing Industries	57	34	35	65	191	50	21	20	50	141
27.	Health and Family Welfare	2357	658	1035	17264	21314	2357	658	1035	17264	21314
28.	Heavy Industry	50	40	51	120	261	43	24	38	75	180

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29. Higher Education	274	222	240	528	1264	184	108	229	406	927	Written Answers to
30. Home Affairs	24780	17005	34600	944246	1020631	20540	13041	27766	886919	948266	
31. Indian Audit and Accounts	723	18642	24063	20930	64358	570	14594	16680	12873	44717	
32. Industrial Policy and Promotion	313	184	272	1998	2767	239	140	209	1533	2121	
33. Information and Broadcasting	473	592	719	3959	5743	318	378	578	2408	3682	
34. Information Technology	3831	602	508	1590	6531	3629	536	434	892	5491	
35. Investment and Public Asset Managemnent	26	13	21	13	73	24	6	14	12	56	[4 July, 2019]
36. Labour and Employment	1170	412	1378	3808	6768	604	252	1040	2606	4502	
37. Land Resources	36	33	22	31	122	30	11	12	24	77	
38. Law and Justice	533	297	486	1254	2570	372	218	386	1002	1978	
39. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	411	526	395	1638	2970	193	419	206	1002	1820	
40. Mines	4354	1000	3074	5627	14055	2796	619	1406	2753	7574	
41. Minority Affairs	64	31	62	88	245	42	19	46	73	180	Unstarred Questions
42. New and Renewable Energy	124	54	33	85	296	77	21	37	77	212	
43. Panchayati Raj	32	23	30	39	124	20	15	19	13	67	
44. Parliamentary Affairs	24	21	45	59	149	22	12	35	50	119	
45. Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	1514	606	2538	6186	10844	1133	426	1774	5150	8483	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
46.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	57	64	72	104	297	45	50	64	55	214
47.	Planning Commission	245	135	132	192	704	186	104	108	180	578
48.	Posts	621	354	8222	175221	184418	619	354	8222	175221	184416
49.	Power	532	96	628	600	1856	478	69	343	371	1261
50.	President's Secretariat	37	41	68	200	346	26	39	63	143	271
51.	Prime Minister's Office	63	60	115	273	511	59	57	117	164	397
52.	Public Enterprises	33	13	22	51	119	26	9	11	23	69
53.	Railways	13662	5318	620	1488094	1507694	11928	4032	565	1231800	1248325
54.	Revenue	12456	32395	34590	99492	178933	7848	25239	18022	49171	100280
55.	Road Transport and Highways	303	62	180	198	743	286	50	154	150	640
56.	Rural Development	102	95	127	191	515	82	70	98	135	385
57.	School Education and Literacy	86	72	122	166	446	72	45	105	110	332
58.	Science and Technology	592	789	291	10505	12177	264	569	1647	2704	5184
59.	Shipping	371	156	620	1739	2886	203	154	427	1055	1839
60.	Social Justice and Empowerment	142	103	227	234	706	108	75	170	207	560
61.	Space	7264	497	2703	4945	15409	7047	400	2380	2542	12369

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Unstarred Questions



62. Statistics and Programme Implementation	1530	1841	2658	1262	7291	723	1599	1596	1165	5083	<i>Written Answers to</i>
63. Steel	89	30	49	92	260	65	27	39	70	201	
64. Telecommunication	1056	1104	314	2154	4628	899	588	130	1106	2723	
65. Textiles	260	201	853	3591	4905	172	149	467	1718	2506	
66. Tourism	74	102	134	267	577	68	101	118	200	487	
67. Tribal Affairs	76	42	47	145	310	60	31	41	109	241	
68. Union Public Service Commission	206	259	520	843	1828	161	129	433	555	1278	
69. Urban Development	3323	831	5694	10407	20255	3101	992	4978	9044	18115	<i>[4 July, 2019]</i>
70. Vice President's Secretariat	6	5	8	41	60	5	4	5	37	51	
71. Water Resources	1742	1163	2678	5808	11391	1266	771	1426	3363	6826	
72. Women and Child Development	94	80	131	372	677	77	42	98	240	457	
73. Youth Affairs and Sports	45	42	65	163	315	40	42	64	164	300	
TOTAL	123932	131269	200080	3347498	3802779	104036	101936	139775	2773209	3118956	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>

**Reservation policy for appointment through lateral entry**

1518. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of officials who have been appointed in Group 'A' posts through lateral entry from private sector, till date;
- (b) the details of general, SC, ST and OBC candidates selected and appointed through lateral entry; and
- (c) the details of reservation policy adopted for appointment through lateral entry from private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Government has, from time to time, appointed some prominent persons for specific assignments in Government, keeping in view their specialized knowledge and expertise in the domain area.

Centralised data on category of persons appointed through lateral entry in Group 'A' post from private sector and reservations policy followed in each case is not maintained.

Union Public Service Commission has recommended nine candidates for appointment as Joint Secretary in nine identified Ministries/Departments. Appointment of these candidates are yet to be made.

**Policy of lateral entry in bureaucracy**

1519. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has introduced the policy of lateral entry in the bureaucracy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including appointments made/proposed to be made under the policy;
- (c) whether such move without transparency would increase the unaccountability and nepotism in the system and demoralise civil servants; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has, from time to time, appointed some prominent persons for specific assignments in Government, keeping in view their specialized knowledge and expertise in the domain area. NITI Aayog, in its three year Action Agenda, and the Sectoral Group of Secretaries (SGoS) on Governance, in its report submitted in February, 2017, have recommended for induction of personnel in the middle and senior management level in the Government. Based on this, it has been decided, in principle, to appoint outside experts to 10 positions of Joint Secretary in identified Ministries/Departments and 40 positions at Deputy Secretary/Director level.

Advertisement inviting applications from individuals for the post of Joint Secretary in ten identified Ministries/Departments was issued by DOP&T. The entire selection process of the candidates was entrusted to Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). The UPSC, after conducting the selection process, has recommended nine individuals for appointment as Joint Secretary in nine identified Ministries/Departments.

(c) and (d) No. Sir. The appointment of outside experts was made through open advertisement and the selection and evaluation process was entrusted to the UPSC.

#### **Holiday on birthday of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose**

1520. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is both a National and an international icon;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to declare a National Holiday on his birthday to give due respect to our beloved freedom fighter towards his contribution for freedom of our mother land; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

**Publication of marks obtained in UPSC examination**

1521. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to publicise the marks obtained in UPSC examination by the aspirants;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the number of OBCs/SCs/STs aspirants who cleared the examination on an average annually during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) For the structured examination, a candidate can access his/ her marks from the website of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) after the examination process is completed.

In the case of Direct Recruitment by Selection, the marks of recommended candidates are published on the website of UPSC. Other candidates can also access their marks through Query Based Information System.

- (c) Details of OBC/SC/ST candidates recommended by the UPSC during the last three years are given in Statement.

***Statement******Details of Number of OBC/STs/SCs Candidates recommended by the UPSC during the last 3 years***

Year	Candidates recommended on the basis of Examination (including Reserve List)			Candidates recommended through Direct Recruitment by Selection*			Total
	SC	ST	OBC	SC	ST	OBC	
2016-17	470	216	1203	168	79	375	2511
2017-18	473	232	1538	199	86	528	3056
2018-19	334	148	1000	81	30	176	1769

\* Figures include candidates recommended against unreserved vacancies.

**Lateral entry in bureaucracy**

1522. SHRI ANAND SHARMA:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering a proposal to induct 400 domain experts from the private sector at DS/Director level posts reserved in the Central Staffing Scheme (CSS);
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the percentage of posts at the DS/Director level available under the CSS which would be affected directly in the All India Services and the 37 participating services including Customs, Railways, Telecom, etc.;
- (c) whether NITI Aayog is also hiring 54 persons laterally under the flexi-pool system;
- (d) the rationale behind the proposal of lateral appointments; and
- (e) the recruitment process and evaluation for appointment of private sector employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has, from time to time, appointed some prominent persons for specific assignments in Government, keeping in view their specialized knowledge and expertise in the domain area. NITI Aayog, in its three year Action Agenda, and the Sectoral Group of Secretaries (SGoS) on Governance, in its report submitted in February, 2017, have recommended for induction of personnel in the middle and senior management level in the Government. Based on this, it has been decided, in principle, to appoint outside experts to 40 positions at Deputy Secretary/Director level.

(c) NITI Aayog has a Flexi Pool, which comprises of 54 posts from the Level-7 of the Pay Matrix to Level-15 of the Pay Matrix. These posts will be filled on the basis of Memorandum of Procedure and Guidelines for appointment to various posts in Flexi Pool in NITI Aayog for one Recruitment cycle.

(d) Lateral recruitment is aimed at achieving the twin objectives of bringing in fresh talent as well as augment the availability of man power.

(e) In the case of lateral recruitment of Joint Secretaries recently undertaken by the Government, an open advertisement was issued. Selection process was entrusted to Union Public Service Commission.

**Availability of officers to hear public grievances**

1523. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued instructions that officers of the level of Deputy Secretary and above would be available in their offices on every Wednesday to receive and hear public grievances from 1000 hrs. to 1300 hrs.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Reception Officers do not allow public to enter offices on Wednesday to meet officers for the redressal of their grievances; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to check harassment of innocent public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the guidelines issued by the Government of India, each Ministry/Department is required to nominate a Director of Public Grievances for ensuring proper action on public grievances. Every Wednesday of the week has been earmarked for receiving and hearing of grievance petitions in person by the Directors of Public Grievances in each Ministry/Department.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Time period of family pension**

† 1524. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to increase the time period of family pension of Government employees dying in harness;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps being taken by Government to protect the interest of such families; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of existing rules and procedures in this regard in the State of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) In accordance with the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972, family pension is payable on death of a serving Government employee/pensioner to a widow or widower, for life or re-marriage, whichever is earlier. However, a childless widow continues to get family pension after re-marriage, if her income from all other sources is less than the amount of minimum family pension and the dearness relief admissible thereon. Family pension is payable to a dependent unmarried or widowed or divorced daughter, until she gets married/re-married or until she starts earning her livelihood, whichever is earlier. In the case of a dependent unmarried son family pension is payable until he attains the age of twenty-five years or he gets married or starts earning his livelihood, whichever is the earliest. Family pension to dependent parents and dependent disabled siblings (*i.e.* brother and sister) is payable for life. Family pension is usually payable to one family member at a time. There is no proposal to revise the time period for payment of family pension to family members of deceased Government employee.

(c) The policy and procedure for family pension to the employees of the State Governments and their family comes under the purview of the respective State Governments.

### **Compulsory retirement of employees**

1525. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes compulsory retirement to Government employees who have charges of corruption and are inactive;

(b) if so, the details of such a proposal;

(c) whether such retirements are also proposed for persons who are above 50 years of age; and

(d) the benefits and other allowances proposed to be given to such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The provisions under Fundamental Rules (FR) 56(j), Rule 48 of Central Civil Services (CCS) (Pension) Rules, 1972 and Rule 16(3) (Amended) of All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) [AIS (DCRB)] Rules, 1958 have laid down the policy of periodic

review and premature retirement of Government servants. This is a continuous process.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The same retirement benefits are admissible to these persons as applicable to officers upon retirement on normal age of superannuation.

#### **Vacancies through CGL Examinations**

1526. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quoted vacancies under all SSC Combined Graduate Level Examination (CGLE) since 2016, till date;

(b) the details of vacancies filled up, lying vacant, not cleared yet, etc. till date since then;

(c) whether there have been reports of reduction of seats in certain departments and if so, the circumstances and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of all departmental vacancies reported and later reduced along with reasons therefor, since 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The vacancies reported to Staff Selection Commission (SSC) for Combined Graduate Level Examinations (CGLE), 2016, 2017 and 2018 by various requisitioning Departments/Offices, are given below:—

CGLE-2016 - 10661 vacancies.

CGLE-2017 - 8125 vacancies.

CGLE-2018 - 6852 vacancies.\*

\*These are tentative vacancies as on 24.06.2019.

(b) During 2017, the Staff Selection Commission recommended 10661 candidates through CGLE, 2016. The results of CGLE, 2017 for 8125 vacancies has been declared recently on 09.05.2019 and Document/Verification/Skill Tests (Tier-IV) are in progress. For, 6852 vacancies under CGLE, 2018, Tier-I examination has been conducted.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Some Departments have reduced some vacancies at subsequent stages of reporting/collection of vacancies with regard to CGLE-2017. The details in this regard are given in Statement (*See* below). The reasons for reduction in vacancies, *inter-alia*, include cadre review, cadre restructuring, change in recruitment rules, repatriation to parent cadre of those on deputation etc.



**Statement**

*Details of vacancies reported and reduced in some departments*

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Name of Post	Vacancies reported as on				Total
			17.05.2017	23.10.2017	09.05.2019	14.06.2019	Reduction
1.	Indian Audit and Accounts Department under Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India	Assistant Accounts Officer Group & Gazetted (Non Ministerial)	100	0	0	0	100
2.	Ministry of Railway	Assistant Section Officer	32	27	27	27	5
3.	Directorate of Forensic Science Services (M/O Home Affairs)	Assistant	2	0	0	0	2
4.	Ministry of Mines	Assistant	86	0	0	0	86
5.	Central Board of Direct Taxes (M/O Finance)	Inspector of Income Tax	0	401	261	261	140
6.	Central Bureau of Investigation	Sub Inspector	54	54	54	52	2
7.	Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India	Auditor	900	200	200	200	700
8.	Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India	Accountant	500	0	0	0	500
9.	Directorate General, Defence Estates (M/o DEFENCE)	Upper Division Clerk	167	45	45	45	122
10.	Ministry of Communications (Department of Posts)	Accountant/Junior Accountant	292	292	451	449	2
		Total Reduction					1659

Written Answers to

[4 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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**Filling of vacancies in each Ministry/Department**

1527. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies in Group A, B and C in each Ministry/ Department which are lying vacant till date; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to fill these vacancies in view of the severe job crises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The details of the group-wise sanctioned posts and number of employees in position in each Ministry/ Department as on 01.03.2018 is given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to Answer to USQ 1517 (Part (a))]

(b) Vacancies in the Central Government are caused due to retirement, death, promotion etc. and the posts falling vacant are required to be filled as per the Recruitment Rules by the concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations.

Filling up of vacant posts is a continuous process depending on the vacancies arising across Ministries/ Departments during the year, and the action calendar of the recruiting agencies.

Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) has issued instructions *vide* Office Memorandum (O.M.) No. 22011/4/2013-Estt.(D) dated 08.05.2017, prescribing a Model calendar for timely convening of departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) meetings, and to ensure that approved select panels are ready on the date of commencement of the vacancy year. The Administrative Ministries/ Departments are also reporting vacancy position with respect to Direct Recruitment posts to the concerned recruitment agencies *i.e.* the Union Public Service Commission and the Staff Selection Commission for filling up of such vacancies in a timely manner.

**Impact of Artificial Intelligence on workforce**

1528. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by NITI Aayog in working towards Artificial Intelligence (AI);

- (b) the likely impact of AI on the workforce;
- (c) the details of work done for development and regulation of AI;
- (d) whether the Centres of Research Excellence and International Centres of Transformative AI that were proposed by the NITI Aayog have been set up and if so, the details thereof including the source of funding and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether Government is planning to introduce a legislation on AI and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) Hon'ble Finance Minister, in his budget speech for 2018-19, mandated NITI Aayog to establish the National Programme on Artificial Intelligence (AI) with a view to guiding the research and development in new and emerging technologies. Pursuant to this, NITI Aayog released a discussion paper on National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence on 4th June, 2018. The recommendations in the Strategy including setting up of Centres of Research Excellence and International Centres of Transformative AI has not yet been implemented. Technology developments over time has impacted the nature of jobs. Research and development in AI is still evolving and India remains at a very initial phase of adoption of AI in various sectors. While several studies undertaken by research institutes and agencies indicate that with increased adoption of AI the job profile is expected to undergo a change, it is difficult to quantify the impact of AI on the workforce in an objective manner. There are no plans to introduce legislation on AI.

#### **Conference of Chief Ministers in New Delhi**

1529. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the NITI Aayog organised the Chief Ministers' Conference at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of matters that came up for discussion and the views exchanged by the State Governments for the development of Agriculture and its allied sectors and containing terrorism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No. Sir. NITI Aayog has not organised any such meeting in Vigyan Bhavan. However, the 5th Meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog was organised on 15th June, 2019 in Rashtrapati Bhavan, which was attended by several Chief Ministers.

(b) and (c) During the Governing Council Meeting the members discussed on issues pertaining to agenda items:—

- (i) Action Taken Report of last Governing Council Meeting.
- (ii) Rain-Water Harvesting.
- (iii) Drought Situation and Relief Measures.
- (iv) Aspirational Districts Programme - Achievements and Challenges.
- (v) Transforming Agriculture: Need For Structural Reforms with Special Emphasis On:—
  - (a) Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act; and
  - (b) Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
- (vi) Security related issues with specific focus on LWE Districts.

**Space station to conduct microgravity experiments**

1530. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has proposed to build its own space station to conduct microgravity experiments;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and by when it would be built;
- (c) the cost of building the space station; and
- (d) whether it would also be made available for collaborative research purpose with other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b): Yes Sir, the activities associated with Space station will be an extension of Gaganyaan Programme. The schedule is not worked out yet.

- (c) and (d) The cost and international collaborations are not yet finalised.

**Earth observation satellite RISAT-2B**

1531. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has successfully put into orbit earth observation satellite RISAT-2B, that can penetrate clouds and enhance surveillance capabilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it could take images of earth during night also;
- (d) the areas of applications of the satellite and whether it includes agriculture and disaster management support; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) RISAT-2B is an indigenously developed Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) Imaging Satellite operating in the X-band. The highly agile satellite is capable of operating in different modes including Very High Resolution RADAR imaging modes of 1m x 0.5m resolution and 0.5m x 0.3m resolution. In order to increase the number of imaging opportunities, the satellite is placed in an inclined orbit. As, RISAT-2B is a Radar Imaging satellite; it can be operated effectively during day/night/all weather conditions.

(d) The Satellite will be used for high resolution spot imaging of locations of interest. Apart from this, data from RISAT-2B will also be utilised for agriculture applications and disaster management support.

(e) Applications of X-band SAR imagery include Hydrology, Crops, Forestry, Geosciences and Cryosphere. During the time of exigencies, very high resolution, day/night/all-weather imaging capabilities of RISAT-2B could be utilised for Disaster Management Support.

**Launching Of Space Station**

1532. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has developed an action plan to launch a space station by 2030 and if so, the details thereof; and

- (b) whether Government is collaborating with any other country for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The activities associated with Space station being an extension of Gaganyaan Programme, will be taken up after the demonstration of Human space flight.

- (b) Not yet finalised.

**Irregularities in MCA-21 data**

1533. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during the 12 months ended June, 2017 has found that as much as 38 per cent of companies that are part of MCA-21 database of companies and are used in India's GDP calculations could not be traced or were wrongly classified;

(b) if so, the reasons for including this MCA-21 data in national accounts without proper verification, scrutiny and debate; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to release this MCA-21 data to researchers and the public so that the unit-level data could be examined?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The key findings of the Technical Report of NSS 74th round survey (2016-17), revealed that 16.4% of the companies registered with Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) were non-traceable at the current address or closed and 21.4% were misclassified. These results need to be seen in context with the aim of the survey, which was to identify issues and challenges in the field work, prior to launch of Annual Survey of Services Sector Enterprises (ASSSE). It was observed that some of the surveyed corporate units, showed a mismatch with the economic activity as embedded in their Corporate Identity Number (CIN), that was allotted to them at the time of registration and their current activity. In addition, as a part of weeding out exercise, a large number of entities have also been de-registered by MCA. In the NSS survey, the units not working in the services sector as per registered CIN, were excluded from the scope of the service sector study and, for the purpose of the survey, categorized as "out of survey", which does not imply that the units are not existing. The results were corroborated with the MCA 21 database and more than 98% of the unit included in NSS Survey were

identifiable/traceable and 95.6 per cent were active, i.e. had filed return at least once during last three years. Inclusion of MCA database in national accounts significantly improved the coverage of manufacturing and services sector by considering much larger data set of corporates. For the purposes of National Accounts Estimates, the returns actually filed by the corporates under MCA is duly taken into account. This methodology has been recommended by a committee of domain experts after detailed deliberations.

(c) The statutory filings by corporates are available on the MCA website through view public document service and dissemination of data is governed by Companies Act, 2013.

#### **Unemployment data**

1534. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of current levels of unemployment, State-wise, gender-wise and age-wise;
- (b) the reasons for delay in releasing the official figures, as they are the same as the leaked figures; and
- (c) the response of Government to the growing global disbelief for quality and reliability of macroeconomic data in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Government launched a new regular employment-unemployment survey, namely, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) during 2017-18 with an objective of measuring quarterly changes of various indicators of the labour market in urban areas as well as for generating annual estimates of these indicators for rural and urban areas.

Based on the Annual Report (July, 2017-June, 2018) of PLFS, unemployment rates, State-wise and gender-wise for different age groups in usual status are given in the Statement-I to III (*See below*).

(b) Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) introduced certain changes in survey methodology, data collection mechanism and sampling design *vis-a-vis* the earlier quinquennial (once in every five years) Employment and Unemployment surveys of NSSO. These differences in methodology put certain limitations in respect of the comparability of results of PLFS with the results of the last quinquennial survey on

Employment -Unemployment conducted during NSS 68th round (July, 2011 - June, 2012). The Committee looking after the methodology of PLFS *i.e.* Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS) discussed the issues related to the comparability, sampling designs, sample size for the purpose of the Annual Report (July, 2017-June, 2018) of PLFS, etc. The SCLFS recommended that a note on changes in the sampling design adopted in PLFS *vis-a-vis* that adopted in NSS 68th Round (July, 2011-June, 2012) survey on Employment and Unemployment and also use of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) in PLFS, etc., be prepared and attached in the Annual Report (July, 2017-June, 2018) of the PLFS. After incorporating the recommendations of the SCLFS, the Annual Report (July, 2017-June, 2018) of PLFS was released on 31st May, 2019.

(c) This Ministry has been regularly bringing out macro-economic aggregates and indicators. The statistical processes involved in producing such estimates are open, transparent and in line with the best international practices and standards. The processes are evolved after detailed deliberations in various technical committees and the recommendations thereon are placed in the public domain. These measures have been appreciated by different sections of society including research analysts, experts, international organisations etc.

***Statement-I***

*Unemployment Rate (in per cent) in usual status (ps+ss) for age group 15-29 years during 2017-18*

State/UT	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	15.6	9.3	13.4	20.4	26.9	22.8	17.0	14.5	16.1
Arunachal Pradesh	21.6	29.8	23.6	38.1	48.8	40.8	23.9	32.7	26.1
Assam	25.7	38.5	27.6	18.6	30.2	21.1	25.1	37.3	27.0
Bihar	22.5	11.8	22.2	28.4	38.2	28.9	23.0	15.7	22.8
Chhattisgarh	8.9	5.9	7.8	17.6	31.8	21.1	10.6	9.1	10.1
Delhi	10.6	0.0	10.5	22.4	23.6	22.5	22.1	23.5	22.2
Goa	27.8	42.0	32.9	14.3	42.2	25.0	20.8	42.1	28.7
Gujarat	15.2	13.6	14.9	10.9	10.0	10.7	13.5	12.0	13.3



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Haryana	22.0	29.4	23.1	13.1	36.1	16.3	18.9	31.6	20.7
Himachal Pradesh	21.3	12.7	17.7	18.6	46.0	22.9	20.8	14.4	18.4
Jammu and Kashmir	11.6	15.1	12.6	18.6	38.7	24.4	13.1	20.2	15.0
Jharkhand	19.6	11.5	18.4	30.9	31.5	31.0	21.3	15.5	20.4
Karnataka	14.4	16.8	14.9	16.5	18.9	17.1	15.2	17.8	15.8
Kerala	20.5	61.7	32.5	27.4	65.2	41.5	23.3	63.4	36.3
Madhya Pradesh	11.4	4.8	10.0	18.4	22.9	19.3	13.0	8.4	12.0
Maharashtra	12.1	12.3	12.1	17.0	24.6	18.9	14.2	17.1	15.0
Manipur	33.2	40.6	35.3	37.9	34.5	36.8	34.2	39.0	35.7
Meghalaya	1.0	3.3	2.0	17.6	25.8	20.6	4.1	6.5	5.1
Mizoram	19.0	20.7	19.5	35.7	49.6	40.8	25.8	34.2	28.6
Nagaland	52.5	68.6	56.2	48.6	65.5	55.2	51.6	67.5	56.0
Odisha	25.3	16.7	23.3	21.9	35.3	25.2	24.8	19.5	23.6
Punjab	20.5	43.5	23.1	16.6	32.2	19.5	18.9	37.4	21.6
Rajasthan	16.1	3.9	13.0	16.1	33.8	18.5	16.1	8.1	14.3
Sikkim	6.7	15.9	9.7	10.5	17.9	12.8	8.1	16.6	10.8
Tamil Nadu	30.3	26.7	29.3	19.6	25.6	21.4	25.4	26.2	25.6
Telangana	20.6	21.1	20.8	26.2	29.2	27.0	22.8	24.5	23.3
Tripura	18.4	23.5	18.9	16.7	45.9	24.2	18.2	33.1	19.9
Uttarakhand	26.3	30.8	27.4	22.4	47.8	27.7	25.0	36.1	27.5
Uttar Pradesh	16.7	5.9	15.5	19.8	29.0	20.9	17.4	11.2	16.7
West Bengal	12.5	4.6	11.0	18.3	18.2	18.3	14.2	9.3	13.2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.2	78.6	39.2	10.0	72.4	34.1	17.2	75.5	37.0
Chandigarh	17.2	4.9	15.3	10.0	24.1	14.1	10.2	23.9	14.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.5	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	1.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Daman and Diu	25.6	0.0	20.4	4.4	100.0	5.5	6.0	36.3	6.8
Lakshadweep	30.9	28.3	30.3	47.6	79.8	65.2	38.8	67.2	50.9
Puducherry	41.6	68.7	53.4	22.0	40.7	28.0	25.7	48.4	33.5
ALL-INDIA	17.4	13.6	16.6	18.7	27.2	20.6	17.8	17.9	17.8

***Statement-II***

*Unemployment Rate (in per cent) in usual status (PS+SS) for age group 15 years and above during 2017-18*

State/UT	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	4.5	2.3	3.6	5.5	9.0	6.6	4.8	3.9	4.5
Arunachal Pradesh	4.3	10.2	5.2	8.0	20.6	9.6	4.9	11.5	5.8
Assam	7.3	14.0	8.1	5.3	11.4	6.3	7.1	13.6	7.9
Bihar	7.0	2.3	6.8	9.3	6.2	9.0	7.2	2.8	7.0
Chhattisgarh	2.7	2.1	2.5	5.9	11.4	7.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
Delhi	3.6	0.0	3.5	9.4	10.7	9.5	9.2	10.7	9.4
Goa	10.7	21.0	13.9	6.0	29.8	13.8	8.1	26.0	13.9
Gujarat	5.4	4.1	5.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	5.0	4.1	4.8
Haryana	9.0	9.9	9.2	6.0	12.0	6.9	8.0	10.6	8.4
Himachal Pradesh	6.2	3.9	5.2	7.4	13.7	8.7	6.3	4.3	5.5
Jammu and Kashmir	3.8	5.6	4.3	6.0	22.8	9.9	4.2	8.5	5.4
Jharkhand	7.4	3.7	6.8	10.2	11.5	10.4	7.9	5.2	7.5
Karnataka	4.0	3.4	3.9	6.3	7.2	6.5	4.9	4.7	4.8
Kerala	5.9	19.6	10.0	6.6	27.4	13.2	6.2	23.2	11.4
Madhya Pradesh	4.3	1.2	3.4	7.8	6.9	7.6	5.1	2.1	4.3
Maharashtra	3.4	2.8	3.2	6.2	11.4	7.4	4.6	5.4	4.8
Manipur	9.8	17.5	11.5	11.1	12.3	11.4	10.2	15.7	11.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Meghalaya	0.3	0.9	0.6	5.6	8.9	6.7	1.3	1.9	1.6
Mizoram	5.9	8.4	6.5	12.7	17.7	14.3	8.8	13.3	10.1
Nagaland	19.0	33.3	21.6	16.5	36.4	21.1	18.3	34.3	21.4
Odisha	7.3	5.3	6.9	7.3	12.7	8.4	7.3	6.3	7.1
Punjab	7.2	10.3	7.6	6.5	13.5	7.7	6.9	11.7	7.7
Rajasthan	5.6	1.2	4.4	6.7	9.9	7.2	5.9	2.3	5.0
Sikkim	2.0	3.9	2.7	4.2	9.9	5.8	2.6	5.2	3.5
Tamil Nadu	8.8	6.0	7.9	6.2	9.0	6.9	7.6	7.1	7.5
Telangana	7.2	5.0	6.5	8.5	12.6	9.4	7.7	7.2	7.6
Tripura	6.1	7.9	6.3	6.0	19.8	8.7	6.1	11.6	6.8
Uttarakhand	6.7	7.6	6.9	7.1	23.8	9.5	6.8	10.7	7.6
Uttar Pradesh	6.1	1.5	5.4	9.4	10.6	9.5	6.8	3.1	6.2
West Bengal	4.4	1.7	3.8	6.6	5.9	6.4	5.0	3.1	4.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.5	39.0	14.7	3.4	47.1	17.4	5.3	42.8	15.8
Chandigarh	3.9	1.3	3.5	5.2	21.2	9.2	5.2	20.8	9.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4
Daman and Diu	8.3	0.0	6.2	2.3	4.3	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.1
Lakshadweep	11.2	26.6	13.3	13.2	56.5	25.3	12.5	50.5	21.3
Puducherry	5.8	37.3	10.4	8.0	17.6	10.3	7.2	21.7	10.3
ALL-INDIA	5.7	3.8	5.3	6.9	10.8	7.7	6.1	5.6	6.0

**Statement-III**

*Unemployment Rate (in per cent) in usual status (PS+SS) for all age group during 2017-18*

State/UT	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	4.5	2.3	3.6	5.4	9.1	6.6	4.8	4.0	4.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arunachal Pradesh	4.3	10.7	5.3	8.2	20.6	9.9	4.9	12.0	5.9
Assam	7.4	14.3	8.3	5.3	11.4	6.3	7.2	13.9	8.1
Bihar	7.2	2.3	7.0	9.2	6.2	9.0	7.4	2.8	7.2
Chhattisgarh	2.7	2.1	2.5	5.9	11.4	7.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
Delhi	3.6	0.0	3.5	9.6	11.4	9.8	9.4	11.4	9.7
Goa	10.7	21.0	13.9	6.0	29.8	13.8	8.1	26.0	13.9
Gujarat	5.5	4.0	5.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.0	4.1	4.8
Haryana	9.0	11.0	9.3	6.5	12.0	7.3	8.1	11.4	8.6
Himachal Pradesh	6.2	3.9	5.2	7.4	13.7	8.7	6.4	4.3	5.5
Jammu and Kashmir	3.7	5.4	4.2	6.1	22.9	10.0	4.2	8.4	5.3
Jharkhand	7.8	3.7	7.1	10.4	11.5	10.5	8.2	5.2	7.7
Karnataka	4.0	3.4	3.9	6.3	7.2	6.5	4.9	4.7	4.8
Kerala	5.9	19.6	10.0	6.6	27.5	13.2	6.2	23.2	11.4
Madhya Pradesh	4.5	1.2	3.6	7.9	6.9	7.7	5.3	2.1	4.5
Maharashtra	3.5	2.8	3.3	6.2	11.5	7.4	4.7	5.4	4.9
Manipur	9.9	17.8	11.6	11.1	12.3	11.4	10.2	15.9	11.6
Meghalaya	0.3	0.9	0.6	5.6	8.9	6.7	1.3	1.9	1.5
Mizoram	5.9	8.3	6.5	12.7	17.7	14.4	8.8	13.3	10.1
Nagaland	19.0	33.4	21.6	16.5	36.4	21.1	18.3	34.4	21.4
Odisha	7.4	5.3	6.9	7.3	12.7	8.3	7.3	6.3	7.1
Punjab	7.4	10.3	7.8	6.5	13.5	7.7	7.0	11.7	7.8
Rajasthan	5.8	1.2	4.5	6.8	9.9	7.2	6.0	2.3	5.0
Sikkim	2.0	3.9	2.7	4.2	9.9	5.8	2.6	5.2	3.5
Tamil Nadu	8.8	6.1	7.9	6.5	9.0	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.6
Telangana	7.2	5.0	6.5	8.5	12.6	9.4	7.7	7.2	7.6
Tripura	6.1	7.9	6.3	6.0	19.7	8.7	6.1	11.6	6.8
Uttarakhand	6.7	7.6	6.9	7.1	23.8	9.5	6.8	10.7	7.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Pradesh	6.2	1.5	5.5	9.6	10.5	9.7	6.9	3.1	6.4
West Bengal	4.3	1.7	3.8	6.7	6.0	6.5	5.0	3.2	4.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.5	39.0	14.7	3.4	47.1	17.4	5.3	42.8	15.8
Chandigarh	3.9	1.3	3.5	5.2	21.2	9.2	5.2	20.8	9.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4
Daman and Diu	8.3	0.0	6.2	2.3	4.3	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.1
Lakshadweep	11.2	26.6	13.3	13.2	56.5	25.3	12.5	50.5	21.3
Puducherry	5.8	37.3	10.4	8.0	17.6	10.3	7.2	21.7	10.3
ALL-INDIA	5.8	3.8	5.3	7.1	10.8	7.8	6.2	5.7	6.1

#### Setting up of Integrated Textile Parks in Jharkhand

1535. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to set up Integrated Textile Park in the different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Jharkhand and its neighbouring States are not included in the said plan;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government would conduct any study or survey for the setting up of such parks in Jharkhand in near future; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (f) The Government is implementing the Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) pan India, which provides support for creation of world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up of textile units, with a Government of India grant upto 40% of the project cost with ceiling limit of ₹ 40.00 crores for each park. The Scheme is a demand driven scheme.

The details of the Textiles Parks set up across the country are given in Statement (*See below*). No proposal has been received for setting up Textile Park in the State of Jharkhand in the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.

***Statement***

*Details of Textile Parks established across the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the Park	Location	State
1.	Islampur Integrated Textile Park	Islampur	Maharashtra
2.	Latur Integrated Textile Park	Latur	Maharashtra
3.	Amitara Green Hi-tech Textile Park	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
4.	Karanj Textile Park	Surat	Gujarat
5.	Shahlon Textile Park	Surat	Gujarat
6.	Palsana Textile Park	Surat	Gujarat
7.	Shanti Integrated Textile Park	Surat	Gujarat
8.	Satyaraj Integrated Textile Park	Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra
9.	Dhule Textile Park	Dhule	Maharashtra
10.	Shree Ganesh Integrated Textile Park	Dhule	Maharashtra
11.	Aalishan Eco Textile Park	Panipat	Haryana
12.	Guntur Textile Park	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Tarakeaswara Textile Park	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
14.	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Gujarat Eco Textile Park Limited	Surat	Gujarat
16.	Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Limited,	Kutch	Gujarat
17.	Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Surat	Gujarat
18.	Vraj Integrated Textile Park Limited	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
19.	Sayana Textile Park Ltd.,	Surat	Gujarat
20.	Doddabalapur Integrated Textile Park	Doddabalapur	Karnataka
21.	Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited	Ichalkaranji,	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of the Park	Location	State
22.	Pride India cooperative Textile Park Limited	Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra
23.	Baramati Hi Tech Textile Park Limited	Baramati,	Maharashtra
24.	Puma Global Textiles Park Ltd.	Hingoli	Maharashtra
25.	Lotus Integrated Tex Park	Barnala	Punjab
26.	Rhythm Textile and Apparel Park Ltd.	Nawanshehar	Punjab
27.	Ludhiana Integrated Textile Park Ltd.	Ludhiana	Punjab
28.	Kishangarh Hi-Tech Textile Weaving Park Limited	Kishangarh	Rajasthan
29.	Next Gen Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Pali,	Rajasthan
30.	Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt. Ltd.	Jaipur,	Rajasthan
31.	Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving park	Palladam,	Tamil Nadu
32.	Komarapalayam Hi-Tech Weaving Park Ltd.	Komalarapallyam,	Tamil Nadu
33.	*Karur Integrated Textile Park	Karur Park	Tamil Nadu
34.	Madurai Integrated Textile Park Ltd	Madurai,	Tamil Nadu
35.	The Great Indian Linen & Textile Infrastructure Company, Uthukuli	Tirupur District	Tamil Nadu
36.	Pochampally Handloom Park Limited	Bhuvangiri	Telangana
37.	White Gold Textile Park	Rangareddy	Andhra Pradesh
38.	Hosiery Park	Howrah	West Bengal
39.	Prag Jyoti Textile Park	Darang	Assam
40.	Hindupur Vyapar Apparel Park Limited	Ananatpuram	Andhra Pradesh
41.	MAS Fabric Park (India) Ltd	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
42.	Surat Super Yarn Park Limited	Surat	Gujarat
43.	Kejriwal Integrated Textile Park	Surat	Gujarat
44.	Jammu and Kashmir Textile Park	Kathua	J&K

Sl. No.	Name of the Park	Location	State
45.	Gulbarga Textile Park	Gulbarga	Karnataka
46.	SIMA Textile Processing Centre	Cuddalore	Tamilnadu
47.	EIGMEF Apparel Park Ltd.	Kolkata	West Bengal
48.	Asmeeta Infratech Ltd.	Thane	Maharashtra
49.	Deesan Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Dhule	Maharashtra
50.	RJD Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Surat	Gujarat
51.	Kashmir Wool and Silk Textile Park	Ghatti	J&K
52.	Farrukhabad Textile Park	Farukkhabad	Uttar Pradesh
53.	Eco-Tex Textile Park	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
54.	NSP Infrastruture Pvt. Ltd.	Surat	Gujarat
55.	Hinganghat Integrated Textile Park	Vidharbha	Maharashtra
56.	Pallavada Technical Textiles Park Pvt.	Erode	Tamil Nadu
57.	Himachal Textile Park	Una	Himachal Pradesh
58.	Kancheepuram Perarignar Anna Silk Park	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu
59.	Kalapana Awade Textile Park	Kolhapur	Maharashtra

#### **Facilities for jute weavers**

1536. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of jute weavers, State-wise/category-wise;
- (b) the facilities provided by Government to these weavers during the last five years;
- (c) the subsidy made available to each State during the said period for the welfare of weavers; and
- (d) the number of jute weavers benefitted thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Government of India has been implementing various schemes for the development of



jute sector including jute weavers. The major schemes implemented are:-

1. Jute-ICARE (Improved Cultivation and Advances Retting Exercise): The Government of India has been implementing Jute-ICARE project for advancement in jute cultivation. A total expenditure of ₹ 31.01 crores has been incurred from 2015-16 to 2018-19 in this scheme benefitting a total of 3.58 lakh jute farmers.
2. Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plants and Machinery (ISAPM): ISAPM was launched in 2013 for providing subsidy for purchase of new and technologically advanced machines. A total fund of ₹ 52 crores (Approx.) has been disbursed by under this scheme for the last five years.
3. Jute Integrated Development Scheme (JIDS): This scheme was started in 2016-17 for setting up local units and agencies at distant locations and to act as a facilitator for rendering the backward and forward linkages to the existing and potential entrepreneurs. A total expenditure of ₹ 1.35 crores has been incurred since its inception leading to establishment of 53 JID agencies.
4. Jute Raw Material Bank (JRMB) Scheme: This scheme was started in 2016-17 for accelerating the pace of Jute Diversified Product (JDP) activities in the country by catering to the jute unorganised sector and the production units. A total of 35 such units have been setup with expenditure of ₹ 1.04 crores.

#### **Liabilities of textile mills**

†1537. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the details of liabilities and payments due to the workers of textile mills which have been closed during the last three years in the country, State-wise and the steps taken to ensure and expedite these payments?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): The Central Government does not have any direct liability due to closure of private mills. However, Government of India had introduced a Scheme viz. Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) with effect from 15.09.1986 to provide relief to the workers rendered jobless due to permanent closure of Non-SSI Textile Mills in private sector, which are eligible as per the guidelines under the Scheme. TWRFS has now been merged with the Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana (RGSKY) of Ministry of Labour and Employment

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under Notification No. S.O.1081 (E) dated 06.04.2017. The details of State-wise disbursement of fund under TWRFS is given in Statement.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of disbursement of fund under TWRFS*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Mills paid relief	No. of workers paid	Amount disbursed (₹ in lakh)
1.	Gujarat	43	63719	15995.65
2.	Maharashtra	6	8097	2400.1
3.	Madhya Pradesh	6	20961	6094.11
4.	Tamil Nadu	7	5886	1179.18
5.	Kerala	1	437	247
6.	Karnataka	11	6175	2242.73
7.	Andhra Pradesh	11	3331	1337.98
8.	Telangana	1	162	58.35
9.	Delhi	1	5170	1193
10.	West Bengal	3	2042	533.49
11.	Punjab	5	3149	1206.89
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1012	216.78
TOTAL		96	120141	32705.26

**Funds to handloom industry in Telangana**

1538. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to protect the handloom industry in Telangana and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of funds being allocated in this financial year for development of handloom industry in the State; and

(c) whether the Ministry has received any proposals from the State Government for development of handloom clusters, financial assistance for handloom etc. and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Ministry of Textiles, Government of India is implementing following schemes across the country including Telangana for development of handlooms and welfare of weavers:-

- (i) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS);
- (ii) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP);
- (iii) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS); and
- (iv) Yarn Supply scheme

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided for raw materials, purchase of looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill upgradation, marketing of handloom products, loans at concessional rates.

- A. **Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme :** Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) is providing life, accidental and disability insurance coverage under the components Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY).
- B. **Education of Handloom Weavers and their Children:** Ministry of Textiles has signed Memoranda of Understanding with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) to secure educational facilities for the weavers and their families. NIOS offers Secondary and Senior Secondary level education with specialized subjects on design, marketing, business development, etc. through distance learning mode for handloom weavers, whereas IGNOU offers continuing education programmes through accessible and flexible learning opportunities relevant to the aspirations of handloom weavers and their children for career progression.

Ministry of Textiles is providing reimbursement of 75% of the fee towards admission to NIOS/IGNOU courses in case of SC, ST, BPL, and Women learners belonging to handloom weavers' families.

- C. **National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) :**

- (i) **Block Level Cluster:** Introduced in 2015-16 as one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP). Financial

assistance upto ₹2.00 crore per BLC for various interventions such as skill upgradation, Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata, product development, construction of workshed, project management cost, design development, setting up of Common Facility Centre (CFC) etc. is provided. Besides, financial assistance upto ₹50.00 lakh is also available for setting up of one dye house at district level.

- (ii) **Handloom Marketing Assistance** is one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme. In order to provide marketing platform to the handloom agencies/weavers to sell their products directly to the consumers, financial assistance is provided to the States/eligible handloom agencies for organising marketing events in domestic as well as overseas markets.
- (iii) **Weavers' MUDRA Scheme:** Under the Weavers' MUDRA Scheme, credit at concessional interest rate of 6% is provided to the handloom weavers. Margin money assistance to a maximum of ₹ 10,000 per weaver and credit guarantee for a period of 3 years is also provided. MUDRA portal has been developed in association with Punjab National Bank to cut down delay in disbursement of funds for margin money and interest subvention.

D. **Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme:** The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) is implemented for development of Mega Handloom Clusters covering atleast 15000 to 25,000 handlooms and financial assistance as Gol share from ₹ 40.00 to ₹ 70.00 crore is in a period of 5 years. 8 mega handloom clusters taken up as announced in the Budgets *i.e.* Varanasi, Sivasagar (2008-09), Virudhunagar, Murshidabad (2009-10), Prakasam and Guntur districts and Godda and neighboring districts (2012-13), Bhagalpur and Trichy (2014-15).

Under the scheme, components like conducting Diagnostic Study, engaging Designer, Product Development, Corpus for raw material, Construction of Worksheds (for BPL/SC/ST/Women weavers), Skill up-gradation etc. are fully funded by Government of India, while the components like Technology up-gradation, Design Studio, including the Computer Aided Design System, Marketing Complex, Value Addition (setting up of garment unit), Common Infrastructure, Publicity etc., are funded by the GoI to the extent of 80%.

- E. **Yarn Supply Scheme:** Yarn Supply Scheme is being implemented throughout the country to make available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price. The scheme is being implemented through National Handloom Development Corporation. Under the Scheme freight is reimbursed and depot operating charges @2% is given to depot operating agencies.

A component of 10% price subsidy also exists on hank yarn, which is applicable on cotton, domestic silk and woollen yarn with quantity caps.

- F. **Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS):** Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS) was introduced on 1st December, 2016 with an objective to provide looms/accessories to the weavers to enhance their earnings through improved productivity and quality of the handloom products. Under the scheme, 90% of the cost of loom/accessory is borne by the Government of India while remaining 10% is borne by the beneficiary. The Government of India's share is released directly in the Bank account of the beneficiary through designated agency.

- G. **"India Handloom" Brand:** During the celebration of 7th August, 2015 as National Handloom Day, 'India Handloom' Brand was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister for branding of high quality handloom products. It promotes production of niche handloom products with high quality, authentic traditional designs with zero defect and zero effect on environment. Since its launch, 1232 registrations have been issued under 122 product categories and sale of ₹ 689.72 crore as reported on 31-03-2019.

Initiatives with various leading brands has been undertaken to bring out a separate range of handloom garments in their brand.

- H. **e-commerce:** In order to promote e-marketing of handloom products, a policy frame work was designed and under which any willing e-commerce platform with good track record can participate in online marketing of handloom products. Accordingly, 23 e-commerce entities have been engaged for online marketing of handloom products. A total sales of ₹34.72 crore has been reported through the online portal as on 31-03-2019.

- I. **Urban Haats** are set up in the big towns/metropolitan cities to provide adequate direct marketing facilities to the craft persons/weavers and eliminate middle agencies. 38 such Urban Haats have been sanctioned across the country so far.

- J. **Sant Kabir Award** is conferred to outstanding handloom weavers who are carrying on with the tradition and have made valuable contribution to the development of the sector. Since 2012 to 2016, 24 Sant Kabir Awards have been conferred to the handloom weavers.
- K. **National Award** is conferred to handloom weavers in recognition of their outstanding craftsmanship contribution and development of handloom weaving. This recognition encourage them to continue with the work in a more enthusiastic and productive manner. Since 2012 to 2016, National Awards have been conferred to 102 handloom weavers across the country.

From the year 2016, two Sant Kabir Awards, four National Awards and four National Merit Certificates awards have also been instituted exclusively to the women handloom weavers in addition to the existing Sant Kabir Awards, National Awards and National Merit Certificate in the field of weaving. This exclusive award to the women handloom weavers is named as 'Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay -Awards'. 7 such awards were conferred to women handloom weavers during National Handloom Day celebrated at Jaipur on 7th August 2018.

(b) and (c) Budgetary allocation of funds is not made State-wise. However, for the current financial year 2019-20, a provision of ₹ 105.74 crore has been made for implementation of National Handloom Development Programme. Proposals received from Government of Telangana have been processed for release of ₹ 165.30 lakh for three Block Level Clusters covering 477 beneficiaries. A sum of ₹ 133.31 lakh has also been released in the last three years for organising 21 marketing events covering 46000 beneficiaries of the State.

#### **Revival of closed textile mills**

1539. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to revive the State-owned textile mills which are lying closed for the last many years;
- (b) if so, the details of such mills which are lying closed and since when;
- (c) the estimated amount to be invested in them; and
- (d) the action plan formulated to revive such textile mills including National Textile Corporation (NTC) mills?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) As per Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) approved revival scheme Modified Scheme (MS)-08, National Textile Corporation Limited (NTC) has closed 78 mills under Industrial Dispute Act (ID Act) an account of being unviable; workers taking Modified Voluntary Retirement Scheme enmass; and also because of relocation of mills.

The list of closed NTC mills is given in Statement (*See below*). Presently, there is no proposal to revive the above closed mills of NTC. State-owned Textile Mills are managed by respective State Government themselves.

**Statement**

*List of 78 NTC mills closed under ID Act*

Sl. No.	Name of The Mills	State	Date of Closure	Criteria of closure
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mysore Mills (Merged with Minerva)	Karnataka	—	Unviable
2.	Edward Mills	Rajasthan	06.05.2002	Unviable
3.	Petlad Textile Mills, Petlad	Gujarat	06.05.2002	Unviable
4.	Rajkot Textile Mills	Gujarat	06.05.2002	Unviable
5.	Adoni Cotton Mills	Andhra Pradesh	06.05.2002	Unviable
6.	Natraj Spinning Mills	Andhra Pradesh	06.05.2002	Unviable
7.	Netha Spinning and Weaving Mills	Andhra Pradesh	06.05.2002	Unviable
8.	M.S.K. Mills	Karnataka	06.05.2002	Unviable
9.	Bangasri Cotton Mills	West Bengal	06.05.2002	Unviable
10.	Bengal Fine S.& W.Mills No.II	West Bengal	06.05.2002	Unviable
11.	Manindra B.T. Mills	West Bengal	06.05.2002	Unviable
12.	Jyoti Wvg. Factory	West Bengal	06.05.2002	Unviable
13.	Central Cotton Mills	West Bengal	06.05.2002	Unviable
14.	Shree Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills	West Bengal	06.05.2002	Unviable

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills	Bihar	06.05.2002	Unviable
16.	Kalyanmal Mills	Madhya Pradesh	31.05.2002	Unviable
17.	Swadeshi Textile Mills	Madhya Pradesh	31.05.2002	Unviable
18.	Kishnaveni Textile Mills	Tamil Nadu	31.05.2002	Unviable
19.	Om Parasakthi Mills	Tamil Nadu	31.05.2002	Unviable
20.	Kohinoor Mills No. 2	Maharashtra	01.06.2002	Unviable
21.	Kohinoor Mills No. 3	Maharashtra	01.06.2002	Unviable
22.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit	Tamil Nadu	21.07.2002	Unviable
23.	Virangam Textile Mills, Virangam	Gujarat	31.07.2002	Unviable
24.	New Manekchowk Textile Mills	Gujarat	31.07.2002	Unviable
25.	Mahalaxmi Textile Mills	Gujarat	30.09.2002	Unviable
26.	Hira Mills	Madhya Pradesh	31.10.2002	Unviable
27.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	Chhattisgarh	31.10.2002	Unviable
28.	India United Mills No.4	Maharashtra	31.10.2002	Unviable
29.	Rajnagar Textile Mills 2	Gujarat	31.10.2002	Unviable
30.	Azam Jahi Mills	Andhra Pradesh	31.10.2002	Unviable
31.	Somasundaram Mills	Tamil Nadu	31.10.2002	Unviable
32.	Balaramvarma Mills	Tamil Nadu	06.01.2003	Unviable
33.	Ahmedabad Jupiter Mills	Gujarat	31.03.2003	Unviable
34.	Indore Malwa United Mills	Madhya Pradesh	31.03.2003	Unviable
35.	Dayalbagh Mills	Punjab	01.09.2003	Unviable
36.	Himadari Textile Mills	Gujarat	30.09.2003	Unviable
37.	Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills	West Bengal	25.10.2003	Unviable
38.	Rampooria Cotton Mills	West Bengal	25.10.2003	Unviable
39.	Bengal Fine S.& W.Mills No.I	West Bengal	25.10.2003	Unviable
40.	Atherton Mills	Uttar Pradesh	11.03.2004	Unviable



1	2	3	4	5
41.	Bijli Cotton Mills	Uttar Pradesh	11.03.2004	Unviable
42.	Laxmirattan Cotton Mills	Uttar Pradesh	11.03.2004	Unviable
43.	Lord Krishna Tex.Mills	Uttar Pradesh	11.03.2004	Unviable
44.	Muir Mills	Uttar Pradesh	11.03.2004	Unviable
45.	New Victoria Mills	Uttar Pradesh	11.03.2004	Unviable
46.	Rae Bareli Tex. Mills	Uttar Pradesh	11.03.2004	Unviable
47.	Shri Vikram Cotton Mills	Uttar Pradesh	11.03.2004	Unviable
48.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	11.03.2004	Unviable
49.	India United Mills No. 2	Maharashtra	31.03.2004	Unviable
50.	India United Mills No. 3	Maharashtra	31.03.2004	Unviable
51.	Jam Mfg. Mills	Maharashtra	31.03.2004	Unviable
52.	Shri Sitaram Mills	Maharashtra	31.03.2004	Unviable
53.	Bharat Textile Mills	Maharashtra	01.04.2004	Unviable
54.	Digvijay Textile Mills.	Maharashtra	01.04.2004	Unviable
55.	Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Maharashtra	01.04.2004	Unviable
56.	Jupiter Textile Mills	Maharashtra	01.04.2004	Unviable
57.	Mumbai Textile Mills	Maharashtra	01.04.2004	Unviable
58.	New Hind Textile Mills	Maharashtra	01.04.2004	Unviable
59.	Podar Processors	Maharashtra	01.04.2004	Unviable
60.	Shree Madhusudan Mills	Maharashtra	01.04.2004	Unviable
61.	Panipat Woollen Mills	Punjab	15.05.2004	Unviable
62.	Model Mills, Nagpur	Maharashtra	05.06.2004	Unviable
63.	R.S.R.G Mills, Gkola	Maharashtra	05.06.2004	Unviable
64.	Vidharbha Mills, Achalpur	Maharashtra	05.06.2004	Unviable
65.	Jehangir Textile Mills	Gujarat	30.06.2004	Unviable

1	2	3	4	5
66.	Kohinoor Mills No. 1	Maharashtra	27.12.2006	Due to Enmass MVRs
67.	India United Mills No. 6	Maharashtra	24.01.2007	Due to Enmass MVRs
68.	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills	Rajasthan	Feb.,2009	Due to Enmass MVRs
69.	Kharar Textile Mills	Punjab	Feb.,2009	Due to Enmass MVRs
70.	Suraj Textile Mills	Punjab	Feb.,2009	Due to Enmass MVRs
71.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills	Gujarat	Feb.,2009	Due to Enmass MVRs
72.	Ananthapur Cotton Mills	Andhra Pradesh	Feb.,2009	Due to Enmass MVRs
73.	Sree Yallamma Cotton Mills	Karnataka	Feb.,2009	Due to Enmass MVRs
74.	Associated Industries	Assam	Feb.,2009	Due to Enmass MVRs
75.	Bihar Cooperative Mills	Bihar	Feb.,2009	Due to Enmass MVRs
76.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini	Uttar Pradesh	Feb.,2009	Due to Enmass MVRs

1	2	3	4	5
77.	Finlay Mills	Maharashtra	October, 2009	Relocation of mill at the land of Vidharbha Mills, Achalpur
78.	Minerva Mills, Bangalore	Karnataka	March, 2011	Mill relocated to SEZ area of Hassan

#### **B-Twill bag impact on jute industry**

†1540. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved other types of sacks instead of bales of 2,58,000 jute sacks for kharif and rabi seasons in 2019-20;

(b) whether Government purchases a large number of B-Twill bags from industries in order to stuff grains;

(c) whether jute industry is feared to suffer losses of millions of crores due to purchase of other type of jute sacks, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) With a view to protect the interests of persons engaged in production of jute, the Government enacted the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packaging Commodities) Act, 1987 (JPM Act). At present, 100% foodgrains and minimum 20% of sugar produced in the country should mandatorily be packed in jute bags. Under this Act, State Procurement Agencies (SPAs) are mandated to procure foodgrains and sugar in jute sacks. However, relaxation is provided to the extent of shortfall in supply of jute sacks to meet the exigency of the indents placed by SPAs.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

A total demand of 19.943 lakh bales of jute sacks for packaging foodgrains and sugar was raised by SPAs during rabi season 2019-20 out of which relaxation to the tune of 3.61 lakh bales has been given. No relaxation has been given for Kharif season 2019-20 till date.

