

Vol. 249

No. 15



Wednesday

10 July, 2019

19 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

CONTENTS

Obituary Reference (page 1)

Papers laid on the Table (pages 2-9)

Statements by Ministers — *Laid on the Table*

Status of implementation of the recommendations/contained in the Forty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (page 9)

Status of implementation of the recommendations/observations contained in the Two hundred and Sixteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs (page 10)

Matters Raised with Permission —

Adverse effects of aluminium factory in Muri, Jharkhand (pages 10-11)

Sri Lankan refugees in India (pages 11-12)

Transfer of unused land to start a new medical college at Udhagamandalam, Tamil Nadu (pages 12-13)

Need for official clearance of Deocha-Pachami-Harinsingha-Dewanganj coal mines (DPHD) (pages 13-14)

Plight of tea industry in West Bengal (pages 14-15)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Oral Answer to Question (pages 17-22)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 22-48)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 48-309)

The Union Budget, 2019-20 — *Discussion not concluded* (pages 309-334)

Website : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>  
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>  
E-mail : [rsedit-h@sansad.nic.in](mailto:rsedit-h@sansad.nic.in)

## RAJYA SABHA

*Wednesday, the 10th July, 2019/19th Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri R. Ramakrishnan, a former Member of this House, on the 7th of July, 2019, at the age of 73 years.

Born in March, 1946, at Chennai in Tamil Nadu, Shri Ramakrishnan was educated at the Madras Christian College and the Loyola College, Chennai.

A journalist by profession, Shri Ramakrishnan started his career with the *Indian Express* in Chennai in the 1970s. He served as the Sheriff of Madras, from 1975 to 1976. Shri Ramakrishnan also served as the President of Tamil Nadu Karate and Billiards Associations.

Shri R. Ramakrishnan represented the State of Tamil Nadu in this House, from June, 1980 to June, 1986. He also served on the Panel of Vice-Chairmen, from 1981 to 1984.

In the passing away of Shri R. Ramakrishnan, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian and a sports enthusiast. We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri R. Ramakrishnan. I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

*(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

---

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

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

Section 10 of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas:—

- (i) S.O. 367 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2019, amending the Schedule to the said Act, to specify the royalty rates payable in respect of certain petroleum products as specified therein.
- (ii) S.O. 1887 (E), dated the 31st May, 2019, publishing a Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 367 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2019.
- (iii) S.O. 1597 (E), dated the 16th April, 2019, amending the Schedule to the said Act, to specify the concessional rates of royalty payable in case of early commencement of the commercial production of certain petroleum products as specified therein. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 118/17/19]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs**

**II. Report and Account (2017-18) DUAC, New Delhi of and NMRC Noida and related papers**

**III. MoU Between Government of India, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs HUDCO and NBCC**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

- (1) S.O. 1244 (E), dated the 8th March, 2019, publishing the Regulations for setting up Fuel of Stations on Privately owned Lands in National Capital Territory of Delhi.
- (2) S.O. 1243 (E), dated the 8th March, 2019, publishing Regulations regarding Constitution of Special Task Force (STF) to address certain issues mentioned therein and oversee enforcement of Ministries of MPD-2021 and the Unified Building Bye-laws for Delhi.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 108/17/19]

- II. (i) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 19 and sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10961/16/19]

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

- (ii) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Noida Metro Rail Corporation Limited (NMRC), Noida, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

- (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. 219/17/19]

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

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs) and the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 218/17/19]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs), and the NBCC (India) Limited, for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 217/17/19]

### MoU between Government of India, (Ministry of Steel) and various PSUD (2019-20)

इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फगनसिंह कुलस्ते): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the NMDC Limited, for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 68/17/19]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MECON Limited, for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 69/17/19]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 70/17/19]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the KIOCL Limited, for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 120/17/19]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 119/17/19]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MOIL Limited, for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 121/17/19]

- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MSTC Limited, for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 122/17/19]

**I. Reports and Accounts (2010–18) of various Corporations, Councils and Institutions and related papers**

**II. MoU between the Government of India and NHFDC and NBCFDC**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (i) (a) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), Faridabad, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10926/16/19]

- (ii) (a) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), Faridabad, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10927/16/19]

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10926/16/19]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, 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 (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 320/17/19]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Visual Disabilities (Divyangjan) [NIEPVD], Dehradun, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 317/17/19]

- (v) (a) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (Divyangjan) [NIEPID], Secunderabad, Telengana, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 318/17/19]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre (ISLRTC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 316/17/19]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nilachal Seva Pratisthan (NSP), Puri, Odisha, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Pratisthan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 315/17/19]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the HOPE (Society for Handicapped Orientation Programme and Education), Durgapur, West Bengal, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 319/17/19]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Association for the Blind, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 311/17/19]

- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Association for the Blind, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above.

- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Association for the Blind, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 311/17/19]

- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Thakur Hari Prasad Institute of Research and Rehabilitation for the Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above.
- (xiii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Thakur Hari Prasad Institute of Research and Rehabilitation for the Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above.

- (xiv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Thakur Hari Prasad Institute of Research and Rehabilitation for the Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 313/17/19]

- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Devnar Foundation for the Blind, Secunderabad, Telangana, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiii) (a) above.
- (xvi)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Devnar Foundation for the Blind, Secunderabad, Telangana, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiv) (a) above.
- (xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Devnar Foundation for the Blind, Secunderabad, Telangana, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xv) (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 312/17/19]
- (xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research (SVNIRTAR), Cuttack, Odisha, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvi) (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 147/17/19]
- II. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) and the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), for the year 2019-20.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 148/17/19]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) and the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), for the year 2019-20.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 148/17/19]

**Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

**गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):** महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 25 (E), dated the 11th January, 2019, publishing the National Institute of Disaster Management Employees (Recruitment and Other Conditions of Service), Amendment Rules, 2018, under Section 77 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 164/17/19]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 576 (E), dated the 20th June, 2018, publishing the Census (Amendment) Rules, 2018, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Census Act, 1948, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 163/17/19]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 8A of the Enemy Property Act, 1968, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs:-

- (i) S.O. 885 (E), dated the 18th February, 2019, publishing the Procedure and mechanism for Sale of Enemy Share Order, 2019.
- (ii) G.S.R. 201 (E), dated the 8th March, 2019, publishing the Guidelines for disposal of Enemy Property (Amendment) Order, 2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 155/17/19]

---

**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**

**Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the  
Forty-eighth Report of Department-related Parliamentary  
Standing Committee on Coal and Steel**

**इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फगनसिंह कुलस्ते):** महोदय, मैं इस्पात मंत्रालय के संबंध में 'इस्पात के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में सीएसआर गतिविधियाँ' (2018-19) पर विभाग-संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के अड़तालीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**Status of implementation of the recommendations/observations contained  
in the Two hundred and Sixteenth Report of the Department-related  
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs**

**गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):** महोदय, मैं 'चक्रवात ओखी-मछुआरों पर इसका प्रभाव और इसके कारण हुई क्षति' के संबंध में विभाग-संबंधित गृह कार्य संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के दो सौ सोलहवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I have submitted notice under Rule 267. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have received notice under Rule 267 for Suspension of Rules by Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda and others. I have not admitted it. Shri Kapil Sibal; I have not admitted it. *...(Interruptions)...*

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, the democracy is under severe danger. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not put the democracy in danger in the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Let the House function. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, we are here to raise the issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the House function. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the way. *...(Interruptions)...* We are the Upper House, the Rajya Sabha. *...(Interruptions)...* We need to discuss issues. *...(Interruptions)...* This is an important Session. *...(Interruptions)...* Yesterday, the Lok Sabha sat up to 11 o'clock in the night. *...(Interruptions)...* And we are not doing Business even at 11.00 a.m. here. *...(Interruptions)...* You don't want to hear the advice! *...(Interruptions)...* You don't want to resume your seats! *...(Interruptions)...* You don't want to resume your seats! *...(Interruptions)...* You don't want to allow the democracy to function here! *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Zero Hour submission; Shri Samir Oraon. *...(Interruptions)...*

---

**MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**

**Adverse effects of aluminium factory in Muri, Jharkhand**

**श्री समीर उरांव (झारखंड):** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन और सरकार को जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे झारखंड के अंदर पिछली 9 अप्रैल को मूरी में

बॉक्साइट कारखाने के औद्योगिक कचरे, red mud का तालाब धंस जाने के कारण वहां पूरे क्षेत्र में जहरीले पदार्थ फैल गए और काफी नुकसान हुआ। वहां गुमला जिले के अंदर बॉक्साइट माइन्स की खदान है। वह इस कारखाने के औद्योगिक कचरे, red mud के तालाब के धंस जाने के कारण बन्द हो गई है। इसके कारण गुमला जिले की बॉक्साइट की खदान में काम करने वाले हजारों मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। इसके साथ ही वहां बॉक्साइट की ढुलाई के लिए जो वाहन, यानी ट्रक चलते हैं, उनमें काम करने वाले ड्राइवर और मजदूर भी काफी प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। इस खदान के बन्द होने के कारण वहां अन्य कई प्रकार के कामों में लगे लोग भी बेरोजगार हो गए हैं, जिसके कारण वहां की अर्थ-व्यवस्था ध्वस्त हो गई है।

महोदय, मैं इस विषम परिस्थिति में सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि वहां बॉक्साइट की खदानें और अन्य कारखाने जो बन्द हो गए हैं, उन्हें शीघ्र चालू कराने की व्यवस्था की जाए, ताकि वहां की अर्थव्यवस्था पटरी पर आ सके। इसके साथ ही वहां माल की ढुलाई करने वाले वाहनों के मालिकों, जिन्होंने ऋण लेकर ट्रक खरीदे हैं, वे उनकी किस्त चुका सकें। अतः मैं सरकार से पुनः मांग करता हूं कि वहां की बन्द खदानों और इससे प्रभावित होकर बंद होने वाले अन्य कारखानों को जल्दी से जल्दी चालू कराया जाए।

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

**श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़):** सभापति महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

### Sri Lankan refugees in India

**श्री अहमद हसन (पश्चिम बंगाल):** माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसलिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आप लोगों ने मुझे सदन को चलाने की अनुमति दी, इसलिए मैं भी आपका आभारी हूं।

**श्री अहमद हसन:** महोदय, श्रीलंका से आए शरणार्थी विगत 25 सालों एवं कुछ शरणार्थी तो 29 सालों से तमिलनाडु में रह रहे हैं। ये शरणार्थी 109 कैम्पों में जीवनयापन कर रहे हैं। इनकी स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है। उनके बच्चों और युवा पीढ़ी का कोई भविष्य नहीं है। पिछले 29 साल से मदुरै, तमिलनाडु में रहने वाले 200 से अधिक श्रीलंकाई शरणार्थियों ने लगभग एक हफ्ता पहले कलेक्टर के ऑफिस के सामने प्रदर्शन किया और मांग की कि उन्हें भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान की जाए। उस समय ये शरणार्थी श्रीलंका में political जुल्म के शिकार थे और वे हमेशा अपनी जान का खतरा महसूस करते थे, इसलिए वे इंडिया में आए।

महोदय, ये सभी शरणार्थी भारतीय मूल के हैं और persecuted तमिल हिन्दू हैं, लेकिन यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि विगत 29 सालों से उनकी समस्याओं का आज तक कोई हल नहीं हो पाया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि इन लोगों को

भारत की नागरिकता शीघ्र दी जाए और श्रीलंका सरकार से बातचीत कर के इन्हें श्रीलंका में पुनर्वासित किया जाए।

महोदय, तमिलनाडु की तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री, स्व. जे. जयललिता जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि इन लोगों को dual citizenship दी जाएगी, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार ने उस पर भी कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की।

मान्यवर, हमने यह देखा कि इस संबंध में सरकार एक विधेयक लाई थी, लेकिन पूर्वोत्तर के लोगों के विरोध के कारण वह राज्य सभा में पारित नहीं हो पाया। उसमें कहा गया था कि पाकिस्तान, अफगानिस्तान और बांग्लादेश के persecuted हिन्दू और other migrants को भारत में शरण दी जाएगी तथा उन्हें नागरिकता भी प्रदान की जाएगी। मैं मांग करता हूं कि उसमें श्रीलंका का नाम भी शामिल किया जाए। मेरा सरकार के लिए एक और प्रस्ताव है कि भारतीय मूल के हिंदू या बौद्ध व्यक्ति, जोकि सदियों से बांग्लादेश, पाकिस्तान, श्रीलंका, अफ़गानिस्तान के नागरिक हैं, उनके मानवीय, धार्मिक और नागरिक अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इन देशों से विचार-विमर्श करके आवश्यक कदम उठाये जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन persecuted minorities को भारत में ...**(व्यवधान)**... आने का ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

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

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

**Transfer of unused land to start a new medical college  
at Udhagamandalam, Tamil Nadu**

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to raise this issue in my mother tongue. I wish to speak in Tamil.