(c) and (d) No Sir, the jute industry has not suffered any losses due to purchase of other type of sacks as relaxation was given over and above the supply capacity of jute mills so as to ensure smooth procurement operations.

#### **Promotion and development of handicrafts sector**

1541. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by Government for promotion and development of handicrafts sector;

(b) the details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred during last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the employment growth projected in handicrafts sector, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes Sir, the Government implements various schemes for promotion and development of handicraft sector under "National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP)" and Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS). The NHDP has following components:—

- (i) The Scheme "Base Line Survey and Mobilization of Artisans under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana" aims to promote Indian handicrafts by developing artisans' clusters into professionally managed and self-reliant community enterprise on the principles of effective member participation and mutual cooperation.
- (ii) The Scheme "Design and Technology Up gradation" aims to upgrade artisan's skills through development of innovative designs and prototypes products for overseas market, revival of endangered crafts and preservation of heritage etc.
- (iii) The Scheme "Human Resource Development" has been formulated to provide qualified and trained workforce to the handicraft sector.

- (iv) The Scheme "Direct Benefit to Artisans" envisages welfare measures like Health and Life insurance, recognition, extending credit facilities, supply of modern tools and equipment to the artisans etc.
- (v) The Scheme "Infrastructure and Technology Support" aims to development of world class infrastructure in the country to support handicraft production, and enhance the product quality and cost to enable it to compete in the global market.
- (vi) The Scheme "Research and Development" was introduced to conduct surveys and studies of important crafts and make in-depth analysis of specific aspects and problems of Handicrafts in order to generate useful inputs to aid policy planning and fine tune the ongoing initiatives.
- (vii) The Scheme "Marketing Support and Services" was introduced to promote and provide financial assistance is provided to artisans to participate in domestic and international craft exhibitions/seminars in metropolitan cities/ State capitals / places of tourist or commercial interest/other places.

The CHCDS has two components namely Mega Cluster and Special projects under Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicraft (IDPH):—

- (i) Mega cluster approach is a drive to scale up the infrastructural and production chain at Handicrafts clusters. The prospects of this sector lie in infrastructural upgradation, modernisation of the machinery and product diversification and Innovative manufacturing as well as, furthered by brand building of the native products hold the key to creating a niche market for the products manufactured by the clusters.
  - (ii) Special projects under Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicraft (IDPH) was introduced to provide adequate infrastructure for production, value addition and quality assurance for handicrafts and to develop handicrafts as a sustainable and remunerative livelihood option for artisans in the state.
- (b) The State-wise details of the fund sanctioned and released during the last three year is given in Statement-I (*See* below).
- (c) Handicrafts being an unorganised sector does not provide direct employment to the artisans however the Government imparts various training programmes through

National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP) and Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to the artisans. The State-wise detail of artisans benefitted under various schemes of Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) during last three years is given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Details of State/UT-wise fund sanctioned and released during 2016-17 to 2018-19*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Fund sanctioned			Fund released		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.56	3.22	98.18	3.58	1.61	51.70
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1772.43	631.62	304.68	1615.80	359.68	252.18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.24	31.82	122.72	35.24	28.33	68.57
4.	Assam	519.93	634.22	394.08	488.93	396.76	241.64
5.	Bihar	1260.02	132.52	104.70	1251.94	71.30	46.59
6.	Chandigarh	16.00	45.50	15.84	16.00	22.75	7.92
7.	Chhattisgarh	156.57	71.46	37.13	153.86	44.65	23.02
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	937.94	291.60	2326.25	908.08	367.92	37.12
11.	Goa	10.54	10.50	21.50	9.00	5.25	
12.	Gujarat	634.72	270.15	171.06	443.33	141.20	59.53
13.	Haryana	147.26	111.86	151.83	126.24	55.93	75.90
14.	Himachal Pradesh	199.11	623.36	58.70	139.57	338.41	36.56
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1179.16	188.69	453.59	1168.46	86.35	21.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Jharkhand	121.46	81.42	59.54	121.46	52.71	36.01
17.	Karnataka	347.57	112.75	70.27	334.87	62.38	35.13
18.	Kerala	121.01	138.50	115.44	110.73	84.70	57.72
19.	Lakshadweep						
20.	Madhya Pradesh	547.72	428.14	110.36	521.23	265.64	51.18
21.	Maharashtra	192.96	257.54	248.61	189.96	194.07	110.30
22.	Manipur	278.59	668.21	351.21	249.79	383.18	161.25
23.	Meghalaya	18.20	194.46	77.53	18.20	156.21	58.73
24.	Mizoram	49.41	18.14	33.25	49.41	17.49	16.62
25.	Nagaland	78.16	56.60	82.09	78.16	35.30	46.03
26.	Odisha	594.42	575.29	156.43	386.42	245.67	45.69
27.	Puducherry	36.82	45.25	48.52	36.82	22.63	24.25
28.	Punjab	303.84	207.18	217.58	241.60	113.80	145.71
29.	Rajasthan	704.31	209.10	573.77	650.15	137.09	404.96
30.	Sikkim	31.80	144.45	83.66	30.11	73.23	51.82
31.	Tamil Nadu	265.96	136.85	78.23	243.69	77.42	39.11
32.	Telangana	183.26	817.28	328.69	173.01	563.00	245.70
33.	Tripura	89.72	241.38	76.01	83.06	103.47	38.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3938.68	821.06	754.31	3611.34	401.99	430.78
35.	Uttarakhand	103.57	143.19	159.68	92.22	71.84	81.59
36.	West Bengal	284.01	128.19	102.78	274.10	81.67	60.13
37.	All India (Welfare)	-	-	-	*1335.00	*1135.00	*847.58
TOTAL		15167.95	8471.5	7988.22	15191.36	6198.63	3910.68

\*Under Direct Benefit to Artisans Scheme (Welfare Scheme): State-wise fund is not sanctioned or released.

***Statement-II****Details of artisans benefitted during 2016-17 to 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Artisans Benefitted		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7598	50	1290
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4342	4447	9667
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2422	802	1902
4.	Assam	47495	7131	1990
5.	Bihar	3115	2100	3155
6.	Chandigarh	100	240	178
7.	Chhattisgarh	3616	341	1285
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	00	00	00
9.	Daman and Diu	00	00	00
10.	Delhi	2624	15171	848
11.	Goa	570	110	100
12.	Gujarat	19596	9066	6603
13.	Haryana	2160	622	1264
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8169	1989	1224
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	43979	7623	8066
16.	Jharkhand	1534	1918	1341
17.	Karnataka	7889	1347	894
18.	Kerala	16675	3005	1013
19.	Lakshadweep	00	00	00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	19468	11011	8427
21.	Maharashtra	4666	1472	4642
22.	Manipur	27962	8906	1455
23.	Meghalaya	2989	1193	695



1	2	3	4	5
24.	Mizoram	2051	235	260
25.	Nagaland	3650	610	450
26.	Odisha	5011	3938	2249
27.	Puducherry	31489	150	370
28.	Punjab	6085	1116	1757
29.	Rajasthan	6390	1694	25429
30.	Sikkim	1653	490	430
31.	Tamil Nadu	10138	3744	1458
32.	Telangana	10399	2784	2092
33.	Tripura	7810	978	461
34.	Uttar Pradesh	33879	24097	9503
35.	Uttarakhand	27778	6254	635
36.	West Bengal	23050	501	2016
TOTAL		396352	125135	103149

#### Export of textiles and garments

1542. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the steps being taken by Government to promote exports of textiles and garments;
- (b) the share of exports of textiles and garments during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Ministry proposes to set up any textile park in Rajasthan; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) To increase competitiveness of textile industry, Government announced a Special Package for garments and made-ups sectors. The package offers Rebate of State Levies (RoSL), labour law reforms, additional incentives under ATUFS and relaxation of Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act. The erstwhile RoSL scheme has been replaced by the new RoSCTL

(Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies) scheme w.e.f. 7th March, 2019 and shall remain in force upto 31.03.2020. The rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) have been enhanced from 2% to 4% for garment, 5% to 7% for made-ups, handloom and handicrafts w.e.f. 1st November, 2017. Products such as fibre, yarn and fabric in the textile value chain are being strengthened and made competitive through various schemes, *inter alia*, Powertex for fabric segment, Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) for all segments except spinning, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) for all segments, etc. Assistance is also provided to exporters under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme. Government has enhanced interest equalization rate for pre and post shipment credit for exports by MSMEs of textile sector from 3% to 5% w.e.f. 02.11.2018. Benefits of Interest Equalization Scheme has been extended to merchant exporters from 2019 which was earlier limited to only manufacturer exporters.

(b) As per the data of Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, State-wise details of T&A exports are as follows:—

State	2016-17	2017-18
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.4	7.4
Andhra Pradesh	747	545
Arunachal Pradesh	4.8	0.4
Assam	0.8	1.1
Bihar	8.2	21.2
Chandigarh	2.8	5.4
Chhattisgarh	0.7	0.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	630	676
Daman and Diu	146	199
Delhi	4697	3151
Goa	17.4	16.3
Gujarat	4975	5325
Haryana	2476	3017
Himachal Pradesh	198	196

State	2016-17	2017-18
Jammu and Kashmir	48.6	50.5
Jharkhand	3.9	21.2
Karnataka	2353	2544
Kerala	335	349
Lakshadweep	0.1	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	1101	1175
Maharashtra	4478	4447
Manipur	0.2	0.0
Meghalaya	0.0	0.1
Mizoram	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.1	0.1
Odisha	36.4	22.6
Puducherry	5.5	12.3
Punjab	1879	1839
Rajasthan	1097	1261
Sikkim	0.1	0.2
Tamil Nadu	6534	6771
Telangana	76	185
Tripura	0.7	0.6
Unspecified	45	20
Uttar Pradesh	2357	2775
Uttarakhand	36.0	43.0
West Bengal	1081	989
TOTAL	35372	35666

Information for the year 2018-19 is yet to be published by DGCIS. However, exports of textile and apparel during 2018-19 stood at USD 40.4mn.

(c) and (d) Presently there are three textile parks in the State of Rajasthan. The details of the same are as under:—

Sl. No.	Textile Park	District in Rajasthan	Status
1.	Kishangarh Hi-Tech Textile Weaving Park Limited	Kishangarh	Sanctioned
2.	Next Gen Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Pali	Sanctioned
3.	Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt. Ltd.	Jaipur	Completed

#### **Capacity building in textile sector**

1543. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds that have been budgeted and allocated to the scheme for capacity building in the textile sector;

(b) the number of people who have been trained under this scheme so far and whether Government is on track to achieve its intended targets;

(c) the different agencies through which the scheme is being implemented and the roles and responsibilities of each of the agencies; and

(d) the number of training centres that have been approved under the scheme, State/Union Territory-wise and whether the centres have been equipped with the required facilities?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Ministry of Textiles is implementing 'Samarth'-the scheme for capacity building for skill development and training in all segments of textiles except spinning and weaving in organised sector. Total budgetary allocation for scheme for capacity building in textile sector on year-wise basis for past 2 years and current year is furnished below:—

(in ₹ Crore)

Year	Budget allocated (Revised Estimates)
2017-18	100.00
2018-19	42.00
2019-20	100.50

(b) Under the earlier Integrated Skill Development Scheme of the Ministry of Textiles, a total of 11,14,545 persons have been trained for skill development in the textile sector upto 2017-18.

Under the Samarth Scheme, a training target of 1.2 lakh persons has already been allocated to 14 State Governments and 4 Sectoral Organizations of Ministry of Textiles for commencement of training programme. Further, textile industry and industry associations are likely to partner with the Government for further taking ahead the scheme to more beneficiaries.

(c) Details of agencies involved in implementation of the scheme along with their roles and responsibilities are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) The State Government agencies and Sectoral Organizations of Ministry of Textiles will commence the training programme, after assessment of their respective training capacities, under their supervision and coordination.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Major roles and responsibilities of the agencies involved in implementation of Samarth Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of agency	Roles and Responsibilities
1.	Implementing Partners	(i) To provide the training centre with requisite infrastructure and facilities at their own cost  (ii) To implement the training program as per the provisions in the guidelines  (iii) To ensure placement and post placement tracking for a period of one year as per guidelines
2.	Resource Support Agency- RSA (Textile Committee)	(i) To identify and finalize the skill development needs in consultation with the Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) and industry  (ii) To standardize the course content and to develop the content

Sl. No.	Name of agency	Roles and Responsibilities
		(iii) To specify the training centre's infrastructure with reference to the NSQF courses. (iv) To standardize the admission, assessment, certification and accreditation processes in consultation with the SSCs and industry to ensure consistency and acceptability by various stakeholders. (v) To empanel assessment agencies and to monitor their performance. (vi) To conduct Training of Trainers (ToTs) and Training of Assessors (ToAs) in coordination with the respective SSCs (vii) To conduct skill gap studies from time to time and build up skill database for the industry. (viii) To study the global scenario and best practices in skilling in the textile sector
3.	Field offices of Ministry of Textiles	To conduct verification of training infrastructure as per the course-wise criteria defined by RSA for the courses adopted under the scheme
4.	Assessment Agencies	To conduct assessment of candidates after training and upload the result on the Samarth Online Portal
5.	Project Management Unit (PMU)	(i) To assist the Ministry in implementation of the scheme (ii) To develop and manage the centralized web based information system for the scheme

#### **Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme**

1544. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme is estimated to create employment for 35 lakh people;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the scheme would also help in getting investments worth ₹95,000 crore by 2022; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) was notified by the Government on 13.01.2016 with an outlay of ₹ 17,822 crore for a period of seven years from 2015-16 to 2021-22. The scheme provides one time capital subsidy for eligible machinery. The scheme would facilitate augmenting of investment, productivity, quality, employment, exports along with import substitution in the textile industry. It is estimated that ATUFS will attract an investment of ₹ 95000 crore and generate employment for 35 lakh persons. It will also indirectly promote investment in textile machinery manufacturing.

#### **Integrated Wool Development Programme**

1545. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be please to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved an Integrated Wool Development Programme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the programme aims to enhance the quality and increase the production in the coming year; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Government is implementing Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP) under which assistance is being provided to persons/entity engaged in wool sector for wool marketing, wool processing, HRD, Social Security, Angora Wool Development and reconstruction plan for development of wool sector in Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) and (d) The programme aims to increase production, enhance quality of raw wool as well as finished woollen products. The Intervention by Government under the scheme has resulted into overall export of woollen products from ₹ 1250.13 crore in 2016-17 to ₹ 13184.36 crore in 2018-19.

**Employment opportunity in textile sector**

1546. SHRI DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the employment opportunities in textile sector had dwindled to considerable extent;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to make the textile sector as potential employment provider;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), which provides information on employment for formal sector, indicates that employment in the organized textiles and wearing apparel sector has been increasing from 24,74,903 in 2013-14 to 26,94,280 in 2016-17.

(c) to (e) Government has been taking multi-pronged efforts for expansion of textile manufacturing, infrastructure development, up-gradation of technology, supporting innovation, enhancing skills and traditional strengths in the textile sector that led to large number of employment generation in the textile sector, both organised and unorganised sectors.

With a view to further boost textile sector in the country and also to create employment in the textiles and apparel sector, Government is implementing several important schemes, some of which are:—

- (i) SAMARTH: Government has approved a new scheme *viz.* "Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS)" for providing demand driven placement oriented National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant skilling programme for the entire value chain of textile sector (excluding spinning and seaving in the organized sector) targeting 10 lakhs people covering textiles, apparel, handloom, handicrafts, skill and jute segments.
- (ii) Knitting and Knitwear Sector: In order to boost production in knitting and knitwear clusters, Government has launched a separate scheme for



development of Knitting and Knitwear Sector which will provide employment to nearly 24 lakh persons.

- (iii) Government is implementing Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) for technology up-gradation of the textile industry with an outlay of ₹ 17,822 crore during 2016-2022. It is expected to attract investment of ₹1 lakh crore and generate 35.62 lakhs employment in the textile sector by 2022.
- (iv) Government has launched a special package of ₹6000 crore in 2016 to boost investment, employment and exports in the garmenting and made-ups sector with the following components viz., (i) full refund is provided under Remission of State Levies (ROSL) to the exporters for the State level taxes; (ii) production linked additional incentive of 10% is provided under the Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS).
- (v) Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP): Government provides 40% subsidy with a ceiling limit of ₹ 40 crore for setting up textiles parks for infrastructure creation and additional job generation.
- (vi) National Handloom Development Programme, Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme, Handloom Weaver Comprehensive Welfare Scheme and Yarn Supply Schemes for basic inputs, looms and accessories, design and development, infrastructure development, marketing of handloom products, etc.
- (vii) National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP) and Comprehensive Handicraft Cluster Development Schemes aim at holistic development of handicrafts clusters through integrated approach by providing support on design, technology up-gradation infrastructure development, market support etc.
- (viii) PowerTex India: A comprehensive scheme for powerloom sector with components relating to powerloom up-gradation infrastructure creation, concessional access to credit, etc.
- (ix) Silk Samagra - An integrated scheme for development of silk industry with components of research and development, transfer of technology, seed organization and coordination, market development, quality certification and export.

- (x) Jute ICARE for increasing the income of farmers by at least 50% through promotion of certified seeds, better agronomic practices and use of microbial re-using of Jute plant.
- (xi) Integrated Wool Development Programme for growth of wool sector by way of machine sheep shearing, strengthening of wool market and processing and woollen product manufacturing.
- (xii) North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) for promoting textiles industry in the NER by providing infrastructure, capacity building and marketing support to all segments of textile industry.
- (xiii) Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) providing the full employer's contribution of 12% of the Employment Provident Fund (EPF) under the Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRPY).

**“Promotion of Jute Geo Textiles”**

1547. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to promote Jute Geo Textiles (JGTs), and the extent to which they are being used currently in non-conventional applications;
- (b) whether some State Governments have taken up projects and initiatives to promote JGTs and if so, details thereof;
- (c) the ways in which Government plans to extend the benefits of JGTs to farmers and MSMEs; and
- (d) the incentive structures for industries that manufacture JGTs and procurement benefits for farmers who grow jute for these purposes?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has approved 15 projects (Manipur - 9, Meghalaya - 6) with incremental cost of ₹4,63,90,700/- for application of Jute Geo Textiles in roads and slope stabilization under the Scheme for Promoting Usage of Geotechnical Textiles in North East Region.

- (c) The jute farmers are supported under Minimum Support Price (MSP) operation by the Jute Corporation of India(JCI) and Jute ICARE (Improved Cultivation and

Advanced Retting Exercise) programme implemented by National Jute Board in association with JCI and Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibre (CRIJAF), which provides the jute farmers certified jute seeds, seed drill and cycle weeder machines for improved retting facilities.

(d) Industries that manufacture JGTs are being promoted through schematic interventions as stated in (a) and (b) above. Farmers who grow Jute for these purposes are being supported under Minimum Support Price as elaborated in para (c) above.

### **Protection and promotion of handloom sector**

1548. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's policy has not achieved much in helping the weavers to cope up with the changing situation;

(b) whether the existing policy framework for the protection and promotion of handloom sector is not being implemented sincerely;

(c) whether the livelihood of lakhs of handloom weavers stares at an uncertain future; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken by Government for the relief of handloom weavers?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the existing policy framework, the schemes being implemented by the Government of India for the development of handlooms and welfare of handloom weavers are executed through the State Governments and handloom agencies functioning in the States, besides the National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd. for Yarn Supply Scheme. For effective implementation of these schemes, the monitoring of execution of these schemes is done at Central and State level.

(c) and (d) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles is implementing the following schemes for promotion and development of handlooms and welfare of handloom weavers across the country:—

- (i) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)
- (ii) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)

- (iii) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)
- (iv) Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided for raw materials, purchase of looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill upgradation, marketing of handloom products, loan at concessional rates etc.

A Statement showing scheme-wise funds allocated and released for implementation of above schemes in the last three years is given in Statement.

**A. National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)**

- (i) **Block Level Cluster:** Introduced in 2015-16 as one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP). Financial assistance upto ₹ 2.00 crore per BLC for various interventions such as skill upgradation, Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata, product development, construction of workshed, project management cost, design development, setting up of common facility centre (CFC) etc. is provided. Besides, financial assistance upto ₹ 50.00 lakh is also available for setting up of one dye house at district level.
- (ii) **Handloom Marketing Assistance** is one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme. In order to provide marketing platform to the handloom agencies/weavers to sell their products directly to the consumers, financial assistance is provided to the States/eligible handloom agencies for organising marketing events in domestic as well as overseas markets.
- (iii) **Weavers' MUDRA Scheme:** Under the Weavers' Mudra Scheme, credit at concessional interest rate of 6% is provided to the handloom weavers. Margin money assistance to a maximum of ₹ 10,000 per weaver and credit guarantee for a period of 3 years is also provided. MUDRA portal has been developed in association with Punjab National Bank to cut down delay in disbursement of funds for margin money and interest subvention

- B. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme:** The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) is implemented for development of Mega Handloom Clusters covering atleast 15000 to 25,000

handlooms and financial assistance as Gol share from ₹ 40.00 to ₹70.00 crore is in a period of 5 years. 8 mega handloom clusters taken up as announced in the Budgets *i.e.* Varanasi, Sivasagar (2008-09), Virudhunagar, Murshidabad (2009-10), Prakasam and Guntur districts and Godda and neighboring districts (2012-13), .Bhagalpur and Trichy (2014-15).

Under the scheme, components like conducting Diagnostic Study, engaging Designer, Product Development, Corpus for raw material, Construction of Worksheds (for BPL/SC/ST/Women weavers), Skill up-gradation etc. are fully funded by Government of India, while the components like Technology up-gradation, Design Studio, including the Computer Aided Design System, Marketing Complex, Value Addition (setting up of garment unit), Common Infrastructure, Publicity etc., are funded by the GOI to the extent of 80%.

- C. **Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme :** Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) is providing life, accidental and disability insurance coverage under the components Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY).
- D. **Yarn Supply Scheme:** Yarn Supply Scheme is being implemented throughout the country to make available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price. The scheme is being implemented through National Handloom Development Corporation. Under the scheme freight is reimbursed and depot operating charges @2% is given to depot operating agencies. A component of 10% price subsidy also exists on hank yarn, which is applicable on cotton, domestic silk and woollen yarn with quantity caps.
- E. **Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS):** Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS) was introduced on 1st December, 2016 with an objective to provide looms/accessories to the weavers to enhance their earnings through improved productivity and quality of the handloom products. Under the scheme, 90% of the cost of loom/accessory is borne by the Government of India while remaining 10% is borne by the beneficiary. The Government of India's share is released directly in the bank account of the beneficiary through designated agency.
- F. **Education of handloom weavers and their children:** Ministry of Textiles has signed Memorandums of Understanding with Indira Gandhi National Open

University (IGNOU) and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) to secure educational facilities for the weavers and their families. NIOS offers Secondary and Senior Secondary level education with specialized subjects on design, marketing, business development, etc. through distance learning mode for handloom weavers, whereas IGNOU offers continuing education programs through accessible and flexible learning opportunities relevant to the aspirations of handloom weavers and their children for career progression.

Ministry of Textiles is providing reimbursement of 75% of the fee towards admission to NIOS/IGNOU courses in case of SC, ST, BPL, and Women learners belonging to handloom weavers' families.

- G. **"India Handloom" Brand-** During the celebration of 7th August, 2015 as National Handloom Day, 'India Handloom' Brand was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister for branding of high quality handloom products. It promotes production of niche handloom products with high quality, authentic traditional designs with zero defect and zero effect on environment. Since its launch, 1232 registrations have been issued under 122 product categories and sale of ₹ 689.72 crore as reported on 31-03-2019.

Initiatives with various leading brands has been undertaken to bring out a separate range of handloom garments in their brand.

- H. **E-commerce:** In order to promote e-marketing of handloom products, a policy frame work was designed and under which any willing e-commerce platform with good track record can participate in online marketing of handloom products. Accordingly, 23 e-commerce entities have been engaged for on-line marketing of handloom products. A total sales of ₹34.72 crore has been reported through the online portal as on 31-03-2019.
- I. **Urban Haats** are set up in the big towns/metropolitan cities to provide adequate direct marketing facilities to the craft persons/weavers and eliminate middle agencies. 38 such Urban Haats have been sanctioned across the country so far.
- J. **Sant Kabir Award** is conferred to outstanding handloom weavers who are carrying on with the tradition and have made valuable contribution to the development of the sector. Since 2012 to 2016, 24 Sant Kabir Awards have been conferred to the handloom weavers.

- K. **National Award** is conferred to handloom weavers in recognition of their outstanding craftsmanship contribution and development of handloom weaving. This recognition encourage them to continue with the work in a more enthusiastic and productive manner. Since 2012 to 2016, National Awards have been conferred to 102 handloom weavers across the country.

From the year 2016, two Sant Kabir Awards, four National Awards and four National Merit Certificates awards have also been instituted exclusively to the women handloom weavers in addition to the existing Sant Kabir Awards, National Awards and National Merit Certificate in the field of weaving. This exclusive award to the women handloom weavers is named as 'Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay - Awards'. 7 such awards were conferred to women handloom weavers during National Handloom Day celebrated at Jaipur on 7th August, 2018.

#### Statement

*Details of funds allocated scheme-wise and funds released in the last three years*

		(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Scheme	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Funds allocated (RE)	Funds released	Funds allocated (RE)	Funds released	Funds allocated (RE)	Funds released
1.	National Handloom Development Programme	167.53	153.56	140.24	135.05	138.53	119.72
2.	Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme	50.00	40.11	32.50	31.82	21.50	16.38
3.	Yarn Supply Scheme	261.50	261.35	200.00	199.84	155.41	126.84
TOTAL		479.03	455.02	372.74	366.71	315.44	262.94

The viable proposals received from the State Governments are considered on merit for release of financial assistance for implementation of above schemes. The second/subsequent instalment of Central assistance is released on receipt of utilisation certificate of previously released funds.

**Manufacturing units for Zari artisans**

1549. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will be Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the policy that is in place for the preservation of traditional Zari (Zardozi) art and revival of employment opportunities for the artisans; and

(b) whether Government plans to set up a manufacturing unit to employ these Zari artisans?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Government implements various schemes for promotion and development of handicraft sector (including traditional Zari) under "National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP)" and Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS). The NHDP has following components:—

- (i) The Scheme "Base Line Survey and Mobilization of Artisans under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana" aims to promote Indian handicrafts by developing artisans' clusters into professionally managed and self-reliant community enterprise on the principles of effective member participation and mutual cooperation.
- (ii) The Scheme "Design and Technology Up gradation" aims to upgrade artisan's skills through development of innovative designs and prototypes products for overseas market, revival of endangered crafts and preservation of heritage etc.
- (iii) The Scheme "Human Resource Development" has been formulated to provide qualified and trained workforce to the handicraft sector.
- (iv) The Scheme "Direct Benefit to Artisans" envisages welfare measures like Health and Life insurance, recognition, extending credit facilities, supply of modern tools and equipment to the artisans etc.
- (v) The Scheme "Infrastructure and Technology Support" aims to development of world class infrastructure in the country to support handicraft production, and enhance the product quality and cost to enable it to compete in the global market.
- (vi) The Scheme "Research and Development" was introduced to conduct surveys and studies of important crafts and make in-depth analysis of specific



aspects and problems of Handicrafts in order to generate useful inputs to aid policy planning and fine tune the ongoing initiatives.

- (vii) The Scheme "Marketing Support and Services" was introduced to promote and provide financial assistance is provided to artisans to participate in domestic and international craft exhibitions/seminars in metropolitan cities/ State capitals/ places of tourist or commercial interest/ other places.

The CHCDS has two components namely Mega Cluster and special projects under Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicraft (IDPH):

- (i) Mega cluster approach is a drive to scale up the infrastructural and production chain at Handicrafts clusters. The prospects of this sector lie in infrastructural upgradation, modernization of the machinery and product diversification and innovative manufacturing as well as, furthered by brand building of the native products hold the key to creating a niche market for the products manufactured by the clusters.
- (ii) Special projects under Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicraft (IDPH) was introduced to provide adequate infrastructure for production, value addition and quality assurance for handicrafts and to develop handicrafts as a sustainable and remunerative livelihood option for artisans in the State.

(b) For promotion and upliftment of Zari crafts Office of Development Commissioner (Handicraft) has established five Common Facility Centres at Bareilly district of Uttar-Pradesh under Mega Cluster Scheme wherein artisans are also provided technical and design support at their workplace.

#### **Rehabilitation of handloom workers**

1550. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and details of jobs lost due to replacement of handlooms with power looms;
- (b) the steps taken by the Ministry to rehabilitate the handloom workers; and
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to protect the art of handloom and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per 3rd handloom census (2009-10), there are 43.31 lakh handloom weavers and allied workers across the country. Handloom weaving is a household activity, where weaver and his family carry out handloom activity basically from their home. Due to its nature of being a household activity, the number of weavers and allied workers across the country vary from time to time.

(b) and (c) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles is implementing following schemes for promotion and development of handlooms and welfare of handloom weavers across the country:—

- (i) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)
- (ii) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)
- (iii) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)
- (iv) Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided for raw materials, purchase of looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill upgradation, marketing of handloom products, loan at concessional rates etc.

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### Primitive Tribes in Maharashtra

†1551. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the number of tribes and their types in the country;
- (b) the number of Primitive Tribes and their types out of this and their total population, State-wise;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the percentage of total Primitive Tribal population in Maharashtra *vis-a-vis* total State population; and

(d) the details of amount provided for schooling and education of tribes in that State out of total budgetary provisions made?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir. There are over 700 Scheduled Tribes notified under Article 342 of the Constitution of India, spread over different States and Union Territories (UTs) of the country. State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) There are 75 communities listed as Particuly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) (earlier termed as Primitive Tribal Groups). Details of which are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

The Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India conducts decadal Population Census wherein data of all persons living in India at the time of Census are collected without any omission and duplication. However, only those tribes are enumerated separately which are specifically notified as Scheduled Tribes (STs) as per Presidential Order under the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 amended from time to time. It has been the policy of the Government of India not to enumerate tribes other than STs in the decadal Census since independence. Accordingly, the enumeration of tribes other than STs has not been done separately in any of the decadal Censuses since 1951 Census. Population figures of PVTGs as per Census 2011 are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) As informed by Government of Maharashtra, the percentage of total Primitive tribal population *vis-a-vis* total State population of Maharashtra is 1.87%

(d) The details of amount provided for schooling and education of Scheduled Tribes to the State during 2018-19 under different schemes are as under:—

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Department of Government of India	Scheme	Amount (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-scheme (SCA to TSS)	4142.98

1	2	3	4
		Grants under Article 275(1) (including for Eklavya Model Residential Schools)	4447.26
		Scheme for Development of Particular Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG)	456.30
		Post-matric Scholarship for ST students	15238.15
		Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations	312.32
		Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts	254.60
2.	Department of Higher Education	Improvement in Salary Scale of University and College Teachers	750.00
		Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	338.85
3.	Department of School Education and Literacy	National Programme of Mid-Day-Meal in Schools	11662.55
		Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan	1427.18
		Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	6347.80
		Teachers Training and Adult Education	403.85

**Statement-I***State/Union Territory-wise list of Scheduled Tribes in India*

<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	
1. Andh, Sadhu Andh	7. Goudu (in the Agency tracts)
2. Bagata	8. Hill Reddis
3. Bhil	9. Jatapus
4. Chenchu	10. Kammara
5. Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba	11. Kattunayakan
6. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur	12. Kolam, Kolawar
	13. Konda Dhoras, Kubi
	14. Konda Kapus
	15. Kondareddis

16. Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya  
Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya  
Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity  
Kondhs, Kuvinga
17. Kotia, Benth Oriya, Bartika, Dulia,  
Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko
18. Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya,  
Kammara Koya, Musara Koya, Oddi  
Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha  
Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary),  
Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
19. Kulia
20. Malis
21. Manna Dhora
22. Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora
23. Nayaks (in the Agency tracts)
24. Pardhan
25. Porja, Parangiperja
26. Reddi Dhoras
27. Rona, Rena
28. Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya  
Savaras, Khutto Savaras
29. Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara
30. Valmiki (Scheduled Areas of  
Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam,  
Vijayanagram, East Godavari and  
West Godavari districts)
31. Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala  
Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi  
Yenadi
32. Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula,  
Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula

33. Nakkala, Kurvikaran
34. Dhulia, Paiko, Putiya (in the districts  
of Visakhapatnam and  
Vijayanagaram)

**Arunachal Pradesh**

All tribes in the State including:—

1. Abor
2. Aka
3. Apatani
4. Nyishi
5. Galo
6. Khampti
7. Khowa
8. Mishmi, Idu, Taroan
9. Momba
10. Any Naga tribes
11. Sherdukpen
12. Singpho
13. Hrusso
14. Tagin
15. Khamba
16. Adi

**Assam**

- I. In the autonomous Districts of Karbi  
Anglong and North Cachar Hills
1. Chakma
2. Dimasa, Kachari
3. Garo
4. Hajong



5. Hmar	(xxvi) Mangjel
6. Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnawar, Bhoi, Lyngngam	(xxvii) Misao
	(xxviii) Rieng
7. Any Kuki tribes, including:-	(xxix) Sairhem
(i) Biate, Biete	(xxx) Selnam
(ii) Changsan	(xxxi) Singson
(iii) Chongloi	(xxxii) Sitlhou
(iv) Dounghel	(xxxiii) Sakte
(v) Gamalhou	(xxxiv) Thado
(vi) Gangte	(xxxv) Thangngeu
(vii) Guite	(xxxvi) Uibuh
(viii) Hanneng	(xxxvii) Vaiphei
(ix) Haokip, Hauptit	8. Lakher
(x) Haolai	9. Man (Tai speaking)
(xi) Hengna	10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
(xii) Hongsungh	11. Karbi
(xiii) Hrangkhwal, Rangkhoh	12. Any Naga tribes
(xiv) Jongbe	13. Pawi
(xv) Khawchung	14. Syntheng
(xvi) Khawathlang, Khothalong	15. Lalung
(xvii) Khelma	<b>II.</b> In the State of Assam including the Bodoland territorial Areas District and excluding the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills:-
(xviii) Kholhou	1. Barmans in Cachar
(xix) Kipgen	2. Boro, Borokachari
(xx) Kuki	3. Deori
(xxi) Lengthang	4. Hojai
(xxii) Lhangum	5. Kachari, Sonwal
(xxiii) Lhoujem	
(xxiv) Lhouvun	
(xxv) Lumpheng	

6. Lalung	19. Kisan, Nagesia
7. Mech	20. Kora, Mudi-Kora
8. Miri	21. Korwa
9. Rabha	22. Lohara, Lohra
10. Dimasa	23. Mahli
11. Hajong	24. Mal Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia
12. Singhpho	25. Munda, Patar
13. Khampti	26. Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)
14. Garo	27. Parhaiya
<b>Bihar</b>	28. Santal
1. Asur, Agaria	29. Sauria Paharia
2. Baiga	30. Savar
3. Banjara	31. Kawar
4. Bathud	32. Kol
5. Bedia	33. Tharu
6. Omitted	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>
7. Binjhia	1. Agariya
8. Birhor	2. Andh
9. Birjia	3. Baiga
10. Chero	4. Bhaina
11. Chik Baraik	5. Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha, Pando
12. Gond	6. Bhattra
13. Gorait	7. Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia
14. Ho	8. Bhil Mina
15. Karmali	9. Bhunjia
16. Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Hill Kharia	10. Biar, Biyar
17. Kharwar	11. Binjhar
18. Khond	12. Birhul, Birhor

13. Damor, Damaria	29. Majhwar
14. Dhanwar	30. Mawasi
15. Gadaba, Gadba	31. Munda
16. Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Abujh Maria, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koliabhuta, Koliabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria, Daroi	32. Nagesia, Nagasia
17. Halba, Halbi	33. Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad
18. Kamar	34. Pao
19. Karku	35. Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti
20. Kavar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chhatri	36. Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [In (i) Bastar, Dantewara, Kanker, Raigarh, Jashpurnagar, Surguja and Korba districts, (ii) Katghora, Pali, Kartala and Korba tahsils of Korba district, (iii) Bilaspur, Pendra, Kota and Takhatpur tahsils of Bilaspur district, (iv) Durg, Patan Gunderdehi, Dhamdha, Balod, Gurur and Dondilohara tahsils of Durg district, (v) Chowki, Manpur and Mohala Revenue Inspector Circles of Rajnandgaon district, (vi) Mahasamund Saraipali and Basna tahsils of Mahasamund district, (vii) Bindra-Navagarh Rajim and Deobhog tahsils of Raipur district, and (viii) Dhamtari, Kurud and Sihava tahsils of Dhamtari district]
21. Khairwar, Kondar	37. Parja
22. Kharia	38. Sahariya, Saharia, Seharla, Sehria, Sosia, Sor
23. Kondh, Khond, Kandh	39. Saonta, Saunta
24. Kol	40. Saur
25. Kolam	41. Sawar, Sawara
26. Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul Bondhi, Bondeya	42. Sonr
27. Korwa, Hill Korwa, Kodaku	
28. Majhi	

**Goa**

1. Dhodia
2. Dubla (Halpati)
3. Naikda (Talavia)
4. Siddi (Nayaka)
5. Varli
6. Kunbi
7. Gawda
8. Velip

**Gujarat**

1. Barda
2. Bavacha, Bamcha
3. Bharwad (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)
4. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
5. Charan (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)
6. Chaudhri (in Surat and Valsad districts)
7. Chodhara
8. Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi
9. Dhodia, Dhodi
10. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
11. Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padv
12. Gond, Rajgond
13. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari

14. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
15. Omitted
16. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
17. Kunbi (in the Dangs district)
18. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
19. Padhar
20. Omitted
21. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi (excluding Amreli, Bhavanagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)
22. Patelia
23. Pomla
24. Rabari (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)
25. Rathawa
26. Siddi, Siddi-Badshan (in Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)
27. Omitted
28. Varli
29. Vitola, Kotwalia, Barodia
30. Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia
31. Tadvi Bhil, Bawra, Vasave
32. Padv

**Himachal Pradesh**

1. Bhot, Bodh
2. Gaddi
3. Gujjar

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4. Jad, Lamba, Khampa

5. Kanaura, Kinnara

6. Lahaula

7. Pangwala

8. Swangla

9. Beta, Beda

10. Domba, Gara, Zoba

**Jammu and Kashmir**

1. Balti

2. Beda

3. Bot, Boto

4. Brokpa, Drokpa, Dard, Shin

5. Changpa

6. Garra

7. Mon

8. Purigpa

9. Gujjar

10. Bakarwal

11. Gaddi

12. Sippi

**Jharkhand**

1. Asur, Agaria

2. Baiga

3. Banjara

4. Bathudi

5. Bedia

6. Binjhia

7. Birhor

8. Birjia

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9. Chero

10. Chik Baraik

11. Gond

12. Gorait

13. Ho

14. Karmali

15. Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Hill Kharia

16. Kharwar

17. Khond

18. Kisan, Nagesia

19. Kora, Mudi-Kora

20. Korwa

21. Lohra

22. Mahli

23. Mal Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia

24. Munda, Patar

25. Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)

26. Parhaiya

27. Santhal

28. Sauria Paharia

29. Savar

30. Bhumij

31. Kawar

32. Kol

**Karnataka**

1. Adiyana

2. Barda

3. Bavacha, Bamcha

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4. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvil Bhil, Bhagalial, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave	27. Kudiya, Melakudi
5. Chenchu, Chenchwar	28. Kuruba (in Coorg district)
6. Chodhara	29. Kurumans
7. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	30. Maha Malasar
8. Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi, Valvi	31. Malaikudi
9. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond	32. Malasar
10. Gowdalu	33. Malayekandi
11. Hakkipikki	34. Maleru
12. Hasalaru	35. Maratha (in Coorg district)
13. Irular	36. Marati (in south Kanara district)
14. Iruliga	37. Meda, Medara, Medari, Gauriga, Burud
15. Jenu Kuruba	38. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka, Naik, Nayak, Beda, Bedar, and Valmiki
16. Kadu Kuruba	39. Palliyan
17. Kammara (in South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district)	40. Paniyan
18. Kaniyan, Kanyan (in Kollegal taluk of Mysore district)	41. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi, Haranshikari
19. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	42. Patelia
20. Kattunayakan	43. Rathawa
21. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	44. Sholaga
22. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha	45. Soligaru
23. Konda Kapus	46. Toda
24. Koraga	47. Varli
25. Kota	48. Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia
26. Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya	49. Yerava
	50. Siddi (in Uttar Kannada district)

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**Kerala**

1. Adiyar
2. Arandan, Aranadan
3. Eravallan
4. Hill Pulaya, Mala Pulayan, Kurumba Pulayan, Karavazhi Pulayan, Pamba Pulayan
5. Irular, Irulan
6. Kadar, Wayanad Kadar
7. Omitted
8. Kanikaran, Kanikkar
9. Kattunayakan
10. Kochuvelan
11. Omitted
12. Omitted
13. Koraga
14. Omitted
15. Kudiya, Melakudi
16. Kurichchan, Kurichiyan
17. Kurumans, Mullu Kuruman, Mulla Kuruman, Mala Kuruman
18. Kurumbas, Kurumbar, Kurumban
19. Maha Malasar
20. Malai Arayan, Mala Arayan
21. Malai Pandaram
22. Malai Vedan, Malavedan
23. Malakkuravan
24. Malasar
25. Malayan, Nattu Malayan, Konga Malayan (excluding the areas comprising the Kasargode,

Connanore, Wayanad and Kozhikode districts)

26. Malayarayar
27. Mannan
28. Marati (of the Hosdurg and Kasargod Taluks of Kasargod District)
29. Muthuvan, Mudugar, Muduvan
30. Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan
31. Omitted
32. Omitted
33. Paniyan
34. Ulladan, Ullatan
35. Uraly
36. Mala Vettuvan (in Kasargode and Kannur districts)
37. Ten Kurumban, Jenu Kurumban
38. Thachanadan, Thachanadan Moopan
39. Cholanaickan
40. Mavilan
41. Karimpalan
42. Vetta Kuruman
43. Mala Panickar

**Madhya Pradesh**

1. Agariya
2. Andh
3. Baiga
4. Bhaina
5. Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumia, Bharia, Paliha, Pando
6. Bhattra

7. Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia	25. Kol
8. Bhil Mina	26. Kolam
9. Bhunjia	27. Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul Bondhi, Bondeya
10. Biar, Biyar	28. Korwa, Kodaku
11. Binjhwar	29. Majhi
12. Birhul, Birhor	30. Majhwar
13. Damor, Damaria	31. Mawasi
14. Dhanwar	32. Omitted
15. Gadaba, Gadba	33. Munda
16. Gond; Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koliabhuta, Koliabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria, Daroi	34. Nagesia, Nagasia
17. Halba, Halbi	35. Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad
18. Kamar	36. Panika [in (i) Chhatarpur, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Umaria, Sidhi and Tikamgarh districts, and (ii) Sevda and Datia Tahsils of Datia district]
19. Karku	37. Pao
20. Kavar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri	38. Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti
21. (Omitted)	39. Omitted
22. Khairwar, Kondar	40. Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [In (i) Chhindwara, Mandla, Dindori and Seoni districts, (ii) Baihar Tahsil of Balaghat District, (iii) Betul, Bhainsdehi and Shahpur tahsils of Betul district, (iv) Patan tahsil and Sihora and Majholi blocks of Jabalpur district, (v) Katni (Murwara) and Vijaya Raghogarh tahsils and Bahoriband and Dhemerkheda blocks of Katni district, (vi) Hoshangabad,
23. Kharia	
24. Kondh, Khond, Kandh	



	Babai, Sohagpur, Pipariya and Bankhedi tah sils and Kesla block of Hoshangabad district, (vii) Narsinghpur district, and (viii) Harsud Tahsil of Khandwa district]	15.	Dhodia
41.	Parja	16.	Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
42.	Sahariya, Saharia, Sehar, Sehria, Sosia, Sor	17.	Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi
43.	Saonta, Saunta	18.	Gond, Rajgond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koilabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Mardia, Maria, Mana, Man newar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Naikpod, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria
44.	Saur	19.	Halba, Halbi
45.	Sawar, Sawara	20.	Kamar
46.	Sonr	21.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Kathkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
<b>Maharashtra</b>		22.	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri
1.	Andh	23.	Khairwar
2.	Baiga	24.	Kharia
3.	Barda	25.	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
4.	Bavacha, Bamcha	26.	Kol
5.	Bhaina	27.	Kolam, Mannervarlu
6.	Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Pando	28.	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
7.	Bhattra	29.	Koli Mahadev, Dongar Koli
8.	Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave	30.	Koli Malhar
9.	Bhunja	31.	Kondh, Khond, Kandh
10.	Binjhar		
11.	Birhul, Birhor		
12.	Omitted		
13.	Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi		
14.	Dhanwar		

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| 32. Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya   | 7. Hmar                       |
| 33. Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya  | 8. Kabui, Inpui, Rongmei      |
| 34. Nagesia, Nagasia   | 9. Kacha Naga, Liangmai, Zeme |
| 35. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka   | 10. Koirao, Thangal           |
| 36. Oraon, Dhangad   | 11. Koirang                   |
| 37. Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti   | 12. Kom                       |
| 38. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phans Pardhi, Phanse Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia | 13. Lamgang                   |
| 39. Parja  | 14. Mao                       |
| 40. Patelia  | 15. Maram                     |
| 41. Pomla  | 16. Maring                    |
| 42. Rathawa  | 17. Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes  |
| 43. Sawar, Sawara  | 18. Monsang                   |
| 44. Thakur, Thakar, Ka Thakur, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakur, Ma Thakar   | 19. Moyon                     |
| 45. Omitted  | 20. Paite                     |
| 46. Varli  | 21. Purum                     |
| 47. Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia   | 22. Ralte                     |
| <b>Manipur</b>   | 23. Sema                      |
| 1. Aimol   | 24. Simte                     |
| 2. Anal  | 25. Suhte                     |
| 3. Angami  | 26. Tangkhul                  |
| 4. Chiru   | 27. Thadou                    |
| 5. Chothe  | 28. Vaiphei                   |
| 6. Gangte  | 29. Zou                       |
|  | 30. Poumai Naga               |
|  | 31. Tarao                     |
|  | 32. Kharam                    |
|  | 33. Any Kuki tribes.          |
|  | 34. Mate                      |
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**Meghalaya**

1. Chakma
2. Dimasa, Kachari
3. Garo
4. Hajong
5. Hmar
6. Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam
7. Any Kuki tribes, including:-
  - (i) Biate, Biete
  - (ii) Changsan
  - (iii) Chongloi
  - (iv) Doungel
  - (v) Gamalhou
  - (vi) Gangte
  - (vii) Guite
  - (viii) Hanneng
  - (ix) Haokip, Haupit
  - (x) Haolai
  - (xi) Hengna
  - (xii) Hongsungh
  - (xiii) Hrangkhwal, Rangkhoh
  - (xiv) Jongbe
  - (xv) Khawchung
  - (xvi) Khawathlang, Khothalong
  - (xvii) Khelma
  - (xviii) Kholhou
  - (xix) Kipgen
  - (xx) Kuki

(xxi) Lengthang

(xxii) Lhangum

(xxiii) Lhoujem

(xxiv) Lhouvun

(xxv) Lumpheng

(xxvi) Mangjel

(xxvii) Misao

(xxviii) Riag

(xxix) Sairhem

(xxx) Selnam

(xxxi) Singson

(xxxii) Sitlhou

(xxxiii) Sukte

(xxxiv) Thado

(xxxv.) Thangngeu

(xxxvi) Uibuh

(xxxvii) Vaiphei

8. Lakher

9. Man (Tai Speaking)

10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes

11. Mikir

12. Any Naga tribes

13. Pawi

14. Synteng

15. Boro Kacharis

16. Koch

17. Raba, Rava

**Mizoram**

1. Chakma

2. Dimasa (Kachari)	(xxii) Lhangum
3. Garo	(xxiii) Lhoujem
4. Hajong	(xxiv) Lhouvun
5. Hmar	(xxv) Lupheng
6. Khasi and Jaintia, (Including Khasi, Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi or Lyngngam)	(xxvi) Mangjel
	(xxvii) Missao
7. Any Kuki tribes, including:-	(xxviii) Riang
(i) Baite or Beite	(xxix) Sairhem
(ii) Changsan	(xxx) Selnam
(iii) Chongloi	(xxxi) Singson
(iv) DOUNGEL	(xxxii) Sitlhou
(v) Gamalhou	(xxxiii) Sukte
(vi) Gangte	(xxxiv) Thado
(vii) Guite	(xxxv) Thangngeu
(viii) Hanneng	(xxxvi) Uibuh
(ix) Haokip or Haupit	(xxxvii) Vaiphei
(x) Haolai	8. Lakher
(xi) Hengna	9. Man (Tai-speaking)
(xii) Hongsungh	10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
(xiii) Hrangkhwal or Rangkhoh	11. Mikir
(xiv) Jongbe	12. Any Naga tribes
(xv) Khawchung	13. Pawi
(xvi) Khawathlang or Khothalong	14. Synteng.
(xvii) Khelma	15. Paite
(xviii) Kholhou	<b>Nagaland</b>
(xix) Kipgen	1. Naga
(xx) Kuki	2. Kuki
(xxi) Lengthang	3. Kachari
	4. Mikir

5. Garo	Dhur Gond
<b>Odisha</b>	23. Ho
1. Bagata, Bhakta	24. Holva
2. Baiga	25. Jatapu
3. Banjara, Banjari	26. Juang
4. Bathudi, Bathuri	27. Kandha Gauda
5. Bhottada, Dhotada Bhotra, Bhatra, Bhattara, Bhotora, Bhatara	28. Kavar, Kanwar
6. Bhuiya, Bhuyan	29. Kharia, Kharian Berga Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Erenga Kharia, Munda Kharia, Oraon Kharia, Khadia, Pahari Kharia
7. Bhumia	30. Kharwar
8. Bhumij, Teli Bhumij, Haladipokhria Bhumij, Haladi Pokharia Bhumija, Desi Bhumij, Desia Bhumij, Tamarla Bhumij	31. Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha Kondh, Kui, Buda Kondh, Bura Kandha, Desia Kandha, Dungaria Kondh, Kutia Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Muli Kondh, Malua Kondh, Pengo Kandha, Raja Kondh, Raj Khond
9. Bhunjia	32. Kisan, Nagesar, Nagesia
10. Binjhal, Binjhar	33. Kol
11. Binjhia, Binjhoa	34. Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas
12. Birhor	35. Kolha
13. Bondo Poraja, Bonda Paroja, Banda Paroja	36. Koli, Malhar
14. Chenchu	37. Kondadora
15. Dal	38. Kora, Khaira, Khayara
16. Desua Bhumij	39. Korua
17. Dharua, Dhuruba, Dhurva	40. Kotia
18. Didayi, Didai Paroja, Didai	41. Koya, Gumba Koya, Koitur Koya, Kamar Koya, Musara Koya
19. Gadaba, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba, Ollara Gadaba, Parenga Gadaba, Sano Gadaba	42. Kulis
20. Gandia	
21. Ghara	
22. Gond, Gondo, Rajgond, Maria Gond,	

43. Lodha, Nodh, Nodha, Lodh	Saora, Sarda Saora, Tankala Saora,
44. Madia	Patro Saora, Vesu Saora
45. Mahali	60. Shabar, Lodha
46. Mankidi	61. Sounti
47. Mankirdia, Mankria, Mankidi	62. Tharua, Tharua Birdhani
48. Matya, Matia	<b>Rajasthan</b>
49. Mirdhas, Kuda, Koda	1. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri
50. Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis, Nagabanshi Munda, Oriya Munda	Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvī Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
51. Mundari	2. Bhil Mina
52. Omanatya, Omanatyo, Amanatya	3. Damor, Damaria
53. Oraon, Dhangar, Uran	4. Dhanka, Tadvī, Tetaria, Valvi
54. Parenga	5. Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)
55. Paroja, Parja, Bodo Paroja, Barong Jhodia Paroja, Chhelia Paroja, Jhodia Paroja, Konda Paroja, Paraja, Ponga Paroja, Sodia Paroja, Sano Paroja, Solia Paroja	6. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
56. Pentia	7. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
57. Rajuar	8. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
58. Santal	9. Mina
59. Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara, Arsi Saora, Based Saora, Bhima Saora, Bhimma Saora, Chumura Saora, Jara Savar, Jadu Saora, Jati Saora, Juari Saora, Kampu Saora, Kampa Soura, Kapo Saora, Kindal Saora, Kumbi Kancher Saora, Kalapithia Saora, Kirat Saora, Lanjia Saora, Lamba Lanjia Saora, Luara Saora, Luar Saora, Laria Savar, Malia Saora, Malla Saora, Uriya Saora, Raika Saora, Sudda	10. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
	11. Patelia
	12. Seharīa, Sehria, Sahariya
	<b>Sikkim</b>
	1. Bhutia (including Chumbipa, Dophapa, Dukpa, Kagatey, Sherpa, Tibetan, Tromopa, Yolmo)
	2. Lepcha
	3. Limboo

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4. Tamang

**Tamil Nadu**

1. Adiyar

2. Aranadan

3. Eravallan

4. Irular

5. Kadar

6. Kammara (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)

7. Kanikaran, Kanikkar (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah and Ambasamudram taluks of Tirunelveli district)

8. Kaniyan, Kanyan

9. Kattunayakan

10. Kochu Velan

11. Konda Kapus

12. Kondareddis

13. Koraga

14. Kota (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)

15. Kudiya, Melakudi

16. Kurichchan

17. Kurumbas (in the Nilgiris district)

18. Kurumans

19. Maha Malasar

20. Malai Arayan

21. Malai Pandaram

22. Malai Vedan

23. Malakkuravan

24. Malasar

25. Malayali (in Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Pudukottai, Salem, South Arcot and Tiruchirapalli districts)

26. Malayekandi

27. Mannan

28. Mudugar, Muduvan

29. Muthuvan

30. Palleyan

31. Palliyan

32. Palliyar

33. Paniyan

34. Sholaga

35. Toda (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district)

36. Uraly

**Telangana**

1. Andh, Sadhu Andh

2. Bagata

3. Bhil

4. Chenchu

5. Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba

6. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur

7. Gouda (in the Agency tracts)

8. Hill Reddis	Karimnagar, Khammam,
9. Jatapus	Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda,
10. Kammara	Nizamabad and Warangal districts)
11. Kattunayakan	30. Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala
12. Kolam, Kolawar	Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi
13. Konda Dhoras, Kubi	31. Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula,
14. Konda Kapus	Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula
15. Kondareddis	32. Nakkala, Kurvikaran
16. Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya	<b>Tripura</b>
Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya	1. Bhil
Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity	2. Bhutia
Kondhs, Kuvinga	3. Chaimal
17. Kotia, Benthoriya, Bartika, Dulia,	4. Chakma
Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko	5. Garoo
18. Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya,	6. Halam, Bengshel, Dub, Kaipeng,
Kammara Koya, Musara Koya, Oddi	Kalai, Karbong, Lengui, Mussum,
Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha	Rupini, Sukuchep, Thangchep
Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary),	7. Jamatia
Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya	8. Khasia
19. Kulia	9. Kuki, including the following sub-
20. Manna Dhora	tribes:-
21. Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora	(i) Balte
22. Nayaks (in the Agency tracts)	(ii) Belalhut
23. Pardhan	(iii) Chhalya
24. Porja, Parangiperja	(iv) Fun
25. Reddi Dhoras	(v) Hajango
26. Rona, Rena	(vi) Jangtei
27. Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya	(vii) Khareng
Savaras, Khutto Savaras	(viii) Khephong
28. Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara	(ix) Kuntei
29. Thoti (in Adilabad, Hyderabad,	



(x) Laifang	5. Tharu
(xi) Lentei	6. Gond, Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Raj Gond (in the districts of Mehrajganj, Sidharth Nagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Azamgarh, Jonpur, Balia, Gazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Sonbadra)
(xii) Mizel	7. Kharwar, Khairwar (in the districts of Deoria, Balia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Sonbhadra)
(xiii) Namte	8. Saharya (in the district of Lalitpur)
(xiv) Paitu, Paite	9. Parahiya (in the district of Sonbhadra)
(xv) Rangchan	10. Baiga (in the district of Sonbhadra)
(xvi) Rangkhole	11. Pankha, Panika (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur)
(xvii) Thangluya	12. Agariya (in the district of Sonbhadra)
10. Lepcha	13. Patari (in the district of Sonbhadra)
11. Lushai	14. Chero (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Varanasi)
12. Mag	15. Bhuiya, Bhuinya (in the district of Sonbhadra)
13. Munda, Kaur	
14. Noatia, Murashing	
15. Orang	
16. Riang	
17. Santal	
18. Tripura, Tripuri, Tippera	
19. Uchai	
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>West Bengal</b>
1. Bhotia	1. Asur
2. Buksa	2. Baiga
3. Jaunsari	3. Bedia, Bediya
4. Raji	4. Bhumij
5. Tharu	5. Bhutia, Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan, Yolmo
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	6. Birhor
1. Bhotia	7. Birjia
2. Buksa	8. Chakma
3. Jaunsari	
4. Raji	

- 
9. Chero
  10. Chik Baraik
  11. Garo
  12. Gond
  13. Gorait
  14. Hajang
  15. Ho
  16. Karmali
  17. Kharwar
  18. Khond
  19. Kisan
  20. Kora
  21. Korwa
  22. Lepcha
  23. Lodha, Kheria, Kharia
  24. Lohara, Lohra
  25. Magh
  26. Mahali
  27. Mahli
  28. Mal Pahariya
  29. Mech
  30. Mru
  31. Munda
  32. Nagesia
  33. Oraon
  34. Parhaiya
  35. Rabha
  36. Santal
- 

- 
37. Sauria Paharia
- 

38. Savar
39. Limbu (Subba)
40. Tamang

#### **Andaman and Nicobar**

1. Andamanese, Chariar, Chari, Kora, Tabo, Bo, Yere, Kede, Bea, Balawa, Bojigiyab, Juwai, Kol
2. Jarawas
3. Nicobarese
4. Onges
5. Sentinelese
6. Shom Pens

#### **Dadar and Nagar Haveli**

1. Dhodia
2. Dubla including Halpati
3. Kathodi
4. Kokna
5. Koli Dhor including Kolgha
6. Naikda or Nayaka
7. Varli

#### **Daman and Diu**

Throughout the Union Territory:

1. Dhodia
2. Dubla (Halpati)
3. Naikda (Talavia)
4. Siddi (Nayaka)
5. Varli.

#### **Lakshadweep**

Throughout the Union Territory:

Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and

---

Aminidivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in those islands.

'Provided that the children who are born to inhabitants of Lakshadweep in any other place in the mainland of India shall be deemed to be inhabitants born in the islands if such children settle permanently in the islands'.

Explanation: The term "settle permanently" shall have the same meaning as defined under Clause 3(I)(d) of the Lakshadweep Panchayat Regulation, 1994.

### **Puducherry**

Irular (including Villi and Vettaikaran)

### **Statement-II**

#### *State-wise list of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territory	Name of PVTG
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	Chenchu
2.		Bodo Gadaba
3.		Gutob Gadaba
4.		Dongria Kondhs
5.		Kutia Khond
6.		Kolam
7.		Konda Reddy
8.		Konda Savaras
9.		Bondo Poroja
10.		Khond Poroja
11.		Parengi Paroja
12.		Thoti
13.	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	Asur
14.		Birhor
15.		Birjia
16.		Hill Kharia

1	2	3
17.		Korwa
18.		Mal Paharia
19.		Parhaiya
20.		SauriaPaharia
21.		Savar
22.	Gujarat	Kolgha
23.		Kathodi
24.		Kotwalia
25.		Padhar
26.		Siddi
27.	Karnataka	JenuKuruba
28.		Koraga
29.	Kerala	Cholanaickan
30.		Kadar
31.		Kattunayakan
32.		Koraga
33.		Kurumbas
34.	Madhya Pradesh (including	Abujh Marias
35.	Chhattisgarh)	Baiga
36.		Bharia
37.		Birhor
38.		Hill Korbas
39.		Kamar
40.		Saharia
41.	Maharashtra	Katkari
42.		Kolam
43.		Maria Gond

1	2	3
44.	Manipur	Marram Nagas
45.	Odisha	Chuktia Bhunjia
46.		Birhor
47.		Bondo
48.		Didayi
49.		Dongria Khond
50.		Juang
51.		Kharia
52.		KutiaKandha
53.		Lanjiasoara
54.		Lodha
55.		Mankirdia
56.		PaudiBhuyans
57.		Saura
58.	Rajasthan	Seharia
59.	Tamil Nadu	Irular
60.		Kattunayakan
61.		Kota
62.		Kurumbas
63.		Paniyan
64.		Toda
65.	Tripura	Riang
66.	Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand)	Buksa
67.		Raji
68.	West Bengal	Birhor
69.		Lodha
70.		Toto
71.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Great Andamanese

1	2	3
72.		Jarawas
73.		Onges
74.		Santenelese
75.		Shompens

***Statement-III****Census population data related to PVTGs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the PVTGs	Population Census 2011 shared by RGI
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Chenchu	64227
		Kondareddy	107747
		Thoti	4811
		TOTAL	176785
2.	Bihar	Asur	4129
		Birhor	377
		Birjia	208
		Korwa	452
		Mal Paharia	2225
		Parhaiya	647
		SauriaPaharia	1932
		Savar	80
		TOTAL	10050
3.	Jharkhand	Asur	22459
		Birhor	10726
		Birjia	6276
		Korwa	35606
		Mal paharia	135797
		Parhaiya	25585
		SauriaPaharia	46222

1	2	3	4
		Savar	9688
		TOTAL	292359
4.	Gujarat	Padhar	30932
		Siddi	8661
		TOTAL	39593
5.	Karnataka	JenuKuruba	36076
		Koraga	14794
		TOTAL	50870
6.	Kerala	Kadar	2949
		Kattunayakan	18199
		Kurumbas	2586
		Koraga	1582
		TOTAL	25316
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Baigas	414526
		Kamar	666
		TOTAL	415192
8.	Chhattisgarh	Baiga	89744
		Kamar	26530
		TOTAL	116274
9.	Odisha	Birhor	596
		Didayi	8890
		Juang	47095
		Lodha	9785
		Mankirdia	2222
		TOTAL	68588
10.	Tamil Nadu	Kattunayakan	46672
		Kota	308
		Kurumbas	6823
		Irular	189661

1	2	3	4
		Paniyan	10134
		Toda	2002
		TOTAL	255600
11.	Tripura	Riang	188220
		TOTAL	188220
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Buksa	4710
		Raji	1295
		TOTAL	6005
13.	Uttarakhand	Buksa	54037
		Raji	690
		TOTAL	54727
14.	West Bengal	Birhor	2241
		TOTAL	2241
15.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Jarawas	380
		Onges	101
		Santenelese	15
		Shompens	229
		TOTAL	725
	GRAND TOTAL		1702545

Registrar General of India (RGI).

#### **Funds for tribal welfare in Karnataka**

1552. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of amount allocated to Karnataka for tribal welfare during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether Government aims to develop tribal areas across the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number and details of tribal areas that were developed?



THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) The interventions under the schemes/programmes of the Ministry are demand driven and funds are provided to State Governments/UT Administrations based upon proposals received from the State Governments/UT Administrations and after appraisal and approval by a Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry. Funds are allocated by the Ministry scheme-wise, and not State-wise. The details of amount allocated for tribal welfare under the schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs alongwith amount released to Karnataka during the last three years and the current year is given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people living across the country including Karnataka, which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, skill development, livelihood etc. Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities in tribal areas/regions in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps. The schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is given below:—

Sl. No.	Names of Schemes/Programmes
1	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students
2	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students
3	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students for studying abroad.
4	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students (a) Scholarship for Higher Education (earlier known as Top Class Education For ST Students). (b) Fellowship (earlier known as Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for ST students).
5	Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations Working for welfare of STs
6	Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts
7	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
8	Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India
9	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSS)
10	Grants-in-Aid to Tribal Research Institutes
11	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce

Sl. No.	Names of Schemes/Programmes
12	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporations
13	Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Mechanism of marketing of Development of Value Chain for MFP
14	Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others

During 2018-19, Ministry of Tribal Affairs had introduced a separate Scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) with the objective to provide quality middle and high school level education to Scheduled Tribes (STs) students in remote areas. Earlier, it was a component of Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. As per approval of the Government, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, will have an Eklavya Model Residential School by the year 2022. Across the country, as per census 2011 figures, there are 564 sub-districts *i.e.* blocks/taluka/tehsil having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons. Out of these sub-districts, EMRS have been sanctioned in 102 sub-districts at the inception of the scheme and in remaining sub-districts shall have an EMRS by the year 2022.

Government of India also introduced during Fifth Five Year Plan, institutional and administrative measures such as Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)/ Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) for effective implementation and delivery of services in tribal concentration areas. During Sixth Five Year Plan Period, Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) was adopted to cover smaller areas with total population of 10,000 and Scheduled Tribes (ST) concentration of 50% or more. During Seventh Five Year Plan onward, Cluster were indentified to cover smaller areas of tribal concentration with minimum total population of about 5,000 and Scheduled Tribes (ST) concentration of 50% or more. Government of India has declared 193 ITDPs/ITDAs in 18 States and 2 Union Territories, namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Daman and Diu besides 259 MADA Pockets in 11 States and 82 Clusters in 8 States.

The schemes/prgogrammes of the Ministry are implemented across the country including Karnataka. Welfare/Development of tribals through such schemes is a continuous and an ongoing process.

**Statement-I**

*Scheme-wise details of Budget Estimate/Revised Estimate/Expenditure under the scheme/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the last three years and the current year.*

(₹ in crore)												
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	BE	RE	EXP	BE	RE	EXP	BE	RE	EXP.	BE	Exp. As on 30.06.19
		2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS)	1250.00	1200.00	1195.03	1350.00	1350.00	1350.01	1350.00	1350.00	1349.81	1350.00	264.24
2.	Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	1400.00	1260.00	1265.86	1500.01	1500.00	1510.70	1800.01	1820.00	1819.82	2294.56	392.35
	Eklavya Model Residential School	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00
3.	Support to NSTFDC	70.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	55.00	55.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	80.00	0.00
4.	Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
5.	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Scheduled Tribes	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	119.94	130.00	120.00	114.00	110.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6.	Strengthening of Educational among ST Girls	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG)	200.00	340.00	340.21	270.00	240.00	239.49	260.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	28.60
8.	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products-TRIFED	49.00	49.00	49.00	49.00	44.95	44.95	54.15	72.50	72.50	83.00	0.00
9.	Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)	21.00	17.00	15.11	80.00	80.00	79.00	100.00	100.00	99.99	100.00	28.43
10.	Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP)	158.00	3.00	2.00	100.00	25.00	8.59	130.00	97.47	96.85	130.00	0.00
11.	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students	50.00	80.00	79.98	120.00	100.00	99.72	100.00	100.00	99.98	100.00	6.38
12.	Scholarship to the ST Students for Studies Abroad	1.00	0.39	0.39	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.59

376 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

13.	Pre-Matric Scholarship	0.00	0.00	0.00	265.00	318.00	294.08	350.00	310.00	311.50	340.00	108.25
14.	Post-Matric Scholarship	0.00	0.00	0.00	1347.07	1436.00	1463.91	1586.00	1643.03	1647.56	1613.50	465.39
15.	Boys & Girls Hostels	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Ashram Schools	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Vocational Training Centres (NGOs)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Vocational Training Centres (States)	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes: Tribal Education	1454.22	1659.84	1659.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Tribal Festivals, Research Information and Mass Education	17.39	6.39	4.69	12.04	6.35	4.01	25.00	25.00	23.35	25.00	0.00
TOTAL		4791.61	4796.62	4792.58	5297.13	5290.30	5284.40	5952.17	5955.00	5952.36	6478.38	1294.23

Written Answers to

[4 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 377

**Statement-II**

*Scheme-wise details of funds released to State of Karnataka under the scheme/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Funds Released (₹ in lakh)			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (As on 30.06.19)
1.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students	0.00	1364.59	1256.31	Nil
2.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students	8450.00	8873.31	7341.33	Nil
3.	Support to Tribal Research Institute	117.00	130.00	106.00	91.50
4.	Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution (including EMRS)	4664.00	5881.74	5220.61	1691.00
5.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups	136.00	467.00	460.00	Nil
6.	Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP	Nil	Nil	125.00	Nil
7.	Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of STs.	389.10	244.94	467.72	Nil
8.	Vocational Training Centre in Tribal Areas (NGOs)	Nil	59.60	17.04	Nil
9.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme	5100.00	5955.37	5347.7600	5274.00 (Approved)

**Encroachment on tribal land**

1553. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of tribal land being encroached by various interest groups all over the country;

- (b) the Government's position on allotting tribal land for mining to corporate houses;
- (c) whether Government would publish a white paper on implementation of Forest Rights Act; and
- (d) the minimum extent of land that tribals and other traditional forest dwellers are entitled to as per the above Act?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) and (b) In so far as land related issues are concerned, the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources (DoLR), is the nodal Ministry at the Centre, which plays a monitoring role in the field of land reforms. Land and its management fall under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of States as provided under the Constitution of India (Seventh Schedule - List II (State List) - Entry No. (18).

The Scheduled Tribes (STs) have been the most marginalised, isolated and deprived population. To protect and safeguarding the land rights of STs and to address the issue of Land Acquisition and displacement of tribals, following Constitutional and legal provisions have been put in place:-

- (i) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA in short), in Section 4 (5) States that save as otherwise provided, no member of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes or Other Traditional Forest Dweller shall be evicted or removed from the Forest Land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete.
- (ii) Under Section 5 of FRA, Gram Sabha is, *inter alia*, empowered to ensure that the decisions taken in Gram Sabha to regulate access to community forest resources and stop any activity which adversely affects the wild animals, forest and the biodiversity are complied with.
- (iii) Government has enacted the 'Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013' (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 in short). The purpose of the said Act is to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-Government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and the other affected families and provide just and fair compensation

to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired.

- (iv) Under Section 48 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013, a National Level Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement has been constituted in the DoLR *vide* DoLR's Order No. 26011/04/2007-LRD dated 2nd March, 2015 for the purpose of reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes and plans related to land acquisition under the RFCTLARR, 2013 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.
- (v) By way of safeguards against displacement special provisions have been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Sections 41 and 42 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 which protect their interests. As per Section 41 (1), As far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the Scheduled Areas. As per Section 41 (2) Where such acquisition does take place it shall be done only as a demonstrable last resort. As per Section 41 (3) In case of acquisition or alienation of any land in Scheduled Areas, the prior consent of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats or the autonomous District Councils, at the appropriate level in Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, shall be obtained., in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency, before issue of a notification under this Act, or any other Central Act or a State Act for the time being in force. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 also lays down procedure and manner of rehabilitation and resettlement.
- (vi) The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, also provides that the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas or development projects and before resettling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas; the actual planning and implementation of the projects in the Scheduled Areas shall be coordinated at the State Level.
- (vii) Constitutional provisions under Schedule - V also provide for safeguards against displacement of tribal population because of land acquisitions etc. the Governor of the State which has scheduled Areas is empowered to prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribals and regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such cases. Land being a State



subject, various provisions of rehabilitation and resettlement as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 are implemented by the concerned State Governments.

- (viii) "The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989" has been introduced to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, to provide for the trial of such offences and for the relief of rehabilitation of the victims of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Wrongfully dispossessing members of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes from their land or premises or interfering with the enjoyment of their rights, including forest rights, over any land or premises or water or irrigation facilities or destroying the crops or taking away the produce there from amount to offence of atrocities and are subject to punishment under the said Act.

Apart from the above, a 3 judges bench of Supreme Court in *Odisha Mining Corporation Vs. Ministry of Environment and Forest & Ors.* vide W.P.(C) 180 of 2011, held that forest approval cannot be granted for a developmental project without the informed consent of the Gram Sabhas, given after proper consideration in a duly convened Gram Sabha and passed by resolution. The Court stated that the Gram Sabha is also free to consider all the community, individual as well as cultural and religious claim.

The Ministry of Mines, vide their letter dated 5th January, 2017 sent a letter to all State Governments regarding imposing of conditions in the lease deed in regard to FRA compliance in the cases covered under Section 10(A)(2)(c) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation), Act, 1957. In the said letter it has been *inter-alia* mentioned that execution of lease deed shall not be construed to dilute any provision of FRA.

Further, the Ministry of Environment and Forest vide their letter dated 03.08.2009 has informed all State Governments regarding diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. This letter includes that a letter from the State Government certifying that proposals for such diversion (with full details of project and its implications, in vernacular/local languages) have been placed before each concerned Gram Sabha of forest-dwellers, who are eligible under the FRA.

- (c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has issued direction to State Governments/UTs for strict and speedy implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006. The matter relating to

implementation of the Act is also *sub-judice* before Hon'ble Supreme Court. Hence, no such proposal is under contemplation.

(d) FRA is an Act to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose right could not be recorded.

The recognition and vesting of such forest rights under FRA is subject to the condition that such Scheduled Tribes or tribal communities or other traditional forest dwellers had occupied forest land before the 13th day of December, 2005.

As per Section 4 (6) of FRA 'where the forest rights recognised and vested by sub-section (1) are in respect of land mentioned in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 such land shall be under the occupation of an individual or family or community on the date of commencement of this Act and shall be restricted to the area under actual occupation and shall in no case exceed an area of four hectares.'

**Utilisation of funds by chhattisgarh and Gujarat under Tribal-Sub Plan**

†1554. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM:

SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated under Tribal Sub-Plan in the financial year 2018-19 to the States of Chhattisgarh and Gujarat by the Central Government;
- (b) the details of works being executed thereunder;
- (c) the details of funds not utilised out of the allocated funds by those States during this period, so far;
- (d) the reasons for not utilising the funds;
- (e) whether Government has got investigated the construction works initiated under Tribal Sub-Plan by independent agency in these States; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) to (d) Release of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) funds by Central Ministries/Departments to the States including Government of Chhattisgarh and Gujarat is a continuous process. Monitoring of Tribal

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sub-Plan (TSP) has been mandated to MoTA since 2017. Funds released by Central Ministries/Departments during 2018-19 to the Government of Chhattisgarh and Gujarat is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Statement showing details of funds released to Government of Chhattisgarh and Gujarat and utilisation reported by the State Government under the schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) during 2015-16 to 2018-19 is given in Statement-II (*See below*). The State Government has not communicated the reasons for non-utilisation of funds released by MoTA.

(e) and (f) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not conducted any such investigation.

**Statement-I**

*Details of funds released to the State Government of Chhattisgarh during 2018-19 by Central Ministries and departments*

Sl. No.	Ministry Name	Scheme Name	Sanctioned Amount (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	National Bamboo Mission	69.77
		National Food Security Mission	1836.68
		National Mission on Horticulture	3272.00
		National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm	196.32
		National Project on Agro-Forestry	45.90
		National Project on Soil Health and Fertility	253.60
		Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana	313.04
		Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)-Per Drop More Crop	1345.09
		Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	187.72
		Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	2216.00
		Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	250.09

1	2	3	4
		Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation	760.00
		Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material	234.59
2.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries	10.20
		Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	38.34
		Livestock Health and Disease Control	134.10
3.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	Human Resources for Health and Medical Education	304.00
		National Rural Health Mission	24923.93
		National Urban Health Mission (Support from National Investment Fund)	142.00
4.	Department of Higher Education	Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	227.25
5.	Department of Rural Development	National Rural Livelihood Mission (Programme Component)	2175.68
		Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)- Rural (Programme Component)	47204.91
6.	Department of School Education and Literacy	National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools	9986.39
		Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan	4554.99
		Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	15399.26
		Teachers Training and Adult Education	257.09

1	2	3	4
7.	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	National AYUSH Misson (NAM) (Support from National Investment Fund)	224.98
8.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	National Rural Drinking Water Mission - Nation Rural Drinking Water Programme	1743.82
		SBM-Rural (Programme Component)	11035.22
9.	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	Forest Fire Prevention and Management	39.66
		Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (Funded from NCEF)-Development of Wildlife Habitats	199.14
		Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (Funded from NCEF)-Project Tiger	67.15
		National Mission for a Green India (Funded From NCEF)-Green India Mission-National Afforestation Programme	30.50
10.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) (States/UTs Component)	90.96
		PMAY-Urban (Other items of States/UTs Component)	1452.00
11.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	National Career Services	5.69
		National Child Labour Project including grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies and reimbursement of assistance to bonded labour	62.70

1	2	3	4
12.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Capacity Building- Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyaan (PSA)/ Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	221.69
13.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	1051.50
		Grants under proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	11352.92
		Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP)	197.31
		Post-Matric Scholarship	4609.57
		Pre-Matric Scholarship	4755.63
		Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Schemes	10342.65
		Support to Tribal Research Institutes	504.49
14.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Anganwadi Services (Erstwhile Core ICDS)	4396.25
		Scheme for Adolescent Girls	110.35

*Details of funds released to the State Government of Gujarat during 2018-19 by Central Ministries/departments*

Sl. No.	Ministry Name	Scheme Name	Sanctioned Amount (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	National Food Security Mission	144.68
		National Mission on Horticulture	1428.75

1	2	3	4
		National Project on Agro- Forestry	59.20
		National Project on Soil Health and Fertility	113.48
		Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)- Per Drop More Crop	2588.00
		Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	171.68
		Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	2161.00
		Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	365.76
		Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation	125.00
		Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material	5.32
2.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	39.12
		Livestock Health and Disease Control	279.34
3.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	Human Resources for Health and Medical Education	579.00
		National Rural Health Mission	14536.37
		National Urban Health Mission (Support from National Investment Fund)	142.00
4.	Department of Higher Education	Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	301.98

1	2	3	4
5.	Department of Rural Development	National Rural Livelihood Mission (Programme Component)	585.33
		Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)- Rural (Programme Component)	17603.28
6.	Department of School Education and Literacy	National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools	7365.50
		Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan	217.48
		Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	10944.99
		Teachers Training and Adult Education	335.42
7.	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	National AYUSH Mission (NAM) (Support from National Investment Fund)	126.50
8.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	National Rural Drinking Water Mission - National Rural Drinking Water Programme	5029.20
9.	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (Funded from NCEF)- Development of Wildlife Habitats	71.68
10.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) (States/UTs Component)	133.03
		PMAY-Urban (Other items of States/UTs Component)	1289.99
11.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	604.00



1	2	3	4
		Grants under proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	11648.20
		Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP)	619.37
		Post-Matric Scholarship	32429.12
		Pre-Matric Scholarship	4482.31
		Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Schemes	11765.38
12.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Anganwadi Services (Erstwhile Core ICDS)	4256.21
		Scheme for Adolescent Girls	698.27

**Statement-II**

*Details of funds released to Government of Chhattisgarh and Gujarat and utilisation reported by State Government under the schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs during 2018-19 (As on 02.07.2019)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Chhattisgarh			Gujarat		
		Total Release	UC Due	UC Awaited	Total Release	UC Due	UC Awaited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan	10342.65	2068.53	0.00	11765.38	2353.1	2353.1
2.	Grant under Article 275(1)	11352.92	4187.50	4187.50	11648.20	3949.85	3949.85
3.	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	1051.50	683.48	683.48	604.00	456.00	456.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Pre-Matric Scholarship	4755.63	4755.63	995.05	4482.31	4482.31	0.00
5.	Post-Matric Scholarship	4609.57	4609.57	1372.96	32429.12	32429.12	0.00
6.	Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP)	197.31	197.31	197.31	619.37	619.37	619.37
7.	Support to Tribal Research Institutes	504.49	39.67	39.67	0.00	0.00	0.00

UC = Utilization Certificate

### **Welfare of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups**

1555. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in the country, States and UT-wise;
- (b) the criteria for identifying these groups; and
- (c) the details of schemes as well as funds allocated and utilised for the welfare of these groups by Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) The details of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in the country, State and UT-wise are given in Statement (*See* below).

- (b) The criteria for identifying Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups are:-
  1. Pre-agricultural level of technology,
  2. Low level of literacy,
  3. Economic backwardness,
  4. A declining or stagnant population.

(c) Besides a number of schemes of Government of India and the State Governments where PVTG population are also benefitted along with other population, Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers a scheme namely 'Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG)' specifically for the PVTG population. The scheme covers the 75 identified PVTGs in 18 States, and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, details of which are given in Statement (*See* below). The scheme aims at planning their socio-economic development in a comprehensive manner while retaining the culture and heritage of the communities by adopting habitat level development approach. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the State/UT Governments based on their proposals for development of tribal people in the sectors of education, housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs and to fill in the critical gaps. The projects taken up under this scheme are demand driven. Details of funds released and utilised under the scheme in the past three years has been indicated *vide* Table 1.

**Table 1**

(₹ in crore)					
2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
Funds released	Utilisation reported	Funds released	Utilisation reported	Funds released	Utilisation reported
338.00	319.96	239.46	223.19	250.00	12.30

**Statement**

*State-wise and Andaman and Nicobar Islands details of 75 identified Particularly Vulnerable Tribal groups*

Name of States/Union Territory	Sl. No.	Name of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group(s)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	1.	Chenchu
	2.	Bodo Gadaba

1	2	3
	3.	Gutob Gadaba
	4.	Dongaria Khond
	5.	Kutia Kondha
	6.	Kolam
	7.	Konda Reddi
	8.	Kondasavara
	9.	Bondo Porja
	10.	Khond Porja
	11.	Parengi Porja
	12.	Tothi
Bihar (including Jharkhand)	13.	Asur
	14.	Birhor
	15.	Birjia
	16.	Hill Kharia
	17.	Korwa
	18.	Mal Paharia
	19.	Parhaiya
	20.	Sauria Paharia
	21.	Savara
Gujarat	22.	Kolgha
	23.	Kathodi
	24.	Kotwalia
	25.	Padhar
	26.	Siddi
Karnataka	27.	Jenu Kuruba
	28.	Koraga
Kerala	29.	Cholanaikayan

1	2	3
	30.	Kadar
	31.	Kattunayakan
	32.	Koraga
	33.	Kurumbas
Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	34.	Abujh Maria
	35.	Baiga
	36.	Bharia
	37.	Birhor
	38.	Hill Korba
	39.	Kamar
	40.	Sahariya
Maharashtra	41.	Katkaria/Kathodi
	42.	Kolam
	43.	Maria Gond
Manipur	44.	Maram Naga
Odisha	45.	Chukutia Bhunjia
	46.	Birhore
	47.	Bondo
	48.	Didayi
	49.	Dongaria Khond
	50.	Juang
	51.	Kharia
	52.	Kutia Kondha
	53.	Lanjia Saura
	54.	Lodha
	55.	Mankirdia
	56.	Paudi Bhuiya

1	2	3
	57.	Saura
Rajasthan	58.	Saharia
	59.	Irular
Tamil Nadu	60.	Kattunayakan
	61.	Kota
	62.	Korumba
	63.	Paniyan
	64.	Toda
Tripura	65.	Raing
Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand)	66.	Buksa
	67.	Raji
West Bengal	68.	Birhor
	69.	Lodha
	70.	Totos
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	71.	Great Andamanese
	72.	Jarawa
	73.	Onge
	74.	Sentinelese
	75.	Shompen

#### **Central Assistance for post-matric scholarship to Maharashtra**

1556. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Assistance for Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe students during 2017-18 is yet to be released in full for Maharashtra despite its proposals being submitted in April, 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the maximum time likely to be taken by Government to release the remaining Central assistance to the State?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) and (b) The Central Assistance under the scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe students is released to State/UTs based on proposals received from them, and subject to availability of funds during the year. Accordingly, based on the proposals received from the Government of Maharashtra in April, 2017 and June 2018, a total of ₹ 15820.28 lakhs admissible under the Post Matric Scholarship for ST students was released (after adjusting an unspent balance of ₹ 1933.00 lakhs) for the year 2017-18 to the State Government towards Central share (₹ 17753.28 lakhs), as per following details:—

Grants released during the year	Installments for the year 2017-18	Amount (₹ in lakhs)
2017-18	1st Installment for 2017-18	362375
2017-18	2nd Installment for 2017-18	1933.00
2018-19	3rd Installment for 2017-18	10263.53
	Unspent balance	1933.00
	TOTAL	17753.28

(c) Does not arise, in view of above.

#### **Implementation of Van Dhan Yojana in Jharkhand**

1557. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the outcome of Van Dhan Yojana implemented for the tribal people;
- (b) whether Government would consider Jharkhand also for the above said scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) to (d) Van Dhan Vikas Karyakram is primarily the training and development of value chain component under the scheme titled "Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP". The scheme is applicable all over the country; Jharkhand is also covered.

**Malnutrition related mortality in PVTGs**

1558. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that malnutrition-led mortality is rising among Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and if so, details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve its human development indices?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) No such details have been reported to Ministry of Tribal Affairs in recent past.

(b) Government has been implementing several schemes/programmes aimed at improving human development indices like Integrated Child Development Services and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana of Ministry of Women and Child Development, National Health Mission and Mission Indradhanush of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Mid-Day Meals Scheme and Samagra Shiksha of Ministry of Human Resources Development, Drinking Water and Total Sanitation Campaign of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Targeted Public Distribution System of Department of Food and Public Distribution etc. Apart from giving grants for gap filling in respect of sectors like education, health etc., Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides untied funds for demand driven interventions for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

**Pending proposals of Maharashtra for inclusion in MADA**

1559. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals of Maharashtra for inclusion of 36 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and 7 mini MADA pockets to existing Tribal Sub-Plan, besides inclusion of Kawadadara in Igatpuri Tehsil, District Nashik and Shindkhede Tehsil, District Dhule are pending for approval since February, 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any time line is fixed for clearance of such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) to (c) No. The Government of Maharashtra *vide* letter dated 27.02.2017 had submitted a revised proposal for inclusion of 36 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and 7 MINI MADA Pockets to existing Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) area and inclusion of Kawadadara MADA



pocket of Igatpuri Tahsil, District Nasik and 1 Mini MADA pocket in Shindkhede Tahsil of Dhule district. However in view of certain discrepancies, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs *vide* letter dated 11.1.2018 requested the State Government of Maharashtra, to reconsider and revise their proposal and to submit a fresh consolidated proposal alongwith geographical maps and population data as per Census 2011. As such, no proposal of Maharashtra for inclusion of MADA, Mini MADA pockets in Tribal Sub-Plan area, is pending in this Ministry.

### **Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

1560. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) that are currently being implemented by the Ministry to tackle women and child related issues in the country with the help of State Governments and NGOs;
- (b) the funds sanctioned for the States by the Central Government under those schemes and the expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years;
- (c) whether these schemes are not being implemented properly in various parts of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for their proper implementation?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Umbrella schemes - Umbrella ICDS and Mission for Empowerment and Protection for Women across the country. The details of major schemes are as under:—

#### **1. Umbrella ICDS**

- (i) The Anganwadi Services Scheme is a unique programme for early childhood care and development. It offers a package of six services, *viz.* Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-School Non-Formal Education, Nutrition and Health Education, Immunization, Health Check-Up and Referral Services. The beneficiaries under the scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

- (ii) Poshan Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission) targets to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anemia and low birth weight babies by reducing mal-nutrition/under-nutrition, anemia among young children as also, focus on adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- (iii) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) scheme provides cash incentive amounting to ₹5,000/- in three installments directly to the Bank/Post Office Account of Pregnant Women and Lactating Mother (PW&LM) in DBT Mode during pregnancy and lactation in response to individual fulfilling specific conditions.
- (iv) Scheme for Adolescent Girls aims at out of school girls in the age group 11-14, to empower and improve their social status through nutrition, life skills and home skills. The scheme has nutritional and non-nutritional components which include nutrition; iron and folic acid supplementation; health check up and referral service; nutrition and health education; mainstreaming out of school girls to join formal schooling bridge course/skill training; life skill education, home management etc.; counselling/guidance on accessing public services.
- (v) National Creche Scheme provides day care facilities to children of age group of 6 months to 6 years of working women. The facilities are provided for seven and half hours a day for 26 days in a month. Children are provided with supplementary nutrition, early childcare education and health and sleeping facilities.
- (vi) Child Protection Services Scheme aims to contribute to the improvement and the well-being of children in difficult circumstances, as well as, reduction of vulnerabilities to situation and actions that leads to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children from parent. The scheme aims to spread awareness regarding the ways and means to prevent all children from child abuse of any kind including child sexual abuse.

## **2. Mission for Empowerment and Protection for Women**

- (vii) Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme empowers rural women through community participation by involvement of student volunteers. The scheme is envisaged to work at various levels and at the national and State level technical support to the respective Government on issues related to women is provided.

- (viii) Swadhar Greh scheme targets the women victims of unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity.
- (ix) Ujjawala is a comprehensive scheme to combat trafficking with the objective to prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, to facilitate rescue victims and placing them in safe custody, to provide rehabilitation services by providing basic amenities/needs, to facilitate reintegration of victims into the family and society, to facilitate repatriation of cross border victims.
- (x) Working Women Hostel aims at providing safe and affordable accommodation to working women. These hostels have day care facility for the children of inmates too. The Ministry provides financial support for establishing such hostels by NGOs or State Governments.
- (xi) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme is a tri-ministerial initiative of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development with a focus on awareness and advocacy campaign for changing mindsets, multi-sectoral action in select districts, enabling girls' education and effective enforcement of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act. The specific objectives of the scheme is to address declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) by preventing gender biased sex selective elimination; ensuring survival and protection of the girl child and ensuring education and participation of the girl child.
- (xii) One Stop Centre (OSC) facilitates access to an integrated range of services including police, medical, legal, psychological support and temporary shelter to women affected by violence. The scheme is funded through Nirbhaya Fund.
- (xiii) Women Helpline - The scheme is being implemented since 1st April, 2015 to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence through referral and information about women related Government schemes/programmes across the country through a single uniform number (181).
- (xiv) Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) Scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Home

Affairs. It envisages engagement of Mahila Police Volunteers in States/UTs who act as a link between police and community and facilitates women in distress.

(b) Details of funds released to the States by Central Government under these schemes are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The schemes are implemented as per guidelines. Performance and progress of the schemes are reviewed and monitored at regular intervals for better implementation.

**Statement**

*Details of funds released against schemes mentioned at para (a)  
above during last 3 years*

	(₹ in lakh)		
Schemes	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Anganwadi Services	1322678.86	1436982.63	1613641.02
POSHAN Abhiyaan	—	58453.97	255593.99
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	—	204859.26	104955.77
Scheme for Adolescent Girls	47700.06	44629.53	20403.88
National Creche Scheme	4682.81	4892.43	2976.49
Child Protection Services	50847.97	52469.95	73451.70
Mahila Shakti Kendra	—	5439.14	5446.69
Swadhar Greh	2874.47	3804.45	2269.81
Ujjawla	1732.79	1959.98	255.59
Working Women Hostel	2312.81	2785.13	2863.51
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao	2866.00	16910.00	24492.00
One Stop Centre	4029.00	2996.00	14923.00
Women Helpline	67.00	763.00	1188.00
Mahila Police Volunteer	205.00	913.00	448.00
TOTAL	1439996.77	1837858.47	2122909.45

**Child trafficking and labour issues**

1561. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of measures Government has taken to rescue children who are victims of child trafficking and/or child labour;
- (b) the data of missing children/children reported as labour, State-wise; and
- (c) in what manner Government ensures that they do not return to the traffickers or works as labours after they are rescued and the measures taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per Section 2 (14) (ii) and (ix) of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act), a child who is found working in contravention of labour laws for the time being in force or is found begging, or living on the street and who is found vulnerable and is likely to be inducted into drug abuse or trafficking is included as a "child in need of care and protection", among others. The JJ Act, 2015 mandates a security net of service delivery structures to provide institutional and non-institutional care to these children. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act, as such, lies with the State/UTs. Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing "Child Protection Services" (CPS) (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme), for care, protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances. Under CPS, financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations, for, *inter alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) for providing various rehabilitative services through institutional and non-institutional care. The Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Railways have jointly taken up an initiative to ensure the care and protection, security and well being of run away, unaccompanied and trafficked children who may come in contact with Railway. The scheme supports 24x7 outreach helpline service for children in distress. This service is available through a dedicated toll free number, 1098 which can be accessed by children in crisis or by adults on their behalf from any place in the geographical location of India.

As per Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India has 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; linking the age of prohibition of employment with the age for free and compulsory education under Right to Education Act, 2009; 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. The amendment provides for stricter punishment for employers for violation of the Act and the employment of children or adolescents in contravention of the provisions of the Act has now been made a cognizable offence.

(b) As per latest data provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State-wise and Gender-wise case registered, children missing during the year and total children missing during 2016 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Government of India is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 1988 for rehabilitation of child labour. 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, healthcare, 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 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 developed. One of the components of PENCIL portal is the Child Tracking System which functions to monitor and track the rehabilitation of rescued children so that they do not fall in this vicious cycle of child labour.

**Statement**

*State-wise and Gender-wise cases registered for children missing during the year and total children missing during 2016 as per data provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered			Children Missing during 2016 (upto 18 years)			Total Children Missing (including previous years)		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1269	703	1972	1365	790	2155	2015	1309	3324
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26	9	35	29	9	38	47	14	61
3.	Assam	857	524	1381	857	524	1381	1474	939	2413
4.	Bihar	3730	1087	4817	3730	1087	4817	4325	1571	5896
5.	Chhattisgarh	1637	599	2236	1643	619	2262	2172	955	3127
6.	Goa	17	8	25	17	9	26	29	28	57
7.	Gujarat	940	363	1303	944	371	1315	1342	665	2007
8.	Haryana	911	709	1620	973	795	1768	1787	1788	3575
9.	Himachal Pradesh	93	77	170	93	77	170	158	122	280
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	138	165	303	138	166	304	481	589	1070

Written Answers to

[4 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Jharkhand	231	202	433	260	219	479	515	493	1008
12.	Karnataka	596	693	1289	889	1054	1943	1951	2273	4224
13.	Kerala	707	675	1382	768	756	1524	871	864	1735
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5578	2260	7838	6037	2466	8503	8622	3446	12068
15.	Maharashtra	2318	1658	3976	2532	1856	4388	5827	4155	9982
16.	Manipur	43	83	126	49	97	146	74	112	186
17.	Meghalaya	68	56	124	68	56	124	100	84	184
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	43	24	67	47	24	71	49	28	77
20.	Odisha	1363	538	1901	1363	538	1901	4215	1576	5791
21.	Punjab	408	176	584	414	183	597	699	591	1290
22.	Rajasthan	1254	577	1831	1338	642	1980	2597	1606	4203
23.	Sikkim	74	32	106	77	32	109	93	57	150
24.	Tamil Nadu	2618	931	3549	3162	1470	4632	3771	2030	5801
25.	Telangana	2104	1219	3323	2277	1402	3679	2921	1779	4700
26.	Tripura	126	34	160	132	37	169	144	53	197

404 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions



27.	Uttar Pradesh	1457	1405	2862	1465	1438	2903	2529	2640	5169
28.	Uttarakhand	224	211	435	224	211	435	432	427	859
29.	West Bengal	4155	1352	5507	5986	2349	8335	12286	4595	16881
TOTAL STATES		32985	16370	49355	36877	19277	56154	61526	34789	96315
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	11	47	36	11	47	40	13	53
31.	Chandigarh	123	72	195	127	74	201	231	204	435
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	1	0	2	2	6	2	8
33.	Daman and Diu	8	13	21	10	19	29	18	21	39
34.	Delhi UT	3828	2829	6657	3982	2939	6921	8536	6125	14661
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	35	18	53	35	18	53	37	21	58
TOTAL UTs		4030	2944	6974	4190	3063	7253	8868	6386	15254
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		37015	19314	56329	41067	22340	63407	70394	41175	111569

Written Answers to

[4 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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**Explanation regarding utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund**

†1562. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued an explanation regarding utilization of Nirbhaya Fund after publication of information of under-utilization of this fund on various occasions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether other States and Ministries were requested to send innovative proposals regarding enhancement of safety and security of women and reminders for the same were also sent but no such proposal was received in the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is the nodal Ministry to appraise/recommend proposals and schemes to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund. MWCD also reviews and monitors the progress of sanctioned projects/schemes in conjunction with the line Ministries/Departments. Accordingly, the Empowered Committee set up under the Framework for Nirbhaya Fund reviews the physical and financial progress of the approved projects/schemes including utilization of funds released to the implementing agencies by the concerned Ministries.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has requested all States/UTs *vide* letter dated 25.04.2019 to send innovative proposals for enhancing the safety and security of women under Nirbhaya Fund. In the past also, the States/UTs and Ministries/Departments were requested by the Ministry to send innovative proposals. All the proposals received are considered by the Empowered Committee as per the provisions of Framework for Nirbhaya Fund.

**Beneficiaries of STEP**

1563. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) has been discontinued;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details thereof, including the number of beneficiaries under the scheme since 2014, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) In 2017, the Expenditure Finance Committee recommended for dropping of STEP Scheme as the objective of the scheme was similar to Skilling and training programme imparted under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship which has sufficient budget to meet needs of different categories of people including women and therefore, overlapping of schemes and duplication of cost need to be avoided. It was extended upto 31st March, 2019 to clear past/committed liabilities and thereafter STEP is discontinued.

(c) Details of beneficiaries covered under STEP scheme during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17 are as under:-

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Beneficiaries Covered	30953	15133	18239

#### **Objectives of POSHAN Abhiyaan**

1564. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of POSHAN Abhiyaan;

(b) whether it is a fact that some districts in Andhra Pradesh have been identified under the above Abhiyaan;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the details of deficiencies identified; and

(d) the steps the Ministry has taken/proposes to take to address those deficiencies, including stunting?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) POSHAN Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition from the country in a phased manner, through a life cycle concept, by adopting a synergised and result oriented approach. The Abhiyaan ensures mechanisms for timely service delivery and a robust monitoring as well as intervention infrastructure. The target of the Abhiyaan is to reduce stunting in children (0-6 years), under-nutrition (underweight prevalence)

in children (0-6 years) and Low Birth Weight @ 2% per annum and reduce anaemia among young children (6-59 months), women and adolescent girls @ 3% per annum across the country.

(b) Under the Abhiyaan, all districts of the 36 States/UTs, including Andhra Pradesh, have been covered for implementation in a phased manner.

(c) and (d) The programme has been rolled out in a phased manner to meet these targets in a defined timeframe and the Abhiyaan is monitored at various levels at the National, State, District and Block level. Technology through ICDS-Common Application Software (CAS) is used to strengthen service delivery at ground level. A National Council on India's Nutritional Challenges has been set up under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog for policy direction, review, effective coordination and convergence between Ministries which have a sectoral responsibility for the challenge of nutrition. An Executive Committee has also been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development to provide policy support and guidance to States/UTs under POSHAN Abhiyaan from time to time. The challenges/difficulties faced by the States/UTs in implementing the scheme are addressed through review with States/UTs, video conference, regular meetings and conferences, etc. This is an ongoing process.

#### **Implementation of 'Swadhar Greh' Scheme**

1565. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is facing difficulties in implementing Swadhar Greh Scheme due to lack of financial support in acquiring land for this purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to acquire land from its own funds for construction of buildings under the scheme;

(d) if so, the detail thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) Swadhar Greh caters to the primary need of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment and care of the women in distress and who are without any

social and economic support. Presently, there are 398 Swadhar Greh Homes in the country. The number of beneficiaries are 12,608. The scheme covers 26 States and 4 Union Territories at present. Generally Swadhar Grehs are operated in rented premises except a few which are run in the premises of the implementing agencies themselves. Hence, there is no proposal to acquire land from the funds of the Government of India for construction of buildings under the Scheme.

### **Anganwadi Kendras in Gujarat**

†1566. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Anganwadi Kendras in Gujarat at present and the number of non-functional kendras out of them, district-wise;
- (b) whether the Anganwadi workers in that State get their honorarium on time in the last week of the month and the details of honorarium fixed for Anganwadi workers there, at present; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government towards starting the non-functional Anganwadi Centres in that State?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) There are 53029 sanctioned Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in Gujarat, and all the AWCs are operational. The details of sanctioned/operational AWCs in State of Gujarat, district-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Anganwadi Services is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme implemented by the Governments of State and UT administration. Government of India releases funds to the State in the prescribed cost sharing ratio for the payment of honorarium of the Anganwadi workers. The Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) are paid honorarium per month as decided and revised from time to time by the Government.

As informed by the State Government of Gujarat the Anganwadi Workers get their honorarium on time. The honorarium of every completed month is paid regularly in the first week of next month. The Government has enhanced honorarium w.e.f. 01.10.2018 to AWWs from ₹ 3,000/- to ₹ 4,500/- per month; AWWs at mini-AWCs from ₹ 2,250/- to ₹ 3,500/- per month; AWHs from ₹ 1,500/- to ₹ 2,250/- per month; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

introduced performance linked incentive of ₹ 250/- per month to AWHs. Further, AWWs are allowed performance linked incentive of ₹ 500/- per month for using ICDS-CAS under POSHAN Abhiyaan. In addition to the honorarium given by the Government of India, additional honorariums also given by Government of Gujarat from their own resources to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers which is ₹ 3300/- per month and ₹1700/- per month respectively.

(c) As informed by the State Government of Gujarat, all AWCs are operational therefore, question does not arise.

***Statement***

*Total number Anganwadi Centre in Gujarat district-wise as on 31st March, 2019*

Sl. No.	District	Sanctioned Anganwadi Centre	Operational Anganwadi Centre	Non-Operational Anganwadi Centre
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad	1527	1527	0
2.	Amreli	1616	1616	0
3.	Anand	1993	1993	0
4.	Arvali	1448	1448	0
5.	Banas Kantha	3365	3365	0
6.	Bharuch	1374	1374	0
7.	Bhavnagar	1593	1593	0
8.	Botad	569	569	0
9.	Chhota Udepur	1182	1182	0
10.	Dang	441	441	0
11.	Devbhumi Dwarka	691	691	0
12.	Dohad	3056	3056	0
13.	Gandhinagar	1068	1068	0
14.	Gir Somnath	1168	1168	0
15.	Jamnagar	900	900	0

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Junagadh	1426	1426	0
17.	Kachchh	2116	2116	0
18.	Kheda	1979	1979	0
19.	Mahesana	1920	1920	0
20.	Mahisagar	1316	1316	0
21.	Morbi	761	761	0
22.	Narmada	952	952	0
23.	Navsari	1330	1330	0
24.	Panch Mahals	2000	2000	0
25.	Patan	1427	1427	0
26.	Porbandar	489	489	0
27.	Rajkot	1373	1373	0
28.	Sabar Kantha	1924	1924	0
29.	Surat	1733	1733	0
30.	Surendranagar	1355	1355	0
31.	Tapi	1049	1049	0
32.	Vadodara	1448	1448	0
33.	Valsad	1899	1899	0
34.	Ahemadabad Corporation	2095	2095	0
35.	Bhavanagar Corporation	314	314	0
36.	Jamnagar Corporation	297	297	0
37.	Rajkot Corporation	344	344	0
38.	Surat Corporation	1092	1092	0
39.	Vadodara Corporation	399	399	0
TOTAL		53029	53029	0

Sl. No.State/UT		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31467.53	31090.13	31596.87	29420.29	37353.55	Unspent Balance/ Excess expenditure of F.Y 2018-19 will be adjusted in the funds released during 2019-20 after receiving UCs/SoEs from respective States/UTs.
2.	Bihar	52520.17	51838.87	53741.97	59979.55	76987.83	
3.	Chhattisgarh	22461.93	25487.02	25724.9	22905.04	24279.95	
4.	Goa	591.45	884.88	1011.2	1006.72	859.5	
5.	Gujarat	36162.61	46423.76	38496.97	38012.71	32051.56	
6.	Haryana	7131.04	5538.78	3945.75	3605.39	7305.22	
7.	Jharkhand	28723.1	28723.1	25347.42	25347.42	29083.25	
8.	Karnataka	33914.94	44701.7	56009.24	50008.99	43588.97	
9.	Kerala	8305.96	10986.56	10976.6	10977.18	10785.38	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	55779.33	66831.1	66775.88	67623.32	64088.78	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Maharashtra	32053.19	-4711.75	41445.78	58718.77	106535.22	
12.	Odisha	25519.58	34281.29	47316.24	44358.57	43450.56	
13.	Punjab	3124.57	2262.07	5282.25	808.74	3744.1	
14.	Rajasthan	33045.65	39037.63	34931.86	36660.76	34950.74	
15.	Tamil Nadu	26017.9	28261.07	33186.7	33211.48	37271.35	
16.	Telangana	17418.86	17473.25	18130.74	19005.85	22045.61	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	160784.24	166204.43	129353.52	77776.61	104579.08	
18.	West Bengal	30462.46	54066.25	67697.94	81324.81	68046.87	
19.	Delhi	7551.09	4163.28	4051.41	763.89	3474.65	
20.	Puducherry	1702.02	1702.02	851.02	851.02	0	
21.	Himachal Pradesh	4662.06	4662.06	5795.63	5795.62	6976.21	
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	4035.18	-878.69	4035.17	-3195.48	2128.5	
23.	Uttarakhand	4649.44	8469.13	15212.13	16734.26	13612.57	
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	262.68	262.68	284.57	284.57	369.94	
25.	Chandigarh	4190.49	190.49	592.09	592.09	769.72	
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	203.8	203.8	129.89	129.89	168.86	
27.	Daman and Diu	174.12	174.12	130.83	130.83	170.08	
28.	Lakshadweep	68.32	68.32	85.35	85.35	100.26	
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	4052.72	3566.85	4035.02	3435.74	4411.4	
30.	Assam	17921.03	13600.43	31554.71	17113.82	30597.01	
31.	Manipur	500	-508.83	5244.2	3323.32	7134.08	
32.	Meghalaya	11184.72	12428.25	12238.89	12306.83	12364.04	
33.	Mizoram	2156.92	1696.04	1539.37	1140.09	1843.36	
34.	Nagaland	10611.05	10708.83	7000.08	6422.66	8231.2	
35.	Sikkim	644.34	470.73	481.21	180.76	450.66	
36.	Tripura	4010.56	3816.93	6456.59	6749.82	7781.78	

The negative fund utilized indicates unspent balance available with the State/UT.