\*“The Union Government had decided to establish 75 medical colleges in backward districts throughout the country. Nilgiris district in Tamil Nadu is a hilly region and its population is around 7 lakh. Most of them are tribals. People belonging to other communities are also residing there. They are poor people. If they need medical facility they have to commute 100 kilometers to reach Coimbatore. Therefore they are facing many difficulties. They don't get medical assistance during emergencies. In Udhagamandalam, there was a factory of Hindustan Photo Films. But this factory

---

\* English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

was closed many years ago. It has 300 acres of land. The employees have been given complete settlement. Taking into consideration the welfare of public, a medical college with hospital has to be built in this vacant space. It will be very helpful for the development of poor people of Udhagamandalam. I request the Minister concerned to take necessary steps to establish a medical college at Udhagamandalam. Moreover, in order to while away the thirst of the people of Udhagamandalam, safe drinking water has to be provided. We have lakes and other water bodies on 50 acres of land. Utilizing these lakes and water bodies, drinking water has to be provided to the people of Udhagamandalam. An I.T. Park has to be established at Udhagamandalam to provide employment to the youth. Sir, through you I request the Union Government to establish a medical college in Nilgiris District which is a backward district. Thank you.

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

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (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.

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

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

**Need for official clearance of Deocha-Pachami-Harinsingha-Dewanganj (DPHD) coal mines**

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on this issue. Sir, there is an urgent need for clearance of Deocha-Pachami-Harinsingha-Dewanganj coal mines which will not only benefit Bengal, but also many other States across the country.

Sir, Deocha-Pachami-Harinsingha-Dewanganj (DPHD) coal block is the largest coal mine in the country and the second largest in the world. It is spread over an area of 12.31 square kilometers. This has an estimated reserve of 2,102 million tonnes of coal. Sir, the State Government of West Bengal got the allocation of DPHD coal block in Birbhum from the Central Government *vide* allocation letter dated 06.06.2018, and that too, after a long wait of three years. But, in spite of repeated requests by

the State Government to the Central Government, the State Government has not yet received formal allotment order from the Central Government. Sir, this is a clear case of deprivation of the State of Bengal. The Ministry of Coal, *vide* its letter dated 10.09.2018, instructed the State of West Bengal to take certain preparatory activities, which was done, and it has been conveyed to the Central Government *vide* State Government's letter dated 25.09.2018. Sir, the compliance letter was sent, but, even after that, the progress in this matter has been agonizingly slow, and this agony seems to be unbearable given the fact that the West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited, that is, WBPDC, is unable to operate the coal power plants at full efficiency for want of adequate supply of coal. Approximate requirement of coal per day to them at its full capacity is fifty-five thousand metric tonnes, whereas, the average supply per day is approximately about forty-two thousand metric tonnes only. Sir, the operationalization of this mine will not only ensure regular and adequate flow of coal for running the power plants of WBPDC to its full capacity since this mine will supply coal to the power plants in Bengal but also the same for all States and their power plants across the country. Therefore, I request the Government to expedite the process and ensure that the formal allotment order is sent at the earliest. So, Sir, it will be beneficial not only to West Bengal but also to the country as a whole. Therefore, I request the Government to expedite the process and ensure that the formal allotment letter is sent at the earliest. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I would like to say *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, he would like to say something and he may please be allowed.

श्री सभापति: नहीं, बीच में नहीं बोलिए। He can come and meet me, but not here like this. *...(Interruptions)...* आनन्द शर्मा जी, प्लीज बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...* Yes, it is the right of the Chairman to decide whether to allow a Member at a particular time or not. *...(Interruptions)...* Members can meet the Chairman in his Chamber and discuss the issue. Please don't disrupt the House proceedings. *...(Interruptions)...* All references to BJP, Congress and Communists have been expunged earlier also. It is all on record. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the way. We have 22 notices before us. Ms. Dola Sen, please start. *...(Interruptions)...*

### **Plight of tea industry in West Bengal**

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the tea industry would suffer in our State of West Bengal due to the Budget proposal. The proposal to levy two per cent tax if annual cash withdrawals exceed ₹ 1 crore will affect West Bengal's tea industry as most gardens disburse wages in cash. Around 3.25 lakh workers are employed in

277 tea gardens in the State. Around 90 per cent are paid their weekly or fortnightly wages in cash. "Several tea estates have a huge workforce and their annual expenditure on account of wages is much higher than ₹ 1 crore. 'These gardens will have to bear this TDS, which means additional expenditure that will add to the production costs,' said Prabir Bhattacharjee, Secretary-General of the Tea Association of India. For example, if there are 1,200 workers in a tea estate in West Bengal, where the daily wage is ₹ 176 per day, an annual payment to the workers means a sum of around ₹ 7 crore, in total; it means a TDS deduction of around ₹ 12 lakh as an additional expenditure for the garden. Then, there are other payments like bonus, which would push the tax bill up even further.