*(B) Anganwadi Services: Fund released (General)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14590.85	10683.62	24629.79	22012.06	32895.05	Unspent Balance/ Excess expenditure of F.Y 2018-19 will be adjusted in the funds released during 2019-20 after receiving UCs/SoEs from respective States/UTs
2.	Bihar	32823.24	24180.03	35851.96	24204.64	36974.64	
3.	Chhattisgarh	16921.47	21763.98	28345.16	28100.38	28735.52	
4.	Goa	458.83	164.23	585.64	517.4	778.06	
5.	Gujarat	31788.45	27260.76	21581.54	19675.44	29206.4	
6.	Haryana	12893.84	11240.22	13601.08	10648.12	13276.2	
7.	Jharkhand	13325.75	8011.03	14879.45	8157.92	18797.43	
8.	Karnataka	16235.33	24972.47	32177.98	38020.58	43506.22	
9.	Kerala	24850.34	24093.59	20186.77	18103.8	17058	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	43124.79	41258.39	46683.69	41044.11	50633.1	
11.	Maharashtra	71393.73	76898.59	58469.85	51980.09	56705.31	
12.	Odisha	38085.8	36054.63	34543.96	27505.26	33841.79	
13.	Punjab	11246.52	10893.25	13998.21	8816	13411.95	
14.	Rajasthan	25486.48	23875.03	30339.08	21525	29085.81	
15.	Tamil Nadu	15731.91	8815.7	14394.25	14339.27	26488.7	
16.	Telangana	9654.88	9467.37	18905.07	18831.04	21257.53	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	95627.23	86504.44	80279.47	40917.54	85548.34	
18.	West Bengal	27805.02	-15616	27805.04	-12283.61	54839.34	
19.	Delhi	6560.79	747.54	6560.53	-780.79	5457.19	
20.	Puducherry	590.87	590.87	590.88	590.88	452.11	
21.	Himachal Pradesh	18694.25	17583.56	14898.51	15249.1	24112.44	
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	21105.03	14286.35	14383.93	14541.83	34361.46	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Uttarakhand	12043.25	8749.01	11666.46	10194.2	18465.2	
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	934.06	934.06	974.13	974.13	883.04	
25.	Chandigarh	571.7	571.7	471.88	471.88	634.14	
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	365.81	365.81	182.9	182.9	354.23	
27.	Daman and Diu	133.84	133.84	139.28	139.28	97.13	
28.	Lakshadweep	78.63	78.63	39.46	39.46	245.2	
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	7199.13	5835.64	8218.4	7347.02	7375.84	
30.	Assam	44425.65	34194.62	37115.73	23497.78	49561.1	
31.	Manipur	7412.65	4959.53	10284.52	5454.4	8892.39	
32.	Meghalaya	5370.85	5350.74	5466.89	4125.93	4996.77	
33.	Mizoram	2172.8	2195.92	3416.45	3127.52	2493.46	
34.	Nagaland	4469.91	4772.03	6816.95	6128.98	3721	
35.	Sikkim	768.68	595.07	1426.33	1125.88	1500.366	
36.	Tripura	7671.45	6066.96	6381.42	5741.05	9406.72	

The negative fund utilized indicates unspent balance available with the State/UT.

(C) POSHAN Abhiyaan: Fund released/utilized

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18 Released	2018-19 Released	Total Released	Utilization as on 31.03.2019
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1284.63	8604.68	9889.31	3011.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.93	2663.35	2716.28	1709.66
3.	Assam	2298.27	15492.36	17790.63	785.58
4.	Bihar	6724.06	15001.67	21725.73	5380.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	965.45	9629.51	10594.96	1550.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Delhi	945.95	2206.88	3152.83	140.45
7.	Goa	238.07	197.78	435.85	0.00*
8.	Gujarat	3036.66	11228.03	14264.69	2606.06
9.	Haryana	400.97	5992.46	6393.43	310.11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1557.26	4153.15	5710.41	1288.28
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	388.59	8343.52	8732.11	1417.25
12.	Jharkhand	1555.35	5110.45	6665.80	305.19
13.	Karnataka	3351.05	9870.89	13221.94	0.00*
14.	Kerala	1273.37	6491.91	7765.28	137.78
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3441.49	15894.17	19335.66	5516.17
16.	Maharashtra	2572.31	20989.28	23561.59	11379.26
17.	Manipur	340.46	3865.37	4205.83	1233.24
18.	Meghalaya	462.98	1713.27	2176.25	1512.60
19.	Mizoram	119.38	957.65	1077.03	809.22
20.	Nagaland	163.74	1251.97	1415.71	811.06
21.	Odisha	4600.46	10571.65	15172.11	0.00**
22.	Puducherry	39.24	393.70	432.94	104.33
23.	Punjab	819.51	6090.33	6909.84	30.88
24.	Rajasthan	2045.73	9680.99	11726.72	3078.70
25.	Sikkim	98.59	328.47	427.06	157.16
26.	Tamil Nadu	1340.51	12210.93	13551.44	2692.37
27.	Telangana	1736.94	8595.70	10332.64	2897.82
28.	Tripura	277.91	3695.72	3973.63	606.01
29.	Uttar Pradesh	8440.60	29582.87	38023.47	5986.37
30.	Uttarakhand	1866.25	4301.57	6167.82	1030.43
31.	West Bengal	5545.27	19294.11	24839.38	0.00**
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.22	416.89	517.11	1 0 9 . 2 7

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Chandigarh	158.88	307.18	466.06	133.21
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	108.83	238.15	346.98	123.98
35.	Daman and Diu	42.06	197.66	239.72	65.68
36.	Lakshadweep	60.00	198.90	258.90	72.15

\* Goa and Karnataka have not utilized the funds.

\*\* Odisha and West Bengal are yet to start implementation of POSHAN Abhiyaan. The scheme is being implemented w.e.f. 18/12/2017.

(D) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY): Fund released/utilised

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18		2018-19	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	163.08	43.16	41.13	117.63
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7022.36	4210.48	14101.75	17579.80
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	912.83	0.95	36.00	265.75
4.	Assam	10448.26	418.96	817.00	3750.34
5.	Bihar	17351.38	575.70	1253.00	6228.22
6.	Chandigarh	290.41	110.95	248.08	306.34
7.	Chhattisgarh	4382.58	768.94	2025.85	4996.29
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	102.62	8.44	75.85	100.67
9.	Daman and Diu	61.56	0.05	28.98	56.11
10.	Goa	168.85	62.83	107.26	274.05
11.	Gujarat	10186.87	2535.60	5958.97	12910.20
12.	Haryana	4324.30	1325.51	3674.84	8218.84
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1821.64	441.95	1793.84	2754.96
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3137.84	110.92	828.42	2591.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Jharkhand	5622.70	700.93	1453.37	5969.64
16.	Karnataka	10248.81	2240.83	6361.72	13229.37
17.	Kerala	5536.64	1597.17	3514.27	7597.69
18.	Lakshadweep	27.82	0.00	4.44	23.32
19.	Madhya Pradesh	12320.53	5762.48	18581.47	33785.11
20.	Maharashtra	12821.10	3886.76	11795.62	22028.56
21.	Manipur	1474.07	65.81	75.00	274.23
22.	Meghalaya	1110.83	69.29	102.00	183.25
23.	Mizoram	710.78	233.33	294.70	665.52
24.	Nagaland	1035.06	0.00	52.00	101.44
25.	NCT of Delhi	2008.90	407.75	795.75	2542.92
26.	Odisha	7143.33	0.03	383.00	0.20
27.	Puducherry	331.68	13.67	63.53	315.60
28.	Punjab	4648.73	786.32	1141.42	5977.32
29.	Rajasthan	11486.97	788.35	9605.43	22409.80
30.	Sikkim	354.33	11.38	21.00	215.02
31.	Tamil Nadu	12087.85	0.00	658.00	4158.83
32.	Telangana	7196.40	0.00	385.00	0.00
33.	Tripura	1845.49	16.57	96.00	578.32
34.	Uttar Pradesh	33616.64	4778.15	14216.71	41414.50
35.	Uttarakhand	2610.99	640.06	1425.66	2158.77
36.	West Bengal	10245.03	144.39	2938.72	12465.83

\* The expenditure includes unspent balance of previous year(s).

The scheme is being implemented w.e.f. 01/01/2017.

## (E) Scheme for Adolescent Girls: Funds released/utilized

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	762.99	1710.10	2259.52	2050.18	1011.98	139.57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	126.25	83.49	87.96	42.76	0.00	18.44
3.	Assam	1356.94	149.18	341.92	0.00	0.00	774.51
4.	Bihar	2696.83	2315.55	4003.74	2742.76	25.54	686.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	1389.69	2772.50	2792.61	1795.87	724.75	61.70
6.	Goa	131.50	259.21	302.77	345.84	0.40	0.20
7.	Gujarat	8443.18	6323.17	2690.09	4989.00	5092.44	1206.18
8.	Haryana	104.74	573.65	589.97	363.75	37.41	44.71
9.	Himachal Pradesh	720.45	1349.14	1129.42	372.18	0.00	1.71
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	194.63	184.69	255.91	26.67	560.39	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	145.57	1465.35	1495.55	154.54	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	740.73	2642.58	2466.93	1819.93	923.76	880.33
13.	Kerala	1057.73	893.89	692.91	996.27	289.74	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5302.02	8466.04	8641.18	7125.70	5442.40	2810.48
15.	Maharashtra	5334.42	3541.02	3995.68	3530.70	3536.78	2715.98
16.	Manipur	49.65	161.87	170.28	62.34	0.00	34.21
17.	Meghalaya	919.65	919.65	528.83	540.36	12.55	23.75
18.	Mizoram	91.78	103.40	123.95	123.15	69.32	69.32
19.	Nagaland	206.31	206.31	193.14	191.61	214.30	139.36
20.	Odisha	2867.25	3443.78	2442.60	2345.40	866.77	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Punjab	0.00	448.77	40.60	313.99	26.30	43.13
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	22.49	39.38	0.00	0.00	59.39
23.	Sikkim	32.54	16.90	15.42	27.45	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	2655.26	3076.85	3196.22	1945.25	0.00	32.28
25.	Telangana	572.39	0.00	81.40	765.58	107.49	0.00
26.	Tripura	334.81	819.62	674.38	210.06	19.16	103.19
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10932.99	7631.00	4486.13	5681.34	1000.35	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	43.02	3.77	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	40.41	340.08	282.47	992.63	101.85	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	107.05	50.65	51.35	15.52	3.18	0.19
31.	Chandigarh	12.11	7.84	12.68	5.81	2.33	1.66
32.	Daman and Diu	14.14	15.94	14.14	14.07	4.53	4.53
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.44	16.44	16.44	12.64	4.94	0.00
34.	Delhi	276.66	687.49	490.19	570.32	320.48	18.29
35.	Lakshadweep	2.20	1.80	11.65	2.82	3.11	0.12
36.	Puducherry	17.72	18.67	8.81	4.74	1.63	0.04

(F) *National Creche Scheme: Fund released/utiized*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17 (w.e.f. 1.1.2017)		2017-18		2018-19	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	207.30	0.00	221.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.04	0.00	12.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	51.94	0.00	55.43	0.00	0.00	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Chandigarh	10.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	255.44	0.00	272.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.03	0.00	9.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	115.43	61.68	62.22	0.00
9.	Goa	7.13	0.00	7.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Gujarat	247.64	61.60	264.31	17.46	0.00	0.00
11.	Haryana	103.20	0.00	31.64	107.96	219.53	0.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	142.36	40.52	151.94	34.96	74.96	130.95
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	209.23	199.12	223.31	212.52	411.65	0.00
14.	Jharkhand	165.61	0.00	176.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Karnataka	193.70	0.00	206.74	299.30	480.71	0.00
16.	Kerala	170.96	0.00	182.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Lakshadweep	4.01	0.00	4.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	316.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Maharashtra	407.02	0.00	434.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	142.66	0.00	152.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	77.69	61.61	36.88	0.00
22.	Punjab	48.15	0.00	51.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Rajasthan	121.26	0.00	129.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	223.79	203.51	264.91	130.13	657.48	0.00
25.	Telangana	207.07	0.00	221.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	384.28	0.00	410.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	156.92	0.00	167.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	259.23	0.00	276.68	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Assam	204.48	188.86	218.23	196.54	0.00	0.00
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.17	0.00	59.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Manipur	158.41	0.00	169.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Meghalaya	31.50	28.38	33.62	31.74	39.00	0.00
33.	Mizoram	77.87	77.87	120.42	19.67	601.72	0.00
34.	Nagaland	36.56	0.00	39.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Tripura	60.63	37.29	64.71	39.57	336.55	0.00
36.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	65.74	62.41	55.79	0.00

*(G) Child Protection Scheme: Fund released*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36.88	36.76	31.66	93.36	218.85	201.17
2.	Andhra Pradesh	110.74	586.32	1469.88	1537.11	1870.01	1477.11
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.29	179.54	643.71	180	37.63	526.03
4.	Assam	413.64	1112.98	2932.68	1787.53	3379.63	2015.65
5.	Bihar	2787.92	1923.33	541.56	1633.69	2621.87	*
6.	Chandigarh	245.44	278.53	194.32	172.73	577.58	*
7.	Chhattisgarh	527.77	1683.25	3181.97	2486.27	2151.01	*
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	177.59	59.11	24.82	69.9	11.24	90.74
9.	Daman and Diu	126.42	80.33	21.89	83	18.42	67.77
10.	Delhi	978.64	1024.94	354.33	1295.68	1007.39	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Goa	36.83	98.27	728.53	54.44	16.03	80.17
12.	Gujarat	769.95	1526.53	590.11	1767.24	2251.55	1790.09
13.	Haryana	0.00	1224.85	1858.22	2500	1387.60	1693.65
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2345.48	2390.26	1835.01	1833.11	1342.64	1349.88
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	43.12	114.71	807.48	374.62	2106.94	*
16.	Jharkhand	840.11	842.14	1714.57	1641.76	1480.26	1570.69
17.	Karnataka	3720.8	3709.53	3272.45	1364.04	4022.56	3285.56
18.	Kerala	260.5	216.96	1849.45	1275.72	1263.77	1263.47
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	-	-	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2503.88	2535.83	3262.77	2582.87	2959.23	3070.18
21.	Maharashtra	2272.33	1569.37	608.15	1308.75	3156.52	*
22.	Manipur	241.34	709.47	1886.33	2103	3866.99	2452.99
23.	Meghalaya	2060.33	2060.33	1846.6	1846.6	2254.51	900.80
24.	Mizoram	1949.55	1949.55	1917.51	1917.51	2042.28	*
25.	Nagaland	1350.37	1447.5	1457.45	1457.45	1787.12	1787.12
26.	Odisha	1089.22	2580.78	2599.3	2773.86	4352.44	*
27.	Puducherry	826.33	768.69	114.35	426.2	398.43	*
28.	Punjab	581.67	718.31	143.24	875.43	1244.17	535.83
29.	Rajasthan	0	2267.52	4752.3	1295.98	3584.72	*
30.	Sikkim	601.18	365.87	662.76	125.43	379.25	*
31.	Tamil Nadu	13039.37	3648.55	2013.12	5512.5	7895.14	8622.16
32.	Telangana	195.64	1823.98	894.82	633.08	1329.23	1647.72
33.	Tripura	676.04	415.3	446.81	499	885.77	849.55
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3207.19	3109.82	1830.67	4222.98	7834.39	5347.81
35.	Uttarakhand	15.54	187.54	907.57	731.4	1344.40	405.84
36.	West Bengal	6763.87	3522.6	5073.56	4232.67	2372.13	3391.03

\*Statement of Expenditure and Utilization Certificate from the States/UTs are awaited.

*(H) Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme: Funds released/revalidated*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18		2018-19	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.9	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7.39	9.29	277.2	UC pending
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	UC pending	151.35	UC pending
4.	Assam	980	0	0	2.40
5.	Bihar	1022.2	UC pending	25.83	UC pending
6.	Chandigarh	10.9	34.88	33.44	21.59
7.	Chhattisgarh	863.19	5.29	7.28	9.40
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.9	UC pending	0	UC pending
9.	Daman and Diu	10.9	UC pending	6.15	5.24
10.	Delhi (UT)	0	UC pending	0	UC pending
11.	Goa	0	UC pending	0	UC pending
12.	Gujarat	49.1	19.10	214.64	UC pending
13.	Haryana	0	6.64	6.91	UC pending
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	12.80	137.45	UC pending
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.5	27.39	241.71	21.49
16.	Jharkhand	1776.36	UC pending	0	UC pending
17.	Karnataka	10.8	10.07	169.83	UC pending
18.	Kerala	0	UC pending	74.26	UC pending
19.	Lakshadweep	10.9	UC pending	0	UC pending
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	4.04	479.02	0
21.	Maharashtra	0	UC pending	144.63	UC pending
22.	Manipur	137.34	0	33.21	UC pending
23.	Meghalaya	61.31	UC pending	158.85	UC pending
24.	Mizoram	117.82	32.71	166.77	8.72

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Nagaland	95.13	25.71	221.57	43.16
26.	Odisha	0	UC pending	737.95	UC pending
27.	Puducherry	54.06	9.24	9.18	8.59
28.	Punjab	0	2.80	87.50	4.52
29.	Rajasthan	74.9	7.59	278.24	8.81
30.	Sikkim	0	UC pending	99.85	UC pending
31.	Tamil Nadu	36.18	18.32	227.86	UC pending
32.	Telangana	13.2	7.75	288.62	3.65
33.	Tripura	19.9	UC pending	125.50	UC pending
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0	UC pending	362.13	UC pending
35.	Uttarakhand	18.89	5.42	226.14	24.07
36.	West Bengal	24.37	12.81	453.62	UC pending

Note: Scheme approved for implementation since FY 2017-18 (November, 2017).

(I) Swadhar Greh: Fund released/utilized

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124.47	-	156.61	-	27.65	-
2.	Assam	237.56	-	197.03	-	152.60	-
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.4	2.39	9.01	7.76	7.27	-
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.54	6.54	8.11	8.11	18.05	-
5.	Bihar	69.79	0	86.54	0	0	-
6.	Chandigarh	7.27	7.24	9.01	7.70	6.64	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	17.44	17.44	16.22	16.22	30.25	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	-	0	-	0	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Daman and Diu	0	-	0	-	0	-
10.	Delhi	14.00	14.00	18.02	16.79	16.10	-
11.	Gujarat	30.53	0	37.86	37.86	0	-
12.	Goa	4.36	-	5.40	-	0	-
13.	Haryana	4.36	4.36	9.77	9.77	3.39	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	-	0	-	0	-
15.	Jharkhand	13.08	-	16.22	-	0	-
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.17	26.17	32.45	32.45	36.20	36.20
17.	Karnataka	266.08	266.08	505.99	505.99	274.35	-
18.	Kerala	34.89	34.89	43.27	43.27	69.59	-
19.	Lakshadweep	0	-	0	-	0	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	26.17	20.87	89.99	25.79	46.09	-
21.	Maharashtra	331.51	-	411.07	-	0	-
22.	Mizoram	13.08	13.08	16.22	16.22	68.00	-
23.	Manipur	150.49	150.49	186.61	186.61	424.30	-
24.	Meghalaya	0	-	8.72	-	0	-
25.	Nagaland	6.54	6.54	8.11	8.11	25.69	-
26.	Odisha	723.85	-	521.43	-	456.79	-
27.	Punjab	8.72	0	10.82	2.34	8.00	-
28.	Puducherry	7.27	7.27	9.01	9.01	20.06	-
29.	Rajasthan	61.07	26.09	75.73	14.44	0	-
30.	Sikkim	6.54	4.92	8.11	8.11	6.72	6.72
31.	Tamil Nadu	174.48	151.11	216.36	196.05	409.75	-
32.	Telangana	104.69	88.50	124.40	87.24	116.09	116.09
33.	Tripura	26.17	26.17	32.45	32.45	46.23	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	314.06	-	430.60	-	0	-
35.	Uttarakhand	58.89	0	73.02	27.00	0	-
36.	West Bengal	0	-	430.29	-	0	-

## (J) Ujjawala: Fund released/utilized

(₹ In lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	140.01	53.44	14.07	Nil	Nil	-
2.	Assam	259.53	259.53	321.82	195.42	Nil	-
3.	Bihar	23.38	-	28.99	-	-	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	31.25	25.3	38.75	-	9.67	-
5.	Gujarat	47.87	-	59.36	-	25.01	-
6.	Haryana	7.94	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Karnataka	217.94	173.74	270.24	-	-	-
8.	Kerala	24.21	13.43	30.02	14.18	-	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	8.54	-	10.59	-	-	-
10.	Maharashtra	208.35	-	258.36	-	-	-
11.	Manipur	221.96	221.96	221.96	221.96	110.98	-
12.	Mizoram	21.67	19.51	13.12	13.12	11.71	11.71
13.	Nagaland	20.37	17.52	20.37	15.67	10.44	-
14.	Odisha	142.11	150.14	176.22	104.8	20.06	-
15.	Rajasthan	90.37	-	112.06	-	Nil	-
16.	Sikkim	11.08	11.08	13.74	8.67	Nil	Nil
17.	Tamil Nadu	62.42	62.42	52.96	52.96	31.99	-
18.	Telangana	57.17	57.17	70.70	70.70	37.45	-
19.	Uttarakhand	53.56	-	66.41	-	Nil	-
20.	Uttar Pradesh	83.01	-	102.93	-	Nil	-

*(K) Working Women Hostel: Fund released utilized*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	247.88	247.88	—	—	476.93	476.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	192.54	192.54	193.47	193.47	116.76	116.76
3.	Assam	—	—	8.83	8.83	7.78	7.78
4.	Gujarat	—	—	183.76	183.76	—	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	265.83	265.83	—	—
6.	Karnataka	—	—	973.66	973.66	—	—
7.	Kerala	932.17	932.17	—	—	252.56	252.56
8.	Maharashtra	348	348	7.17	7.17	161.44	161.44
9.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	244.04	*
10.	Manipur	149.75	149.75	462.27	462.27	915.52	915.52
11.	Nagaland	442.48	442.48	690.14	690.14	419.58	419.58
12.	Telangana	—	—	—	—	268.91	268.91

\* The amount of ₹ 244.04/- lakhs remained unutilized with the Madhya Pradesh Government in 2018-19.

*(L) One Stop Centre: Fund released/utilized*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Utilisation
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	31.21	36.88	13.21
2.	Andhra Pradesh	268.97	330.14	390.63	599.11
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.41	53.20	782.02	81.61
4.	Assam	75.65	—	786.95	191.92
5.	Bihar	198.90	-	308.32	0
6.	Chandigarh	—	—	9.31	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	734.27	167.04	662.44	857.63



Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Utilisation
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	43.41	0.50	0
9.	Daman and Diu	-	0.00	0	0
10.	Goa	19.41	10.85	4.92	10.85
11.	Gujarat	38.82	127.15	562.70	38.82
12.	Haryana	116.48	38.30	479.61	122.88
13.	Himachal Pradesh	-	15.00	101.19	15.00
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	95.65	87.52	150.20	0
15.	Jharkhand	56.82	18.47	704.37	56.82
16.	Karnataka	85.24	62.74	594.44	0
17.	Kerala	113.65	11.80	283.32	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	773.04	131.27	1123.91	904.31
19.	Maharashtra	213.55	437.69	389.29	0
20.	Manipur	-	-	357.22	0
21.	Meghalaya	28.41	7.75	186.40	28.41
22.	Mizoram	-	61.41	272.65	61.41
23.	Nagaland	55.41	80.41	454.87	147.51
24.	Odisha	15.00	120.33	774.60	135.33
25.	Puducherry	-	19.41	47.67	0
26.	Punjab	97.07	335.87	526.33	0.50
27.	Rajasthan	346.24	28.96	308.60	341.23
28.	Sikkim	-	30.17	39.23	30.71
29.	Tamil Nadu	-	38.83	1139.95	0
30.	Telangana	155.31	301.72	589.49	70.43
31.	Tripura	-	-	269.01	0
32.	Uttar Pradesh	454.63	266.22	2228.30	334.41
33.	Uttarakhand	58.24	138.86	272.25	197.10

*(M) Women Helpline: Fund released/utilized*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Utilisation
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	50.95	0.13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	60.60	106.5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	59.50	81.36	169.21
4.	Assam	0	0	16.12	16.58
5.	Bihar	0	38.07	54.94	133.13
6.	Chandigarh	0	89.15	58.93	188.39
7.	Chhattisgarh	37.91	63.64	85.35	166.50
8.	Daman and Diu	0	34.08	0	3.64
9.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
10.	Goa	0	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	0	178.80	89.40	270.20
12.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	33.82	51.33
15.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
16.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
17.	Kerala	0	21.64	67.65	72.71
18.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
19.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0
20.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
21.	Meghalaya	0	0	32.70	49.70
22.	Mizoram	0	85.20	85.20	187.48

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Utilisation
23.	Nagaland	29.11	76.33	68.16	169.94
24.	Odisha	0	30.16	98.65	140.63
25.	Punjab	0	0	27.19	21.970
26.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
27.	Sikkim	0	0	33.81	46.99
28.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	46.50	62.70
29.	Telangana	0	0	0	0
30.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	0	40.11	88.54	0
32.	Uttarakhand	0	46.79	57.61	75.51
33.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry			51.08	0

(N) Mahila Police Volunteers: Fund released/utilized

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Utilisation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75.82	0	445.57	75.82
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	715.55	0	0
3.	Gujarat	0	76.20	0	7.64
4.	Haryana	129.19	0	0	88.45
5.	Karnataka	0	56.13	0	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0	30.18	0	0
7.	Mizoram	0	35.85	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	0	0	2.64	0

*(O) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP): Funds sanctioned for District level activities*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Fund Available (released+ revalidated+ unspent of previous year) during 2016-17	Utilization during 2016-17	Total Fund Available (released + revalidated+ unspent of previous year) during 2017-18	Utilization during 2017-18	Total Fund Available (released+ revalidated+ unspent of previous year) during 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.2525	5.43098	32.485	24.02734	25
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14.18422	7.38923	32.505	17.86748	196.5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	32.505	27.05	170.8708
4.	Assam	32.505	2.77925	32.505	20.23696	25
5.	Bihar	29.78144	17.98964	32.505	10.01589	418
6.	Chhattisgarh	10.08475	0	46.99895	34.03417	49.5
7.	Chandigarh	0	0	19.525	0	20.1795
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31.925	15.78	32.505	16.11	0
9.	Daman and Diu	16.32	3.72	24.5	0	49.5
10.	Delhi	147.525	23.65387	221.73	78.97582	261.89951
11.	Goa	32.505	0	32.505	0	32.505
12.	Gujarat	205.7	38.38687	280.23849	81.31156	588.47567
13.	Haryana	193.55473	21.29068	564.8323	205.43367	542.31198
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14.68624	6.89104	97.515	6.13244	252.58982
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	88.00074	51.28397	299.62907	230.01924	474.775

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Jharkhand	23.1553	23.1553	0	0	313.36671
17.	Karnataka	0	0	32.505	32.505	140.77749
18.	Kerala	31.55315	23.91482	13.7525	4.80873	23.5
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	27.555	24.888	24
20.	Madhya Pradesh	105.40489	44.01626	162.68369	84.46968	1034.1456
21.	Maharashtra	182.72559	53.65718	424.45791	107.23238	831.2208
22.	Manipur	15.125	15.125	44.9501	44.9501	269.45
23.	Meghalaya	16.225	0.84517	32.505	23.77828	24.7
24.	Mizoram	0.005	0	32.505	32.505	100
25.	Nagaland	32.505	23.3	32.505	32.505	295.5182
26.	Odisha	22.03662	21.32678	32.505	15.18694	119.625
27.	Puducherry	12.1	10.2	30.0135	30.0135	25
28.	Punjab	400.64038	311.02483	600.6102	454.09282	583.00865
29.	Rajasthan	266.10807	90.25778	421.54849	117.12603	857.64249
30.	Sikkim	32.505	25.835	48.7575	48.7575	50
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	30.88	13.7	446.7796
32.	Telangana	26.90736	6.72385	31.505	7.18	217.2
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	25
34.	Uttar Pradesh	384.61720*	0	661.3475	99.95059	1804.5499
35.	Uttarakhand	82.79472	16.66977	167.9425	126.10668	323.45166
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0

\* A court case is pending in U.P. for an amount of ₹ 325.0247 lakh.

Note: UC for the Financial Year 2018-19 is not due.

### Solar street lights under MPLADS

1568. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether solar streets lights installed under MPLADS funds by any MP can be replaced by MPLADS funds of any other Member of same constituency to make it reusable;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government intends to include replacing of batteries under MPLAD programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir. As per the para 3.6 of the Guidelines on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) it has been already laid down that The District Authority should get in advance a firm commitment about the operation, upkeep and maintenance of the proposed asset from the User Agency concerned before the execution of the work is sanctioned".

- (b) to (d) In view of the reply to part (a) above, question does not arise.

#### **Pregnancy entitlement scheme**

1569. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the scheme of pregnancy entitlement has helped the pregnant women take care their nutritional requirements; and
- (b) the number of women benefited under pregnancy entitlement during the last two years, Uttar Pradesh district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) with the objectives of (i) providing partial compensation for the wage loss in terms of cash incentives so that a woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of first living child; and (ii) the cash incentives provided would lead to improved health seeking behaviour amongst the Pregnant Women and Lactating Mother (PW&LM). Additionally, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers are entitled for supplementary nutrition under Anganwadi Services, which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme.

The district-wise details of number of beneficiaries benefited in Uttar Pradesh under PMMVY during the last two years and the current financial year are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*District-wise details of number of beneficiaries benefited in Uttar Pradesh under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) during the last two years (01.04.2017 to 31.03.2019) and the current financial year of 2019-20 as on 30.06.2019*

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Number of beneficiary benefited during 2017-19 (01.04.2017 to 31.03.2019)	Number of beneficiary benefited during 2019-20 (01.04.2019 to 30.06.2019)
1	2	3	4
1.	Agra	16,132	11,430
2.	Aligarh	15,955	7,554
3.	Allahabad	24,026	13,046
4.	Ambedkar Nagar	22,545	5,701
5.	Auraiya	8,791	2,944
6.	Azamgarh	29,740	10,903
7.	Baghpat	7,701	1,733
8.	Bah Raich	27,568	10,025
9.	Ballia	20,644	7,551
10.	Balrampur	15,929	6,167
11.	Banda	14,495	3,389
12.	Barabanki	19,782	8,090
13.	Bareilly	30,212	10,141
14.	Basti	15,858	4,110
15.	Bijnor	14,729	6,681
16.	Budaun	19,541	8,070
17.	Bulandshahr	23,374	4,997
18.	Chandauli	12,549	5,827
19.	Chitrakoot	6,777	1,662
20.	Deoria	21,983	6,893

1	2	3	4
21.	Etah	10,509	3,050
22.	Etawah	11,192	3,162
23.	Faizabad	16,582	5,334
24.	Farrukhabad	9,185	2,058
25.	Fatehpur	15,735	4,087
26.	Firozabad	14,055	4,439
27.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	7,756	3,196
28.	Ghaziabad	13,965	6,420
29.	Ghazipur	19,556	9,745
30.	Gonda	22,534	6,824
31.	Gorakhpur	22,203	9,928
32.	Hamirpur	7,323	1,463
33.	Hardoi	37,408	10,736
34.	Jalaun	13,496	3,097
35.	Jaunpur	24,833	7,901
36.	Jhansi	17,294	4,149
37.	Amroha	11,476	3,117
38.	Kannauj	10,382	2,850
39.	Kanpur Dehat	10,110	3,474
40.	Kanpur Nagar	13,281	6,790
41.	Kaushambi	10,376	6,648
42.	Kheri	22,674	9,093
43.	Kushi Nagar	19,622	7,040
44.	Lalitpur	12,480	2,482
45.	Lucknow	22,016	7,780
46.	Hathras	12,564	6,103
47.	Maharajganj	27,104	7,444
48.	Mahoba	7,949	3,375



1	2	3	4
49.	Mainpuri	11,177	3,944
50.	Mathura	16,437	3,781
51.	Mau	20,608	4,533
52.	Meerut	16,637	9,679
53.	Mirzapur	12,676	4,433
54.	Moradabad	15,257	6,124
55.	Muzaffarnagar	17,428	5,350
56.	Pilibhit	14,959	4,350
57.	Pratapgarh	24,662	8,441
58.	Rae Bareli	25,958	10,577
59.	Rampur	18,168	7,437
60.	Saharanpur	20,009	9,965
61.	Sant Kabeer Nagar	12,438	4,102
62.	Bhadohi	9,901	2,816
63.	Shahjahanpur	15,207	5,601
64.	Shravasti	10,443	2,050
65.	Siddharth Nagar	11,415	4,584
66.	Sitapur	43,366	21,905
67.	Sonbhadra	13,025	3,517
68.	Sultanpur	24,383	5,748
69.	Unnao	27,071	7,352
70.	Varanasi	24,379	7,415
71.	Kasganj	8,499	5,155
72.	Amethi	15,875	4,529
73.	Sambhal	11,115	4,762
74.	Shamli	8,994	3,022
75.	Hapur	8,606	3,245
TOTAL		12,70,684	4,53,116

\* The number of beneficiaries paid in 2019-20 includes some beneficiaries enrolled in 2017-18 and 2018-19 and paid in 2019-20 as per the eligibility.

**Impact of BBBP Scheme**

1570. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the money that has been allocated to Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme since its launch in 2015;
- (b) whether any study has been done on the impact of the programme; and
- (c) whether the data on low survival and education of girls has improved since 2015?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The money has been allotted to Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme since its launch in 2015 is as under:—

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Funds Allocated (₹ in crore)
1.	2014-15	50
2.	2015-16	75
3.	2016-17	43
4.	2017-18	200
5.	2018-19	280
6.	2019-20	280

(b) An evaluation study on Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme has been entrusted by the Ministry to National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi (NCAER).

(c) The BBBP scheme has been well received and in the four and half years, several local innovative interventions have been demonstrated by the districts and States/UTs with support from their Departments of Women and Child Development, Health and Education, besides National Media and advocacy campaigns through Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The latest reports of Health Management Information System (HMIS) of Ministry of Health and Family welfare (MoHFW) reveal that Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) is showing improving trends and SRB has increased from 923 to 931 at National level for the time period between F.Y. 2015-16 and 2018-19. While at State/UT level, in 21 States/UTs SRB is showing improving trends whereas in 03 States/UTs, SRB is stable in F.Y. 2018-19 in comparison to previous F.Y. 2017-18. The Gross

Enrolment Ratio (GER) of girls at Secondary level has increased to 80.29 % in Financial Year 2016-17 against 80.10 % in Financial Year 2015-16.

### **Rise in malnourished children**

†1571. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a continuous rise in the number of malnourished children in the country;
- (b) if so, the status of Rajasthan in this regard; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to address this situation?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4 conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015-16, 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight and 38.4% are stunted indicating a reduction from the previous NFHS - 3 conducted in 2005-06, which reported 42.5% children under 5 years of age as underweight and 48% stunted.

As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4 (2015-16), in the State of Rajasthan, 36.7% are underweight and 39.1% are stunted as compared to 39.9% being underweight and 43.7% as stunted as per NFHS-3 (2005-06), which indicates a reduction in the levels of malnutrition in children in the State.

(c) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through States/UTs to address various aspects related to nutrition. This Ministry is implementing POSHAN Abhiyaan, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Anganwadi Services and Scheme for Adolescent Girls under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country including the State of Rajasthan.

Under the Anganwadi Services of the Umbrella ICDS Scheme, Supplementary Nutrition is provided to children under 6 years of age in the form of Take Home Ration, Morning Snacks and Hot Cooked Meals as per the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013. The Supplementary Nutrition is provided to bridge the gap between

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) and the Average Daily Intake (ADI) among this age group as per the nutritional norms provided under Schedule II of the Act. Severely malnourished children are provided additional nutrition in the form of food supplement providing 800 Kcal of energy and 20-25 g of protein.

Further, as per information received from Government of Rajasthan, nutrition counseling is carried out for the parents of malnourished children by ASHAs and Anganwadi Workers; and children with severe acute malnutrition are referred to the nearest Malnutrition Treatment Center.

#### **Utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund**

†1572. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated from Nirbhaya Fund during the last two years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) the details of amount that remained unutilized; and
- (c) the details of measures undertaken by Government for the best use and implementation of allocations from the Nirbhaya Fund?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The project-wise and State/UT-wise details of funds allocated to various projects/ schemes under Nirbhaya Fund during the last two years and the current year is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per the inputs/reports mentioning the financial progress of the projects/ schemes as received from the implementing Ministries/Agencies, an amount of ₹ 1378.44 crore has been utilized.

(c) Empowered Committee of officers constituted under Framework for Nirbhaya Fund appraises/approves the proposals received from various Ministries/Department and States/UTs. The Ministry of Women and Child Development reviews and monitors the progress of the projects/schemes sanctioned under this framework in conjunction with the Central Ministries/Departments. Further, as per this framework; monitoring and reporting mechanisms are mandated at State/UT level as well as at the level of the concerned Central Ministries/Departments.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Project-wise and States/UTs-wise details of funds allocated to various projects/  
schemes under Nirbhaya Fund*

**Ministry of Home Affairs****1. Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)**

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	937.89	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1418.71	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	1284.66	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
23.	Sikkim	428.33	0.00	0.00
24.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	1200.00	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	250.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	250.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	296.71	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00

2. **Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)**

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	442.50	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	164.55	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	418.70	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	247.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	259.10	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	162.60	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	271.90	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	253.37	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	165.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	169.80	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
11.	Jharkhand	181.92	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	446.10	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	435.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	285.25	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	458.40	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	162.75	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	162.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	162.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	162.75	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	261.82	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	254.52	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	441.07	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	162.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Telangana	433.95	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	299.50	0.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	163.50	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	470.85	0.00	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	165.98	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	431.75	0.00	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	161.75	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	160.75	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	160.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	160.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi (UT)	251.12	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	160.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	162.75	0.00	0.00

**3. Safe City projects in 8 cities**

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Gujarat	0.00	5155.00	0.00
2.	Karnataka	0.00	16726.00	0.00
3.	Maharashtra	0.00	8747.00	0.00
4.	Telangana	0.00	8314.00	0.00
5.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	16937.00	0.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	6289.00	0.00
7.	West Bengal	0.00	4757.00	0.00
8.	Delhi (UT)	0.00	6467.00	0.00

**4. Strengthening State Forensic Science laboratories in 13 States/UTs**

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	359.00	0.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	173.50	0.00
3.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	433.00	0.00
4.	Maharashtra	0.00	2685.00	0.00
5.	Manipur	0.00	235.50	0.00
6.	Mizoram	0.00	209.50	0.00
7.	Punjab	0.00	399.00	0.00
8.	Rajasthan	0.00	314.00	0.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	244.00	0.00
10.	Tripura	0.00	50.00	0.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	775.00	0.00
12.	West Bengal	0.00	239.00	0.00
13.	Delhi (UT)	0.00	330.00	0.00



**5. Projects by Delhi Police**

- (i) Providing facility of social workers/counselors at the District and Sub-Divisional Police Station level in Delhi.
- (ii) New building with women centric facilities for Special Unit for Women and Children (SPUWAC) and Special Unit for North-East Region (SPUNER) at Nanakpura, Delhi.
- (iii) Various other activities under Delhi Police "Safety of Women Scheme".

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Delhi	2890.00	1975.00	11.09

**Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5864.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Uttar Pradesh	4020.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Karnataka	0.00	3364.00	0.00

**Ministry of Women and Child Development****1. One Stop Centre Scheme (OSC)**

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31.21	36.88	15.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	330.14	390.63	165.05
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	53.2	782.02	105.03
4.	Assam	0	786.95	300.09
5.	Bihar	0	308.32	390.12
6.	Chandigarh	0	9.31	15.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	146.08	662.44	405.12
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	43.41	0.50	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0.00
10.	Goa	10.85	4.92	15.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
11.	Gujarat	127.15	562.70	150.05
12.	Haryana	38.3	479.61	270.08
13.	Himachal Pradesh	15	101.19	15.00
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	87.52	150.20	0.00
15.	Jharkhand	18.47	704.37	285.09
16.	Karnataka	62.74	594.44	300.09
17.	Kerala	11.8	283.32	15.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	131.27	1123.91	630.19
19.	Maharashtra	437.69	389.29	360.11
20.	Manipur	0	357.22	0.00
21.	Meghalaya	7.75	186.40	150.05
22.	Mizoram	61.41	272.65	15.00
23.	Nagaland	80.41	454.87	30.01
24.	Odisha	120.33	774.60	78.70
25.	Puducherry	19.41	47.67	0.00
26.	Punjab	335.87	526.33	135.04
27.	Rajasthan	28.96	308.60	285.09
28.	Sikkim	30.71	39.23	0.00
29.	Tamil Nadu	38.83	1139.95	447.98
30.	Telangana	301.72	589.49	120.04
31.	Tripura	0	269.01	60.02
32.	Uttar Pradesh	266.22	2228.30	1020.31
33.	Uttarakhand	138.86	272.25	60.02

**2. Mahila Police Volunteer Scheme**

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	445.57	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	715.55	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
3.	Gujarat	76.20	0	0
4.	Haryana	0	0	0
5.	Karnataka	56.13	0	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	30.18	0	0
7.	Mizoram	35.85	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	0	2.64	0

Note: The scheme was launched on 14th December, 2016.

### 3. Universalisation of Women Helpline Scheme

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	50.95	34.08
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	60.60	34.08
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	59.50	81.36	34.08
4.	Assam	0	16.12	22.72
5.	Bihar	38.07	54.94	46.50
6.	Chandigarh	89.15	58.93	34.08
7.	Chhattisgarh	63.64	85.35	34.08
8.	Daman and Diu	34.08	0	34.08
9.	Delhi	0	0	0
10.	Goa	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	178.80	89.40	46.50
12.	Haryana	0	0	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	33.82	34.08
15.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
16.	Karnataka	0	0	0
17.	Kerala	21.64	67.65	34.08

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
18.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
19.	Maharashtra	0	0	0
20.	Manipur	0	0	0
21.	Meghalaya	0	32.70	34.08
22.	Mizoram	85.20	85.20	34.08
23.	Nagaland	76.33	68.16	34.08
24.	Odisha	30.16	98.65	34.08
25.	Punjab	0	27.19	34.08
26.	Rajasthan	0	0	
27.	Sikkim	0	33.81	34.08
28.	Tamil Nadu	0	46.50	46.50
29.	Telangana	0	0	0
30.	Tripura	0	0	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	40.11	88.54	46.50
32.	Uttarakhand	46.79	57.61	34.08
33.	West Bengal	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry		51.08	0

**4. Other States/UTs projects**

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Madhya Pradesh	104.70	0.00	0.00
2.	Nagaland	255.60	0.00	0.00
3.	Rajasthan	253.44	194.49	0.00
4.	Uttarakhand	32.40	0.00	0.00

**Toy kits for children in Anganwadis**

1573. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry provides toy kits for children in Anganwadis;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of funds allocated and utilised on providing such kits during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and head-wise;
- (d) whether Government has carried out any study to measure the impact of providing such kits in Anganwadis; and
- (e) if so, the salient features of the said study?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Anganwadi Services is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme, Pre-school non-formal education is one of the six free services provided to the Children in the age group of 3-6 years through Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) located across the country. Under ICDS(General), funds for procurement of Pre-school Education/Early Child Care Education (ECCE) Kits (including Training) at each AWCs/Mini AWCs @ ₹ 5000/- per AWC per annum are provided to all the States/UTs. States/UTs utilize this fund for procurement of educational items, black board, audio-video visuals, activity books, etc. in the AWCs. The details of funds allocated and utilized for PSE kits during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and head-wise are given in Statement (*See below*).

- (d) and (e) No Sir. Do not arise.

**Statement**

*Details of funds allocated and utilized for PSE kits year-wise, State-wise and head-wise during last three years*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Status of funds under PSE Kit	
		APIP Approved	Funds Utilized
1	2	3	4
<b>Year (2016-17)</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	939.33	NR
2.	Bihar	1601.23	112.57

1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	842.15	537.52
4.	Goa	22.55	N.R
5.	Gujarat	1053.94	1075.29
6.	Haryana	462.71	N.R
7.	Jharkhand	668.83	526.21
8.	Karnataka	1131.35	191.74
9.	Kerala	594.92	488.57
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1551.29	1531.3
11.	Maharashtra	1849.76	N.R
12.	Odisha	1191.56	1165.8
13.	Punjab	468.83	102.35
14.	Rajasthan	1044.04	481.57
15.	Tamil Nadu	935.44	935.44
16.	Telangana	605.75	N.R
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3184.27	N.R
18.	West Bengal	2065.73	244.84
19.	Delhi	196.15	N.R
20.	Puducherry	15.39	N.R
21.	Himachal Pradesh	503.66	N.R
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	782.84	39.81
23.	Uttarakhand	460.35	N.R
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.15	8.9
25.	Chandigarh	15	14.99
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.04	N.R

1	2	3	4
27.	Daman and Diu	3.06	N.R
28.	Lakshadweep	3.06	3.06
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	162.76	N.R
30.	Assam	1604.9	N.R
31.	Manipur	289.82	N.R
32.	Meghalaya	142.1	141.67
33.	Mizoram	60.59	60.59
34.	Nagaland	93.29	93.29
35.	Sikkim	34.86	34.86
36.	Tripura	267.6	267.6
TOTAL		24878.3	8057.97

**Year (2017-18)**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1668.15	934.26
2.	Bihar	2750.31	N.R
3.	Chhattisgarh	1498.41	755.77
4.	Goa	37.65	N.R
5.	Gujarat	1581.57	N.R
6.	Haryana	778.86	N.R
7.	Jharkhand	1152.96	117.73
8.	Karnataka	1936.74	1156.41
9.	Kerala	993.45	594.91
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2831.94	1699.16
11.	Maharashtra	3293.37	189.5

1	2	3	4
12.	Odisha	2165.85	1212.82
13.	Punjab	800.61	232.99
14.	Rajasthan	1820.37	N.R
15.	Tamil Nadu	1633.17	935.44
16.	Telangana	1069.02	763.27
17.	Uttar Pradesh	5639.91	N.R
18.	West Bengal	3448.53	230.34
19.	Delhi	326.91	N.R
20.	Puducherry	25.65	N.R
21.	Himachal Pradesh	851.63	825.73
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	1331.96	163.77
23.	Uttarakhand	903.02	461.77
24.	Andaman and Nicobar	36	36
25.	Chandigarh	25	N.R
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15.1	N.R
27.	Daman and Diu	5.35	N.R
28.	Lakshadweep	5.35	5.35
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	280.13	168.08
30.	Assam	2796.89	97
31.	Manipur	444.74	279
32.	Meghalaya	265.23	142.1
33.	Mizoram	100.98	90.88



1	2	3	4
34.	Nagaland	155.48	115.63
35.	Sikkim	58.05	58.05
36.	Tripura	446	NR
TOTAL		43174.34	11265.96

**Years (2018-19)**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2958.3	NR
2.	Bihar	2750.31	NR
3.	Chhattisgarh	1511.61	NR
4.	Goa	37.74	37.74
5.	Gujarat	1590.87	NR
6.	Haryana	778.86	NR
7.	Jharkhand	1152.96	NR
8.	Karnataka	1977.33	NR
9.	Kerala	993.45	NR
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2914.05	2914.05
11.	Maharashtra	3287.34	NR
12.	Odisha	2177.61	NR
13.	Punjab	806.4	NR
14.	Rajasthan	1830.87	NR
15.	Tamil Nadu	1633.17	1633.17
16.	Telangana	1068.87	626
17.	Uttar Pradesh	5639.91	NR

1	2	3	4
18.	West Bengal	3459.54	520.03
19.	Delhi	326.91	N.R
20.	Puducherry	25.65	N.R
21.	Himachal Pradesh	851.63	N.R
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	1331.96	N.R
23.	Uttarakhand	882.41	882.41
24.	Andaman and Nicobar	36	20.23
25.	Chandigarh	25	15.92
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15.15	N.R
27.	Daman and Diu	5.05	N.R
28.	Lakshadweep	5.35	N.R
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	280.13	N.R
30.	Assam	2771.37	N.R
31.	Manipur	517.95	255.47
32.	Meghalaya	265.32	265.32
33.	Mizoram	100.98	N.R
34.	Nagaland	179.1	N.R
35.	Sikkim	58.86	N.R
36.	Tripura	446	N.R
TOTAL		44694.01	7170.34

APIP- Annual Programme Implementation Plan

N.R. - Not reported in the State of Expenditure submitted by the State/UT Government

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.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Calling Attention to the matter of urgent public importance. Shri R.K. Sinha to call the attention of the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment to the situation arising out of the reports of increasing drug addiction among school children in various parts of the country. सिन्हा जी, आप सिर्फ स्टेटमेंट पढ़ लें, जो आपके पास है।

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

##### **Situation Arising out of Reports of Increasing Drug Addiction Among School Children in Various parts of Country**

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्कूल जाने वाले विद्यार्थियों में मादक द्रव्य पदार्थों की लत की खबरों के कारण पैदा हुई स्थिति की ओर सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री का ध्यान आकृष्ट करता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, अब आप बोलिए।

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा: मुझे इस विषय पर सभी माननीय सदस्यों का समर्थन चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, आपका स्टेटमेंट बँट गया है?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत): महोदय, मैं जब इसको पढ़ूँगा, तब सर्कुलेट करेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं। स्टेटमेंट तो शायद पहले बाँटा जाता है।

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत: ठीक है, सर। स्टेटमेंट बँटवा दिया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोल दें कि स्टेटमेंट.. ...(व्यवधान)... आप एक-दो लाइन पढ़ दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत: पहले वे बोलेंगे, उसके बाद न? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं। अब तो उन्होंने कॉल कर दिया है न। ...(व्यवधान)... दो मिनट। पहले मंत्री जी स्टेटमेंट पढ़ देते हैं, तब आप बोलें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा: ठीक है, सर।

**श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय नशीली दवा की मांग में कमी लाने के लिए एक नोडल एजेंसी है, जबकि नशीली दवा की आपूर्ति में कमी लाने संबंधी पहलू गृह मंत्रालय, वित्त मंत्रालय और राज्य सरकारों के अंतर्गत विभिन्न प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों द्वारा देखे जाते हैं और नशीली दवा के दुरुपयोग से होने वाले नुकसान संबंधी पहलू को स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा देखा जाता है।

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2018 में नशीले पदार्थों के उपयोग की सीमा और पद्धति पर एक राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण किया था। नेशनल ड्रग डिपेंडेंस ट्रीटमेंट सेंटर (एनडीडीटीसी), अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (एम्स), नई दिल्ली को इस राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण के तकनीकी एवं वैज्ञानिक पहलुओं का मूल्यांकन करने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई थी, जो देश के सभी 36 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में किया गया था। यह सर्वेक्षण 10 अन्य चिकित्सा संस्थानों तथा 15 गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के एक नेटवर्क के सहयोग से किया गया था। देश के इतिहास में यह पहला मौका है, जब देश के सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में नशीले पदार्थों के उपयोग के संबंध में जांच करने और इसका विवरण तैयार करने का प्रयास किया गया है। आंकड़ा संग्रहण कार्य में 1,500 से ज्यादा कार्मिक शामिल थे और यह कार्य दिसम्बर, 2017 और अक्टूबर, 2018 के बीच किया गया था।

यह सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए, संयुक्त रूप से दो आंकड़ा संग्रहण दृष्टिकोण अपनाए गए थे। देश के सभी राज्यों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 10 वर्ष से 75 वर्ष आयु समूह के बीच से जनसंख्या का प्रतिनिधि-नमूना लेकर घरेलू नमूना सर्वेक्षण (एचएचएस) किया गया था। एचएचएस के दौरान, देश के 2,00,111 परिवारों का दौरा किया गया था और कुल 4,73,569 व्यक्तियों से सवाल पूछे थे। इसके अलावा, रिस्पॉन्डेंट ड्रिवन सैम्पलिंग (आरडीएस) सर्वेक्षण किया गया था, जिसके अंतर्गत 135 जिलों में अवैध नशीली दवाओं पर निर्भर 72,642 लोगों को शामिल किया गया था। आंकड़ा संग्रहण एवं विश्लेषण के दौरान, अधिकतम गुणवत्ता, उच्च मानकों और नैतिक सिद्धांतों का पालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनेक उपाय किए गए थे। इस सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में विभिन्न नशीले पदार्थों का उपयोग करने वाली भारतीय जनता के अनुपात के संदर्भ में और उनमें से नशीली दवा के प्रयोग के दुष्प्रभावों से प्रभावित लोगों के संदर्भ में मुख्य निष्कर्ष प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं। यह रिपोर्ट यह प्रमाणित करती है कि भारत में बड़ी संख्या में लोग मनःप्रभावी पदार्थों का सेवन करते हैं और नशीले पदार्थों का सेवन जनसंख्या के सभी समूहों द्वारा किया जाता है, लेकिन वयस्क पुरुषों में नशीले पदार्थों के सेवन से उत्पन्न विकारों का दुष्प्रभाव पाया जाता है। यह सर्वेक्षण यह संकेत भी करता है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में और विभिन्न नशीले पदार्थों के बीच इनके इस्तेमाल की सीमा में व्यापक अंतर है।

इस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारतीयों द्वारा सामान्यतः सबसे अधिक मद्यपान किया जाता है, जिसके बाद भांग और अफीम का सेवन किया जाता है। देश में लगभग 16 करोड़ व्यक्ति एल्कोहल का सेवन करते हैं, 3.4 करोड़ व्यक्ति भांग उत्पादों तथा 2.26 करोड़ व्यक्ति अफीम उत्पादों का सेवन

करते हैं। 5.7 करोड़ से अधिक एल्कोहल का सेवन करने वाले व्यक्ति, लगभग 72 लाख भांग का सेवन करने वाले व्यक्ति और लगभग 77 लाख अफीम का सेवन करने वाले लोग इनके सेवन से होने वाली हानि से पीड़ित हैं और उन्हें मदद की आवश्यकता है।

यह सर्वेक्षण यह भी संकेत करता है कि काफी संख्या में व्यक्तियों द्वारा सीडेटिवज़ और इनहेलेंट्स का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। इस समय, 10 वर्ष से 75 वर्ष आयु समूह के बीच के लगभग 1.18 करोड़ लोग सीडेटिवज़ (गैर-चिकित्सीय, बिना चिकित्सा नुस्खे) का इस्तेमाल करते हैं जबकि 77 लाख लोग (51 लाख वयस्क और 26 लाख बच्चे) इनहेलेंट्स का प्रयोग करते हैं। नशीले पदार्थों में इनहेलेंट्स ही ऐसी श्रेणी है, जो बच्चों और किशोरों में इस समय ज्यादा प्रचलित है और वे जनसंख्या के अनुपात की दृष्टि से इसका उपयोग वयस्कों से अधिक करते हैं (कुल जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से वयस्कों में इनहेलेंट्स का प्रचलन 0.58 प्रतिशत है जबकि बच्चों एवं किशोरों में इसका प्रतिशत 1.17 प्रतिशत है)।

देश में यह पहला सर्वेक्षण किया गया है, जिसके माध्यम से मन प्रभावी पदार्थों का दुरुपयोग करने वाले व्यक्तियों के राष्ट्रीय एवं राज्य-स्तरीय आंकड़े प्रदान किए गए हैं। भारत में नशीले पदार्थों के उपयोग की सीमा और पद्धति पर सटीक जानकारी होने के कारण, देश में गंभीर सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए मिलकर काम करने की दिशा में यह पहला महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

मैं यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि देश के 10 शहरों, अर्थात् श्रीनगर, चंडीगढ़, लखनऊ, रांची, मुंबई, बेंगलूरु, हैदराबाद, इंफाल, डिब्रूगढ़ और दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण के एक भाग के रूप में स्कूल और कॉलेज के छात्रों के बीच नशीले पदार्थों के उपयोग के पैटर्न और प्रोफाइल का आकलन करने के उद्देश्य से एक सर्वेक्षण भी किया जा रहा है। इस सर्वेक्षण के लिए कुल नमूनों के आकार में स्कूल के 6,000 छात्रों और कॉलेज के 2,000 छात्रों को शामिल किया जाएगा। सर्वेक्षण के इस घटक की रिपोर्ट नवम्बर, 2019 तक प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

नशीली दवा के दुरुपयोग की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए, यह मंत्रालय वर्ष 1985-86 से मद्यपान और नशीले पदार्थ (दवा) दुरुपयोग निवारण योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसके अंतर्गत कर एकीकृत व्यसनी पुनर्वास केन्द्र (आईआरसीए) को संचालित करने तथा उनका रख-रखाव करने के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों और अन्य पात्र एजेंसियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। ये आईआरसीए, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, निवारक शिक्षा और जागरूकता सृजन, उत्प्रेरक परामर्श और नशामुक्ति संबंधी सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं। वर्तमान में, यह मंत्रालय देश में लगभग 450 आईआरसीए को सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है और अस्पताल में उपचार कराने वाले मरीजों के अतिरिक्त, वर्षभर में आईआरसीए में औसतन 1,00,000 से 1,25,000 मरीज उपचार के लिए आते हैं। वर्ष 2018-19 के दौरान, मंत्रालय ने इस योजना के अंतर्गत लगभग 80 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की है। मंत्रालय ने पहली बार वर्ष 2018-25 की अवधि के लिए नशीली दवा की मांग में कमी करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीडीडीआर) भी तैयार की है, जिसका उद्देश्य बहु-आयामी रणनीति के माध्यम से नशीली दवा दुरुपयोग के दुष्परिणामों में कटौती लाना है, जिसमें

[श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत]

प्रभावित व्यक्तियों और उनके परिवारों को शिक्षा प्रदान करना, नशा-मुक्त करना और उनका पुनर्वास करना शामिल है। एनएपीडीडीआर के अंतर्गत किए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

(क) इस समस्या का निवारण करने और उसका पहले पता लगाने तथा बच्चों को कलंकित होने से बचाने के लिए छात्रों, शिक्षकों और माता-पिता को शामिल करते हुए स्कूलों में निवारक शिक्षा तथा जागरूकता सृजन कार्यक्रम आयोजित करना;

(ख) कार्यशालाएं, संगोष्ठियां आयोजित करना और माता-पिता को एक मंच प्रदान करते हुए उन्हें आवश्यक कौशल प्रदान करने के लिए उनके साथ बातचीत करना;

(ग) नशीली दवा के उपयोग और उससे सम्बद्ध कारकों का शीघ्र पता लगाने के लिए विभिन्न मूल्यांकन स्तरों पर शिक्षकों और परामर्शदाताओं को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना; और

(घ) जिन बच्चों को देखभाल और सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता है, उनके लिए नशा मुक्ति केंद्रों तथा किशोर गृहों को स्थापित करना और उन्हें सहायता प्रदान करना।

एनएपीडीडीआर के एक भाग के रूप में, यह मंत्रालय देश भर के 127 उच्च जोखिम वाले जिलों में हस्तक्षेप कार्यक्रम पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर रहा है, जिनका उद्देश्य आदी करने वाले नशीले पदार्थों की मांग में कमी लाने के लिए सामुदायिक भागीदारी एवं जन सहयोग में वृद्धि करना है। इन कार्यक्रमों में "कम्युनिटी बेस्ड पिअर लेड इंटरवेंशन फॉर अरली ड्रग यूज़ प्रिवेंशन अमंग अडोलसेंट्स एंड आउटरीच एंड ड्रॉप इन सेंटर्स" भी शामिल है।

एनएपीडीडीआर के अंतर्गत सभी के लिए, आसानी से उपलब्ध तथा कम लागत वाली उपचार सेवाएं सुनिश्चित कराने की दृष्टि से, प्रत्येक जिले में आईआरसीए की उपलब्धता, मौजूदा आईआरसीए को उपचार क्लिनिकों में परिवर्तित करने, सरकारी अस्पतालों तथा उनके निकट स्थापित कारावासों, किशोर गृहों आदि में नशा-मुक्ति उपचार सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने की ओर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है।

नशीली दवा दुरुपयोग की समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार के विभिन्न स्तरों पर ठोस कार्रवाई की आवश्यकता है। क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर की जाने वाली कार्रवाई की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आती है। अतः सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय ने एनएपीडीडीआर को संचालित करने के लिए सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को शामिल किया है। इस मंत्रालय ने एनएपीडीडीआर के अंतर्गत जागरूकता सृजन, क्षमता निर्माण, उपचार, पुनर्वास और विशेष हस्तक्षेप कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने के लिए वर्ष 2018-19 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए बजट भी निर्धारित किया है और उन्हें उपयुक्त कार्य योजनाएं तैयार करने के लिए कहा है। इस योजना को प्रभावी रूप से कार्यान्वित करने की दृष्टि से एनएपीडीडीआर के अंतर्गत संचालित किए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों पर निगरानी रखने की प्रक्रिया में राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासकों को भी शामिल किया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय समाज रक्षा संस्थान (एनआईएसडी) जो सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन एक स्वायत्त निकाय है, की देश भर में एनएपीडीडीआर के कार्यकलापों की संकल्पना, उन्हें तैयार करने और उनका कार्यान्वयन करने हेतु एक नोडल एजेंसी के रूप में पहचान की गई है। एनआईएसडी, एनएपीडीडीआर के कार्यकलापों के कार्यान्वयन हेतु और नशीले पदार्थ की मांग में कमी लाने के लिए देश भर में सेवाओं के दायरे को बढ़ाने तथा कवरेज में सुधार करना सुचारु बनाने के लिए मंत्रालय तथा राज्य सरकारों को सभी तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करेगा।

2018-19 के दौरान, एनएपीडीडीआर की योजना के अंतर्गत 112.33 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई थी, जिसमें से एनएपीडीडीआर के तहत विभिन्न कार्यकलापों के तहत 52.10 करोड़ रुपये की राशि राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को और 58.16 करोड़ रुपये की राशि एनआईएसडी को जारी की गई है। 2019-20 के दौरान 135 करोड़ रुपये की राशि एनएपीडीडीआर के तहत आवंटित की गई है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद। श्री आर. के. सिन्हा जी, आपने Calling Attention move किया है, इसलिए इसके तहत आप 5 मिनट बोलेंगे और अन्य वक्ता 3-3 मिनट बोलेंगे। कृपया समय का ध्यान रखें।

**श्री आर.के. सिन्हा:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य स्वागत योग्य है। मंत्री जी बहुत काम कर रहे हैं, किंतु मैंने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं जो विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ, यह उससे संबंधित नहीं है। इन्होंने 10 वर्ष से 75 वर्ष की आयु के लोगों का सर्वे कराया है, लेकिन मैं 8, 9, 10, 11 साल के बच्चों की बात उठाना चाहता हूँ। आपके लोक शिक्षा विभाग और दिल्ली नगर निगम ने मिलकर एक सर्वे किया है। उसमें मार्च तक का up to date डेटा है कि म्युनिसिपल स्कूलों में 16 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा बच्चे नशे की लत में पड़ गए हैं। यह जो रिपोर्ट आई है, इसके अनुसार बच्चे शराब और तंबाकू से लेकर औद्योगिक गॉंद, जिसे सुलेशन कहते हैं और इंजेक्शन लेने के आदी हैं। 368 स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले 75,037 बच्चों का अध्ययन किया गया है। इनमें से 12,627 बच्चे नशीले पदार्थों का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, यानी 16.8 प्रतिशत बच्चे नशीले पदार्थों का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। इनमें से 8,182 बच्चे सूखी अफीम के गोले के साथ सुपारी ले रहे हैं, 2,613 बच्चे नियमित रूप से तंबाकू का सेवन कर रहे हैं और 1,410 बच्चे बीड़ी और सिगरेट पी रहे हैं। इनमें से सिर्फ 231 बच्चे शराब का सेवन कर रहे हैं। 191 बच्चे पेट्रोल पी रहे हैं। ये बच्चे सुलेशन पी रहे हैं, कोई तरल नशा कर रहे हैं, जो कि सस्ता नशा होता है। मंत्री जी के सर्वेक्षण में है कि शराब पीने वाले लोग सबसे ज्यादा हैं, क्योंकि उसमें वयस्क ज्यादा हैं, लेकिन मैं बच्चों की बात कर रहा हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, यह राष्ट्र की समस्या है। आज सुबह बात हो रही थी, उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि कई राज्यों के सांसदों ने भी कहा है कि यह गांव तक पहुंच गया है। यह गरीब बच्चों का सवाल है। बड़े घरों के बच्चे अस्पताल में जा सकते हैं, लेकिन जो दिहाड़ी मजदूर के बच्चे हैं, गरीब बच्चे हैं, जो म्युनिसिपल स्कूलों में पढ़ रहे हैं, यह उन

[श्री आर.के. सिन्हा]

बच्चों की समस्या है। अगर ये बच्चे नशे की लत में पड़ेंगे, तो आने वाले अपराधियों में संलग्न होंगे, ये ही आतंकवादी बनेंगे। यह इस देश में एक बहुत बड़ी साजिश हो रही है। हमें इसे देखना चाहिए, इसे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री को भी देखना चाहिए, गृह मंत्री जी को भी देखना चाहिए। अगर हमारे छः बच्चों में से एक बच्चा नशे की लत में पड़ गया, तो यह समाज कहाँ बचेगा? यह बहुत ही गंभीर समस्या है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समस्या को हम मात्र सर्वेक्षण करके और इलाज के लिए पैसे आवंटित करके बंद नहीं कर सकते। आखिर केमिस्ट की दुकानों से प्रतिबंधित दवाएं बच्चे कैसे प्राप्त कर लेते हैं? इसे कौन देखेगा? यह स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का विषय है। ऐसी दवाएं, जो प्रतिबंधित हैं, ये केमिस्ट की दुकानों से कैसे प्राप्त कर लेते हैं? यह मेरा यह सवाल है। उनको खैनी, अफीम और तंबाकू बाजार में कैसे मिल रहा है? मैं 8, 9, 10 साल के छोटे बच्चों की बात कर रहा हूँ। इनको यह लत लगाई जा रही है, ताकि ये भविष्य में आपराधिक कृत्यों में शामिल हों, आतंकवादी कृत्यों में शामिल हों। यह देशद्रोह की साजिश है, यह पूरे राष्ट्र के चरित्र को बदलने की साजिश है। इसका पता लगना चाहिए, इसका अनुसंधान करना चाहिए। ऐसे लोग, जो इसे बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं, वे पकड़े जाएं, तो उन्हें फांसी की सजा देने का प्रावधान करना चाहिए। ये आतंकवादी से भी ज्यादा खराब काम कर रहे हैं। आतंकवादी एक व्यक्ति को गोली मारता है और वह समाप्त हो जाता है, लेकिन ये छ, आठ, नौ साल के बच्चों को नशे की लत लगा रहे हैं, जिससे वह जिंदगी भर स्वयं बरबाद रहेगा, पूरे परिवार को बरबाद करेगा और समाज के ऊपर बोझ बनेगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ कि वे प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराएं, गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराएं। यह समाज में बहुत बड़ी साजिश हो रही है कि अलग-अलग राज्यों के एक-एक गांव में ऐसा हो रहा है। हमें एक माननीय सांसद ने बताया कि यह राजस्थान के गांव में भी हो रहा है। ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपने निवेदन को समाप्त करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार ऐसे ड्रग माफिया को समूल नष्ट करने के लिए कोई कारगर उपाय करेगी।

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we are engaged here in a serious discussion on an alarming issue which poses serious concern before us. When we seek provisions to counter the increasing drug usage among students, initial tendency will go to legal approach, such as bringing new laws and tightening legal procedures to punish culprits who are involved in such activities. It is very much important. But, at the same time, along with all these measures, I would like to invite the attention of this House to another angle to this issue which we normally pay less attention. Our campuses must be socially inclusive and vibrant with democratic culture. Students must feel confident to approach the competent authority in case they face any form of isolation or depression. I would also state that all these issues are reflecting the social reality in India. The neo-liberal policies have nurtured the culture of consumerism, along with apolitical and self-centred individual life, despite value-based social life and political outlook. The unhealthy competition among students, increasing suicide rate, poor status of mental health are reflecting the social reality. Higher number



of such tendencies could be found in private institutions. It is very unfortunate to state that the new economic policy is, again, encouraging privatisation and commercialisation of education sector. Then, this tendency will grow. Globalisation imprisons people into a dangerous cell of individual-centric problem solving mechanism by not offering any social mechanism. Campuses cannot be free from this unless we shape them democratically inclusive and politically vibrant. Sir, my experience in Kerala is this. The High Court prohibited students' organisation at high school level. What do they do? Students' organisations and social organisations will prevent such illegal activities among students. Without social combination or social work, students led to illegal activities and anti-social activities. Merely by enforcing law, you cannot prevent this. This is my point. Students' participation is a crucial element in countering the unhealthy developments among the student community. This is why, again and again, our party, CPI (M), reiterate the importance of democratically-elected students' unions in all campuses.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: With these words, I conclude my observations. Thank you.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is a menace. This is not only affecting the drug users, but narcotics are used to misuse others. Children are given narcotics by others and they are misused. Sir, even the young people are given narcotics and they use them for other criminal activities, such as theft and even to the extent of murder. So, it is not just the sale or number of people using drugs as addicts, but misuse of narcotics and others for self-garnishment or whatever it is, somehow, should be stopped. There must be stringent law on that. We have seen many small children —eight years old, nine years old —raped after giving narcotics. All these things are very bad for the society. That shows where the country is going and how the youngsters are being used or misused. There should be a severe law to punish the people engaged in such activities. There should be a severe law to totally stop the usage of such goods. Anybody, having such goods, should be severely punished. So, there should be a stringent action not only by the Ministry of Social Justice, but the Ministry of Home Affairs should also look into it and see to it that sufficient laws to deal with this menace are in place. Thank you very much.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, increasing drug addiction amongst the school children should sadden everyone of us, sitting here in this house;

[Shri D. Raja]

it should sadden the society as a whole; it should sadden the country as a whole. It also shows the decadence of the values in our families and in our society. It also shows the moral crisis and the social crisis through which our society and the country are passing through. The children become easy victims of this. Children must be the central matter for the entire society. We must have concern for their wellbeing. The statement shows, apart from other things, cannabis is easily available. Today, one child psychologist from Mumbai was speaking to me. She told me that cannabis is considered to be the gateway drug. Once children move to cannabis, then they gradually move to other drugs.

We will have to first find out the problem. The problem is easy availability of these drugs —cannabis, hukka, ganja, and all other items that the doctor told me. All these things are easily available to the children. How is it possible? We will have to think as to how we can prevent the availability of such drugs. This is what the Government should address. You have taken several steps, but they are not adequate. You must go into the root cause of the problem. India is considered to be a country that has a large number of people suffering from mental sickness. Now, unfortunately, our children are also adding to that large number. It really saddens me. Why should our children suffer from such mental sickness? The easy availability of these drugs must be stopped. The Government must think of innovative measures to stop this.

Our next concern is how to save our children. There are issues of depression; there are issues of stress; there are issues of, as my colleague was pointing out, competitiveness. There are several other factors —social factors and family factors. There should be an awareness campaign. And, it should be at social level. We must create such a huge awareness that it should be able to stop our children from resorting to drugs. The parents must also be educated. Parents have a huge role to play in this matter. They must educate their children to not resort to drug consumption. There are many social and family issues. ...(*Time-bell-rings*)... So, my stress is on two points: (a) Availability of drugs must be stopped; and (b) awareness against drug abuse must be created. The Government must undertake serious measures in this regard. Thank you very much.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I wish to express my gratitude to the mover of this Calling Attention Motion, Shri R.K. Sinha. Many of my colleagues have spoken on this issue. So, I will not repeat those points. But the menace of drugs amongst the kids cannot be addressed unless we are

prepared to have a nuanced criticism of a capitalist society and the kind of features and outcomes it provides us with. Sir, there was a famous sociologist, Garfinkel, who said that the easiest thing in case of these issues is to organise a degradation ceremony, कि victim के बारे में बात करो और कहो कि वह बहुत बुरा है, बहुत बुरा है। Sir, the problem does not lie there. There was one addict, Mr. Russell Brand. He was heroin addict. He said that this is actually amplified consumerism. First, we will have to understand why he called it amplified consumerism, and also the kind of pervasive impact it has among the people.

Now, I come to my second point which is very important. As a kind of consumerism society, Luskey long back said and I quote him, ‘ Individualism has become the hallmark of our contemporary society.’ It produces Robinson Crusoes, Sir. Robinson Crusoe had at least Bible to fall back upon. Now, these islands, which all of us have become, don’ t even have a Bible in our hand to fall back upon because the capitalist society snatches everything from you. It makes you behave 24X7 as a consumer.

Thirdly, Sir, the mover himself said who these kids are. These are poor kids, largely poor kids, Sir. As I said, and I repeat, "The capitalism produces, the modern capitalism, in particular, global capitalism, in particular, ‘ great lakes of pain’ , as it is said. This pain is derived from family conditions, family orientation, and, ultimately, what happens is that that child or kid actually gets alienated from the societal process. It gives him or her a sense that by taking this, he or she will have a little heart. So, what I wish to propose here, Sir, is this. I would request hon. Minister with folded hands to have some eye contact with me. Please make sure that unless we arrive at the root cause of demand and supply for this drug menace, only victim-naming, victim-shaming, बहुत बुरा हो रहा है, इतना हो गया है, won’ t work, Sir. You have to work at two levels. Cutting the supply side, but at the same time, a kind of societal narrative which should be the dominant one, whereby Robinson Crusoes have, at least, to fall back upon something. Thank you very much, Sir. Jai Hind!

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आज हमारे देश में कम उम्र के बच्चों में नशे की लत पड़ती जा रही है, यह हमारे देश के बच्चों के लिए, हमारे देश के भविष्य के लिए बहुत ही नुकसानदेह है। महोदय, राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण, वर्ष 2005-06 में कराया गया था, जिसमें 15 से 18 वर्ष की उम्र के साढ़े बारह हजार करोड़ बच्चों में से चार करोड़ बच्चे तंबाकू, शराब या किसी अन्य मादक पदार्थ के शिकार हो चुके हैं। वर्ष 2009 में नारकोटिक्स नियंत्रण बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 10 से 11 साल के करीब 33 प्रतिशत स्कूली बच्चे नशाखोरी की आदत के शिकार हो गए हैं।

[श्री वीर सिंह]

महोदय, आज कम उम्र के बच्चों में नशे की जो लत पड़ रही है, वह बहुत ही भयानक है। जब बच्चा स्कूल से आता है, उसको नशे की लत लग जाती है, वह गार्जियन से बहाने बनाकर पैसे मांगता है, नशे की आदत में पड़ जाता है, फिर वह अपराध की दुनिया में चला जाता है और जब वह जेल जाता है, तब उसके परिवार वालों को पता चलता है। इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। महोदय, हमारे देश की जो सीमा है, जैसे पाकिस्तान से पंजाब के माध्यम से काफी नशीले द्रव्य पदार्थों का आयात होता है और हमारे देश की नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की जो सीमा है, उधर से भी इसका बड़ी मात्रा में व्यापार होता है, तो इस पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिए, रोक लगानी चाहिए, कड़े कानून बनाने चाहिए। यदि हम इस पर कानून नहीं बनाएंगे और उनका अनुपालन नहीं करेंगे, तो यह प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती चली जाएगी। माननीय उच्च न्यायालय ने भी कई बार टिप्पणी की है कि इसका सर्वेक्षण कराना चाहिए - नशीले पदार्थों में जो वृद्धि हो रही है और युवाओं में इसका सेवन करने की बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। एक सर्वेक्षण कराकर इसकी रोकथाम की जाए, इस संबंध में कई बार उच्च न्यायालय ने केन्द्र सरकार को आदेशित किया है। आज युवाओं में बढ़ते नशीले पदार्थों के सेवन से यौन शोषण की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं। नशा सुंघाकर यौन शोषण किया जाता है, नशा सुंघाकर ट्रेनों और बसों में चोरी कर ली जाती है - इस प्रकार की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं, अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। महोदय, गंभीर अपराध भी नशा करके ही होते हैं। छोटे-छोटे, कम उम्र के बच्चों में - 10-11 साल से 15-16 साल के बच्चों में नशे की वजह से आपराधिक प्रवृत्ति बढ़ जाती है, जिसकी वजह से वे गंभीर अपराधों को अंजाम देते हैं। इस ओर भी ध्यान देने की अति आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, नशीले पदार्थों की बिक्री पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर नशीले पदार्थों की जो बिक्री होती है, जैसे कॉलेजों के कैम्पस में, रेलवे स्टेशनों पर, बस स्टैंड्स पर खुले में गुटका और अन्य चीजें बेची जाती हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। विदेशों से आकर कुछ लड़कियां या कुछ students यहां ड्रग्स बेचते हैं, उस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया समाप्त करें।

**श्री वीर सिंह:** पिछले दिनों नोएडा में नाइजीरिया की एक लड़की और students यह सब बेचते पकड़े गए - उन्हें पीटा भी गया - इस पर पाबंदी लगनी चाहिए।

दूसरा, आज हमारे देश में एक ऐसा गैंग स्थापित हो गया है, जो छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को चुराकर उनमें नशे की लत डाल देता है और फिर उनसे रेलवे स्टेशनों पर भीख मंगवायी जाती है। यह बहुत बड़ी तादाद में बढ़ रहा है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस ओर भी सरकार को कदम उठाना चाहिए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद, वीर सिंह जी।

**श्री वीर सिंह:** महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि मलिन बस्तियों में, झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में शराब माफियाओं को देसी शराब और नशीले पदार्थों की दुकानें आवंटित की जाती हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... वे लोग ज्यादातर illiterate होते हैं, कम पढ़े-लिखे होते हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद, वीर सिंह जी। कृपया समाप्त करें।

**श्री वीर सिंह:** जिससे उनके बच्चों में यह सब अधिक मात्रा में बढ़ रहा है तो मेरा आग्रह है कि इस पर रोक लगायी जाए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** वीर सिंह जी, अब मैं अगले स्पीकर को बुलाता हूँ।

**श्री वीर सिंह:** आखिर मलिन बस्तियों में ही क्यों शराब की दुकानें खोली जाती हैं? मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाए, धन्यवाद।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the victims of drug misuse are not only the school children but the biggest victims of this problem are street kids who are addicted to substances, initially to alcohol and tobacco and later they get into drugs. Sir, we still have the highest number of child labourer in the country. Even though there are various regulations under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection Children) Act, but still the implementation of this Act is far from what we have envisioned.

The daily cycle of physical, mental and sexual abuse forces these children to resort to drug abuse. Sir, according to a study conducted by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, at least, one-third of the street children are addicted to these drugs and all that.

Sir, as I have already stated, peer pressure, curiosity, dealing with the stress, difficulties and hunger, all these factors force them to become a drug addict. Sir, many children work for full time, in fact, leaving the school. They don't go to the school; they engage in the work to earn money to take the drugs. In a way, it is a social evil.

Sir, my humble submission in this regard is, there has to be a monitoring mechanism, and nearer to the schools, we should ban the alcohol shops, tobacco shops and bidi shops, etc., etc., so that, to some extent, we can curb this menace and school children or street children will not get addicted to that. And, there has to be a constant monitoring mechanism whereby counselling workshops at the school level and the university level have to be conducted so that we can enlighten them about the possible implications of the drug abuse. Sir, further, de-addiction centres and rehabilitation centres have to be established not only at the city level but also at the town level and at the mandal level.

Drug addiction comes at a great socio-economic cost as man-hours are wasted. We would not be able to utilize the efficiency and knowledge of children if they become

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

drug addicts. I would, therefore, request the Government of India to draft a policy and also enact a suitable law, apart from the law that I have stated, and implement the policy within a period of one year. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is a really important subject —increasing drug addiction among school children in various parts of the country. As said in the statement made by the hon. Leader of the House, our Government has been constantly taking appropriate steps and implementing several programmes to contain this menace. Also, the Government has identified 177 high-risk districts across the country and they are conducting intervention programmes. I would like to know which districts in Tamil Nadu have been identified. If possible, it may be informed to this august House. As far as my limited knowledge goes, Tamil Nadu is free from this problem. I make this statement subject to correction. Human being is a slave to habits. After all, we human beings are slave to habits and so, good habits must be developed at a very young age among children by parents, teachers and well-wishers. Now, because of the modern lifestyle and a competitive world, parents are not able to concentrate on their children, which according to me, is the first problem. In my opinion, yoga must be made compulsory for children. I say this because I am a beneficiary of yoga practice. Once you start practicing yoga, you would be automatically kept away from all bad habits. A person practicing yoga cannot even drink polluted and contaminated water. That is the science. I practiced it for one year and recovered from an illness arising out of a motor accident. That is why I am suggesting this. My humble opinion is that if we regularly and properly practice yoga, we cannot even take contaminated water. So, yoga must be made compulsory for young children and the school administration and parents must pay proper attention to their children. Also, sports must be given prime importance. In the adolescent age, because of biological urge, they are attracted towards certain bad things. To avoid such bad habits, children must be involved in sports activities.

Sir, I would like to conclude my speech with a couplet. The hon. Finance Minister knows better than me, as Bharathiyar songs are very popular. There is a famous MGR song that I would like to quote.\* I don't wish to take further time of the House. The entire nation relies upon good children. This is a very famous song of MGR. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, for making very positive suggestions. Now, Shri Ravi Prakash Verma.

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\*Spoke in Tamil.

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद सर, मैं आदरणीय सिन्हा जी का आदर करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक बहुत ही जलते हुए विषय पर मंत्री जी का ध्यानाकर्षण कराया है। सर, बच्चों के drug addict होने की बातें सामने आ रही हैं। हमें मालूम है कि ब्रिटिश हुकूमत में ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी ने चाइना में यह प्रयोग किया था। उन्होंने अफीम के व्यापार की monopoly ले ली थी और पूरे के पूरे चाइना को अफीमची बना दिया था, जिसके कारण वे लम्बे समय तक उसको कंट्रोल कर सके थे। सर, यह तो एक aspect है।

सर, यह संगठित अपराध है। श्री एन.एन. वोहरा साहब ने ऑर्गनाइज्डक्राइम पर एक रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेंट में कभी रखी थी। सर, उस पर कोई समग्रता से चर्चा नहीं हुई। आज स्थिति यह है कि यह एक संगठित अपराध है। इसमें प्रशासन के लोग भी मिले हुए हैं, इसमें समाज के ताकतवर लोग भी मिले हुए हैं, इसमें बिजनेस करने वाले लोग भी मिले हुए हैं, यह माफिया बन चुका है और सच्ची बात तो यह है कि यह बहुत से क्राइम की फंडिंग का सोर्स भी बन चुका है। सर, यह बाहर से भी आती है और यहां भी पैदा होता है, यह बड़ा issue नहीं है, लेकिन बड़ा issue यह है कि इसको कंट्रोल करने का जो सिस्टम है, उस पर हम कैसे काम कर रहे हैं। सर, यह एक सीरियस पब्लिक हैल्थ issue है। जितने लोग ड्रग एडिक्ट हो चुके हैं या नशे के आदी हो चुके हैं, अगर उनके नशे की आदत छुड़ाने की जरूरत है, तो हमारे पास पर्याप्त काउंसलर या स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारी नहीं हैं, न उतने अस्पताल हैं, न उतनी इकाइयां हैं, जो उनकी देखभाल कर सके। यह एक बहुत बड़ा issue है कि हमारी नई जेनरेशन या पुराने लोग, जो नशे के शिकार हो चुके हैं, उनके ट्रीटमेंट के लिए पर्याप्त साधन तो होने चाहिए। हमारे पास डॉक्टर्स ही नहीं हैं, एक्सपर्ट्स ही नहीं हैं, जो उनका ट्रीटमेंट कर पाएं, इक्का-दुक्का कुछ लोग उनका ट्रीटमेंट कर रहे हैं। सर, यह बड़ा issue है।

सर, जो लोग ड्रग एडिक्ट हो जाते हैं, उनकी जो नागरिकता का स्तर है, वह बहुत गिर जाता है, उनका जो moral level है, वह बहुत गिर जाता है, जिसका जिक्र अभी हमारे साथियों ने किया था।

सर, यह स्कूल में खाली ड्रग्स का issue नहीं है। इसके बारे में, मैं पहले ही संसद को बता चुका हूँ कि नई उम्र के बच्चे जिज्ञासु होते हैं और इंटरनेट के माध्यम से उनको इतना porn available है, इतना ज्यादा pornography का consumption हो रहा है कि इससे उनके माइंड में डिसऑर्डर पैदा होता है और वहां पर ड्रग्स को induct करने की जगह मिलती है। सर, यह combined issue है और इसको ट्रीट करने के लिए मुझे लगता है कि हमें बड़े पैमाने पर एक्सपर्ट्स चाहिए। ये एक्सपर्ट्स हर जगह पर चाहिए, गांव में भी चाहिए और जो हमारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अस्पताल बने हुए हैं, वहां भी चाहिए।

सर, एक चीज़ सामने आ रही है कि हमारी सोसायटी धीरे-धीरे disintegrate हो रही है, चूंकि जो bond हुआ करता था, वह बच्चों को जिंदगी का मकसद देता था। आज हालत यह है कि हर आदमी अलग जिंदगी जीना चाहता है। अभी मेरे वरिष्ठ साथी बता रहे थे कि we are living like small islands. हर आदमी अपनी-अपनी दुनिया में जी रहा है। हमारे यहां पर

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

इंटरैक्शन का लेवल कम हुआ है और हम लोग धीरे-धीरे isolation में जाने लगे हैं और society disintegrate कर रही है, वहां पर हमारे बच्चों में गहरी हताशा पैदा हुई है।

सर, बच्चों को जिंदगी का मकसद चाहिए, लेकिन उनको जिंदगी का मकसद देने के लिए कोई एजेंसी नहीं है, कोई सोसायटी नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... I am just closing. This is very important. सर, एक चीज़ जो मैं स्कूलिंग के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ, सर, यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स में एक्सपेरिमेंट्स हुए। जो आवारा या नशेड़ी बच्चे थे, उनको ट्रैक पर लाने के लिए Midnight Basketball League चालू किया। सर, बच्चों को इन्वॉल्वमेंट चाहिए, कोई उनकी देखभाल करे, उनकी जिंदगी का कोई मकसद हो। वह प्रयोग बड़ा कामयाब सिद्ध हुआ था। सर, हमारे यहां स्कूलिंग में जो competitive stress बन रहा है, उसके कारण बहुत से बच्चे आत्महत्या भी कर रहे हैं। मेरे ख्याल में हजारों बच्चे अब तक आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं, कोटा में ही सैकड़ों बच्चे आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं। सर, achievement-based learning जो हमारा स्कूलिंग सिस्टम है, उसमें कुछ न कुछ बच्चों को achievement मिलता रहे और achievement based learning हो, तो जिंदगी का मकसद मिलता रहेगा।

सर, मेरा आपसे खाली इतना कहना है, मैं बहुत लम्बी बात नहीं कहूंगा कि ड्रग्स की जो availability है, इसमें मोटे तौर पर भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की connivance होती है और अब यह ऑर्गनाइज्ड माफिया बन चुका है। अब यह अकेले माननीय मंत्री जी के बस का नहीं रहा है, इसके लिए combined efforts चाहिए। सर, मैं आपसे इतना आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि ...

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद।

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, आखिरी सेंटेंस है। जिस तरीके से स्वच्छता अभियान में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने आपको इन्वॉल्व किया है, पूरे देश को इन्वॉल्व किया है, मेरी अपील है कि यह भी बहुत बड़ा issue है, यह हिन्दुस्तान के भविष्य का सवाल है, हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों का सवाल है, उतने ही बड़े पैमाने पर यह कार्यक्रम माननीय प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय से बनाकर चलाया जाए। सर, हमारे बच्चे, हमारी उम्मीदें हैं, वे हमारा भविष्य हैं, वे हमारे भविष्य के नागरिक हैं। अगर हमारे नागरिकों का स्तर ऊपर उठेगा हर तो हमारा देश आगे बढ़ेगा, धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद, वर्मा जी। आपने अत्यंत सकारात्मक सुझाव दिए हैं। श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता।

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय। आज के समय में मादक पदार्थों का सेवन एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती बन चुका है। युवाओं का एक वर्ग इसकी चपेट में पूरी तरह से आ चुका है। कोकीन, हेरोइन, अफीम, गांजा, शराब, ब्राउन शुगर, भांग, तम्बाकू जैसे नशीले पदार्थों का जीवन के अंदर इतना उपयोग बढ़ गया है कि आज युवाओं का जीवन खराब हो रहा है। स्कूलों और कॉलेजों के अंदर नशीली गोलियों की एक सप्लाई चैन बन चुकी है।

महोदय, इससे युवाओं का भविष्य नष्ट हो रहा है और उन्हें नशीली दवाओं को खाने की आदत पड़ चुकी है।



महोदय, पंजाब जैसे राज्य में 75 प्रतिशत youth नशे की चपेट में आ चुके हैं। इस समस्या ने एक विकराल रूप धारण कर लिया है। दिल्ली, मुम्बई और चेन्नै जैसे महानगरों में hookah bar और rave पार्टियां, अमीरों का एक fashion बन चुकी हैं। इन पार्टियों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसे खराब करके rave पार्टियां farm houses में या किसी एकान्त स्थान पर आयोजित की जाती हैं और वहां हर प्रकार के नशे किए जाते हैं।

महोदय, उत्तरी भारत में 9 वर्ष से लेकर 21 वर्ष तक के लगभग 53 प्रतिशत छात्र नशा करते हैं और 21 प्रतिशत छात्र high risk activity में involve रहते हैं, जैसे sexual intercourse with multiple partners.

महोदय, यदि मैं दुनिया भर की बात कहूं, तो दुनिया भर में लगभग 500 million dollar से बड़ा कारोबार ड्रग्स का होने लगा है। अगर मैं बड़े कारोबारों की बात कहूं, तो petroleum और हथियारों के कारोबार को छोड़कर, आज दुनिया के अंदर तीसरा सबसे बड़ा कारोबार ड्रग्स और नशे का बन चुका है।

महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि इससे देश को बचाने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करने की जरूरत है। सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि सरकार नशीले पदार्थों की बिक्री पर ध्यान रखे, international borders, जहां से नशे की दवाएं आती हैं, जैसे पाकिस्तान और नेपाल जैसे देशों के borders पर ज्यादा सख्ती की जाए, ताकि heroin और cocaine जैसी चीजें हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर न आ सकें।

महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान की जो नई शिक्षा नीति बन रही है, उसके अंदर ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए, जिससे moral stories पढ़ाई जाएं और विद्यार्थियों को moral शिक्षा दी जाए, ताकि बच्चे नशे से बच सकें। मैं आज आपके माध्यम से सदन और देश के लोगों को भी कहना चाहता हूं कि वे social media और TV channels को छोड़कर अपने बच्चों के साथ कुछ समय गुजारें। बच्चों को दादी और नानी की जो कहानियां पहले सुनाई जाती थीं, उन कहानियों के माध्यम से जो उनके जीवन में संस्कार दिए जाते थे, वे बच्चों को दिए जाएं। बच्चे चाहते हैं कि उनके माता-पिता, दादा-दादी और नाना-नानी समय व्यतीत करें और उन्हें संस्कार दें, ताकि बच्चे अकेलेपन से घबराकर नशे की आदत को अपनाने से बचें और इस संबंध में बेहतर तरीके से कार्रवाई आगे बढ़ सके।

**श्री उपसभापति:** गुप्ता जी, धन्यवाद। अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली Delhi AIDS Control Society ने एक प्लान दिया है, जिसके अनुसार 260 Government dispensaries के अंदर 400 medical officers काम कर रहे हैं तथा 150 specialists 32 दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट के अस्पतालों में ट्रेन किए जा रहे हैं। Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences के माध्यम से manpower को train करके, किस प्रकार से हम नशे की लत को छुड़ा सकते हैं और किस प्रकार से हम उनकी आदतों में सुधार कर सकते हैं, इस बारे में महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किया जा रहा है।

[श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता]

महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि दिल्ली के अनुसार ही हिन्दुस्तान के हर राज्य में एक प्लान बनना चाहिए और भारत सरकार की तरफ से प्लान बनाया जाना चाहिए जिसमें ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि किस प्रकार से हम नशे की लत से युवाओं को अलग कर सकते हैं और किस प्रकार भारत के भाग्य को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं, जय हिंद!

**श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो** (पंजाब): उपसभापति जी, Social Justice Ministry द्वारा सदन में जो statement दी गई है, उस पर आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। Ministry ने नशे की लत को रोकने और इसे समाप्त करने के लिए उसके द्वारा सर्वे कराए जाने की बात कही है। उसने इसके लिए जो funding की गई है, उसके बारे में भी बताया है तथा जो सेमिनार वगैरह आयोजित किए गए हैं, उनके बारे में भी जानकारी दी है। इस बारे में awareness लाने के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न NGOs के द्वारा propaganda किया जाता है, ताकि युवाओं में फैल रही इस आदत को कैसे रोका जा सके।

मान्यवर, यह बहुत serious बात है। मैं पंजाब प्रदेश से आता हूँ। पंजाब प्रदेश में U.N. की report के मुताबिक हमारे प्रदेश के 70 परसेंट यूथ नशे के आदी हैं। U.N. ने हमारे देश के बारे में वर्ष 2018 में एक रिपोर्ट दी थी, जिसके मुताबिक भारत में 30 परसेंट नशा ज्यादा बढ़ा है, फिर वह नशा चाहे अफीम का हो, कोकीन का हो, तम्बाकू का हो, गांजे का हो या अन्य किसी प्रकार के नशे की चीज हो। यह बात स्पष्ट रूप से U.N. ने अपनी वर्ष 2018 की रिपोर्ट में कही है। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि यह विषय और अच्छा हो जाता अगर होम मिनिस्ट्री और हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री भी यहाँ होती। वेलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री ड्रग एब्यूज को रोकने के लिए अवेयरनेस लाने के लिए अपना प्रचार कर रही है, पर सवाल यह है कि जो होम मिनिस्ट्री और हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री हैं, इनका होना भी बहुत जरूरी है। देश में एक ऐसी समस्या है, जिसका अंत होना चाहिए। जैसे अभी माननीय सुशील कुमार गुप्ता जी ने कहा है कि ड्रग एक बिजनेस बन चुका है। मैं पंजाब में तकरीबन देखता हूँ कि पंजाब एक ऐसा सूबा है, जहाँ इसका बहुत ज्यादा चलन है। वहाँ पंजाब में ड्रग्स के खिलाफ ही हमारी सरकार आई थी। लोगों ने इसलिए वर्डिक्ट दिया था, क्योंकि पिछले सालों में इतना ड्रग्स एब्यूज हुआ कि बहुत नुकसान हुआ। उसी वजह से लोगों ने हमारी सरकार को चुना। अब हमारी सरकार के दो साल हो गए हैं और अब हम देख भी रहे हैं कि वहाँ पर ड्रग्स कैसे चलाई जा रही हैं। आप हर रोज देखेंगे, न्यूज पेपर में पढ़ेंगे कि एक या दो नौजवान, youngster overdose से मरते हैं। वहाँ Rehabilitation Centres बहुत हैं, पर आप देखेंगे कि इन चीजों को check करने के लिए जो ड्रग इंस्पेक्टर्स होते हैं, जिसमें पुलिस का रोल है, वे ठीक से काम नहीं करते।

मान्यवर, सामग्री को रोकने के लिए या इन माफिया लोगों को रोकने के लिए तीन चीजें बहुत जरूरी हैं। हिंदुस्तान में different type के माफिया काम करते हैं - जैसे ड्रग माफिया, लैंड माफिया, सैंड माफिया और लिकर माफिया हैं। अगर आप लिकर को देखेंगे तो पाएंगे, स्टेट के बजट शराब पर ही ज्यादा आते हैं। हिंदुस्तान में गुजरात जैसे कई सूबे हैं, जहाँ शराब को बंद

किया गया है, पर अफसोस की बात है कि इस तरफ तो हम नशे को कम करने की बात कर रहे हैं और उस तरफ एक्साइज, रेवेन्यू बढ़ाने के लिए, बोतलों का जो एमजीएल होता है, उसको बढ़ा रहे हैं। जो सारी सामग्री है, यह एक नेक्सस है। पोलिटिकल, ब्यूरोक्रेसी, पुलिस, गैंगस्टर्स और जो स्मगलर्स हैं, जब तक इनका नेक्सस नहीं टूटता, तब तक यह सामग्री आनी बंद नहीं होगी। इस पर प्रचार से काम नहीं होता, इसके लिए सरकार की विल पावर होनी चाहिए। विल पावर के बिना कुछ भी खत्म नहीं हो सकता है। जो ड्रग इंस्पेक्टर्स होते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद, शमशेर सिंह दुलो जी।

**श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो:** आप मेडिकल स्टोर्स पर चले जाइए, कहीं भी जाकर देख लीजिए, वहाँ आम तौर पर नशे की दवाइयाँ मिलती हैं। हमारे यहाँ, 2013 में पुलिस का एक डीएसपी पकड़ा गया, जिसने अपनी interrogation में बताया कि ...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सदस्य, आप कृपया खत्म करें।

**श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो:** उसने 6000 करोड़ रुपये के नशे की स्मगलिंग की। सर, मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि यह अहम मसला है। होम मिनिस्ट्री, जो बॉर्डर देखती है, वहाँ पर जो ज़क्रॉस बॉर्डर स्मगलिंग होती है, वह अफगानिस्तान से होती है, म्यांमार से होती है, वे बॉर्डर पर ...(व्यवधान)... करते हैं, इसलिए बॉर्डर को भी सील करने की जरूरत है और उसके लिए विल पावर चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद। कृपया खत्म कीजिए।

**श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो:** सर, हमारी ड्रग्स पर एक नेशनल पॉलिसी होनी चाहिए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी 2016 में कहा है कि ड्रग्स पर एक नीति बननी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद। अब मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाऊंगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आप समय से अधिक बोल चुके हैं, इसलिए अब खत्म करें।

**श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो:** हम 2020 में क्या करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है। यह बहस एक घंटे के अंदर खत्म करनी है। ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर फिर बहस करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो:** पंजाब एक ऐसा सूबा है कि जो ड्रग्स में involved हैं, वहाँ नेक्सस है ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद। श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन आप बोलिए।

**श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो:** उपसभापति जी, हमारे मुख्य मंत्री ने ...(व्यवधान)...

3.00 P.M.

**श्री उपसभापति:** अब आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। आप समय से दो मिनट अधिक बोल चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो:** \*

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार):** उपसभापति जी, ड्रग्स के विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है और सभी इस चर्चा में अपने विचार व्यक्त कर रहे हैं। यह एक बहुत ही गंभीर विषय है। हमारे बच्चे मुस्तकबिल हैं। कोई भी माँ-बाप हो, चाहे वह अमीर हो या गरीब हो, जब अपने बच्चों को स्कूल भेजते हैं, तो उससे उनकी बहुत सारी उम्मीदें जुड़ी रहती हैं। महोदय, बच्चा जब भी कोई चीज, चाहे वह अच्छी चीज हो या बुरी चीज हो, सीखता है, तो वह अपने आस-पास के समाज से ही सीखता है। मैं सदन का ध्यान इस तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ कि बिहार में माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने पूर्ण शराबबंदी और पूर्ण नशाबंदी के लिए जो मुहिम छेड़ी है, उस मुहिम का असर यह हुआ कि स्कूल में जो सारे बच्चे पढ़ रहे थे, उन 1 करोड़, 19 लाख बच्चों ने अपने माता-पिता, अपने अभिभावकों से संकल्प पत्र भरवाया कि वे शराब नहीं पिएंगे और शराब पीने वाले को नहीं पीने के लिए प्रेरित करेंगे। 9 लाख स्थानों पर मद्य निषेध के नारे लिखे गए और 12 हजार, 760 किलोमीटर मानव श्रृंखला बनी, जिसमें 4 करोड़ लोगों ने हिस्सा लिया।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जिस तरह से आप इस पर चिंता व्यक्त कर रहे हैं, इस पर लगाम लगाने की बात कर रहे हैं और समाज को इस बुराई से निकालने की बात कर रहे हैं, इसके लिए कई कानून भी बनाए गए हैं और आपकी तरफ से प्रयास भी किए गए हैं। बिहार में भी इसके लिए कानून बनाया गया, लेकिन कानून के साथ-साथ वहाँ इसका सख्ती से पालन भी कराया गया है। साथ ही साथ, वहाँ इसके लिए जन-जागरण अभियान भी चलाया गया है। मैं सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इस बुराई से बचने के लिए, खासकर जो गरीब तबके के लोग हैं, उनको इससे निजात दिलाने के लिए बिहार में जिस तरह से माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने मुहिम छेड़ी है, क्या वे उस मुहिम को अपनाने का काम करेंगे?

† محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): اب سبھا جی، ڈرگس کے وشنے پر چرچا ہو رہی ہے اور سبھی اس چرچا میں اپنے وچار و نکٹ کر رہے ہیں۔ یہ ایک بہت ہی گمبھی وشنے ہے۔ ہمارے بچے مستقبل ہیں۔ کوئی بھی ماں باپ ہو، چاہے وہ امی ہو لی غریب

\*Not recorded

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

ہو، جب اپنے بچوں کو اسکول بھیجتے ہیں۔ تو اس سے ان کی بہت ساری امیٹی جڑی رہتی ہے۔ مہودے، بچہ جب بھی کوئی چہن، چاہے وہ اچھی چہن ہو یا بری چہن ہو، سرکھتا ہے، تو وہ اپنے آس پاس کے سماج سے ہی سرکھتا ہے۔ می سدن کا دھٹن اس طرف آکرشت کرنا چاہتی ہوں، کہ بہار می مائنے مکھی منتری جی نے پورن۔ شراب بندی اور پورن۔نشہ بندی کے لئے جو مہم چھیٹی ہے، اس مہم کا اثر ہے ہوا کہ اسکول می جو سارے بچے پڑھ رہے تھے، وہ ایک کروڑ، اسی لاکھ بچوں نے اپنے ماں باپ، اپنے ابھیہاوکوں سے سنکپ پتر بھروالی کہ وہ شراب نہی پئیں گے اور شراب پئیں والے کو نہی پئیں گے کے لئے پریٹ کری گے۔ نو لاکھ جگہوں پر مدھ۔نشہ کے نعرے لکھے گئے اور بارہ ہزار، سات سو ساٹھ کلو میٹر مانو۔شرنخلا بری، جس می چار کروڑ لوگوں نے حصہ لیا

می مائنے منتری جی سے یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ جس طرح سے آپ اس پر چنتا ویکٹ کر رہے ہیں، اس پر لگام لگانے کی بات کر رہے ہیں اور سماج کو اس برائی سے نکالنے کی بات کر رہے ہیں، اس کے لئے کئی قانون بھی بنائے گئے ہیں اور آپ کی طرف سے پریٹیں بھی کئے گئے ہیں۔ بہار می بھی اس کے لئے قانون بنا لیا گیا لیکن قانون کے ساتھ ساتھ وہاں اس کا سختی سے پالن بھی کرا لیا گیا ہے۔ ساتھ ہی ساتھ، وہاں اس کے لئے جن۔جاگرن ابھٹن بھی چلائی گئی ہے۔ می سماجک رٹائے اور ادھیکارٹا منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ اس برائی سے بچنے کے لئے، خاص کر جو غریب طبقے کے لوگ ہیں، ان کو اس سے نجات دلانے کے لئے بہار می جس طرح سے مائنے مکھی منتری جی نے مہم چھیٹی ہے، کئی وہ اس مہم کو اپنانے کا کام کری گے؟

(ختم شد)

श्री उपसभापति: श्री राम विचार नेताम।

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैं आदरणीय आर. के. सिन्हा जी को बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने देश की एक ज्वलंत समस्या की ओर सदन और इस सदन के माध्यम से देश का ध्यान आकर्षित कराया है। महोदय, आज नशा अनेक प्रकार का है। कोई पेय में है, कोई चिलम में है, कोई कुछ और में है, कोई टैबलेट में आ गया है, कोई सिरप में आ गया है, चॉकलेट में भी है, सुलेशन, जो रबड़ साटने वाली चीज है, उसमें भी है, हुक्का बार भी है, हुक्का बार

[श्री राम विचार नेताम]

आजकल एक शौक हो गया है। यहाँ तक कि लोग इससे addict होते चले जा रहे हैं। इस तरह की जो एक मानसिकता बढ़ी है, इस मानसिकता को समझते हुए हमें इसका कोई न कोई उपाय ढूँढ़ना ही पड़ेगा। केवल सरकारी नियम-कानून के आधार पर ही सब कुछ नहीं हो सकता। यह जो मानसिकता बनी है, इसकी वजह से पूरी पीढ़ी बरबाद हो रही है। यह आने वाली पीढ़ी के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है। मैं ऐसी जगह भी गया हूँ, जहाँ नशा-मुक्ति केन्द्र था। मैं उन क्षेत्रों के कैप में भी गया हूँ। मैंने देखा कि वहाँ छोटे-छोटे बच्चे भी थे। मैंने पता किया कि इस बच्चे को यहाँ क्यों लाकर रखा गया है, तो उन्होंने बताया कि यह इसके बगैर नहीं रह सकता। वह जाता है, तो बीमार पड़ता है, इसलिए हम इसका इलाज कर रहे हैं। महोदय, इसकी वजह से आज यह हो रहा है कि मनुष्य की जो growth होती थी, उस growth में कमी आ रही है। जिसकी growth 50-60 kg. average होती थी, खासकर remote और tribal areas में, आज उसकी growth बहुत कम हो गई है। इसकी वजह से उनमें तरह-तरह की बीमारियाँ होने लगीं और उनमें तरह-तरह की कमियाँ होने लगीं। इसीलिए उन क्षेत्रों में वे न तो शिक्षा में आगे आ पा रहे हैं, न तो खेल-कूद में आगे आ पा रहे हैं और न ही अन्य क्षेत्रों में जा पा रहे हैं। इसलिए इन बातों की ओर आज विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। महोदय, यह बात अलग है, सबको मालूम है और पूरे देश को भी मालूम है कि यह जो नशे का कारोबार है, यह पूरा कारोबार एक-दो विभाग का नहीं, बल्कि सभी का एक तरह से समन्वित अपराध है, जैसा आदरणीय वर्मा जी ने भी इस ओर इशारा किया है। इसलिए आज इसकी जरूरत है कि हमें इसका हल कहीं न कहीं से ढूँढ़ना चाहिए। उन क्षेत्रों में भी आज ऐसी स्थिति है कि जो प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं, हाई स्कूल हैं, वहाँ भी पान के ठेलों में, वहाँ की दुकानों में जाकर लोग टैबलेट के रूप में, कोई सिरप के रूप में ...(समय की घंटी)... कोई चिलम के रूप में, कोई हुक्का बार के रूप में इसे ले रहे हैं। जो लोग इस कारोबार को चला रहे हैं, वे लोग मजे से पैसे कमा रहे हैं, लोगों का भविष्य और उनकी जिन्दगी बरबाद कर रहे हैं और देश की पीढ़ी बरबाद कर रहे हैं। महोदय, इसलिए आज यह चिंता है कि इस देश की आने वाली पीढ़ी को हम कैसे बचाएँ। एक ज़माना था, वह अलग बात है कि समुद्र मंथन हुआ, तो उसमें जो चीजें निकलीं, उनमें से एक नशा भी था, लेकिन उस समय के नशे और आज के नशे में जो एक परिवर्तन, जो एक change आया है, वह यह है कि यह कई तरह का नशा हो गया है। महोदय, एक तरह से आज इस समाज के जागने की जरूरत है कि इस मोबाइल का भी नशा हो गया है। ...(समय की घंटी)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप अपनी बात खत्म करें।

**श्री राम विचार नेताम:** आज लोग मोबाइल के भी addict हो गए हैं। उसकी वजह से भी वे hospitalize हो रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आदरणीय सिन्हा जी ने एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय को सदन में लाकर, जो आज देश की समस्या है, एक ज्वलंत विषय है, इस विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। निश्चित तौर पर हमें इसके हल पर जाना चाहिए। आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद। कृपया शांति बनाए रखें। श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी।

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी** (असम): सर, आपने मुझे यहां बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद। सबसे पहले मैं श्री आर. के. सिन्हा जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं, जिन्होंने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय को, Calling Attention Motion के रूप में लाकर, यहां चर्चा करने की एक सुविधा दी है। यह बहुत ही चिंताजनक विषय है। ड्रग्स क्या है, यह सबको पता है, इसलिए इसके बारे में अधिक चर्चा करने की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन हमारे समाज में इसको कैसे रोका जा सकता है और हमारी आने वाली नई पीढ़ी को कैसे हम इससे बचा सकते हैं और सही दिशा दिखा सकते हैं, यह सोचने के लिए हमें जरूरत है।

महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि इसके लिए हमारे समाज में उचित शिक्षा की बहुत जरूरत है, क्योंकि ड्रग्स क्या है, इसके बारे में लोगों को पता होना चाहिए। ड्रग्स के बारे में हम लोग बात तो करते रहते हैं, लेकिन हम खुद ही नहीं जानते कि ड्रग्स क्या है। यह हेरोइन क्या होती है, ब्राउन शुगर क्या होता है, इसे न मैंने कभी देखा और न ही कभी टेस्ट करने को मिला। अगर इस संसद में किसी को इसका एक्पीरिएंस हो, तो मुझे पता नहीं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आम लोगों को ही पता नहीं है कि एक्चुअली ड्रग्स क्या है? कभी-कभी नशीली दवाइयों के बारे में भी बोलते हैं कि उसमें ड्रग्स है, जैसे Cough Syrup में ड्रग्स होता है, dendrite जिसे हम किसी चीज़ को चिपकाने के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं, वह भी ड्रग्स होता है। फिर कोकीन है, गांजा है, सिगरेट है, भांग है, हुक्का है, ज़र्दा है, पान मसाला है, शिखर है, इन सारी चीज़ों के बारे में हमेशा यह कहा जाता है कि ये सेहत के लिए अच्छी नहीं होती हैं। ये ही ड्रग्स हैं। शुरुआत में हम लोग इनको थोड़ा-सा टेस्ट करने के बहाने, बाद में धीरे-धीरे ड्रग्स की तरफ आकृष्ट हो जाते हैं। हमें लोगों के मन में यह लाना है कि हम ऐसा क्या कर सकते हैं, ताकि इन चीज़ों से हम दूर रहें और इसको बंद कर सकें। अगर यह सही चीज़ ही नहीं है, तो इसको हमें बंद करना ही चाहिए, लेकिन इसे हम कानून से बंद नहीं कर सकते। कानून में, जो चीज़ उपलब्ध है, उसे ठीक तरीके से व्यवस्थित करने के लिए नियम होता है, लेकिन जो चीज़ व्यवहार में लाने के लिए सही ही नहीं है, उसके लिए हमको कानून बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है, बल्कि इसे बंद करने की जरूरत है। जब तक हम वहां तक इसकी चिंता नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हम अपने भारत को ड्रग्स मुक्त नहीं कर सकेंगे और अपने बच्चों को इससे बचा नहीं सकेंगे।

यह सही बात है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में हम लोगों ने इससे बहुत सफर किया है। हमारे वहां जो बच्चे स्कूल जाते हैं या होस्टल में रहते हैं, बाद में वे drug-addict बन जाते हैं। उसके बाद उनकी दिमागी हालत ऐसी हो जाती है कि अगर उन पर करोड़ों रुपये भी खर्च कर दें, तब भी मेडिकल में इसकी ट्रीटमेंट की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह बहुत चिंताजनक विषय है। इसलिए मैं आदणीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि कैसे हम पूरे समाज में इस प्रकार की शिक्षा लाएं, ताकि लोग आसानी से ड्रग्स से होने वाले नुकसानों के बारे में समझ सकें। हेरोइन क्या होती है, ब्राउन शुगर क्या होता है, हमें यह अपने बच्चों को समझाना होगा। पान खाने से कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं होती थी, लेकिन जब से पान मसाला बन गया, शिखर बन गया, मिष्टी बन गया, 120 बन गया, जब हम इनमें मिलावट करके व्यवहार में लाने लगे, तो बाद में ये सब चीज़ें डेंजरस हो गईं। ...(समय की घंटी)... ऐसी चीज़ों के बारे में ज्ञान फैलाने की जरूरत है। हम इसको कानून

[श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी]

से रोक नहीं सकते हैं। हमें खुद इससे दूर होना होगा और ऐसी चीजों को बंद करने की व्यवस्था करनी होगी, धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सदस्यगण, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और समाज के लिए बहुत आवश्यक विषय है, जिस पर हम बातचीत कर रहे हैं। चूंकि *Calling Attention* एक घंटे के अंदर पूरा होना है और *Calling Attention* शुरू होने के बाद कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने-अपने नाम भेजे हैं, लेकिन मैं चाह करके भी उन्हें आमंत्रित नहीं कर पा रहा हूँ। अगर समय रहता, तो जरूर हम उन्हें आमंत्रित करते। *Calling Attention* एक घंटे के अंदर ही पूरा होना है, यह व्यवस्था पहले से चली आ रही है। अब माननीय मंत्री जी अपना जवाब दें।

**श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह जो *Calling Attention* आया है, इस विषय पर 13 माननीय सांसदों ने अपने-अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए, नशे की लत पर अपनी चिंता व्यक्त की है। भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के नशे के बारे में जानकारी सामने आई है और उसके क्या-क्या परिणाम होते हैं, यह जानकारी भी आई है। उसको रोकने के प्रयास करने के लिए भी सुझाव आये हैं। मैं इन माननीय सांसदों का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिये। निश्चित रूप से मेरा विभाग इन सुझावों पर आगे कार्रवाई करेगा और मैं सोचता हूँ कि नशा मुक्ति की दिशा में वे हमारे लिए लाभकारी होंगे।

जिन माननीय सांसदों ने अपने सुझाव रखे हैं, मैं अधिकांश से सहमति व्यक्त करता हूँ। और मैं भी उनकी चिन्ता में अपनी चिन्ता भी व्यक्त करता हूँ। निश्चित रूप से यह बहुत गम्भीर विषय है और चिन्ता का विषय है। हम नशा मुक्ति का प्रयास करते हैं लेकिन मान लीजिए कि हम 100 लोगों को नशा मुक्त कराते हैं, तो 90 नये लोग खड़े हो जाते हैं। अब यह परम्परा जो चल रही है, हमारा जो निरंतर प्रयास है, उसमें मैं सभी देशवासियों से अपील करना चाहूँगा कि सरकार ने जो कानून बनाया है और कानून को इम्प्लीमेंट करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, वे सफल तो होते हैं, परन्तु पूर्ण सफल तब तक नहीं होते, जब तक जनता की भागीदारी उसमें नहीं हो। जनता इसमें भागीदारी करे और देश को नशा मुक्त करे, देश को स्वस्थ बनाने में सहभागी बने, तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।

मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि नशा मुक्ति की दृष्टि से "स्वापक औषधि और मनः प्रभावी पदार्थ अधिनियम" 1985 से लागू है। यह अधिनियम वित्त मंत्रालय के द्वारा बनाया गया है। इस अधिनियम में जो-जो प्रावधान हैं, वे प्रमुख रूप से इस प्रकार हैं कि एक तो व्यसनियों की, जो नशे में लिप्त हैं, उनकी पहचान करना, उनका उपचार करना, उनको शिक्षा देना, बाद में उनकी देखभाल करना, पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करना, सामाजिक पुनःएकीकरण और सामाजिक समावेशन की दिशा में प्रयास करना, ये उसके मूल उद्देश्य हैं। इन उद्देश्यों पर ही हम काम कर रहे हैं। कुछ माननीय सांसदों ने कहा कि इस एक्ट में कुछ सजा का प्रावधान करना चाहिए। मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि नारकोटिक्स डिपार्टमेंट से या गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से जब कोई नशीले पदार्थ पकड़े जाते हैं, जब्त होते हैं, तो इस एक्ट के अंतर्गत 6 माह से लेकर 15 साल तक की सजा का प्रावधान है और 2 लाख रुपये से कुछ अधिक मात्रा तक जुर्माने का भी प्रावधान है। इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई



गृह मंत्रालय के द्वारा और वित्त मंत्रालय के नारकोटिक्स विभाग द्वारा समय-समय पर की जाती है। उनके आंकड़े भी हम उपलब्ध करा सकते हैं, परन्तु इसे एक घंटे में पूरा करना है और अभी तो ज्यादा समय हो गया है, फिर भी मैं संक्षेप में कुछ न कुछ उचित जवाब देने का प्रयास करूँगा।

माननीय सांसदों ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, पहली बात तो आर. के. सिन्हा साहब ने कहा है कि 7-8 साल और 10 साल के बच्चों का.. जो उनके ध्यानाकर्षण का विषय है, उसमें उन्होंने इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं किया था, नहीं तो हम उसकी तैयारी भी कर के लाते। हम जो रूटीन में 49 साल से 75 साल वालों का सर्वे कर रहे हैं, हमने उसकी जानकारी दी है। सिन्हा साहब ने कहा था- "देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्कूल जाने वाले विद्यार्थियों में मादक द्रव्य पदार्थों की लत की खबरों के कारण पैदा हुई स्थिति की ओर सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री का ध्यान दिलायेंगे।" मैंने बताया है कि हम 10 शहरों में स्कूलों में और कॉलेजों में यह सर्वे करा रहे हैं, परन्तु सर्वे का आधार 10 वर्ष से 75 वर्ष की उम्र तक के बीच का है और इसमें से उनकी मंशानुसार निष्कर्ष सामने आने की सम्भावना है। अब रहा सवाल, 7-8 साल और 9 साल वालों का, तो उनके इस सुझाव पर हम विचार करेंगे और भविष्य में इस प्रकार का प्रयास भी करेंगे।

महोदय, नशा कई प्रकार का है, सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने अलग-अलग बातों का उल्लेख करते हुए कहा है। इन चार-पाँच वर्षों में नशा मुक्ति की दिशा में हमने अनेक प्रयास किये हैं। हम राज्यों के मंत्रियों के साथ मीटिंग करते हैं, राज्यों के सचिवों के साथ मीटिंग करते हैं। हमने कब-कब मीटिंग की है, यदि उसकी जानकारी चाहिए, तो वह भी है, डेटवाइज़ है, सब है। इसके साथ ही साथ वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग से भी हम बातचीत करते हैं और एनजीओज़, जो लगभग 430 से अधिक की संख्या में हैं, हमारे मंत्रालय से नशा मुक्ति के लिए आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त करते हैं। हम उन NGOs में स्वयं जाकर भी देखते हैं। मैं भी कई NGOs में गया हूँ। Autonomous Bodies और नगरीय निकाय द्वारा जो नशामुक्ति केन्द्र चलाए जाते हैं, मैं उनमें भी गया हूँ। हमारे विभाग की ओर से जो नशामुक्ति केन्द्र चलते हैं, उनमें भी गया हूँ। बाल सुधार गृहों में, जहां नशीले पदार्थों का सेवन करने के बाद, जब कोई बालक अपराध करता पकड़ा जाता है, तो सामान्यतः न्यायालयों से उन्हें बाल सुधार गृहों में भेज दिया जाता है। मैं एक नहीं अनेक ऐसे बाल सुधार गृहों में भी गया हूँ और वहां छोटे-छोटे बच्चों से, उनके बीच में बैठकर, प्रत्यक्ष रूप से बातचीत की है। मैंने यह भी महसूस किया है कि वे कैसे नशे की ओर अग्रसर होते हैं।

स्कूल-कॉलेजों के बाहर कुछ ऐसे लोग खड़े रहते हैं, जो नशीले पदार्थ बच्चों को पहले मुफ्त में देते हैं - 2-4 या 8 दिन तक वे मुफ्त में देते हैं और बाद में जब बच्चों की आदत पड़ जाती है तो मुफ्त में देने से हाथ खींच लेते हैं और बच्चों से कहते हैं कि यह 2,000 रुपए की सामग्री है, 3,000 रुपए की सामग्री है। बच्चे अपने घरों में जाकर या तो मां-बाप से बहाना करके पैसे निकाल लाते हैं या चोरी-छिपे पैसे लाकर नशीले पदार्थ खरीदते हैं। इससे उन्हें नशे की लत पड़ जाती है। कई लोग नशे के इंजेक्शन भी लगाते हैं। कुछ नशीले पदार्थ सूंघकर भी नशा करते हैं। इस तरह बच्चे नशे के आदी हो जाते हैं। इन सभी तरह के नशों को रोकने के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न उपाय किए हैं। विगत 5 वर्षों में बजट में भी निरंतर वृद्धि होती रही है। जब 2014

[श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत]

मैं हम सरकार में आए थे, उस समय इसका 35 करोड़ रुपए का बजट था, जो बढ़कर इस साल 135 करोड़ रुपए का हो गया है। राज्य सरकारों को भी हम पैसा आवंटित करते हैं, NGOs को भी देते हैं, Autonomous Bodies को भी देते हैं और जो नशामुक्ति केन्द्र चलाते हैं, उन सबको विधिवत प्रस्ताव आने पर आर्थिक सहायता देते हैं। कुल मिलाकर हमारा प्रयास रहता है कि देश नशामुक्त हो जाए, देश के लोग स्वस्थ हों और देश में विकास की गति तेज़ हो।

माननीय नवनीतकृष्णन जी ने पूछा था कि तमिलनाडु में कौन-कौन से जिले हैं? मैं सोचता हूँ कि यदि जिले बता दूंगा तो शायद वे चर्चा का विषय बन जाएंगे। महोदय, यदि आपकी अनुमति हो तो मैं बता सकता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** उन्होंने जो अच्छी बातें कही हैं, सिर्फ उनका उल्लेख कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत:** देश में जो कुल 135 जिले हैं, जहां हम सर्वे कर रहे हैं, उनमें तमिलनाडु के ये 4 जिले शामिल हैं - कांचीपुरम, तिरुवल्लुवर, तिरुचिरापल्ली और तिरुनेलवेली। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम सर्वे कर रहे हैं। आप सर्वे में सहयोग दीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय मंत्री जी, प्लीज़ थोड़ा संक्षेप में उत्तर दें, क्योंकि एक घंटे में Calling Attention Motion, आपके जवाब के साथ, खत्म हो जाना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please take your seat.

**श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत:** इनके अलावा जो जोखिम भरे जिले हैं, क्या उनके नाम भी बता दूँ - जो क्रिटिकल जिले हैं, ज्यादा नशे वाले हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** विस्तार में न जाकर, चूंकि यह विषय तमिलनाडु तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि पूरे देश की स्थिति पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बहस पूरे देश की समस्या को लेकर है और समय आपके पास संक्षिप्त है, इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि आप जल्दी समाप्त करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत:** मेरे पास जो कहने के लिए था, वह प्रमुख रूप से मैंने कह दिया है। राज्य-वार जितना आवंटन किया गया है, वह भी मैं बता सकता हूँ। NGOs के माध्यम से जो राशि आवंटित की गई, वह भी बता सकता हूँ। देश में जितने नशामुक्ति केन्द्र चल रहे हैं, वहां हमने अनेक कार्यक्रम किए हैं, दौरे किए हैं, उनकी जानकारी भी दे सकता हूँ। कुल मिलाकर, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हमने इस दिशा में सक्रियता से काम करने का प्रयास किया है, कठोर परिश्रम के साथ काम किया है और हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी के बाद, पहली बार सर्वे कार्यक्रम देश के सभी 36 राज्यों के 135 जिलों में चलाने का लक्ष्य तय किया है, जो दिसम्बर, 2019 तक पूर्ण हो जाएगा। उसके बाद हम अगली कार्य योजना बनाएंगे।

देश में नशामुक्ति की नीति भी बनी है, जो 2012 से लागू है। हम उस नीति के अनुसार काम कर रहे हैं। वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस नीति में, जो प्रचलित है, सुधार करने की कार्यवाही भी कर रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्यों ने सदन में जो सुझाव दिए, उन सभी

सुझावों पर हम अमल करने का प्रयास करेंगे। निश्चित रूप से उनका उद्देश्य देश को नशामुक्त करने का है। हमारे विभाग का लक्ष्य भी देश को नशामुक्त करने का है। हम इस दिशा में कारगर प्रयास करते रहेंगे, धन्यवाद।

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**STATUTORY RESOLUTION DISAPPROVING THE INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL  
(AMENDMENT) SECOND ORDINANCE, 2019 (NO. 5 OF 2019);**

**AND**

**THE INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2019**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we move to ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, just one second. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No questions. ...(Interruptions)... Now, we move to next Business. ...(Interruptions)... Please, no. ...(Interruptions)... Statutory Resolution and the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019 to be discussed together. Shri D. Raja, Shri Binoy Viswam and Shri Elamaram Kareem; Shri Binoy Viswam will move the Resolution. Please move the Resolution. First read it.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I move:

"That this House disapproves the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019 (No. 5 of 2019) promulgated by the President of India on 21st February, 2019."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, now I wish to say why I moved this Resolution. During the last few days, we, the Members of Left parties, were repeatedly telling the House that this practice of bringing Ordinances, delivering it like anything, is not a good practice for the Parliament. We all know that it may be needed in extreme cases but what is happening here! The Government feels that ordinance is an alternative tool of legislation. It is not and it was never conceived like that. Even before this Constitution, before Article 123 came into existence, this was debated in the Constituent Assembly by the framers of the Constitution. These matters were discussed thoroughly there. They were very clear that in rarest of rare cases, ordinances are possible but the Government is violating that. The Government thinks that every Bill is rarest of rare.

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

Sir, often it is accused that the Congress also did it. Yes, they did it. In ten years of UPA Government, Congress brought altogether 59 Ordinances. Ten years of UPA! In the first seven months of Modi regime in 2014, in seven months, they brought eleven Ordinances. Sir, which are they? Just have a look at it. One was FDI in insurance sector. Second is coal blocks for public auction. Third is land acquisition for the big industries. These were the Ordinances which were brought in the first seven months of the Modi regime and they believe these are the most urgent things. 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास', यह अच्छा स्लोगन है, बहुत अच्छा है, but are these matters so important or of such an urgency to bypass the Parliament. This is the question. This Bill also—the IMC Bill—nobody can question it but why such a hurry. Why to deny the right of the Parliament to have a debate threadbare? This is our question. We would raise it again and again. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Viswamji. The Resolution is moved. Before I move to next stage, there is a statement by Minister, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman.

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#### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

##### **Medium of examination for Direct Recruitment to certain levels in Regional Rural Banks**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Thank you very much Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. This is a statement on "Medium of examination for direct recruitment to certain levels in Regional Rural Banks". It was also raised by one of the Members.

At present there are about 45 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) functioning in the country having a total staff strength of about 90,000 employees.

The Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS) conducts Common Recruitment Process (CRP) for Recruitment of Officers (Scale-I, II & III) and Office Assistant (Multipurpose) in RRBs on an all India basis in English and Hindi medium.

In the present system, candidates educated in local languages are at a disadvantage due to the medium of examination. Various references and representations have also been received suggesting, *inter alia*, to conduct the recruitment examination for RRBs in regional languages.

The functioning of RRBs is State-specific and rural focussed and therefore knowledge of the local language of that particular State/region would help the candidate in performing his duties effectively.

Thus, with a view to provide a level playing field and to expand employment possibilities for local youths, it has been decided that examination for direct recruitment of Officers (Scale-I) and Office Assistant (Multipurpose) in RRBs will be conducted in 13 regional languages in addition to English and Hindi. These 13 regional languages are Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. The candidates will, in addition to English and Hindi, also have the option to choose the regional language of the State that they have opted for, from among the above languages, as their medium of examination.

This change shall be implemented from the Mains examination of CRP RRB VIII (2009) onwards.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, the thirty seconds only. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is a welcome initiative. I have only one small suggestion. Hon. Minister, in para 4, you have mentioned, "The State/region would help the candidate in performing his duties effectively." I want you to add 'her' also. I am sure you must consider this suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your suggestion.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we wholeheartedly congratulate the hon. Minister for this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): We also wholeheartedly congratulate the hon. Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... to have the examination in Tamil. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us move to the next Business. ...(*Interruptions*)... Before that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): We also want to bring it on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)... I would like to ask the hon. Minister through you as to whether Konkani language has got any alphabets or letters. In Konkani, they don't have the script. In my opinion, in Konkani language, there is no script.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Madam, first of all, we were demanding it for the last one year; at least, now it has materialised and I wholeheartedly thank you for this step. ...*(Interruptions)*... Number two: Will it not be implemented in the nationalised banks also? ...*(Interruptions)*... Navaneethakrishnanji, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Madam, can it not be implemented in the nationalised banks also, at least, making knowledge of regional languages ...*(Interruptions)*... compulsory for Groups C and D employees. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister that she has taken such a beautiful step. I seek only one clarification. Who will set up the question paper in the regional language? That is an important thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Regarding my clarification, I need the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I join my colleagues in extending heartfelt thanks and congratulate the hon. Minister. But my concern is: Why not all the languages listed in the Schedule of the Indian Constitution including Maithili? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for the suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: I have already clarified. Now, I expect the Minister to answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, she will answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, we also want to congratulate the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We have been asking to conduct the Staff Selection Commission examinations in regional languages. But starting with RRB, it has been announced. We are very much grateful and congratulate the hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)... The regional language students will be very much benefitted.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: We really want to thank our hon. Finance Minister. It must be continued for other examinations also. Thank you, thank you, thank you.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): सर, हमारे एक colleague ने कहा है कि जितनी Eighth Schedule में languages हैं, यह उन सब पर होना अच्छा है। मैं असम के बारे में एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर Assamese और Bodo दो languages हैं। सर, वहाँ पर Bodo मीडियम है, स्कूल में Bodo भाषा में पढ़ना पड़ता है, इसलिए ऐसी स्टेट्स में जिस language में वहाँ के लोगों ने पढ़ाई की है, वे उसी regional language में exam भी दें।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी कुछ कहें, उससे पहले, ये जो सारी चीज़ें regional languages में हुई हैं, यह एक बड़ा कदम है। बजट की पूर्व संध्या पर यह देश की क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के लिए बड़ी सौगात है। I think, उन्हें बढ़ाई देनी चाहिए। आप कुछ कहना चाहती हैं?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Largely, I am very grateful that it has been well-received. I am very thankful to every Member here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, I move to. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Just one minute, Sir. I just want to respond to one senior Member, Shri T. K. Rangarajan. I was not sure about what he asked. Did he ask about the dialect *versus* language?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was regarding script.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Was it regarding dialect *versus* languages?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was about Konkani script. ...(Interruptions)... I think it is in Devnagiri.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Every dialect has its recognised language script. So, I may not be able to immediately answer that. But, if you are asking about Konkani, and if it is Konkani, which is written in Kannada's script, it goes in Kannada script.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The script of Hindi language is Devnagri.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Tamil is not in Devnagri.

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**STATUTORY RESOLUTION DISAPPROVING THE INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL  
(AMENDMENT) SECOND ORDINANCE, 2019 (NO. 5 OF 2019) (Contd.)**

**AND**

**THE INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2019 (Contd.)**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Dr. Harsh Vardhan.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):  
Sir, I rise to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The questions were proposed.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Statutory Resolution disapproving the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019 (No. 5 of 2019) promulgated by the President of India on 21st February, 2019 moved by hon. Members, D. Raja and others, and the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019, moved by the hon. Minister, are open for discussion now. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. प्रोफेसर साहब का इस विषय पर काफी अनुभव है। वे कमिटी के अध्यक्ष भी रहे हैं और उनको काफी बेहतर जानकारी भी है, इसलिए बहस की शुरुआत वे कर रहे हैं।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, कांग्रेस के लोगों का नम्बर पहले है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** नाम आने की प्रतीक्षा है। कांग्रेस से जो भी नाम आएगा, हम उनको मौका देंगे।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, मुझे कभी-कभी बहुत आश्चर्य होता है। मुझे आश्चर्य इस बात का होता है कि लोक सभा का dissolution अभी हुआ है और यह "नेशनल मेडिकल कमीशन बिल, 2017" दिसम्बर, 2017 में introduce हुआ था, उसके बाद वह हेल्थ कमिटी के पास भेजा गया था। उस वक्त हेल्थ कमिटी पर यह दबाव था कि इस पर बहुत जल्दी रिपोर्ट दी जाए और हमने रिपोर्ट दी भी। उसके बाद, 247वाँ सेशन निकल गया, 248वाँ सेशन निकल गया। तब लोक सभा थी, लेकिन नेशनल मेडिकल कमीशन बिल नहीं लाया गया, जो कि बहुत पहले पारित हो सकता था। यह भी नहीं कह सकते कि कैबिनेट ने उस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया था। उसकी कुछ सिफारिशों को कैबिनेट ने भी माना था, ज्यादातर को नहीं माना था। यह कैबिनेट का prerogative है कि वह पार्लियामेंटरी स्टैंडिंग कमिटी की सिफारिशों में से सबको अस्वीकार कर दे, सबको स्वीकार कर ले, कुछ को माने और कुछ को न माने। यह उनका परमाधिकार है।



मैं इस पर क्वेश्चन नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यहाँ यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया को भंग करने के लिए किन परिस्थितियों में बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स की नियुक्ति हुई।

जब मैं इस कमिटी का चेयरमैन बना, तो जयराम रमेश जी के साथ हम लोग यह देख रहे थे कि पिछले कौन-कौन से सब्जेक्ट्स चयनित किए गए थे और कमिटी किन पर अपनी रिपोर्ट दे चुकी है। मैंने देखा कि बहुत पहले "मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया की फंक्शनिंग" विषय को चर्चा के लिए चुना गया था, लेकिन उस पर रिपोर्ट नहीं बन सकी थी और वह पार्लियामेंट को भी नहीं भेजी गई थी। मैंने जब अधिकारियों से पूछा, तो जयराम जी ने कहा कि प्रोफेसर साहब, इस पर रिपोर्ट आप भी नहीं दे सकते हैं। मैंने पूछा कि क्यों नहीं दे सकता हूँ? अब मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन इन्होंने कहा कि मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया इतनी ताकतवर है कि उसको बीजेपी के नेताओं का भी समर्थन है, कांग्रेस के नेताओं का भी समर्थन है और बीएसपी के नेताओं का भी समर्थन है। इन्होंने कहा कि आपके नेता का सबसे ज्यादा समर्थन है और वह सही बात थी। वह बिल्कुल सही बात थी। I hundred per cent agree with him, लेकिन मैंने कहा कि हम यह नहीं जानते कि उनको किसका समर्थन है, किसका समर्थन नहीं है, हम देश के गरीब लड़कों के हित में इस रिपोर्ट को बनवाएंगे और जल्दी लाएंगे, ताकि वे भी डॉक्टर बन सकें। महोदय, 15 दिन के अंदर उस रिपोर्ट को... क्योंकि 106 लोगों के एविडेंस हो चुके थे। हम दो जगह कमेटी को ले गए। एक मेडिकल यूनिवर्सिटी में कमेटी को ले गए, दूसरा दिल्ली में एक बहुत ही renowned medical college है, जिससे सफदरजंग अस्पताल जुड़ा हुआ है, हम वहां भी गए और एक रिपोर्ट बनी। पार्लियामेंट सेशन में थी, हम जानते थे कि इसमें बहुत अड़चनें आएंगी। उस रिपोर्ट को adopt करने के अगले दिन इस सदन में प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया, जैसे ही वह बिल introduce हुआ, उसके बाद हंगामा हो गया और मुझे क्या-क्या झेलना पड़ा, यह मैं ही जानता हूँ। वह रिपोर्ट अखबारों में बहुत चर्चित हुई, रिपोर्ट गई और पीएमओ के माध्यम से नीति आयोग के पास चली गई।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष, (श्री तिरुची शिवा) पीठासीन हुए]

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** महोदय, नीति आयोग ने रिपोर्ट दी, अखबारों में आया कि नीति आयोग ने कहा है कि मेडिकल काउन्सिल ऑफ इण्डिया को भंग किया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन सरकार ने उस पर कोई स्टेप नहीं उठाया। Then somebody moved the Supreme Court. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कमेटी की उस रिपोर्ट को देखकर स्वयं ही मेडिकल काउन्सिल ऑफ इण्डिया को supersede कर दिया और एक बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स की नियुक्ति कर दी। एक साल के लिए नियुक्ति की और सरकार से कहा कि एक साल के अंदर बिल लेकर आइए, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट एक साल के अंदर बिल लेकर नहीं आयी और एक साल खत्म होने के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट गई कि बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स का कार्यकाल बढ़ा दिया जाए। The Supreme Court refused it. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि आपके पास एक साल पर्याप्त समय था, आप एक साल में बिल नहीं ला सके, मैं बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स के कार्यकाल को नहीं बढ़ा सकता। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि एस.सी.आई. फिर से जीवित हो गई। जब वह जीवित हो गई तो फिर कोई व्यक्ति सुप्रीम कोर्ट चला गया, उसने कहा कि आपने जिस एम.सी.आई. को भंग किया था, वह फिर ज़िन्दा हो गई। एम.सी.आई. ने गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इण्डिया

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

को नोटिस इश्यू किया। गवर्नमेंट ऑफ़ इण्डिया के Attorney General को जब डांट पड़ी, उसके बाद एक अध्यादेश जारी किया गया और मेडिकल काउन्सिल ऑफ़ इण्डिया को भंग किया गया। उस अध्यादेश के बाद भी, बिल आ चुका था, बिल संसद में जा चुका था, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट दे चुकी थी, इसके बाद भी उसको सदन में न लाया जाए, पारित न कराया जाए, मैंने तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से बार-बार कहा कि हमें आपने 5 दिन का समय भी नहीं दिया और एक सत्र बीत गया, दो सत्र बीत गए... बिल लाए, लेकिन रुपाला जी, मालूम है बिल कब लाए, सत्र के आखिरी दिन लाए। वह बिल दोनों सत्रों के आखिरी दिन आया। Everybody knows it. अब आप कहें कि Parliament was not in Session या लोक सभा dissolve हो जाने की वजह से वह बिल लैप्स हो गया, तो ज़रूरी था कि जो बोर्ड ऑफ़ गवर्नर्स के लिए एक साल के लिए ऑर्डिनेंस हुआ था, उसके लिए एक नया ऑर्डिनेंस लाना पड़ा और दो साल के लिए लाना पड़ा, उसको legalize करने के लिए अब यह बिल आया है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे तो कुछ इसलिए नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि, you are a thorough gentleman. यह आपके ज़माने का भी नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी इस तरह की गलती और इस तरह की लापरवाही नहीं होनी चाहिए। अब चूंकि स्थिति ऐसी पैदा हो गई है कि अध्यादेश के अलावा कोई रास्ता... इस अध्यादेश को दो साल के लिए किया है, दो साल तो maximum time है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि यह बिल तो पास हो जाएगा, हम सब समर्थन करेंगे, क्योंकि और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। अगर समर्थन नहीं करेंगे, तो फिर वही पुरानी वाली एम.सी.आई. आ जाएगी, जिसके खिलाफ सब हैं। इसलिए, मैं इसका समर्थन तो करता हूँ, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि जो नेशनल मेडिकल कमीशन है, उस बिल को लाएं, हालांकि उस बिल से हम लोग सहमत नहीं हैं, वह बहुत खराब है, बिल्कुल centralized है। केन्द्र सरकार ने मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ़ इंडिया की सारी ताकत अपने हाथ में ले ली है, जो डॉक्टर्स के हाथ में होनी चाहिए। एक checks and balances की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, वह कुछ नहीं रहा है। हम लोगों ने जो सिफारिशें की थीं, उनमें बैलेंस करने की कोशिश की गई थी, लेकिन वे सिफारिशें भी नहीं मानी गईं। बहरहाल, जो भी हो, मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि वह आपका अधिकार है, लेकिन यह... ad-hoc स्थिति नहीं होनी चाहिए कि ordinance को इतने दिनों के लिए बिल लाकर इसको कानून का रूप दे दें, उसकी आपको permanent व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी और इसके लिए जब आप जवाब दें, तो जरूर इस सदन को आश्वस्त करें कि हम बिल को जल्दी लाएंगे और पारित करवाकर एक स्थायी व्यवस्था, जो नेशनल मेडिकल कमीशन की है, उसकी करेंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र):** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह जो नेशनल मेडिकल काउंसिल अमेंडमेंट बिल, 2019 है, मैं उसके बारे में अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। अभी आदरणीय प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने इतिहास के बारे में पूरा बता दिया है, जो बिल के पीछे हिस्ट्री थी, लेकिन उसमें मैं सिर्फ यह बताना चाहूंगा कि वर्ष 2016 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक direction दी थी और Oversight Committee constitute करने के लिए सरकार को कहा था, उसके मुताबिक Oversight

Committee तैयार की गई थी और जो Indian Medical Council है, उसका काम देखने के लिए, उसको सुझाव देने के लिए वह Oversight Committee थी, लेकिन उसके सुझाव न मानने की वजह से इस कमेटी ने जुलाई, 2018 में अपना resignation दे दिया। इसका मतलब यह है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट जो चाहता था, वैसा MCI की तरफ से response नहीं आ रहा था और इसलिए उस कमेटी ने इस्तीफा दे दिया। यह जुलाई, 2018 को हुआ और इसलिए सरकार को एक ordinance लाना पड़ा, जिससे सर्वसमावेशक नेशनल मेडिकल काउंसिल कमीशन बिल जो है, वह जल्द ही सरकार लाएगी, इसके लिए समय लगने वाला था और इसलिए सरकार ने यह नेशनल मेडिकल कमीशन बिल के लिए जो समय लगेगा, उसके बीच में एक ordinance लाई, जिसके ऊपर हम लोगों ने चर्चा की है।

सर, MCI के कुछ इश्यूज थे, जिनके बारे में, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस MCI में private medical colleges and doctors का representation ज्यादा था, public health experts कोई नहीं रहता था। यह हमारे लिए, सबके लिए इसको समझना चाहिए कि यदि हमें लोगों को अच्छी स्वास्थ्य सुविधा देनी है, तो public health experts का MCI में रहना जरूरी है, तभी हम अच्छे डॉक्टर्स ले पाएंगे, अच्छे डॉक्टर्स बनेंगे, ऐसा curriculum बना सकेंगे, वैसे ही सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मुझे लगता है कि कोई भी स्वास्थ्य की समस्या हो, कोई भी स्वास्थ्य के बारे में शिक्षा हो, वह सब patient-centric रहनी चाहिए, यानी patient मुख्य है, रुग्ण मुख्य है। हम सब patient के लिए सीख रहे हैं, ताकि उसके जो भी स्वास्थ्य के बारे में प्रश्न हैं, वह हम हल कर सकें, उसको prevent कर सकें, उसके बारे में सभी कुछ patient-centric होना चाहिए।

सर, MCI में ऐसा कोई मेम्बर नहीं था, जो patient का पक्ष रख सके। सभी डॉक्टर्स थे, एक भी सिटिज़न फोरम का मेम्बर नहीं था, तो कैसे हम यह कह सकते हैं कि medical education will be supportive to the public health in general for India.

इसलिए इस कानून में बदलाव लाना था। महोदय, पहले भी सभी का यह कहना था कि MCI एक्ट बदलना चाहिए, ऐसा कुछ नहीं था कि कोई पार्टी ऐसा कह रही हो कि यह एक्ट नहीं बदलना चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि इसे बदलना बहुत जरूरी था। सरकार ने इसके संबंध में जो कदम उठाया है, वह public interest में उठाया हुआ कदम है।

सर, मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ में admissions और उनमें कितने students रहने चाहिए, कैसी quality education होनी चाहिए, यह सब MCI तय करता है। हम सबको पता है कि आज डॉक्टर्स की संख्या बहुत कम है। सबको पता है कि डॉक्टर्स की संख्या कम होने की वजह से स्वास्थ्य का जो प्रश्न है, जो public health का प्रश्न है, वह बहुत बड़ा होता जा रहा है। इसकी responsibility, इसकी जिम्मेदारी हम किसे देते हैं? हम बार-बार ऐसा कहते हैं कि सरकार ने public health के संबंध में अच्छे कदम नहीं उठाए। हम कहते हैं कि responsibility lies with the Government. सर, MCI comply नहीं करता है कि medical education और स्टूडेंट्स का नम्बर बढ़ाया जाए, medical education की quality अच्छी हो, लेकिन जिम्मेदार सरकार है - यह जो प्रॉब्लम है, यह एक बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है कि medical education और स्टूडेंट्स

[डा. विकास महात्मे]

की संख्या में सरकार के सुझाव का कोई महत्व न हो, लेकिन वह हेल्थ के लिए responsible है। इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी था कि नया कानून लाया जाए, जिससे स्टूडेंट्स का नम्बर बढ़ सके, quality education हो। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब से यह ordinance आया है, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि करीब 15,000 students बढ़ाए गए हैं। महाराष्ट्र के बारे में मैं पक्का बता सकता हूँ कि वहां पर 1,250 students बढ़ गए हैं। यह बहुत जरूरी था, यह सालों से होना चाहिए था, लेकिन हुआ नहीं था, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि यह बिल बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम इसका साथ दें।

महोदय, MCI के function क्या थे, उसका काम क्या था, अगर हम यह देखते हैं तो quality education उसका एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा था कि वह curriculum बनाए और quality education दे। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि एमबीबीएस डॉक्टर्स autopsy करते हैं, post-mortem करते हैं। यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे post-mortem कर सकें, यह कौशल या skill उनमें होना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक भी प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज में एक भी autopsy नहीं होती है - आज तक नहीं हुई है। जिन स्टूडेंट्स ने autopsy देखी तक नहीं - करने का तो छोड़ दीजिए, देखी ही नहीं - उन्हें हम इस बात के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराते हैं कि उन्हें वहां से बाहर निकलने के बाद autopsy या post-mortem करना चाहिए, rape cases का examination करना चाहिए - जिन्होंने पहले ऐसा कभी किया ही नहीं। इसके अतिरिक्त sample collection के बारे में उन्हें पता ही नहीं है। फिर ये लोग rape cases में या murder cases में जो भी evidence देते हैं, उनमें sample collections faulty हो जाते हैं, जो evidence देते हैं, उनके बारे में उन्हें खुद ही जानकारी नहीं होती है। तो मुझे यह बताइए कि हम कैसे यह अपेक्षा करें कि rape cases के against या क्राइम्स के बारे में court conviction rate बहुत अच्छा रहे? यह हो नहीं सकता है। महोदय, क्या कोई ऐसा डॉक्टर हो सकता है कि मेडिकल कॉलेज में उसने surgery देखी ही नहीं, surgery की ही नहीं और direct operation करना शुरू कर देगा? ऐसे curriculum एमसीआई की तरफ से हो रहे थे। इसमें सबसे important चीज़ यह थी, ऐसा इसलिए होता था कि इसमें नियम ऐसे थे कि प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज में autopsy नहीं होगी, इसलिए यह परेशानी दूर करो, इसे curriculum में रखो ही नहीं, लेकिन यह नहीं सोचा गया कि उसको बाहर जाने के बाद क्या परेशानी होगी और पब्लिक को उससे क्या परेशानी होगी - इसके बारे में नहीं सोचा गया। इस प्रकार हमेशा private medical colleges के बारे में ही ज्यादा सोचा गया है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि डा. इंद्रजीत खंडेकर forensic expert हैं, उन्होंने भी कोर्ट में इसके संबंध में अपील की थी कि यह curriculum में होना चाहिए, लेकिन उसके बारे में भी MCI ने कोई action नहीं लिया। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि हमें लगता था कि curriculum के लिए ये सब experts हैं तो अच्छा curriculum ही बनाएंगे, लेकिन वैसा हो नहीं रहा था। पूरे इंडिया में एक ही मेडिकल एजुकेशन स्टैंडर्ड होना चाहिए, यह भी उसका काम था। लेकिन हम सबको पता है कि कौन से स्टेट का कैसा स्टैंडर्ड है। अगर मुम्बई और बिहार के एरिया में जो मेडिकल एजुकेशन दी जा रही है, उसमें कितनी डिस्पैरिटी है और वह स्टैंडर्ड भी अच्छी तरह से मेन्टेन नहीं हो रहा था। तीसरी बात जो है, वह ethical practice

के बारे में है और इसकी भी बहुत importance है। जैसा मैंने पहले ही बताया है कि उसमें patient का representation नहीं था। Citizen forum का भी कुछ representation नहीं था। सर, करीबन आठ लाख से ज्यादा मेडिकल प्रैक्टीशनर्स हैं और इनमें से 2010 से पहले अगर unethical practice के लिए किसी के ऊपर actions लिए होंगे, तो वे 8-10 लोग होंगे, ऐसा भी कहा जा सकता है कि वे बहुत ही कम लोग थे और 2012 में वे 134 लोग थे। यह बाद में न्यूज़ पेपर में आया कि एमसीआई डॉक्टर्स के against कोई action नहीं ले रही है, इसलिए वह संख्या थोड़ी बढ़ गई। आप तय कीजिए कि क्या यह सही है कि आठ लाख डॉक्टर्स में unethical practice करने वालों की संख्या इतनी कम है। सर, यह एक biased opinion होने लग गया था, क्योंकि उसमें बाकी लोगों का रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं था। यह बहुत जरूरी था और इसमें essential बदलाव लाएं। मेडिकल कॉलेज का जो accreditation process है, उसमें transparency नहीं थी। यह private colleges के लिए बहुत ही favourable होता था। आप देखेंगे कि Government के medical colleges ऐसे हैं, जो कि सौ साल से हैं, जहां patients की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है, लेकिन स्टूडेंट्स की संख्या 50 या 100 है। नए-नए private colleges खुल रहे हैं, उनके पास ज्यादा patients नहीं हैं, फिर भी उनके स्टूडेंट्स की संख्या 200 है या 200 से ज्यादा है। ये जो प्रॉब्लम्स थीं, इसके लिए नया बिल लाना और यह सब काम करना बहुत जरूरी था। इसमें सिर्फ एमसीआई की ही परेशानी नहीं थी। इसमें वातावरण भी वैसा ही बना हुआ था। जो private medical colleges दिए गए थे, वे यह देखकर दिए जाते थे कि उस वक्त वह आदमी किस पार्टी का है। पार्टी का आदमी यह देखकर medical colleges खोलता था और चलाता था कि वह एक economical source है। Donations इतने ज्यादा लिए जाते थे, जो कि on paper नहीं होते थे। ऐसी कोई संस्था नहीं होगी कि जिसने 100 साल या 50 साल एजुकेशन में काम किया था, इसलिए उसको मेडिकल कॉलेज मिल रहा था, ऐसा नहीं था, यह पार्टी के लोगों के लिए दिए जाते थे। यदि कोई अच्छा एमसीआई मेम्बर inspection करके बताता है कि ऐसी-ऐसी सुविधाएं चाहिए और मैं ऐसा-ऐसा नहीं कर सकता हूं, तो वह दूसरी बार मेम्बर नहीं रह सकेगा, यह सब private medical colleges वाले देखते थे। इसलिए यह परेशानी थी और यह *modus operandi* होने की वजह से, हमें यह समझना चाहिए कि यह शुरुआत पहले पार्टी की तरफ से हुई थी, जिसकी वजह से यह परेशानी बहुत बड़ी बनने लगी थी। मुझे यह लगता है कि मेडिकल काउंसिल से ज्यादा जो यह वातावरण है, उसकी वजह से परेशानी हुई थी। लोग ऐसा समझने लग गए थे कि मेडिकल कॉलेज शुरू करना एक profitable business है। ...(समय की घंटी)...

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहूंगा कि the MCI was a puppet in the hands of private medical colleges. सर, यह बात मैंने वातावरण के बारे में बताई है और मैं जल्दी ही अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। आप यह समझ सकते हैं कि अभी यह डोनेशन सिस्टम पूरी तरह से बंद हो गया है और इसमें जो भी फीस है, हम कह सकते हैं कि वह white money ही है। अब पहले की तरह ऐसा कुछ नहीं है कि आप डोनेशन दो और एडमिशन लो। यह पहली बार हुआ है, यह मोदी सरकार में हुआ है, यह हैल्थ मिनिस्टर द्वारा किया गया काम है। सर, मैं यह कहना

[डा. विकास महात्मे]

चाहूंगा कि जो नारा था कि 'न खाऊंगा, न खाने दूंगा', वह पूरी तरह से मेडिकल कॉलेज में सरकार की तरफ से implement हुआ है और इसके लिए मैं सरकार का अभिनंदन करना चाहूंगा।

सर, मुझे पता है कि डॉक्टर्स लोग इस निर्णय से खुश नहीं हैं। मुझे भी लगता है कि डॉक्टर्स का निर्णय प्रक्रिया में रहना बहुत जरूरी है और मुझे विश्वास है कि आगे जो भी नेशनल मेडिकल काउंसिल का बिल आएगा, उसमें डॉक्टर्स भी निर्णय प्रक्रिया में रहेंगे, ऐसा ही उसमें है और मुझे विश्वास है कि उनकी भी उसमें अच्छी भागीदारी रहेगी, जिसकी वजह से देश के हित के लिए और देश के स्वास्थ्य के लिए काम होगा और मैं यह विचार रखते हुए, बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, some Bills we support out of conviction; some Bills we support out of compulsion. This is a Bill we are supporting out of compulsion and not out of conviction. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav has already given the long history why this Bill has come today. I want to add a little bit of details to the history. Since the mid 90's, two organizations in India have been mired in controversy. One is the BCCI and the other is the MCI. These were the two organizations for which the Supreme Court had to intervene—the BCCI and the MCI. I want to give you the history of what happened. Many people have wanted to reform the MCI. It was there during the UPA Government. It was there during the NDA Government. But reform of the MCI was nowhere in sight, because nobody had the courage to take this giant elephant called the MCI. This elephant had a footprint in all political parties —all political parties-national, regional, सभी पार्टियों में है। मुंह मत खुलवाइए, सभी पार्टियों में है। On 8th of March, 2016, the Standing Committee presented the 92nd Report on restructuring of the MCI. This was done, as Ram Gopaljisaid, over the objections of leaders of many parties. It was done because the Chairman of the Standing Committee made it a prestige issue that we must study the MCI. I want to pay tribute to Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav without whose leadership, this MCI Report could not have seen the light of the day. This was on 8th March, 2016. Please note these dates, I request Dr. Harsh Vardhanji, who was the Health Minister first, then, got hijacked to Environment, and now is back to Health. Please make a note of all these dates because it is very important. This tells the story of how the MCI continues to have influence in your Government. It was on 8th of March, 2016 that the 92nd Report of the Standing Committee was presented.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): It was Women's Day.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: On 2nd of May, 2016, the Supreme Court constitutes an oversight committee. Justice Lodha is the Chairman. Mr. Vinod Rai is one of the

**4.00 P.M.**

members. An oversight committee is formed alongwith the MCI. यह MCI को oversight करेगा। So, you will have Ministry, you will have the MCI and you will have the oversight committee. This was on 2nd of May, 2016. Sir, meanwhile, what has happened is, the Standing Committee's Report is referred to NITI Aayog. On the 7th of August, 2016, NITI Aayog submits its report to the Government on the MCI restructuring. Nothing happens after that. Then comes 2017. On July 18, 2017, the Supreme Court appoints second oversight committee, not first oversight. वह oversight हो गया, Justice Lodha का. Now, second oversight committee is appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. Vinod Paul, who is a member of NITI Aayog. He is a very distinguished medical professional. This was on 18th of July, 2017. The Standing Committee has given its report. The Supreme Court has appointed oversight committee. The NITI Aayog has given its report. Then, see what happens. The drama starts.

On the 29th of December, 2017, the NMC Bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha for consideration and passing. Please note, Sir. The Standing Committee has not examined the Bill. The Standing Committee has only given report on MCI. But on 29th of December, 2017, the Health Minister, the then Health Minister, introduces the Bill for consideration and passing. What happens? The IMA goes on strike. The President of the IMA is amongst us. He will tell you what happened on the 29th of December. There was a lightning strike of two lakh doctors across the country. Sir, I pleaded with the Chairman; I pleaded with the Minister to please refer this report, the Bill to the Standing Committee; give the Standing Committee a time-deadline. But that did not happen. This was 1.45 p.m. on the 29th of December, 2017. At 2 o'clock, on December 29th, 2017, Lok Sabha convened, and, at 2.15, the Health Minister says that this Bill is being referred to the Standing Committee. Why? Two lakh doctors have gone on strike. Not because Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav wanted, not because whether I wanted, not because Parliamentary Convention dictated that a Bill should go to a Standing Committee. 'Two lakh doctors going on strike', bag television headlines, bag optics, send the Bill to the Standing Committee! So, on the 4th of January, 2018, this Bill is referred to a Standing Committee, and the Standing Committee is given less than one month to examine a Bill that is going to restructure medical education in this country, and I will explain how this will happen. Sir, on Standing Committees, normally, the complaint of this Government is that 'Standing Committees don't give reports on time. Therefore, we should bring the Bill directly.' Here was a Standing Committee, the Bill is referred on the 4th of January, 2018 and on the 20th of March, 2018, the Standing Committee submits its report. So, we have done our duty. The ball is in the Government's court.



[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

The Bill has been presented. The Standing Committee has taken evidence and given its report. From March, 20th 2018, the Government has no cause to complain. Infact, this is one example of a Bill which the Opposition is demanding that it should be brought, and the Government is not bringing it. So, on March 20th, the Standing Committee submits its Report. Sir, eight days later, on the 28th of March, 2018, the Cabinet approves the amended NMC Bill. They reject 90 per cent of the Standing Committee's recommendations. That is okay, Sir. That is a batting average. It is upto the Government to accept or not accept. They have considered the Standing Committee recommendations and they approved amendments to the NMC Bill on the 28th of March. Till today, 4th of July, 2019, that Bill has not come to Parliament. My first question to the hon. Minister is, from the 28th of March, 2018 to the 4th of July, 2019, what was the Government doing? Why didn't you bring this Bill? Why are you going through the Ordinance route? Not once, but twice. Because, Sir, the MCI, the long arm, the long reach of the MCI has embraced this Government in its grip. Sir, the story is not over. What happens then? On July 31st 2018, the second Oversight Committee, all of them resigned.

It is curious. All seven resignation letters had the same, identical language. All seven of them are made to resign. Meanwhile, elections to MCI are announced. By November 4th, 2018, the old MCI has to vacate and the new MCI has to come in place, but the Ministry of Health—I would request the Health Minister to call for the files—sends letters to all State Governments to start the process of notification of MCI. But on the 28th of September, this Government issues an Ordinance, bypassing, basically putting MCI to sleep, and appointing a Board of Governors. On the one side, you are asking the States to start the process of reconstitution of MCI, on the other, you are killing off MCI and substituting it with a Board of Governors. Sir, after that the Lok Sabha passed the first Ordinance conversion to a Bill on the 31st of December. Then, of course, it could not be considered in the Rajya Sabha, and now, this is the second Ordinance that we are going to convert into a Bill. On the face of it, this Amendment Bill is very minor. All it does is, it extends the term of Board of Governors retrospectively from September, 28th, 2018 to September 28th, 2020. Secondly, it increases the number of members of Board of Governors from seven to twelve. On the face of it, it is very minor, but let me now tell you the real story. And I would request my friends, Dr. Keshava Rao, Shri Prasanna Acharya, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, Shri Vijayasai Reddy, all these great *maharathis* of regional parties, to please understand what this NMC Bill is going to do. It is going to destroy the State Governments' rights and responsibilities. The Bill that the Government has approved centralises all medical



education. They are proposing a National Medical Commission with 15 members to be nominated by the Central Government, six to be nominated by State Governments and five to be elected by the medical profession; so, 15, 6 and 5, total 26 members. आर.सी.पी. सिंह जी, Standing Committee की 10-10-9 की सिफारिश थी। केंद्र सरकार से 10 nominations, राज्य सरकारों से 10 nominations और मेडिकल प्रोफेशन, आईएमए से 9 nominations होंगे। इस तरह से यह 10-10-9 का अनुपात होगा। क्योंकि हेल्थ स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, हाँ, मैं मानता हूँ कि मेडिकल एजुकेशन concurrent subject है, यह बात सही है, पर हेल्थ जिसकी वजह से हम मेडिकल एजुकेशन करवाते हैं, वह तो स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। So, this is the first danger signal —this is the Council of States, with regional parties —and this NMC Bill is going to make State Governments redundant. You are going to be at the mercy of the National Medical Commission. Its Chairman would be appointed by the Centre. And, who is going to look after the National Medical Commission —not a Secretary, but a Secretary-General! It is not a General Secretary or a Secretary, but a Secretary-General, like the UN Secretary General! There would be the NMC Secretary-General, and they would determine the fate of medical education. So, my friends in the regional parties —they are not favourably disposed towards us, I know —on this issue, I hope you would study and take a position that the NMC Bill, which destroys the authority, responsibility and rights of State Governments, is unacceptable to the States. I would take two minutes more, Sir.

Now, Sir, what happens? The cost of medical education in this country is prohibitive. We all need to know that we have to reduce the cost of medical education in our country. Now, every State Government has a committee which fixes seats under a retired High Court Judge. Private medical colleges fees are fixed, but deemed universities and deemed-to-be universities are given more freedom. Sir, the NMC Bill that originally came from the Government was a recipe for privatisation of medical education because what it said was that the National Medical Commission will fix fees for seats no more than 40 per cent. There are 75,000 M.B.B.S. seats in India. So, only for maximum of 40 per cent you can fix the fees. Out of 75,000 M.B.B.S. seats, roughly 38,000 are in private sector and 37,000 are in Government sector. So, if you say 38,000, technically what you can say is that only 10 per cent will be fixed and 90 per cent will be free. That is what the law says. Sir, the Standing Committee debated it and discussed it and the recommendation of the Standing Committee was that fees must be fixed for, at least, 50 per cent of the seats. The recommendation was "At least, 50 per cent fees must be fixed." What does the Government then do? The Government changes the NMC Bill

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and says, "Okay; we have considered the Standing Committee's recommendation", and what it says is, "The fees will be fixed for, at most, 50 per cent." Sir, this is not English language. At most 50 per cent means it could be one per cent also. Please understand the beauty of the English language. You can spin anything. At most 50 per cent means that you can do from one per cent to 49 per cent. But the Standing Committee said, "At least 50 per cent". So, it can be 51 per cent, 70 per cent or 80 per cent. But, at least, 50 per cent of the fees must be fixed. But that has not been accepted by the Government. However, Sir, we are not discussing the NMC Bill today. I hope and I request, and I demand that the NMC Bill be brought to the House at the earliest opportunity, if not in this Session, at least, in the Winter Session. And I request my friends, Keshava Rao Garu, Prasanna Acharyaji, Ram Chandra Prasadji, Vijayasai Reddyji, and all the regional parties—I know Trinamool will oppose the NMC Bill, so I am not including Trinamool in this category—which are in the NDA board, please abandon the NDA board on the NMC Bill. Please look after your own interest. The interests of Telangana, Andhra, Odisha and Bihar are going to be seriously jeopardised if the NMC Bill which is a logical consequence of the Bill that we have today becomes a reality. So, Sir, this is a sad story of how one organisation can hijack decision making in Government; how one organisation can influence political parties. Now that three years have passed, at least in the next Session, if not in this Session, we create MCI *mukt* medical education. It should be MCI *mukt*, but it should not be State Government *mukt*, it should not be centralised in New Delhi, nor centralised in the Central Government and appointed by the Central Government. Sir, with these few words, I want to reiterate that because we have no alternative we are supporting this Bill. However, it is with great displeasure that I am supporting this Bill. Thank you.

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the 1956 Act provides for supersession of the MCI and its reconstitution within a period of three years. The Bill amends this provision to provide for the supersession of the MCI for a period of one year. The Bill amends to increase the strength of the Board from ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sorry, Sir, I forgot. I should have included AIADMK also in parties, which are in the NDA board, to abandon the NDA board on the NMC Bill. ...(Interruptions)... The Bill amends to increase the strength of the Board from 7 members to 12 members. Further, it allows for persons with proven administrative capacity and experience, to be selected in the Board. The Bill provides for the Board of Governors to be assisted by a Secretary-General appointed by the Central Government.

Sir, the National Medical Commission Bill is still pending before the House. It is a comprehensive Bill, covering various aspects. That Bill has been brought to replace the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. That Bill itself contains various provisions that are opposed by medical professionals and other stakeholders. The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare. Its report has been presented to the House. The Bill along with the recommendations of the Committee on Health and Family Welfare are to be discussed in this House. When that Bill is pending before the House, what is the necessity for the Government to bring this Amendment Bill? Sir, as a Medical Professional, I suggest that the Board of Governors should include members nominated from Tamil Nadu and other States having more number of medical colleges. Sir, now, I would like to point out a few pertinent issues faced by the people of Tamil Nadu, as far as the medical education is concerned. The Government of Tamil Nadu has taken consistent stand that rural students and students from low socio-economic backgrounds, will be unable to compete with urban elite students in Common Entrance Examinations like NEET. Sir, the Government of Tamil Nadu invested and created medical infrastructure facilities with adequate professors in various Government medical colleges. Government medical college hospitals are built in all district headquarters; full-fledged hospitals in all taluk headquarters and upgraded PHCs in rural areas across the State are providing free and best possible medical services to all sections of the people. After a careful study on the doctor-patient ratio, the availability of hospitals, particularly, in rural areas, the requirement of medical professionals in the State are calculated and fulfilled through a very transparent system. For admission to postgraduate courses, the Government of Tamil Nadu gives preference to those who have served in rural areas, with special weightage for those who are working in hilly and tribal areas. The State Government has also successfully obtained and enforced bonds from those completing postgraduate education in Government medical colleges to serve the State Government for a minimum period, which has helped us to meet the need for specialist medical professionals in Government hospitals, particularly, in rural areas and remote hilly areas, for the benefit of people living there. The National Eligibility and Entrance Test for medical admissions would be a direct infringement on the rights of the State, and would cause grave injustice to the students of Tamil Nadu who are already covered by a fair and transparent admission policy which has been working very well. Students from rural and poor socio-economic background will be unable to compete with urban elite students in the Common Entrance Examinations, as they will be deprived of the kind of coaching the urban elite students get from private coaching centres. These private coaching centres will be unreachable for poor and rural students on two counts - high

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cost and non-availability. Sir, I request the Union Government to permit Tamil Nadu, through appropriate legislative intervention, to continue its own fair and transparent system of admission to medical colleges and dental colleges in State, at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels, on a permanent basis and not be forced to implement the NEET. Had there been a common syllabus throughout the country, the conducting of NEET would be justifiable. In the absence of a common syllabus, any common entrance exam like NEET will always be untenable. With this, I support this Bill. Thank you very much, Sir.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, through you, and in the presence of our hon. Minister, I would like to highlight certain important points before this august gathering. Sir, as I mentioned the other day, while speaking on the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019, our Government has already created a record of bringing Ordinances. Previously, it was one or two Ordinances per ten Bills. Now, it has become nearly four to five Ordinances per ten Bills. So, I congratulate the Government for breaking this record.

Sir, once again, I do believe that this Ordinance is nothing but a back-door process of grabbing the power in the hands of the Government bureaucrats. What is, actually, an Ordinance? To the best of my knowledge, usually, an Ordinance is brought to handle an emergency situation. But, if you go through this Ordinance, in the Preamble, it is simply a generic Preamble. This Ordinance does not mention as to why it was necessary, why it was required, what the emergency situation was. It was also not put in the public domain for the common people at large.

Sir, I would like to remind you all that this is not the first effort of the Government of India to grab the power by bringing Ordinance or by dissolving the democratically-elected Medical Council of India. Sir, I would like to remind you that in the year 2010, on 15th May, an Ordinance was brought in to dissolve the Medical Council of India with the charge of corruption. This time, it is different because when that Ordinance was brought, the reasons for bringing that Ordinance were highlighted, which has not been done this time. Though at that particular point of time, in 2010, a Board of Governors was made consisting of seven Members, the saddest part was that it was required to be changed three times within three years. I would like to remind you once again about this. Initially, in 2010, a Board of Governors was made under the leadership of Dr.S.K. Sarin. But, immediately after one year, they felt the necessity of changing it. A new Board of Governors was formed under the leadership of Dr.K.K. Talwar in the

year 2011 and 2012. Even after this, they were not satisfied with their efforts and activities and they were bound to change it in the very next year. In the year 2013, another Board of Governors was formed under the leadership of Dr.S.K. Srivastava. So, three Boards of Governors were formed in three consecutive years. Then, finally, the Government felt that it would not do it. But once again, they felt the requirement of reconstituting the Medical Council of India, and once again they reconstituted the Medical Council of India on 5th November, 2013. The tenure of that reconstituted Medical Council of India was five years. So, it was supposed to expire on the 5th November, 2018, after completing its term of five years.

Sir, I would like to highlight one point. My fellow colleague was talking about the Oversight Committee. I must let you know that Members, who were there in the Oversight Committee, had rendered their resignations. I do agree with the version of Shri Jairam Ramesh. The languages were different, but they had shown the same reason that they were resigning for their personal purposes and they mentioned in their resignation letters that as they were already pre-occupied otherwise, they could not continue. Unfortunately, what happened? The Members of that Oversight Committee, who had resigned for their busy schedule at that time, were in temporary job earlier. Those persons, who resigned showing their busy schedule, now, they were given a permanent job by making them Members of this Board of Governors. Just imagine how funny it was.

Sir, the election was due on 5th November, 2018. As you know, with 90 days beforehand, the election process should be started and it was started accordingly. As it was said by Mr. Jairam Ramesh, notices were sent to all the State Governments, all the Health Universities and all the State Medical Councils asking for nomination. The process was started in our State of West Bengal also. I am a Member of the West Bengal Medical Council and I know this very well that the process was started in our State also. Surprisingly, Sir, on the one hand, they are sending notices to stop the process of election for the re-constitution of fresh MCI; and on the other hand, they are bringing this Ordinance. Sir, it is mentioned in the new Ordinance, that there would be a Secretary-General on the top of Secretary. Sir, what is MCI? It is Medical Council of India. What is the job of MCI? Its first job is the registration of doctors of modern medicine. As per the constitution of Medical Council of India, they have a Secretary and the existing Secretary is both the registrar and treasurer of the organisation. So, what will be the role of Secretary-General then? What is the criterion for selection of Secretary-General? What is the recruitment policy for the appointment of Secretary-

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General on the top of Secretary? Sir, nobody knows this. What is the jurisdiction of the Secretary-General, who will control the Secretary-General, who will see the activities of Secretary-General? Sir, nobody knows this.

Sir, there is another amendment of Section 3a(c) in Sub-section 4. It is mentioned there that the number of Board of Governors will be increased from seven to twelve. But the reason is not known. I think, the present Government is indirectly accepting their failure by doing this. Maybe they think that seven persons were unable to control it, so they will need five more persons. What is the criterion for recruiting five more persons in this Board of Governors? Sir, nobody knows this.

Secondly, Sir, we know that for election purpose, in every organization, the number of the Board of Governors used to be an odd number and not an even number. But here, it was an odd number, *i.e.*, seven and they are making it twelve, an even number. The reason is not known to anybody. What is the eligibility criterion?

Sir, I have to ask one more question. Previously, it was written that the new Board of Governors will be persons with proper medical educational experiences. But, now it has been written that Board of Governors will be the persons from medical education of proven administrative capacity. What does this mean? Sir, indirectly they are opening the doors for involvement of the bureaucrats. They are trying to hand over the powers from the medical persons to the bureaucrats, so that, they will finally run the show of this medical profession. Sir, the Government is trying to take control by the back door process. Ultimately, they are ruining this democratic process and they are destroying the federal structure of this Government.

Sir, now let me tell you the facts about what was done by the Board of Governors in the last one year. How transparent and regular they were in their functioning. Sir, as all of you know that in the last Parliament Session, a Bill was passed where it was decided that there will be an increase of 10 per cent in the seats for the economically weaker sections. Accordingly the Government appointed the Board of Governors of Medical Council of India, then, it should notify all the States and medical colleges that there should be an increase of 25 per cent in the seats. But unfortunately, when the Bill was passed in Parliament, they put forth certain conditions. First, they said that the medical colleges should have the provision of reservation of SCs, STs and OBCs which was not told in the Parliament. Secondly, the medical colleges should provide 15 per cent all India quota, which was not told during the Parliament Session. Thirdly,

if it is a private medical college, the fees of that private medical college ought to be fixed by the Government. Sir, these three conditions were originally not there, when the Bill was passed in Parliament. So, I would like to know in which authority the Board of Governors tried to modify it when the Bill was passed. Sir, I am saying this on the basis of the website reports and the letters of the Government. Sir, as per their circular dated 21st June, 128 medical colleges were supposed to get more number of seats. Out of this, 40 medical colleges were supposed to get fifty extra seats. They were having 150 seats and they were supposed to get 200. But, what happened actually? Let me tell you about the discrepancies which happened in those 40 medical colleges. In 10 medical colleges, seats were increased from 150 to 175 instead of 200, in 15 medical colleges, seats were increased from 150 to 180 instead of 200, and, only in 19 medical colleges, seats were increased from 150 to 200. Sir, I do want to know the reason for creating this discrepancy.

Moreover, I would like to highlight one important issue. Initially, it was told that it will be applicable to all the Government and private medical colleges but later on, in one particular western State of our country... ...(*Interruptions*)... If the House allows, I can name the State. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, for the State of Gujarat, I repeat, the State of Gujarat, where our hon. Prime Minister stays, whereof he was the Chief Minister, 12 private medical colleges have been given medical exemption. The reason is not known to anybody. Sir, only one particular State has been given this exemption and the rest of the States got victimised. My humble suggestion is that this matter should be immediately sent to the Assurance Committee to look into the fact as to how a Parliamentary decision has been flouted intentionally and it should come out with the Report in Parliament before this Session ends. In the end, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Dr. Sen. Next speaker is Shri Prashanta Nanda. You have six minutes' time.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, the Government introduced the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019 in Lok Sabha on Tuesday. This Bill seeks to supersede the Medical Council of India (MCI) for a period of two years with effect from 26th September, 2018, during which the Board of Governors will run it.

While introducing the Bill, hon. Minister said, "A perception has set in the last two decades that the MCI has been unsuccessful in discharging its duties and corrupt practices are prevalent in the regulatory body. The IMC Bill is the need of the hour."



[Shri Prashanta Nanda]

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair*]

Sir, after listening to the hon. Members who spoke before me, I could convince myself that this is the need of the hour, and, therefore, Sir, I support the Bill.

Sir, I support the Bill but here I want to say certain things and I would like to put them on record. We need a driving force of quality education in order to revamp this sector. Several medical colleges across the country adopt dubious means during inspection when inspectors visit colleges to scrutinize facilities. What happens is that the faculty members whose names are there, and, who are actually supposed to teach in those colleges, do not go to colleges to teach. They only go to colleges when the inspectors come for inspection. In this situation, what kind of quality education will be imparted in those institutions can be well imagined. So, this Ordinance which has been brought should take care of this problem. It is a very, very important point for improving the quality of education.

Sir, only 920 Government medical college seats were added in the last five years against the approval of 10,000 seats. Sir, today, India has one allopathic doctor for over 11,000 people against the WHO norm of 1:1000. A regulated private health space needs to co-exist with a growing presence of Government hospitals and colleges. In India, expenditure on health *vis-a-vis* our GDP is as abysmal as 1.8 per cent. However, to my knowledge, I may be corrected if I am wrong, the Standing Committee has been repeatedly proposing that 2.5 per cent of the GDP should be spent on health sector. The paucity of Government doctors is also due to the large number of graduates opting for private practice. The number of members in the Board of Governors, as mentioned by everybody, will be increased from the existing 7 to 12. The reasons are not known. We have 460 medical colleges in the country and half of them are private medical colleges. Granting of permission or increasing the number of seats in private medical colleges leads to corruption. This everybody knows.

I was listening to Prof. Yadav and hon. Jairam Rameshji. They were telling how badly MCI performed and how corruption made them strong and as they say they have got footprints in all the important bodies. That's not known to me. But the end result is that the MCI has not performed its duty the way the Government or the people of India wanted it to.



I have some queries for the hon. Minister. While replying to the debate, I hope you will answer these questions. How is the Government planning to strengthen the accountability of the MCI? What is the master plan? What is the blueprint? How are you going to check the accountability of the MCI? What action has the Government initiated against the erring members of the MCI? The hon. Minister said that there was corruption. Then you must have found out corrupt people also. What action has been taken or what action is going to be taken against them? What is the reason to increase the number of members of the Board of Governors from 7 to 12?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Nanda ji, please conclude.

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आप हृदयजीवी हैं, बुद्धिजीवी भी हैं। इन्हें बोलने दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Nanda ji, please conclude.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Sir, in the name of NRI quota, serious malpractice is going on in many private colleges. I hope the Government would keep private colleges under strict check and vigil. Thank you very much, Sir.

Sir, it is nice to see that whenever I speak, you come and sit in the Chair. I hope this will continue so that the relation between us becomes such that I will be getting more number of opportunities to speak and for longer time. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): It will happen. You are Ram Chandra and I am Satyanarayan. Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh ji.

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह** (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और इसमें जो दो नई चीजों को जोड़ा गया है, खासकर सदस्यों की संख्या 7 से बढ़ाकर 12 की गई है, वह भी स्वागत-योग्य है, क्योंकि जब सदस्यों की संख्या 12 होगी, तो जो कमिटी होगी, वह और भी व्यापक होगी। दूसरा, इसके बारे में सेक्रेटरी जनरल के बारे में चर्चा की जा रही है। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि यह जो संगठन होगा, इसके पास अपना सेक्रेटेरिएट होगा और उसके लिए एक सेक्रेटरी जनरल होंगे। इससे पूरी की पूरी continuity रहेगी और वहाँ जो भी सेक्रेटरी जनरल होंगे, वे डेपुटेशन पर भी आ सकते हैं और वे निश्चित रूप से एक ख्याति वाले व्यक्ति होंगे, इसलिए मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

जयराम रमेश जी ने मेरा नाम कई बार लिया। वे अभी यहाँ नहीं हैं, चले गए हैं। मैं उनको इतना ही आश्वस्त करना चाहूँगा कि मेरी चिन्ता न सिर्फ बिहार और बिहारियों की है, बल्कि पूरे

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

हिन्दुस्तान की है। मैं निश्चित रूप से आशान्वित हूँ कि health for all के लिए एक बिल आएगा, जिसमें पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के लिए मेडिकल एजुकेशन और मेडिकल सर्विसेज accessible होगा और affordable होगा। जयराम रमेश जी, आप चिन्ता मत कीजिए। वे एक बात और बोल रहे थे कि एमसीआई के कुछ लोग थे, जिनका footprint सभी पार्टियों में था। मैं बता दूँ कि मेरे यहाँ उनका न कोई footprint था, न कोई handshake था। मैं स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि यह हमारे यहाँ, जनता दल (यू) में नहीं है।

महोदय, मैं कुछ बातों को आपके सामने रखना चाहूँगा और उनमें से सबसे महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि आज आप हमारे यहाँ हेल्थ को देखिए। आप सबसे पहले देखिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो longevity है, जो life expectancy है, वह कैसी है। हमारे देश में चाहे जिस प्रकार की भी व्यवस्था रही हो, लेकिन हम जब से आज़ाद हुए, तब से लेकर आज तक हमारी life expectancy काफी बढ़ी है। जब आने वाले समय में जनगणना होगी तब यह और भी बढ़ेगी। इसलिए पूरी की पूरी जो medical fraternity है, इससे जो लोग जुड़े हुए हैं, उनको भी मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ और सबको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से सबके प्रयास से मेडिकल के क्षेत्र में इस प्रकार का सुधार हुआ। इसके लिए वे निश्चित रूप से बधाई के पात्र हैं, लेकिन कुछ बातें हैं। आप जानते हैं कि मेडिकल एक noble profession है। कोई भी आदमी, जो रोता हुआ आता है, वह हँसता हुआ जाता है। इसमें जो ethical standards हैं, वे बहुत हैं। मैं दो-तीन चीज़ों की चर्चा करना चाहूँगा। आप देखेंगे कि आज हमारे यहाँ सबसे अच्छा माने जाने वाला मेडिकल संस्थान एम्स है। पहले वहाँ लिखा रहता था- भारत की जनसंख्या, अभी मैं देखता हूँ कि वहाँ लिखा रहता है कि ओपीडी में इतने लोगों को देखा गया है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से एक अनुरोध है कि इस बात की जरूर स्टडी होनी चाहिए और हम लोगों को ensure करना चाहिए कि जो पेशेंट्स वहाँ जाते हैं, उनको डॉक्टर्स कितना समय देते हैं। केवल यह दिखा देने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि इतने लोग आए, इनको ओपीडी में देखा गया, बल्कि वहाँ यह दिखाना आवश्यक है कि उनको कितना समय दिया गया। एक पेशेंट को प्रत्येक डॉक्टर ने जो समय दिया है, वह कितना है। यह बहुत जरूरी है। साथ ही, डॉक्टर का attitude courteous होना चाहिए, responsive होना चाहिए और sensitive होना चाहिए, ताकि कोई भी जब उसके पास जाए, तो उसको लगे कि मैं ऐसी जगह पर आ गया हूँ, जहाँ मेरे साथ अच्छा व्यवहार हो रहा है। इसके बारे में भी बताया जाना बहुत जरूरी है।

दूसरी बात, जो सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी है, वह यह है कि पहले लोग ज्यादा ध्यान clinical पर देते थे, लेकिन अब उस तरह के डॉक्टर्स नहीं हैं। पहले डॉक्टर्स नब्ज़ देखते थे तथा वे और चीज़ों का टेस्ट करके बताते थे, लेकिन आज पूरा का पूरा ट्रीटमेंट diagnostic हो गया है। डॉक्टर ने पूछा और मरीज ने अपनी बीमारी के बारे में बताया नहीं कि उसे पाँच, सात टेस्ट्स के लिए बोल दिया जाता है कि आप यह टेस्ट कराइए, वह टेस्ट कराइए। इस पर भी कोई लिमिट होनी चाहिए कि कितने टेस्ट्स होने चाहिए, क्योंकि इसका एक nexus है। डा. महात्मे साहब चर्चा कर रहे थे कि यह ethical बात है। आज अगर आप देखें, तो नीचे बहुत ही खराब

मैसेज जाता है। इस तरह के जितने भी diagnostic references होते हैं, वह तो छोड़ दीजिए, बहुत सारी जो medicines हैं, उनके नाम जब डॉक्टर्स लिखते हैं, तो वे ब्रांड नाम लिख देते हैं, जबकि उसके स्थान पर उसका molecule name होना चाहिए, generic name होना चाहिए। आप उसमें जो MRP निर्धारित करते हैं, उसमें बहुत ज्यादा variation है। उसी में इनका सारा का सारा खेल होता है और वहीं पर unethical practices होती हैं।

मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सारी जो life saving drugs हैं, उनका दाम आपने कम किया है। एक और बात यह है कि spurious drugs बहुत ज्यादा हैं। पटना के एक बहुत प्रसिद्ध डॉक्टर हैं, उनकी पत्नी का भी देहान्त हो गया, क्योंकि वे उनको अपनी ठीक दवाई नहीं दे पाए। यह spurious drug है। जितनी भी ड्रग्स हैं, आपके पास जो ड्रग्स कंट्रोल ऑर्डर है, उसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा ड्रग्स को लाइए और एक कमेटी ऐसी बनाइए, जिसमें सिर्फ डॉक्टर्स ही न रहें, सिर्फ दवाओं की कंपनी न रहे, बल्कि अन्य लोगों को भी रखिए, जिससे पता चले कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति दुकान से दवा ले रहा है तो उसे दवा की efficacy पर, उसकी genuineness पर पूरा भरोसा हो कि अगर हम यह दवा लेंगे तो हम निश्चित रूप से स्वस्थ होंगे।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आपका समय पूरा हो गया है।

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह:** मैं आपसे इतना ही अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि हम इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन जैसी अभी जयराम रमेश जी चर्चा कर रहे थे कि जब हम लोगों का बिल आए, उसमें हम लोगों का फोकस होना चाहिए, मोटो होना चाहिए कि 'Health for all'. सभी हिन्दुस्तानियों को अच्छा स्वास्थ्य मिले, सुविधाजनक और सस्ता मिले। इसकी कामना करते हुए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** डा. के. केशव राव जी।

**DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, after hearing Yadavji and also Shri Jairam, there is nothing much for me to say because as a matter of fact it is a big story, an old story. This is not an old story of 30 years, which he has said but it is much more. It starts from 1936. I do not want to go into details of it. As Jairamji had taken my name, let me first make it very clear. The Telangana Rashtra Samithi is committed to federalism, opposed to centralization, wants more powers to the State. If you want true democracy to be established, it is only the people that matter and those people who live in the State, and Centre is a myth. This is our policy of State. So, the question does not arise. I have been shouting on this for the last 12 years in this very House. In education, they were dictating from Delhi what syllabus should be for a seventh class boy in a remote tribal area. The student has not seen the airplane but the textbooks speaks about the airplane and how it flies, how it starts, how it runs. They

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

do not tell about the cart which matter to them. Now, this kind of a standardization in the name of centralized power, greed is what we are opposed to. Let it be MCI or let it be education or let it be anything, we are not bothered. The question is this. Now, there is nothing much of the Bill and I am in a dilemma, in a sense, when both the Members have spoken about the details of it. In fact, it has 40 chapters which I have sorted out, year after year, how they have in different measures. Sir, many times it has gone to Courts; it has gone to the Supreme Court; it has gone into your own purview; and you have also changed it. All these things were said and that is what exactly is my dilemma. So, I surmise something else. More things change but they remain same. This is MCI. Whatever change you bring in but when you go back to see in the room, the same thing continues. This has been repeated in almost all the Expert Committee reports, be it oversight Committee, coming from Supreme Court, or your own Parliamentary Committee or even the Prime Minister, Mr. Modi, who told the Cabinet, about which I have got one of the press reports. The press report says that Mr. Modi also expressed his concern about the corruption in medical education and stressed the need to disintegrate MCI to rein in the mafia in the Council. Everybody is concerned. The perpetual paradox is that all of us say the same thing but when we go back, same thing continues. The master, who had been presiding over the destiny of that particular Council is no more there; of course, he once went to jail and all other things. He has been arrested. Now, the question is this. Although I had much to say on the history, since both Mr. Ram Gopal Yadav and Mr. Jairam had said it, I withdraw from that because I do not want to repeat it and bore people on that. So, I have to look at the other side of the coin. What exactly is the MCI supposed to do? It is because on one hand, you have a Bill prepared by the Standing Committee based on Expert Committee's advice and also which is vetted by the Department. Now, it has suggested you four Boards. It has suggested you a Commission. It has suggested you the medicos to be brought in. It is there with you, much prepared, which should have come in. Sir, after 30 years, from 1936 to 54, after so many years, you still are not able to decide. You have put your mind. You have deliberated it in the Cabinet recently. You approved in the Cabinet. I am not blaming this Government. Earlier Government also, in 2010, dissolved MCI and brought in the Board of Governors. Now, you dissolved the MCI, brought the Board of Governors, again dissolved the Board of Governors and brought MCI. Like that this ringball is going on. The question today is: Why this ad hocism now? I want to make it very short. Let us say, you are really sincere about what you want to do because you have ambitious plans. You have plans to bring something about 82

medical colleges, improve quality medical education. You want to bring the Nursing Council. Like that, you have ambitious plans and ambitious plans require some kind of actions and administrative control. This is already there in the draft Bill that is with you. We may not agree with the draft Bill, we will discuss and deliberate it at the time it comes. Mr. Jairam Ramesh knows about it. But, as of today, instead of this ad hocism, instead of again these two years and again the Governors, and seven becoming twelve, I don't think, will ensure you or give you the strength of a change. I do not know whether seven becoming twelve will bring any change. You have a Bill right in your hand, you have already approved it. There is a Bill and there is an Ordinance. How you brought it, why you brought it, these sorts of things I don't want to get into. Now, since that Ordinance is being legislated and brought in as a Bill and we are approving it, this can be for a period of six months...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Keshava Raoji, please conclude.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: This can be for a period of six months or one year, so that the Bill comes and replaces it. And, there is a permanent solution and we will deliberate on policy decisions. In Ordinance, there is nothing like a policy decision. Ordinance is a time gap...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Keshava Raoji, please conclude.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: This *ad hocism* or piecemeal method should end. A permanent Bill should come and that Bill is in your hand. Let us deliberate on that or if you think that there is something more needed, as Jairam Rameshji said, let it go back to the Standing Committee again. Or if you so think, send it to the Select Committee on your own so that we will have a Bill with us with a permanent solution.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Shri K.K. Ragesh. You have four minutes.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I do agree with many hon. Members that the Medical Council of India has failed to regulate medical education in our country. Numerous allegations were levelled against MCI and the Supreme Court had to intervene and had to appoint an Oversight Committee. There was a lot of criticism that the functioning of the Oversight Committee was also not transparent. All this is true, I do agree. But what is the remedy that we are proposing? As hon. Member, Shri Jairam

[Shri K.K. Ragesh]

Ramesh has already explained here, why are you curtailing the autonomy of the MCI? MCI is an elected body and it had ensured representation from various States. Hence, democratic functioning of the MCI was ensured, federal character of the MCI was ensured and the autonomy of the MCI was also ensured. But, unfortunately, you are trying to make this body, the MCI, as a mere Central Government Department, which is highly objectionable. I am concerned more about autonomy and federal structure, federal character and also the democratic functioning of the MCI, of the regulatory body. It is true that we are witnessing that MCI was giving recognition to private medical colleges and not giving recognition to Government medical colleges because of many factors and we all are well aware of that. We are seeing that private medical colleges manage to increase their seats without proper infrastructure, and they are getting recognition. I come from Kerala. In Kerala also, we have the experience that many Government institutes are neglected. All these bitter experiences are there. But, at the same time, how can we resolve this issue? Can it be resolved by curtailing the democratic functioning of the MCI, regulating body? And can it be done by doing away with the federal character of this regulating body? No, Sir. I think, we should propose a vigilance mechanism for ensuring the transparent functioning of the regulating body. That could have been one option. Secondly, what kind of regulation we are making? The MCI is not supposed to be merely recognising the institutes. But, I think, it has got a wider responsibility. During the last few years, we are witnessing the mushrooming growth of private medical colleges in our country, and what is happening in those private medical colleges. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have got one more minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Yes.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Even the Supreme Court had banned collecting capitation fee. But, everywhere, in all private colleges, we are seeing that capitation fee is being collected. Crores of rupees are being collected as capitation fee. Merit is not being considered. Merit is replaced with money power, and huge amount of capitation fee is being collected. The poor students, the needy students, who are not able to pay the fee, exorbitant fee is being collected from them in the form of capitation fee. They are simply denied that education. And, Sir, what kind of regulation are we doing? So, I am requesting the hon. Minister to look into that aspect also, that is, while providing recognition to certain institutes—this is a very important issue—The needy students, the poor students, have to be admitted in medical colleges. After the Unnikrishnan case, fifty per cent of the total seats are considered as Government seats and fifty per

**5.00 P.M.**

cent as management seats. Fifty per cent of the seats coming under the Government, fee collected in respect of those seats was that of Government college fee. Why can't the Government come up with such kind of a regulation so that commercialization of education, the exorbitant fee being collected by these private medical colleges, can be regulated? So, I am requesting the hon. Minister to look into that aspect also. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): You have only four minutes. You have to complete within that time.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Right, Sir. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. My colleague, Jairam Rameshji was very polite when he said that he was under compulsion to support this Bill. I join him, and I would tell that there are moments when you have to think salvaging the image of the Government and salvaging the image of the House. So, hence, we extend the support. That is my first premise.

Secondly, when I look at the back and forth movement of the Government on this, I believe very strongly, Sir, that you don't kill a cobra by bringing viper in it. You must make sure. These kind of solutions are actually adding to the problem. I join many of my colleagues. When you say, and on very many occasions, not only in your regime, in other regimes also, I had seen, when you use phrases, such as, 'proven administrative capacity and experience', it sounds so good. It sounds wonderful. But, when we look at the image of the people, who are brought under this category, Sir, it is scary.

Please be wary of the fact when you use such phrases. The people who carry those phrases on their face, or head or shoulder, should actually be 'with a proven administrative capacity and experience.' Sir, I have been a Member of this House for the last one year. I am just one year-old in this House and I have been watching this Government. The hallmark of this Government is Hamletian dilemmas—to be or not to be. Sometimes, in this process what happens is, you actually don't bring the Bill, you don't frame the Bill, or framed Bills don't come up for consideration. I believe, this is still an *ad hoc* arrangement. The only proper, permanent arrangement is to work on the National Medical Council Bill. You must work on it. You can do it. Do you know why it is important for us? The first point which I would like to bring in is, we always held that India—that is, Bharat—is the Union of States. What I saw in the Bill is anti-federal provisions. It shall be 'Union' all over. You are taking everything in your hands bereft

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

of diversity. You need to respect the diversity. Look at the rotation principle. Sir, each State has a unique character. My State has a unique character, Tamil Nadu has a unique character and Karnataka has a unique character. Rotation principle shall not allow this.

Sir, we must also look at the political economy—I repeat, the political economy—of health, medical services and pharmaceutical companies. We have literally fallen prey to their mechanisms, their kind of propaganda. This Bill, I believe, is a permanent solution, but if health for all. RCP was saying, 'Health for All' has to reach everybody. Sir, you must understand, the House must understand and expose this facade with the political economy of health in terms of diagnosis as well as prognosis.

My final argument, Sir, is that we must also make sure, I repeat, that we deliver better. We shall deliver better if we avoid over-centralisation. We shall get better results if States have a voice. Draconian measures with a thinking, 'Everything was bad with MCI, everybody was corrupt, everybody with MCI was bad, whatever they did was corrupt' is not good. When you say everything was bad, that also shows us in a poor light. There was a glamour of hope in the earlier body also. Sir, that is all I had to say. Thank you very much. Jai Hind!

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम) :** धन्यवाद सर, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। इसमें मेरा सिर्फ यह कहना है कि हमारा जो मेडिकल विभाग है, इस विभाग में सबसे important इस काउंसिल के जरिए ही काम किया जाता है। डॉक्टरों की पढ़ाई से लेकर, इन कॉलेजों को संभालना, हॉस्पिटलों को संभालना इसी का काम है, इसलिए यह बहुत ही important है। सर, मेरा कहना सिर्फ यही है कि आज भी हमारे देश में, मेडिकल के सेक्टर में जितना हमें develop करना चाहिए था, उतना हम नहीं कर सके हैं। आज सारे देश में, गांव को तो छोड़िए, हमारे जो छोटे-छोटे शहर हैं, वहां पर भी हमारी जो चिकित्सा व्यवस्था है, यह आज के दिन तक जिस तरह की होनी चाहिए थी, उसे हम वैसा नहीं बना पाए हैं। इसका कारण है - डॉक्टर्स की कमी। इसमें हमें कुछ ऐसे कानून भी बनाने चाहिए कि जितने डॉक्टर्स को हमने पढ़ाया है, ये डॉक्टर्स सिर्फ चिकित्सा में ही नहीं, फैकल्टी में भी उनको हम अपने देश में लगा सकते हैं। इसके लिए कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए थी कि जो डॉक्टर सिर्फ अपने जीवन निर्वाह के लिए, अच्छा मौका लेकर, अच्छी सुविधा लेकर बाहर जाने की कोशिश करता है, उसको हम बाहर जाने से कैसे रोक सकते हैं? यह जो विभाग है, यह विभाग देश के हर आदमी के स्वास्थ्य के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है और हम आज भी लोगों को अच्छे स्वास्थ्य के लिए डॉक्टर्स की सुविधा नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। आज हमारी हेल्थ की जो हालत है, यह बहुत ही खराब है। आज हमारे हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट अस्पताल में डॉक्टर्स नहीं हैं, अच्छे सर्जन नहीं हैं और सर्जन नहीं होने के कारण वहां पर मरीजों का इलाज करना, उनका ऑपरेशन करना, वह नहीं हो पाता है। वहां पर अस्पताल में जो इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर चाहिए, वह भी हम उपलब्ध नहीं करा पाते हैं।



(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें हैल्थ डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से कुछ बदलाव आएँ। अस्पतालों में जो डॉक्टरों की कमी है, उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए जितने ज्यादा लोगों को डॉक्टरी पढ़ाएंगे, जितने ज्यादा मेडिकल कॉलेजों में उनका दाखिला कराएंगे, उतना ही बढ़िया रहेगा। हम उनकी पढ़ाई पूरी होने के बाद, पहले उनको अपने देश के लोगों की सेवा में लगाएंगे, उसके बाद ही वे अपनी मर्जी के अनुसार किसी प्रोफेशन में जा सकते हैं।

सर, हम अच्छे से अच्छे डॉक्टर बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन सबसे अच्छी शिक्षा लेने के बाद हमारे देश में काम करने के लिए उनकी पसन्द का कोई अस्पताल नहीं होता है। वे इतनी पढ़ाई करने के बाद जिला चिकित्सालय में काम करना नहीं चाहते हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने जो शिक्षा प्राप्त की है, उसके अनुसार वहाँ पर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं होता है।

सर, आज हमारे गांव में एक एम.बी.बी.एस. डॉक्टर की जरूरत है और सरकार एम.बी.बी.एस. डॉक्टर गांव में उपलब्ध नहीं करा पा रही है। हम अपने यहां पर डॉक्टरों को अच्छी से अच्छी पढ़ाई करवा रहे हैं, लेकिन पढ़ने के बाद वे बाहर चले जाते हैं और वापस काम करने के लिए नहीं आते हैं। हम इसको कैसे ठीक कर सकते हैं, इस पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। ... (समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। इसके लिए मेडिकल काउंसिल में एक रूल आना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Shri Daimary. You have already taken more time.

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी:** सर, अंत में, मेरा एक ही अनुरोध है कि सरकारी स्कूलों में जो लोग पढ़ाई करते हैं, डॉक्टरी की पढ़ाई करने के लिए एंट्रेंस में उनको सीट नहीं मिलती है, क्योंकि प्राइवेट स्कूल, कॉलेज से जो पढ़ते हैं, वे अच्छी फैमिली से होते हैं और अच्छे स्कूल में पढ़ाई करते हैं। इसलिए जो सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं, उनमें सरकारी स्कूल में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों के लिए 70 परसेंट सीटें रिजर्व होनी चाहिए, यह मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद। श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ जी।

**श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर बीएसपी की ओर से बोलने के लिए अधिकृत किया है। श्रीमन्, हमसे पूर्व हमारे सभी वरिष्ठ सदस्यों ने, बुद्धिजीवी सदस्यों ने इस बिल पर विस्तार से प्रकाश डालने का काम किया है। मैं उनसे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करते हुए सिर्फ यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम सभी जानते हैं कि मेडिकल काउंसिल 1956 में इस देश की सर्वोच्च पंचायत अर्थात् संसद ने इस नीयत के साथ बनाई थी कि देश में जो कुल आबादी है, उस आबादी के जनमानस को बेहतर स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं मिलें, बेहतर चिकित्सा सेवा के अधिकार मिलें। इस नीयत से, जिसे हम बोलचाल की भाषा में एमसीआई कहते हैं, मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया कहते हैं, इसको एक autonomous body के रूप में, गुणवत्तापरक शिक्षा और गुणवान डॉक्टर पैदा हों, गुणवत्तापरक मेडिकल कॉलेज बने,

[श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ]

इसके लिए उसे autonomous body का अधिकार दिया। आज के दौर में हम देखते हैं कि एमसीआई ने अच्छा काम किया और एमसीआई के उस अच्छे काम की बदौलत देश में अच्छे-अच्छे डॉक्टर्स निकले, जिन्होंने न सिर्फ भारत में, बल्कि भारत के बाहर, विश्व में भारत का नाम रोशन किया। एमसीआई का मूल मकसद था कि इस देश में जो मेडिकल कॉलेज बनें, प्रदेशों में बनें, केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में बनें, उन कॉलेजों की फंक्शनिंग को देखना और उनके स्टैंडर्ड को जांचना। महोदय, उनके standard को जांचना, लेकिन उस समय MCI ने अपने मूल मकसद को दरकिनार कर दिया। वर्ष 1946 में Sir Joseph William Bhore कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट आई थी, उसके अनुसार MCI को काम करना चाहिए था। उसमें कहा गया था कि यदि 10 लाख की आबादी पर एक मेडिकल कॉलेज खोला जाएगा, तो भारत जैसे विकासशील देश को समुचित स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं मिलेंगी, लेकिन पता नहीं, किन कारणों से वर्ष 1983 में MCI के एक्ट की धारा 10 (ए) में संशोधन किया गया, जिसके आधार पर मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने का जो अधिकार राज्य सरकारों और भारत सरकार के पास था, उसे MCI को दे दिया गया। केवल अधिकार ही नहीं मिल गए, बल्कि MCI को regulation का अधिकार भी दे दिया कि कौन मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलेगा और कौन नहीं, जबकि MCI का काम मेडिकल कॉलेजों की गुणवत्ता परखने तथा कार्य-प्रणाली को जांचने तथा दुरुस्त करने का था, लेकिन MCI की धारा 10 (ए) के amendment ने MCI को असीमित अधिकार दे दिए।

मान्यवर, British historian and politician Lord Acton की एक मशहूर कहावत है कि 'power tends to corrupt; absolute corrupts absolutely.' यह 19वीं और 20वीं शताब्दी की बहुत मशहूर कहावत थी। एक्ट में संशोधन के कारण MCI को असीमित अधिकार मिल गए और उसके माध्यम से मेडिकल कॉलेजों को खोलने के जो अधिकार राज्यों और केन्द्र से छीने गए, लेकिन MCI ने अपने मनमाने तरीके से लोगों को medical colleges खोलने के अधिकार देने प्रारम्भ कर दिए। उसका सबसे बड़ा प्रमाण यह है कि जब वर्ष 1946 में 10 लाख की आबादी पर एक मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने की सिफारिश आई थी, परन्तु हम उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हैं, जो आबादी के हिसाब से सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है और जहां पर लगभग 21 करोड़ की आबादी है। वहां पर आज तक लगभग 35 मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** अशोक सिद्धार्थ जी, आपका समय हो गया। मेरा आग्रह है कि अब आप अपनी बात conclude करें।

**श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ:** सर, मुझे बोलने के लिए नौ मिनट का टाइम दिया गया है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं। आपके लिए सिर्फ चार मिनट का टाइम दिया गया है।

**श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ:** महोदय, हमारी पार्टी की ओर से तीन वक्ता बोलने के लिए हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं। आपको सिर्फ चार मिनट दिए गए हैं। आप conclude कर लें। आप बोलें। आप एक-दो मिनट और ले लें, लेकिन conclude करें।

**श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ:** मान्यवर, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रष्टाचार की जड़ कहां से पैदा हुई। हमारे सीनियर्स ने अभी बताया कि 10 लाख की आबादी पर एक मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने की बात थी, जबकि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में 21 करोड़ की आबादी है और केवल 35 मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं और 10 लाख से भी कम आबादी वाले पुदुचेरी, केरल या कर्णाटक और तमिलनाडु में सैकड़ों मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं। अब मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ में जो imbalance स्टार्ट हुआ, वह कहां से हुआ, यह MCI के भ्रष्टाचार के कारण हुआ।

मान्यवर, अब जब आपने समय सुनिश्चित कर दिया है, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को कुछ clarifications और कुछ suggestions देकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में जिस प्रकार से हमारी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष आदरणीय बहन जी ने, अपनी सरकार के समय मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ खोलने के लिए परमीशन देने और युनिवर्सिटियों को बनाने का काम किया था, उसी तरीके से केन्द्र की सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे देश के सबसे बड़े प्रदेश के मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ में क्या सीटें बढ़ाने का काम करेगी?

महोदय, मेरा दूसरा निवेदन है, जैसा मेरी जानकारी में है कि EWS कोटे के अन्तर्गत 15,000 सीटें बढ़ाई गई हैं, तो क्या कोटे के अनुसार सीटें बढ़ाने के लिए निर्धारित मानकों को पूरा किया गया है ? मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश में नए खुले कॉलेजों के बारे में पेपर के माध्यम से पढ़ा है, जिन्हें परमीशन दी गई है, ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया अपने suggestions दीजिए।

**श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ:** जी हां, वही बता रहा हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी पांच नए मेडिकल कॉलेजों को खोलने की परमीशन दी गई है। उनकी अगर आप स्थिति देख लें, तो आपको पता लगेगा कि उन कॉलेजों में बच्चों के पढ़ने के लिए अभी तक lecture theatre proper नहीं है, उनके रहने के लिए hostel नहीं है, उनके लिए मैस की व्यवस्था नहीं है और स्थिति यहां तक खराब है कि डाक्टर्स भी नहीं हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया अब आप conclude कीजिए।

**श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ:** मान्यवर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मेरा मानना है कि जनरली यह कहा जाता है कि जो प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं, वे ज्यादातर पूंजीपतियों या politicians के होते हैं, जैसी कि चर्चा है और वास्तव में यह कुछ सीमा तक सत्य भी है। NEET के बारे में कहा गया है कि उसके माध्यम से सब के लिए बराबर का exam होता है, लेकिन generally यह charge लगाया जाता है कि SC और ST के बच्चे यदि डॉक्टर बनेंगे, तो ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** अशोक जी, अब आप खत्म कीजिए।

**श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ:** महोदय, मैं केवल आधे मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। महोदय, SC और ST के डॉक्टरों पर अक्सर यह आरोप लगाया जाता है कि यदि वे डॉक्टर बनेंगे, तो

[श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ]

operation करते समय पेशेंट के पेट में towel या कैंची छोड़ देंगे। मैं एक नाम आपको refer करता हूँ। NIMHANS के एक डॉक्टर, रमेश गौतम लंदन में हैं। वे वहां कि National Health Services के Director हैं।

जबकि वे एस.सी. समाज से संबंध रखते हैं। सर, एस.सी. वर्ग के बच्चों को उन colleges में पढ़ने का मौका मिलता है, जहाँ पर अभी फेकल्टी भी पूरी नहीं है, चाहे वह अम्बेडकर नगर का college हो, चाहे शाहजहांपुर का college हो, चाहे बंदायूँ का college हो, चाहे सहारनपुर का college हो। मान्यवर, मेरा आपके माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि नीट के बाद बच्चों को छांटने के लिए जो scrutiny होती है ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** खत्म कीजिए, मैं दूसरे मेम्बर को बुलाऊंगा।

**श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ:** उसमें एस.सी./एस.टी. वर्ग के बच्चों को भी उन colleges में पढ़ने का मौका दिया जाए। उन पर यह आरोप लगता है कि वे 50 परसेंट नंबर पर पास होकर डॉक्टर बनते हैं, लेकिन जिन पैसे वाले लोगों के बच्चे private colleges में 11 से 15 लाख रुपये की लाखों रुपये फीस देकर private colleges में पढ़कर ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपका धन्यवाद।

**श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ:** वे 50 परसेंट नंबर लाकर डॉक्टर्स बनते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद। श्री कनकमेदला रवींद्र कुमार। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri V. Vijaysai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, how many minutes do I have?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have four minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ:** मुझे तो नौ मिनट बताए गए थे।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, before I start speaking, I want to bring to your kind notice one thing. I have been observing for the last three years that those speakers who speak in the beginning of any debate, they get more time. And, when the debate subsequently nears end, the smaller parties are given very less time to speak. In my opinion, this is not democratic. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी, पिछले सत्तर वर्षों से समय तय करने की जो पद्धति इस सदन में रही है, उसी का अनुपालन होता है और वह स्ट्रेन्थ के अनुसार होता है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी: सर, अदर्स में कई नाम लिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपनी बात कहें, उस विषय पर आएं, हम इस पर बाद में चर्चा कर लेंगे।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, it is not our fault that we belong to small regional parties. You are allowing more time to the bigger parties. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपनी बात कहें, उसके बाद उस पर बात कर लेंगे। आप अपनी बात शुरू करें।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Then, what is my allotted time? ...(*Interruptions*)...  
Kindly rectify this situation and ensure that it does not recur in future. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your one minute has already lapsed.  
...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: No; no, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please come to the topic. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, as my hon. colleague has pointed out, we are supporting this Bill out of compulsion. The Ninety-second Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee had made certain recommendations in 2016 and had also highlighted certain problems, which were being faced on various issues, with the Medical Council of India and had emphasised on the need to solve those burning problems, including transparency, reforms to be brought in, and the rampant corruption that was prevailing since 1993 amendment.

Sir, my submission is that if you go back to the original Act of 1956, there was a true federal structure. But, subsequently, in 1993 the provisions relating to maintaining the federal structure had been amended. As a result, some sort of autocracy and centralization of power had come in with the passing of Amendment Bill, 1993. In this regard, I humbly request the Government of India, particulars the hon. Health Minister, that the Medical Council should be on the similar lines to that of the GST. Only then the federal structure can be maintained. There are 29 States in this country. From every State, there has to be a representative. In the case of GST, the Finance Ministers of the respective States are the members of the GST Council. In the similar manner, either the Health Ministers of the State or some other State representatives should be the members in the Medical Council of India. Only then the federal structure can be maintained. Since MCI is being replaced with a parallel body, like the Board of Governors,

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

for a period of two years, I hope the hon. Health Minister will not come back again in 2021 and say that the very objective with which this Board of Governors was created had not been fulfilled; and, I hope, he will not ask for extension of time.

I would also like to know whether any policy has been formulated by the Government of India for this period of two years, so that the problems, which we have faced, the lack of performance, and the corruption, which was there earlier, will not be repeated and recur. My another question is: Does the Government have any plan of action for the next two years or not? Has the Government identified the weaknesses or challenges and proposed measures to overcome them or not? Simply forming a new board is not sufficient. It is also very important to see that the new parallel body delivers its objectives. The Board of Directors and the reconstituted Medical Council should be allowed to run the body with eminent doctors and not with persons who are corrupt and who have corrupted the system.

Sir, I have one more point, the over-centralisation of powers. One of the major reasons for the failure of the Medical Council of India was too much of powers being centralized in a single body. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Again, you are denying an opportunity to me, Sir. It is important to ensure that the Council is well managed and divided into different departments. It is not what the people of India expect, Sir. There should not be centralization of powers, as he has pointed out, with Secretary-General or the General Secretary, whoever it is. Then, in this country, with a population of more than 130 crores, the Government expenditure on health is very meager. It is mere 1.8 per cent of the GDP.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijayasai Reddy, please conclude.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: When compared to other countries, it has to be increased to 2.5 per cent of GDP.

Finally, Sir, I have a few more points. Give me one more minute. Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the House the sorry state of affairs in so far as health sector is concerned. As a layman, as a normal citizen of this country, we always feel that a doctor's profession is a noble profession. But, that proverb no longer holds good.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijayasai Reddy, please conclude. Otherwise, I will move to the next speaker. Already, you have taken six minutes, instead of four.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Give me one more minute, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more minute. I am moving to the next speaker.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, give me half a minute. Hospitals, particularly, private hospitals, are resorting to very, very corrupt and unwarranted practices. They are forcing the patients to go for unwarranted medical check-ups which are not really required, so that they could charge exorbitant fees, which includes laboratories. These problems have to be addressed by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Vijayasai Reddyji. कनकमेदला रवींद्र कुमार जी। अब आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। Please speak. You have four minutes.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019, has been presented before this House only for a simple purpose, that is, to get the Ordinance approved by way of an enactment. But no purpose will be served. The purpose of Statement of Objects and Reasons may not be served by passing of this Bill and made into an enactment. Sir, the working of the Medical Council of India has been under scrutiny since long and the same was examined by various expert bodies including the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare. They have submitted a detailed Report. Pursuant to the Report, the National Medical Commission Bill, 2017, was introduced in Lok Sabha on 29.12.2017, which lapsed on the dissolution of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha. The Bill was sent to the Select Committee on 4.1.2018. The Select Committee submitted a Report on 20.3.2018. But the National Medical Commission Bill was not introduced before this constitutional body. Instead of this Bill, the National Medical Commission Bill had to be introduced in order to maintain the cooperative federalism, by distributing powers to various States. The powers cannot be centralised. The Medical Council of India regulates not only medical profession but also medical education. So, it requires representation from all the States. All the States are supposed to be members of this. Instead of distributing powers to respective State Governments in a federal structure, they want to centralise by virtue of this amendment. There is no specific cut off time and time limit for this amendment.

So, I demand that the National Medical Council Bill has to be introduced as early as possible. Then, Sir, in respect of some of aspects which are raised by senior Member, Shri Jairam Ramesh, I support all those aspects such as: the introduction of the Bill and what happened before that. If you are really concerned about the functioning of Medical Council of India, stringent action has to be taken so that this statutory and

[Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar]

democratic body functions properly. It is a professional body. A professional body has to be regulated. It cannot be centralized by any way. However, the requirements for constituting the Medical Council of India have to be immediately introduced and complied. Otherwise, the democratic functioning of the statutory bodies will be affected. Therefore, through you, Sir, I request the hon. Minister to look into the problems which the respective States have been facing. Some irregularities which are going on in some medical colleges in respective States have to be regulated which is not possible by introducing this Bill only.

Another aspect is, the number of members of Board of Governors has been increased from 7 to 12. Who is the competent authority to appoint the Board of Governors? If the members of the Board of Governors are being appointed by the Central Government, what is the role of the State Government? Likewise, a Secretary-General's post has been introduced though an existing Secretary is there for the Medical Council of India. What are the powers of the Secretary-General? Does it not amount to supersede the existing Secretary? If it is so, since there is a Secretary, what are the powers of the Secretary-General and who is the competent authority to appoint the Secretary-General? No rules are framed. There is no power to frame the rules under this Amendment Bill.

So, finally, I demand that the National Medical Council Bill has to be introduced and the recommendations made by the Standing Committee and also by the Select Committee have to be looked into. That has to be discussed before this House and then only a perfect Medical Council Bill will be passed. Then only the spirit of cooperative federalism and the respective State Governments' powers will be protected.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: One more issue that I wish to highlight is, how the States will be represented in the Board of Governors. That should be stated. The members of Board of Governors shall be selected from the respective States. Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, चूंकि बहस 6.00 बजे तक कंक्लूड करनी है, so the last speaker is Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah ji. Ruling party ने अपने तीन स्पीकर्स विद्‌ड्रॉ किए हैं। So, you may conclude in five minutes. उसके बाद माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे।

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, the main functions of the Medical Council of India is to make recommendations to the Central Government in matters of



recognition of medical qualifications, determining the courses of study and examinations required to obtain such qualification, inspection of examinations and maintenance of the register of medical practitioners. Sir, we have to see whether this Bill is taking care of these factors which are stated in this. The 92nd Report of the Parliamentary Committee recommends that the Government should bring a new comprehensive Bill in Parliament at the earliest so as to restructure and revamp the regulatory system of medical education and medical practice through the Medical Council of India. Sir, accordingly, in view of the arbitrary action by the said Medical Council, the requirement was to bring transparency, to bring accountability and quality in medical education. Sir, I am just thinking whether this Bill has taken care of these factors. Is it really bringing transparency in medical education or whether it is giving accountability to the country and to the medical education department? I want to know whether this Bill is giving it and whether the quality of medical education has improved by any chance by this Bill.

Sir, the Minister has clarified that instead of Medical Council of India, they have made the Board of Governors, to supersede the MCI, which included administrative capacity and experience as qualifications for nomination of members to the Board of Governors. Sir, I just wish to ask the Minister something. Proficiency is one of the very important factors in this Medical Council. Such persons need to be there. They have also included experience which will help to fill in bureaucrats. They are also going to include bureaucrats into this. On what ground was the Medical Council of India superseded? Why so many organizations were vigilant about it? Why did the Supreme Court of India intervene in this matter? That was because the action of the Medical Council of India was not satisfactory. It was rather derogatory. It was doing unethical practice during its term of existence. That was the reason that it was superseded. But by bringing up the number from seven to twelve, are you improving things? Are you bringing transparency? Will there be no corruption there? Will the quality of medical education improve? These are the questions.

Sir, there are many number of private and Government medical colleges. The Government medical colleges are directly under the administration of State Governments whereas the private medical colleges are not in the hands of anybody. Are they monitoring the private colleges? Are they monitoring the capitation fee? Are they monitoring their administration? Has all that been taken care of in this Bill?

Sir, I feel this is just a procedural Bill —an Ordinance has been passed and we have to pass this Bill to replace the Ordinance, nothing more than that. It does not address the issue of medical education *in toto*; it does not address medical education. It is a mere stop-gap arrangement that an Ordinance was brought for some time.

[Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah]

Sir, the Government's commitment in resolving these issues could be put to test through this Bill and they could all ponder over whether this Bill really shows the commitment of the Government. (Time-bell-rings) Sir, I would take two minutes more.

Sir, one more thing that I wanted to highlight here in the light of broad issues is this. Are you including the AYUSH doctors too here? That is a major part. We have also passed the Homoeopathy Council Bill recently. Have medical ethics been taken care of in this? It is silent over the curriculum of medical education. This Bill does not talk about capitation fee either.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Mr. Hanumanthaiah, please conclude.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Sir, in Post Graduate programme, there are very strong courses that cost rupees two crores to rupees five crores. This Bill does not talk about it. That is why I am asking, if you make it a Bill which would give more powers to the Central Government....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Hanumanthaiah, please conclude.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: One more change that they have made is that instead of three years, it is two years now. What is it that they are going to achieve out of that? Is it going to improve the standard of education, the capitation fee, or the curriculum in any way? Will they do it better than what they were doing earlier? I feel it is not going to do anything better, but we have to support the Bill. It is an inevitability that we have to support the Bill. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, the mover of the Resolution, Shri Binoy Viswam; you may speak briefly, for two minutes.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, this is a very important Bill. The Bill deals with a very important sector in the country, namely, the health sector. The overall scenario of health in the country is not very promising. All over the country, poor people are suffering from a lot of ailments. Nobody is taking care of their health.

Sir, the Government often talks a lot about them. A lot of money is asked for in their names, but that money earmarked for the healthcare of the poor is seldom used for that purpose. Like other sectors, healthcare is also being controlled by the rich. The concerns of the poor, their anguishes and sorrows are often forgotten. Such a scenario which has political and economical anguish has lost sight to the facts. Sir, this Bill

claims to be an important Bill by the Government. In fact, when our learned friend and colleague, Shri Jairam Ramesh, was speaking here, this House was really spellbound. He was narrating the chronology of it as to how we came to this situation. Sir, who are these people in Indian Medical Council? They believe that they are superior to anybody in the country. They believe that they are bigger than the Government and the Supreme Court. The Committee to oversight the functions of the Medical Council was forced to resign. What does it mean? In which capacity could they supersede the decisions of the Oversight Committee? Such a Committee has to be valid by any strength. I am doubtful whether the Government can do it or not. Sir, the Government will nominate the twelve people. Who will be these twelve people in the Board of Governors? My question is: Will the regional balance be kept in mind? Will gender balance be kept in mind? All these questions are very important. Sir, healthcare is for the patients only. Is their interest taken care of? Sir, in the Hippocratic Oath, it is said that the doctor—he is a doctor, a great doctor; I respect him—will take more care of his patient's than his own life. But in this country, most of the doctors and medical colleges are taking care of money and money alone. This Board of Governors will be an instrument to look after their interest, not of the patients.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I wish to thank all the hon. Members who, either due to compulsion or maybe out of commitment, at least, have supported this Bill. So I must express my gratitude to all of you.

मुझे खुशी है कि यह डिबेट प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने शुरू की। उनके बारे में पहले मैं थोड़ा-बहुत जानता था, लेकिन जब यह रिपोर्ट आई, यद्यपि उस समय मैं Health Minister नहीं था, लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने के बाद मेरे मन में उनके प्रति श्रद्धा और इज्जत का भाव बहुत बढ़ गया, जिसे मैं रिकॉर्ड पर लाना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... यहां दूसरे माननीय सदस्य भी हैं, जिन्होंने इस रिपोर्ट को लिखने में सहयोग दिया। उन सबका भी मैं हृदय से बहुत आभारी हूँ। जयराम रमेश जी, जो हमारे मित्र हैं, उनकी हम इज्जत भी करते हैं। उन्होंने mid-90's से इतिहास के बारे में यहां वर्णन किया। बहुत सी डेट्स उन्होंने अच्छी तरह याद की हुई थीं, लेकिन मुझे लगा कि बहुत से facts and dates, वे शायद conveniently, deliberately या inadvertently भूल गए। जिसके कारण मुझे लगा कि जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा, वह शायद पूरी तरह से ठीक perspective में नहीं था और उन्होंने सरकार के ऊपर, सरकार की नीयत के ऊपर, सरकार की intentions के ऊपर जो भी aspersions cast किए हैं... मुझे लगा कि शायद प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी को भी सरकार की intention के बारे में बहुत गलतफहमी हुई है। मैं, honestly, उन aspersions को बिल्कुल rubbish करना चाहता हूँ, what they have said. उन्होंने अपने तरीके से जितना उनको overall facts के बारे में ध्यान आया, कभी-कभी ये सब पास करना compulsion होता है, कुछ चीजें politically कहना भी compulsion होता है, तो उसके कारण.... लेकिन मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कहा कि 1995 onwards roughly

[Dr. Harsh Vardhan]

ये सारा मेडिकल काउंसिल के बारे देश में जो impression है, perception है या whatever उसकी activities हैं या उसके पीछे का जो भी political backup system था, आपने उसका उल्लेख किया है। मेरे ख्याल से उसमें कोई शक की बात नहीं है कि जो मेडिकल काउंसिल है, it has miserably failed to deliver whatever it was expected to, जो 1956 की एक्ट की भावना थी, उसके अनुरूप वह काम नहीं कर पाई और perception यह भी बना कि वह corruption का den है। यह सारे देश में एक universal perception था।

सर, 26 मई, 2014 को जब हमारी सरकार आई, उसके पहले का यानी 1995 के आसपास की तो मैं बात नहीं करता, लेकिन शायद इस 21वीं शताब्दी के अंदर, यह जो 12-13 साल में जो घटनाएं हुई हैं, मैं उनके उल्लेख से बात शुरू करता हूँ। हमने 2014 में कार्यभार संभाला था, उसके बाद हमने किस intention से क्या किया ताकि जो मैंने कहा कि हम आपकी बात से सहमत नहीं हैं कि आपने हमारी सरकार के intention पर doubt किया। Roughly, सन् 2000 में पहली बार, जहां तक मुझे ख्याल है, MCI की जो leadership है, उसके ऊपर सबसे पहले औपचारिक तौर पर चार्ज लगा था। 2001 में हाई कोर्ट ने सीबीआई को पहली बार कहा था कि MCI की लीडरशिप को आप prosecute करिए। उसके बाद एमसीआई के Vice-President, Supreme Court में गए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उनको एक्शन करने के लिए परमिशन दी, साथ में एक Prof. P. N. Tandon और इस तरह के चार लोगों की एक ad hoc committee बना कर उनके साथ जोड़ दिया कि they have to work and, sort of, see everything there. I don't want to get into those nitty-gritty and details. उसके बाद यह सिलसिला लगातार चलता रहा और 2009-10 के आसपास एमसीआई की जो पुरानी लीडरशिप थी, वह दोबारा से इलेक्ट हुई। 2010 में वह लीडरशिप अरेस्ट हुई और इसी हाउस के अंदर 2010 में एक Calling Attention Motion आया था और उस समय हमारे गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब Union Health Minister थे, उनकी भी मैं बड़ी respect करता हूँ, वे बहुत नेक इंसान हैं, उन्होंने उस समय इसी हाउस में कहा कि the Government will do whatever best it can do. इस हाउस को assure किया था कि हम सब कुछ करेंगे, लेकिन फिर सरकार ने, शायद उसके 5-7 दिन के बाद ही, एमसीआई को supersede करके Board of Governors से replace कर दिया। यहां पर बहुत लोगों ने, हमारे IMA के President हैं, इन्होंने भी उसके बारे में विस्तार से बताया कि 2010 में Board of Governors बना, फिर 2011 में बना, फिर 2012 में बना, फिर 2013 में बना। As far as I know – I remember; I may be wrong also – जब वर्ष 2043 में उसका तीसरा साल पूरा हुआ, उसके बाद भी सरकार ने कोशिश की कि उसको Ordinance लाकर या किसी तरीके से continue करें, but, that could not be done and we got a new MCI. वर्ष 2014 में 26 मई को हमारी सरकार बनी थी। इस सारे इतिहास और background को साथ लेकर हमने काम करना शुरू किया। 26 मई और 7 जुलाई के बीच लगभग सवा महीना होता है, सवा महीने के अंदर हमारी सरकार ने – देश में जो लोग प्रो. रंजीत राय चौधरी को जानते हैं, उनसे मिले हैं या उनके बारे में जानते हैं, उनको मेरे से तनिक भी असहमति नहीं होगी। He is no more with us in this world, but he was, probably, one of the most distinguished

intellectuals not only for the medical fraternity but also for the whole academic world. उनकी अध्यक्षता में हम लोगों ने 7 जुलाई 2014 को ग्रुप ऑफ एक्सपर्ट्स को establish किया। हमने उनसे कहा कि आप एमसीआई का अध्ययन करें। उनके साथ कई सारे विद्वानों को रखा। अभी समय की मर्यादा है, मैं इतनी डिटेल् में उन लोगों का नाम नहीं लेता हूँ। उसके बाद उन्होंने हमें within two months, 25 सितंबर, 2014 को एक रिपोर्ट सबमिट कर दी। इस रिपोर्ट में जो उन्होंने कहा, उसमें से मैं थोड़ी-थोड़ी बातें आपके सामने पढ़कर जरूर रखना चाहता हूँ, ताकि सारी चीज़ें overall perspective में सबके ध्यान में आएँ।

It states, "Over the years, the MCI has not brought about any fundamental changes or reforms in either the oversight of the profession or in aspects of education. It has failed to keep pace with the changing times, aspirations of people it serves and the changing needs of the healthcare delivery in the country. The MCI has failed to evolve any mechanism to supervise and regulate the quality of the educational process or of the medical graduate that the system produces. Expansion in under-graduate and post-graduate seats has occurred without heed to standards. The Council has paid little attention to its other important function, that of maintenance of standards of practising medical professionals and their licensing. If the overall objective of providing healthcare, and not just treat disease, to all the citizens of this country is to be achieved, there is need for radical changes, both in the medical training processes and in the oversight over the practice of the medical professionals. The regulatory mechanisms should be responsible for protecting the interests of the general public and encourage that medical competence is sustained and medical practice is ethical. In order to achieve this, major reforms in the existing structure are needed. In keeping with global standards and as is the practice in other educational fields in our country, AICTE and UGC, regulatory structure should be run by persons selected through a transparent mechanism rather by the current process of election and nominations."

उन्होंने हमें बहुत लंबी-चौड़ी रिपोर्ट दी। उन्होंने हमें यह रिपोर्ट 25 सितंबर को दे दी थी। आपने लगभग इसी समय 18 सितंबर, 2014 को संज्ञान लिया। The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee identified –you have also mentioned about that – the subject 'Functioning of Medical Council of India' for examination. And, we feel grateful to you कि आपने *suo motu* इस इश्यू को लिया। 8 मार्च, 2016 को 92nd रिपोर्ट को प्रस्तुत किया गया। मैं उसके भी कुछ अंश जरूर कहना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण डिबेट है। वैसे उसमें इतनी ज्यादा चीज़ें हैं, जो इस हाउस में पढ़कर सुनानी चाहिए, वे तारीफ-ए-काबिल भी हैं, लेकिन मैंने सोचा कि इस ईवेंट पर जब इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर डिस्कशन हो रहा है, उसकी summary में से कुछ चीज़ें, we must put that on record. यह आपकी कमिटी की रिपोर्ट है। I am quoting a couple of things. "Due to massive failures of the Medical

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Council of India and lack of initiatives on the part of the Government in unleashing reforms, there is total system failure, due to which the medical education system is fast sliding downwards and the quality has been hugely side-lined in the context of increasing commercialisation of medical education and practice. The situation has gone far beyond the point where incremental tweaking of the existing system or piecemeal approach can give the contemplated dividends. That is why the Committee is convinced that the Medical Council of India cannot be remedied according to the existing provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, which is certainly outdated. If we try to amend or modify the existing Act, ten years down the line, we will still be grappling with the same problems that we are facing today. Nowhere in the world is there an educational process oversight, especially, of medical education done by an elected body of the kind that Medical Council of India is. Managing everything of more than 400 medical colleges is too humongous a task to be done by the MCI alone because the challenges faced by the medical education of the 21st century are truly gigantic and cannot be addressed with an ossified and opaque body like the MCI. Transformation will happen only if we change the innards of the system.

Game changer reforms of transformational nature are therefore the need of the hour and they need to be carried out urgently and immediately. Because, if revamping of the regulatory structure is delayed any further on any grounds including political expediency, it will be too late as too much momentum will have been built to offset attempts at reversing the direction later, with the result that our medical education system will fall into a bottomless pit and the country will have to suffer great social, political and financial costs.

The people of India will not be well-served by letting the *modus-operandi* of MCI continue to be unaltered to the detriment of medical education and decay of health system. The Government must therefore fulfill its commitment to preserve, protect and promote the health of all Indians by leading the way for a radical reform which cleanses the present ills and elevates medical education to contemporary global pedagogy and practices while retaining focus on national relevance."

Sir, I want to quote a few more lines "The Committee has done a rigorous analysis of the suggested new regulatory structure and found that several of its concerns have been addressed in the suggested new model of regulation of medical education and practice. The Committee is therefore in general agreement with the suggested regulatory structure, and recommends to the Government to examine the structure proposed by

Professor Ranjit Roy Chaudhury Committee subject to the recommendations made by this Committee in this report." So, this is an excellent report and we must commend those who wrote it and those who have worked on this.

यह काम आपने  *suo motu*  18 सितम्बर, 2014 को शुरू किया था। हमारे पास 25 सितम्बर को पहली कमिटी की दूसरी वाली रिपोर्ट, जिसके बारे में अभी मैंने कहा, वह ऑलरेडी आ गई थी। आपने ठीक कहा कि 8 मार्च, 2016 को फंक्शनिंग के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट हाउस में प्रेजेंट हुई थी। इस कमिटी की रिपोर्ट और प्रोफेसर रंजीत राय चौधरी की कमिटी की रिपोर्ट को स्टडी करने के बाद स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 28 मार्च, 2016 को नीति आयोग के वाइस चेयरमैन, अरविंद पनगढ़िया जी की अध्यक्षता में एक चार सदस्यीय कमिटी बनाई। इसी बीच 2 मई, 2016 को एक दूसरी घटना हुई। उस समय दूसरा कोई केस सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अंदर चल रहा था, उस सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दूसरे केस को संज्ञान में लेते हुए, उन्होंने यह ऑब्ज़र्वेशन कर दी। Hon. Supreme Court, keeping in view these recommendations, in its judgement dated 2nd May, 2016 in the matter of Modern Dental College and Research Centre and others vs. State of Madhya Pradesh and others issued directions to the Central Government to consider the recommendations of the Standing Committee and to take further appropriate action in the matter at the earliest. The apex court has also arranged for constitution of an Oversight Committee for an interim period till an alternate mechanism is put in place by the Central Government in place of the MCI. The Oversight Committee was accordingly constituted *vide* Ministry's order dated 16th May, 2016 under the chairmanship of Justice R. M. Lodha, former Chief Justice of India, initially for a period of one year. The Oversight Committee sent two reports to the Registrar of the Supreme Court for submission to the hon. Supreme Court.

In the second Report, the Oversight Committee submitted that in view of the continued non-compliant attitude of MCI to the directives of the Oversight Committee, the hon. Supreme Court may issue appropriate directions to ensure efficient, accountable and fully transparent functioning of the Medical Council of India. The Oversight Committee under the chairmanship of Justice R. M. Lodha ceased to function with effect from 15th May, 2017 on expiry of the initial period of one year.

You see, there are two processes running simultaneously and this is what I want to inform you. कि एक तरु सरकार एम.सी.आई. के रिप्लेसमेंट के लिए, जिस नेशनल मेडिकल कमीशन बिल की बात कर रहे हैं, वह भी अभी आपको डिटेल में बताऊंगा। दूसरी तरफ सुप्रीम कोर्ट एक्शन कर रहा है, जिसके आधार पर जस्टिस लोढ़ा की पहली कमेटी बनी, वह एक साल के अंदर दुःखी हो गई। दूसरी रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपना displeasure express किया।



[Dr. Harsh Vardhan]

**6.00 P.M.**

Subsequently, again, with the approval of the Supreme Court, the Ministry reconstituted the Oversight Committee and Dr. V. K. Paul, former Professor and Head (Paediatrics) at AIIMS, New Delhi and Member of the NITI Aayog, was made its Chairman. Then, what happened? महोदय, मैंने अभी यह बताया कि 2 मई, 2016 को जस्टिस लोढ़ा की एक्टिविटी शुरू हुई, which started from the Supreme Court. मार्च में वाइस चेयरमैन को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 4 मेम्बर्स की कमेटी बनाकर ड्राफ्ट करने के लिए बोला। On 25th November, 2016, the Committee submitted the draft National Medical Commission Bill. After that on 23.2.17, the Prime Minister appointed a Group of Ministers chaired by the Finance Minister, I was also part of that Group. I also deliberated and participated in two or three meetings. 24 जून, 2017 को जी.ओ.एम. ने उस बिल को अप्रूव किया with some modifications. 18 जुलाई, 2017 को, मैंने अभी आपको जो बताया कि Oversight Committee was reconstituted under the chairmanship of Dr. V.K. Paul. 15 दिसम्बर, 2017 को यूनियन कैबिनेट ने नेशनल मेडिकल कमीशन बिल को अप्रूव कर दिया, पास कर दिया। 29 दिसम्बर, 2017 को यह बिल लोक सभा के अंदर introduce हुआ। अगर इन सब चीज़ों को चेंज करने की हमारी इंटेंशन नहीं होती, हमें वही सारा करंट सिस्टम चलाते रहना होता, तो हम ये सारी exercise सवा महीने, डेढ़ महीने के बाद से क्यों शुरू करते? प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इतनी बड़ी कमेटी बना दी, आपकी भी सारी रिकमंडेशंस का ज़िक्र आ जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 29 दिसम्बर, 2017 को यह बिल लोक सभा में introduce हुआ, 2 जनवरी, 2018 को Bill was taken up for consideration and referred to you for examination. 20 मार्च को आपने इस बिल के ऊपर, आपने ठीक कहा कि आपको कहा गया कि इसको जल्दी से जल्दी दीजिए। आपने 20 मार्च को, मैंने दूसरी रिपोर्ट भी पढ़ी है, मैं ज्यादा डिटेल् में नहीं पढ़ पाया, क्योंकि बहुत लम्बी-चौड़ी रिपोर्ट है। आपने एन.एम.सी. बिल की 109वीं रिपोर्ट सदन को वर्ष 2017 में दी। 28 मार्च को the Union Cabinet approved official amendments proposed after considering the recommendations of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee.

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय मंत्री जी, 6 बज चुके हैं।

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 propose that till the Business of the day is over, the House may sit and conclude the proceedings.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Please continue.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: The Ministry moved official amendments to the NMC Bill on the same day और 5 अप्रैल को यह बिल पार्लियामेंट में introduce हुआ। बजट सेशन



में यह पास नहीं हो पाया। मैं खुद ऐसे बहुत सारे Science and Technology Ministry के बिल के बारे में जानता हूँ, जो समय के कारण यहां पास नहीं हो पाए। मैं यहां पर बायो-टेक्नोलॉजी बिल के लिए बार-बार घूमता रहा। कई महीनों तक उसका नंबर नहीं आ पाता था। हमारी intention में कोई कमी नहीं है। अभी मैं दोबारा आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हैल्थ मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद अगर सबसे पहला मैसेज मुझे मिला होगा, तो वह यह कि NMC Bill को तुरंत कैबिनेट में लाइए, maybe in the next Cabinet meeting और ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक या दो Cabinet meeting में I also wanted to read that. आपको पता है कि जब नई सरकार बनती है, तो हमारे डिपार्टमेंट में फिर से लॉ का सारा प्रोसेस शुरू होता है, सारी चीजें होती हैं। किसी भी सरकार की, किसी भी तरीके से यह intention कभी भी नहीं रही, किसी भी स्टेज पर minutely भी नहीं रही, iota भी नहीं रही, remotely भी नहीं रही और subtle way में भी नहीं रही कि हमें जो एक corrupt व्यवस्था या so-called inefficient व्यवस्था चल रही है, उसको एक perfect व्यवस्था से ... और यह एनएमसी की जो व्यवस्था है, उसको आपने भी examine किया। इसको बनाने के लिए आपने जो भी सुझाव दिए, वे हमारी सरकार के किसी भी आदमी ने नहीं बनाए। प्रो. रंजीत राय चौधरी के साथ इस फील्ड के बड़े-बड़े विद्वान लोग इस देश के थे। उन लोगों ने 50, 60, 70 साल के अनुभव का इस्तेमाल किया। जब एनएमसी के ऊपर बात होगी, तो उसके बारे में हम विस्तार से चर्चा करेंगे कि कब-कब, क्या-क्या अमेंडमेंट आया? बहुत सारे लोगों ने पूछा कि हम ऑर्डिनेंस क्यों लेकर आए? प्रो. पॉल की Oversight Committee ने भी काम करने के थोड़े समय के बाद 6 जुलाई, 2018 को सरकार को एक लंबा-चौड़ा लेटर लिखा, जिसमें they again mentioned कि किस तरह से एमसीआई उनके साथ cooperate नहीं कर रही है और किस तरह से वह हर एक काम में अड़ंगा लगा रही है। Suddenly एक दिन ऐसा आया, जब प्रो. पॉल के साथ सुप्रीम कोर्ट की appointed Oversight Committee के सभी लोगों ने रिज़ाइन करके सरकार को बोला कि हम इसमें काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। That was a period of vacuum. The Supreme Court had said that there has to be an oversight mechanism. आपने ठीक कहा कि उस समय एमसीआई का tenure खत्म हो रहा था। एमसीआई के अंदर मेम्बर्स नहीं थे। वहां जो भी दूसरा प्रोसेस वगैरह स्टार्ट हुआ होगा, तो सरकार के पास उस समय कोई और तरीका नहीं था। उस समय पालियामेंट भी नहीं चल रही थी और एमसीआई के अंदर वैक्यूम भी नहीं रह सकता था and there was a precedent which was created by your own Government in 2010. जब एक emergency situation आई, तो आपने बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स को बनाया। बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स में जो लोग हैं, अगर आप में से किसी को भी इनकी काबिलियत, इनकी ईमानदारी, इनकी integrity पर शक हो, इनके नाम अगर आप जानते हैं, तो आप मुझे इस सदन में खड़े होकर जरूर बताइएगा। हमारी सरकार की intention is very clear. We have to ultimately bring this and that too very soon. I will try my level best ताकि हम लिमिटेड समय में उसको कैबिनेट से पास कराकर इसी सेशन में ला सकें, वरना अगले सेशन में तो कोई कारण ही नहीं है कि वह न आए। Everybody is as keen as you are. All of us on this side are equally keen. यदि सबसे ज्यादा अगर कोई keen होगा, तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी हैं। 26 मई, 2014 के बाद से हमने देखा है कि उनकी केवल

[Dr. Harsh Vardhan]

एक ही intention है कि वे इस देश के अंदर हर सिस्टम के अंदर शुचिता को रिस्टोर करना चाहते हैं, ईमानदार practices को रिस्टोर करना चाहते हैं और देश के गरीब लोगों का जिस चीज़ से भला हो सकता है, उस काम को करना चाहते हैं।

महोदय, क्योंकि मुझे बार-बार, चारों तरफ से यह कहा जा रहा है, इसलिए मेरे पास बात करने के लिए बहुत सारी चीज़ें हैं, लेकिन मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की तरफ अवश्य दिलाना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि बहुत सारे लोगों ने कहा कि ये कौन लोग हैं, ये कहाँ से आए हैं, ये Board of Governors क्या हैं? तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि न तो वे NMC हैं और न वे पुरानी MCI हैं। वे reputed doctors हैं, जिन्हें सुप्रीम कोर्ट से सहमति के बाद जो पहली Oversight Committee बनी थी - उन्हीं को बाद में गवर्नमेंट ने request किया, जिन्होंने resign किया था कि Why don't you please continue with this job और उन्हें Board of Governors की तरह यह जिम्मेदारी दी। अभी कुछ लोगों ने पूछा कि 7 से 12 क्यों कर रहे हैं तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक MCI थी जिसमें 60-70 या 80 लोग होते थे, वह इतना बड़ा काम करती थी। अब आप सोचिए कि उसी काम को सुपरवाइज़ करने के लिए उन्होंने कहा कि हमें इसमें Ethics Committee भी चाहिए, UG के लिए अलग चाहिए, PG के लिए अलग चाहिए तो एक सजेशन आया कि 7 की जगह 4-5 लोग और add कर दीजिए। That is the reason why there is a provision. अब मैं आपको सिर्फ यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि केवल इस आठ महीने के समय में - क्योंकि ये जो आप अभी retrospectively पास कर रहे हैं, यह तो ऑलरेडी Ordinance है, they are already working - इतने थोड़े से समय में इस सरकार ने, in fact, BoG ने यह किया। महोदय, किसी ने कहा कि यह जो BoG है, इसकी क्या accountability है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम उनके काम में interfere नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन वे क्या कर रहे हैं, उसके ऊपर हम पैनी नज़र रख रहे हैं और हरेक चीज़ के बारे में हमारे पास accountability का पूरा mechanism है, इसीलिए उस accountability के mechanism के आधार पर मैं आपको इतनी सारी बातें अभी बता सकता हूँ कि इस आठ महीने के अंदर उन्होंने क्या किया है। इतने समय में ही 15,000 सीटें BoG अ ने रिकॉर्ड करके दी हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद एमबीबीएस की सीट्स में 25 परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी पूरे एमसीआई की history में एक रिकॉर्ड है। आप यह देखिए कि NEET के अंदर 2017-18 में 2,340 सीटें बढ़ी थी, 2018-19 में 2,830 सीटें बढ़ी और इस बार, 2019-20 में देश में 14,863 सीटें एमबीबीएस की बढ़ी हैं। इसी तरह से BoG में लगातार दो साल के मुकाबले - यानी 2017-18 में 14 नए medical college sanction हुए, 2018-19 में 21 और 2019-20 में 37 नए medical colleges sanction हुए, जिनमें से प्राइवेट केवल 12 हैं और 25 सरकारी हैं। यहां पर जम्मू-कश्मीर से जो माननीय सदस्य हैं, उन्हें मैं केवल एक जगह का example देता हूँ। 400 additional MBBS seats are allotted for new medical colleges only in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. पूरे देश में यह largest jump in any State है, जो 500 से सीधा 900 तक हो गया है। इसी प्रकार 11 nursing schools setup हो गए और 10 और pipeline में हैं, हालांकि यह वह नहीं करता है, दूसरा जो DNB है, वह करता है। DNB courses have been started in 16 hospitals in 63 specialities with intake capacity of 150 seats. This is only for the State of Jammu and Kashmir. जैसा मैंने अभी कहा कि

UG seats, जो इस बार counselling और admission के लिए available थीं - पिछले साल 60,680 बच्चों को NEET के माध्यम से सीट्स available थीं, इस बार 75,543 UG की सीट्स इन बच्चों के लिए available थीं। PG seats के मामले में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 2017-18 में 31,630 - मैं MD/MS Diploma, DM और MCh की बात कर रहा हूँ- 2018-19 में 33,322 और इस बार 2019-20 में 33,327 हैं। This is the level at which they are working. Then, I come to permission of new medical colleges. This only shows the positive approach of the people who are working there कि जबर्दस्ती पहले क्या होता था कि जो competent था, फिर भी उसको रोकते थे और जो खराब होता था, उसे देते थे। इस प्रकार दोनों तरह की शिकायतें आती थीं और उसके बाद लम्बे समय तक फाइलों को अटकाकर रखा जाता था। Permission for new medical colleges - 2017-18 में 16 परसेंट को, 2018-19 में 24 परसेंट को, 2019-20 में 74 में से 37 यानी 50 परसेंट को। Permission for renewal - 2017-18 में 72 परसेंट, 2018-19 में 54 परसेंट, 2019-20 में 86 परसेंट। Permission for recognition - 2017-18 में 76 परसेंट और पिछले साल 56 परसेंट और 2019-20 में इस नई BoG ने 89 परसेंट। इसी तरह से PG की application, 2017-18 में 42 परसेंट approve हुई, 2018-19 में 49 परसेंट approve हुई और इस बार 72 परसेंट approve हुई। ये जो governors के रिफॉर्म्स थे, इसमें कई सदस्यों ने और शायद डा. सांतनु ने प्रश्न किया कि आप जवाब दीजिए कि 150 का 200 करने के लिए मांगा था, तो 160 क्यों दिया, 170 क्यों दिया, 180 क्यों दिया? आपको इस बात का explanation अभी मिलेगा। सबसे पहले जो डीएनबी के लिए ज़काइटीरिया था, liberalising criteria for DNB specialists to become teachers, सारी जगह टीचर्स की shortage है। Senior Residency की age 40 से 45 की गई। Increasing the pool of faculties by recognition of 27 army hospitals, utilising 193 retired army doctors as faculties. It means we are trying to see the whole situation in its locality. जो कई professors की shortage हो रही है और दूसरी shortage हो रही है। How can we really take up all those issues? फिर quality के लिए, rationalized medical teachers' promotion criteria to eliminate predatory journal publications and to promote education and research competence. बहुत सारे journals वगैरह के जो issues होते थे, जिसमें की फर्जी journals के अंदर लोग publication करके और उसको criteria बनाया जाता था, they have visited that issue radically. उसके बारे में डिटेल् में बात करने का यहां अभी समय नहीं है। Then, allowing visiting faculty to top up regular faculty to enhance quality of students training. District Hospital और Medical College के जो resources हैं, उनका convergence का जो PG education के लिए process है, उसको बहुत ज्यादा radically simplify कर दिया। Medical Colleges के अंदर private consortia allow कर दिया। अभी बहुत सारे दो private systems हैं, किसी के पास जमीन है, किसी के पास अस्पताल है और किसी के पास कुछ है, तो rules को simplify करके both of them can come together and produce a medical college for the country.

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय मंत्री जी, आप बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चीज़ें बता रहे हैं। आपने आधे घंटे का समय कहा था।

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I would beg apology. ...(*Interruptions*)... A lot of things have been said. I have to reply, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: आपने कहा था कि आप आधे घंटे में उत्तर देंगे। आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप इसे जल्दी समाप्त करें।

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, you have to give me the liberty to say, at least, what I want to say. Otherwise, there is no use of debate.

श्री उपसभापति: आपने जितना समय कहा था, मैं उसके बारे में आपको याद दिला रहा हूँ।

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I will try to finish it in next ten minutes. Pro-active efforts to encourage Armed Forces Hospitals to partner with medical colleges. Sir, I was also surprised कि ICU के अंदर जो bed होता है, उस बेड को education के angle से गिना नहीं जाता था and nobody had ever thought about it. Additional 1200-1300 PG seats from next batch by inclusion of various ICU beds for teaching. Faculty students का जो norm होता है, उसका rationalization कर दिया to enhance PG seats. मान लीजिए कि पहले एक Assistant Professor के साथ एक छात्र attach होता था, तो अभी कहीं पर दो हो रहे हैं या ज्यादा हो रहे हैं, मतलब उसको rationalize कर दिया, so that we can improve the PG seats. Faculty in-house experience countered for new PG courses. New MBBS competency based curriculum introduced after 22 years of the first time which includes, you see, focus on attitude, ethics and communication with official skills. As a doctor I know कि ये चीजें जब नहीं होती थीं, हम लोग भी कभी-कभी शिकायत करते थे कि मेडिकल कॉलेज में हम लोगों को यह क्यों नहीं बताया जाता, ethics की बात होती है, लेकिन ethics को institutionalize करके क्यों नहीं पढ़ाया जाता है? इस BoG ने ये सारी चीजें introduce की हैं। On-line course in research methods for all the PGs.

Rotation of all PGs in district hospitals for two-three months. This would also enable placement of three to six residents in each district hospital. This is another way of solving the issue that the country is facing. Ensuring Emergency Medicine Departments in all medical colleges by 2022, when we have the New India of our Prime Minister and our dream. Then, Ease of Doing Business के अंदर जो reforms हुए हैं, थोड़ा-सा बाकी है। सर, मैं चार-पांच मिनट का समय और लूंगा। Introducing a Clause to offer less number of seats for the college if the criteria for applied number is met. किसी जगह inspection करने के लिए गए हैं, अगर कोई फैसिलिटी कम है, 150 की जगह 200 उन्होंने मांगा है, तो 150 नहीं, वह 175 पर काम कर सकता है, 170 पर काम कर सकता है, we have to be pragmatic. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय मंत्री जी ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: I have a point of order.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी ...(व्यवधान)... He has a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: I think he is reading from a paper, from some document. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: I have the right. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: He can lay it on the Table of the House, which can be circulated to the Members and it will be in the knowledge of every Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: I have the right to read it. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you want, I can speak without this also. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: We have sacrificed our time. Most of our speakers were there. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: That is my right. ...(*Interruptions*)... You cannot object to that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: We have stopped them from speaking to save the time of the House. But the Minister is taking all the time. ...(*Interruptions*)... We have not sacrificed for him. We have sacrificed for our ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: I had the patience to listen to all of you, you also should have the patience to listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: But he cannot read from the paper. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Otherwise, tomorrow, you will say, "He doesn't know about it."

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: He can lay it. Had he taken permission? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: This is the Upper House. You should know the rules. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए, क्योंकि आपने आधे घंटे का समय मांगा था और इसीलिए उन्होंने अपने स्पीकर्स विदड्रॉ किए थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने अपने स्पीकर्स विदड्रॉ किए थे।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** अच्छा सर, मैं इसके संबंध में आपको आखिरी बात बता देता हूँ, वैसे तो बहुत सारी बातें बतानी थीं, क्योंकि यह *general sense of the House* है कि अभी आपका धैर्य टूट चुका है और अभी सबको घर जाने की जल्दी है। सर, आज की तारीख में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो डिजिटल इंडिया का सपना है। उस डिजिटल इंडिया के सपने को, सही मायने में साकार करने के लिए यानी आज अगर किसी मेडिकल कॉलेज का inspection होता है, *everything is in the computers*. कॉलेज का नाम डालने से लेकर, inspection करने के लिए कौन आदमी जाएगा, वह भी उससे निकलता है। उसका automatic रूप से SMS पर approval लिया जाता है कि *whether he is available or not*. Automatic तरीके से तीन दिन पहले उसका रिज़र्वेशन होता है। वह जिस शहर में जाता है, उस शहर में जाने तक, उसको यह नहीं पता होता है कि वह किस कॉलेज में जाएगा और जिस कॉलेज में वह जाता है, उस कॉलेज वाले को भी पता नहीं होता है कि उसके यहां आज कोई inspector आएगा। अभी किसी ने सवाल खड़ा किया था कि सिस्टम में जो करप्ट लोग थे, उनका क्या किया, तो *59 people have been removed from that system* जो already system वहां चलता है। *There are a lot many details*. मेरी आप सबसे सिर्फ यही प्रार्थना है कि पॉलिटिक्स अपनी जगह है, पार्टी अपनी जगह है, इलेक्शन अपनी जगह है, लेकिन सरकार की मंशा के ऊपर आप बिल्कुल संदेह मत करिए। प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी हृदय, मन और आत्मा से नया भारत बनाना चाहते हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि आप सब उसके अंदर हृदय, मन और आत्मा से उसके लिए cooperate करें। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, *I appeal to the House* that आप इस बिल को unanimously पास कर दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall first put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Binoy Viswam to vote. The question is:

"That this House disapproves the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019 (No. 5 of 2019) promulgated by the President of India on 21st February, 2019."

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Motion moved by Dr. Harsh Vardhan to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are ten Amendments. Amendments (Nos. 1-2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; not present. Amendments (Nos.3 and 4) by Shri Elamaram Kareem; not present. Amendment (No. 5) is by Dr. Santanu Sen.

CLAUSE 2-AMENDMENT TO SECTION 3A

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, before I move the Amendment, with your permission, I would like to utter just one sentence before this august gathering, especially, before the federal parties. Whenever the NMC Bill will be coming in future, please do oppose this Bill. And I do move my Amendment. Sir, I move:

(No.5) That at page 2, lines 9 to 12 be *deleted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 6 to 8) by Shri Binoy Viswam. Are you moving the Amendments?

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I move:

(No.6) That at page 2, line 7, *after* the word "experience", the words as decided by a group of experts in medicine" be *substituted*.

(No. 7) That at page 2, line 11, *after* the words "Central Government", the words "in consultation with experts in the field of medicine" be *inserted*.

(No. 8) That at page 2, lines 11 and 12, the words "or contract basis" be *deleted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 9 and 10) by Shri K. Somaprasad. Are you moving the Amendments?

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I move:

(No. 9) That at page 2, line 7, *after* the words "proven administrative capacity and experience", the words "in the field of medicine or medical education: be *inserted*.

(No. 10) That age page 2, lines 11 and 12, the words "or contract basis" be *deleted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (No. 5) moved by Dr. Santanu Sen to vote.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendments (Nos. 6 to 8) moved by Shri Binoy Viswam to vote.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendments (Nos. 9 and 10) 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.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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#### **MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**

##### **The Aadhaar and Other Laws (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 Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th July, 2019."

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I request the hon. Members to lay their Special Mentions.

आप सिर्फ title पढ़कर lay कर दें।

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**\*SPECIAL MENTIONS — Contd.****Demand to make functioning of post-mortem centre mandatory  
for the medical colleges**

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, as we are all aware, Forensic Medicine plays an important role in the verdict of several criminal cases like rape, murder, etc. This is the reason a doctor performing post mortem should be thorough in knowledge as well as skills. However, it is noticed that many of the medical colleges, especially private, are not even having the facility of performing post mortem and do not perform a single post mortem. Student passes without performing or witnessing a single post mortem. Such unskilled doctors, when required to conduct a post mortem, are unable to collect proper evidence and many culprits walk out clean from rape and murder charges. I feel this itself is a crime and it must be mandatory for the medical colleges to have a functioning post-mortem centre.

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया सदन में शांति बनाए रखें। ...(व्यवधान)...

**Demand to increase the number of general coaches in trains**

**श्री कैलाश सोनी** (मध्य प्रदेश): मान्यवर, संपूर्ण देश में रेलवे की किसी सवारी गाड़ी में देख लें, सामान्य वर्ग के यात्रियों को बहुत कठिनाई होती है। यात्री गाड़ियों में सामान्य डिब्बों की संख्या बहुत कम रहती है। सामान्य डिब्बों में उसकी क्षमता से दोगुने, तीन गुने तक यात्रियों को यात्रा करते हुए सभी जगह देखा जा सकता है।

महोदय, रेलवे के द्वारा सभी जगह पर बहुत तेज़ी से सुधार किए जा रहे हैं। शयनयान में भी यदि ज्यादा टिकट विक्रय होते हैं तो डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाती है।

महोदय, जन-सामान्य की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रत्येक सवारी गाड़ी में सामान्य डिब्बों की संख्या शीघ्रातिशीघ्र बढ़ाई जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त टिकट के आधार पर सामान्य श्रेणी के यात्रियों के बैठने की व्यवस्था का दायित्व भी निर्धारित किया जाना अति आवश्यक है।

**Demand to Promote Afforestation**

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश): देशस्य जलवायु - अनुकूलानार्थम् प्रचुराः वृक्षाः आवश्यकाः सन्ति।

अस्माकं प्रधानमन्त्रिणा माननीयाः सांसदाः संसदीय-दल-सभायां अधिकाधिक नव-वृक्षारोपणाय, तेषां संवर्धनाय संरक्षणाय च आहूताः।

यत्र यत्र सस्यता तत्र तत्र समृद्धिः। यत्र यत्र प्रचुराः वृक्षाः तत्र तत्र वर्षापि प्रचुरा। यत्र यत्र धनं वनं तत्र तत्र सरिताः प्रवहमान्यः। जलमेव जीवनम्।

जलस्य महत्वं दर्शयति एतत् उल्लेखम्:-

दशकूप एकवापी, दशवापी एकह्रद,  
दशह्रद एकपुत्र दशपुत्र एकद्रुम।

प्रतिवर्षे केन्द्रसर्वकारेण राज्यसर्वकारैः च वर्षाकाले सर्वत्र नव-वृक्षारोपणं क्रियते। वृक्षारोपणे तेषां पोषणं संरक्षणं च आवश्यकं भवति किन्तु वृक्षाणां पोषणाभावे संरक्षणाभावे च तेषां संवर्धनं न भवति।

अतः अहं केन्द्रसर्वकारं निवेदयामि - यथा स्वच्छतया अभियानं संचालितम्, यथा-पुत्रीणां संरक्षणं, तेषाम् अध्ययनम् एतदर्थम् च अभियानं संचालितं, तथैव 'वृक्षारोपणं कुरु, समृद्धिम् आमन्त्रय' एतदर्थमिति प्रेरकाः कार्यक्रमाः संचालिताः भवन्तु। सर्वे सांसदाः सर्वेषु सांस्कृतिकेषु उत्सवेषु पारिवारिकेषु समारोहेषु च नव-वृक्षारोपणं कुर्वन्तु स्व-गृहपरिसरेषु कार्यालयेषु मुक्तेषु क्षेत्रेषु मार्गपार्श्वेषु नदीतटेषु च वर्षाकाले, तथा च नव-वृक्षारोपणं कृत्वा तेषां संरक्षणार्थं संवर्धनार्थं च सततं प्रयत्नशीलाः भवन्तु। यदि यथा भवति "सुजलां सुफलां मलयतशीतलां फुल्लकुसुमिता - द्रुमदलशोभिनीम् इत्यादि "वन्देमातरम्" इत्यस्य भावनायाः जयघोषः सार्थकः भवतु।

#### Demand for Promoting Afforestation

†डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): देश की जलवायु को अनुकूल बनाने के लिये वृक्षों का अधिक मात्रा में होना आवश्यक है। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने संसदीय दल में संसद सदस्यों को अपने सम्बोधन में व्यापक पौधे लगाने, संरक्षित कर वृक्ष करने का आह्वान किया है।

जहाँ हरियाली है, वहाँ खुशहाली है। जहाँ अधिक वृक्ष हैं, वहाँ वर्षा भी अधिक है। जहाँ घने वन हैं, पहाड़ों पर, वहाँ से नदियों का सतत प्रवाह है। जल जीवन का पर्याय है।

जल के महत्व को दर्शाने के लिये इस प्रकार का उल्लेख किया गया है-

दस कूप एक वापी, दस वापी एक ह्रद,  
दस ह्रद एक पुत्र, दस पुत्र एक द्रुम

अर्थात् दस कुँओं बराबर एक बावड़ी, दस बावड़ी बराबर एक तालाब, दस तालाब बराबर एक पुत्र, दस पुत्र बराबर एक वृक्ष।

हम प्रतिवर्ष केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से वर्षाकाल में सर्वत्र पौध रोपण का कार्य करते हैं, किन्तु पौधरोपण के उपरान्त उनका पोषण और पर्याप्त उपायों के अभाव में संरक्षण और संवर्धन नहीं हो पाता है।

मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि स्वच्छता अभियान, बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ की तरह वृक्ष लगाओ, खुशहाली लाओ जन अभियान को प्रेरित और प्रोत्साहित करें। प्रत्येक जन प्रतिनिधि संसद से पंचायत तक अपने सांस्कृतिक, पारम्परिक, पारिवारिक पर्वों के आयोजन पर वृक्षारोपण

†Original Speech was delivered in Sanskrit language.

करें। अपने घरों के परिसर में, विद्यालयों, कार्यालयों के खुले क्षेत्रों में और सड़कों और नदियों के किनारे वर्षाकाल में पौधरोपण कर संरक्षित, संवर्धित करें जिससे हम हमारे राष्ट्रगीत में उल्लिखित-

सुजलाम् सुफलाम् मलयजशीतलाम् तथा फुल्लकुसुमित द्रुमदलशोभिनीम् की भावना को साकार कर वंदेमातरम् का जयघोष सार्थक करें।

#### **Demand to take steps for making Krishna river pollution free**

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Sir, the Krishna River is the fourth biggest river in terms of water inflows and river basin area in India. It is one of the major sources of irrigation for Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Since last few years, the river water is not joining the sea due to full utilisation of water mainly in agriculture. The river receives the water from large number of cities and the river basin population has increased to 80 million. Enhancing population loads many folds into the water. It should be made mandatory for all industries to fill up annual returns about pollutants being released from its processes and efforts taken for treatment of the same. Over crushing from sugar industries should be avoided. Awareness should be created among the farmers about the use of chemicals in the fields. For effective and feasible solutions of these pollution issues, a detailed, scientific study needs to be carried out urgently to avoid further damage to river environment.

#### **Demand to restrict the containerised shipping lines from charging unregulated and excessive levies from importers and exporters**

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR (Jharkhand): Sir, the importers and exporters of containerised cargo in India are facing some issues. Annually, about 4.6 lakh containers are imported in India and almost the same quantity is exported. On an average, the shipping lines are charging ₹ 10,000 per container on the flimsy pretext of various absurd charges. If these charges are regulated, then, annually, it will save ₹ 1,000 crore.

These container companies are mostly foreign-owned. The association, MRAI had met the Ministry of Shipping to get these levies investigated as these costs were directly impacting India's competitiveness. The Ministry of Shipping gave a mandate to the Director General of Shipping (DGS) who constituted a Committee to study it.

A final report was submitted to the Ministry of Shipping by the Director General of Shipping. Summary of the recommendations of these reports are, to promote

transparency in transactions, appointment of Regulatory Body, withdrawal of absurd charges and streamlining of operations, etc.

However, till date, in absence of either any legislation or appointment of the proposed regulatory body, the shipping companies continue to levy these charges unabatedly, thereby costing the Indian industry and commerce to the tune of excess of ₹ 1,000 crore annually.

We request the Government to take note of the above matter and implement all the recommendations of the above-mentioned committee at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Seth; absent. Shri P. L. Punia.

**Demand to provide separate reservation to SC/ST students under the  
Right to Education Act**

**श्री पी. एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, शिक्षा एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। दलित समाज के उत्थान एवं सशक्तिकरण के लिए बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने सबसे अधिक महत्व शिक्षा को दिया था, लेकिन आज अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति वर्ग सबसे पीछे खड़ा है।

महोदय, भारत में साक्षरता दर 73 प्रतिशत है, लेकिन यही साक्षरता दर अनुसूचित जाति में 66 प्रतिशत है, उसमें भी 41 प्रतिशत प्राइमरी से भी कम शिक्षित हैं और केवल 15 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति ही प्राइमरी स्कूल तक जा सके हैं।

महोदय, शिक्षा नहीं मिलने के कारण एक बड़ी आबादी दिहाड़ी पर मजदूरी करके अपना गुजर-बसर कर रही है। पूरे देश में अनुसूचित जाति के केवल 4 प्रतिशत परिवार ही सरकारी नौकरी में हैं, जबकि 2.5 प्रतिशत परिवार प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काम कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, संविधान के आर्टिकल 15 (5) में अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के बच्चों को शिक्षा में वरीयता देने की व्यवस्था है। शिक्षा का अधिकार कानून के सेक्शन 12 के अनुसार 25 प्रतिशत सीटें कमजोर वर्ग, वंचित वर्ग, जिसमें आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा, अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति और अल्पसंख्यक परिवारों के बच्चों को दी गई हैं और निजी व सरकारी विद्यालय इस कोटे में दलित, आदिवासी बच्चों को दाखिला देने के लिए बाध्य नहीं हैं।

अतः आपके माध्यम से मेरा निवेदन है कि शिक्षा का अधिकार कानून के अन्तर्गत दिए गए 25 प्रतिशत आरक्षण में अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति वर्ग को अलग आरक्षण दिया जाए जिससे इन वर्गों के बच्चों को भी अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त हो सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Seth - absent. Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena.

**Demand to resolve controversy in issuing S.T. certificates to 'Mina' and  
'Meena' tribes in State of Rajasthan**

**डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा** (राजस्थान): महोदय, मीना (Mina) के साथ मीणा (Meena) राज्य की अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची 9 पर जोड़ने के संबंध में लम्बे समय से मांग की जा रही है। राजस्थान में मीना व मीणा दोनों ही शब्दों से बोलचाल के कारण उच्चारित किया जाता रहा है, जिसके कारण लोगों को दोनों ही शब्दों के साथ S.T. जाति प्रमाण पत्र जारी होते रहे हैं। मीना और मीणा (Mina/Meena) दो अलग-अलग समुदाय नहीं हैं, परन्तु राजस्थान में "न" को "ण" बोलने के कारण अगर कोई मीना, मीणा लिखता है, तो इससे व्यक्ति की जाति नहीं बदल जाती है। इस संबंध में अनुसूचित जनजाति संस्थान, जयपुर द्वारा राज्य सरकार, राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग, भारत सरकार एवं जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय भारत सरकार से कई बार अनुरोध भी किया गया है। राज्य सरकार ने भी राजस्थान हाई कोर्ट में अपना एक शपथ पत्र प्रस्तुत कर कहा है कि मीना/मीणा दोनों एक ही जाति वर्ग है, जो S.T. में आते हैं। इसको सरकार के स्तर पर नहीं सुलझाए जाने के कारण कई बार प्रकरण कोर्ट में घसीटा जाता है, जिसके कारण इस वर्ग के लोगों को जाति प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त करने में बहुत परेशानियां आती हैं। मीना (Mina) को तो जाति प्रमाण पत्र मिल जाता है, किन्तु मीणा (Meena) को जाति प्रमाण पत्र जारी नहीं किए जाते हैं।

अतः केन्द्रीय जनजाति मंत्रालय से अनुरोध है कि राज्य सरकार से शीघ्र प्रस्ताव मंगवाकर मीना (Mina) के साथ मीणा (Meena) राज्य की अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची क्रमांक 9 पर जोड़ने हेतु अविलम्ब आवश्यक कार्रवाई करे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: DR. T. Subbarami Reddy; absent.

The House stands adjourned to meet on Friday, the 5th of July, 2019 fifteen minutes after the conclusion of the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha.

*The House then adjourned at twenty four minutes past six of the clock till  
fifteen minutes after the conclusion of the Budget Speech of the Finance  
Minister in Lok Sabha on Friday, the 5th of July, 2019.*