Sir, in November, 2016, when the Centre had demonetised 1,000 and 500 rupees notes and laid stress on digital modes of payment, the disbursal of tea workers' wages got delayed because of the cash crunch. The banking infrastructure is so weak in these areas, that the management had to resume wage disbursement in cash as the workers refused to travel around 30-40 kilometres to reach the nearest banks. Moreover, even though private banks have opened ATMs in some areas, the telecom connectivity is weak. Therefore, the workers demand their wages in cash. After *Note-bandi*, no new banks were opened over there so common people are still suffering.

After this election, the tea industry had been expecting some good news for the industry that is going through a rough patch. The expectation was especially about Devkaru Tea Estates, where the Central Government Tea Gardens of which Hon'ble Prime Minister has given assurances after. But the Budget has dashed their hopes.

So, Sir, I urge through you, the Central Government, to take necessary action and do the needful so that the tea industry does not suffer in our State and all over the country. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

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

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

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats. यह पद्धति ठीक नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You are all senior Members. You were in Government. कृपया अपनी-अपनी सीट पर जाइए। अगर किसी मेम्बर को कोई समस्या है, तो वे आकर चेयरमैन से मिल सकते हैं। They can meet the Chairman and discuss the matter but not in the House.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, रूल 267 के तहत इन्होंने नोटिस दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... रूल 267 की admissibility चेयरमैन की तरफ से होती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, रूल 258 बहुत clear है कि ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: These are all not going on record. It is a waste of energy! ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: The Chairman shall decide all points of order which may arise and his decision shall be final. Sir, the decision of the Chairman is final. That is in the Rules. Secondly, Rule 169, Rule 13 and Rule 14 say that only the matter which is related with the Government of India can be raised by the Member. This matter relates to their own party. The indiscipline is in their own party. How can they raise it in this Parliament, Sir?

I request you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, to ask them to follow Rules 258 and 267 where the Chairman's ruling is final. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You see, the rule's position is very clear. The ruling of the Chairman is final. If any Member has got any problem, he can come and meet the Chairman. This was the position last year and the years before that also. I have umpteen number of rulings with me where the previous Chairmen have held it a number of times that the Chairman's ruling is final. Then, if any reference to any party was objected to by others, it has been removed from the records. I have the examples of Congress name being removed, BJP name being removed, Communist Party name being removed, Samajwadi Party name being removed. If Members want, they can come and meet me. I will show them, but you are agitating on multiple issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are now talking about defections. Please have affection for the House. Please go back to your seats. Please allow democracy to function. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow democracy to function. ...*(Interruptions)*... I earnestly appeal to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your leaders are saying something and you are also shouting over something. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... No slogan will go on record.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Every MLA who has resigned, has accused and levelled charges against their own Party. How can this be relevant here? This is more relevant. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Congress Party and BJP settle their issues outside, not in this House. I cannot allow this House to be taken for granted, to make allegations and counter-allegations. What is defection, what is affection is for the Speaker to decide. The Speaker is there, the State is there. I am not allowing.

The House is adjourned to meet at 12 o' clock.

*The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes past eleven of the clock.*

---

*The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### **ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION**

#### **Financial crunch faced by Civil Aviation companies**

\*181. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many civil aviation companies in the country are facing financial crunch during the last two years, the details of the air traffic handled by them during the last two years; and

(b) whether Government has any scheme to help such civil aviation companies in the interest of passengers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

#### ***Statement***

- (a) The financial performance of Scheduled Domestic Airlines for last three years is attached as Annexure-I (*See below*). Details of passengers carried by Scheduled Domestic Airlines is attached as Annexure-II (*See below*).
- (b) Government is acutely conscious of financial difficulties faced by the Airline Companies. Accordingly, the Government has constantly been responding to industry conditions and undertaking specific measures to facilitate and enable growth of the sector. The major steps by the MoCA to help civil aviation include:—
  - (i) Provide airport infrastructure through Airports Authority of India (AAI) and the private operators.

- (ii) Provide an efficient Air Navigation System in the country.
- (iii) Regulate the aviation industry through Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to, ensure safety standards.
- (iv) Coordinate with all stakeholders to resolve their issues.
- (v) Provide Viability Gap Funding (VGF) and other concessions to selected airline operators, under UDAN as per the scheme document.
- (vi) Provide financial assistance to Air India as per the approved Plan.
- (vii) Reduction of Central Excise Duty applicable on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) from 14% to 11% *w.e.f.* 11th October, 2018 and rationalization of Goods and Services Tax (GST) provisions, with a view to revive the airline industry.
- (viii) Rationalization of Category-I routes under Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) on the basis of criteria given in NCAP 2016.
- (ix) The requirement for 5/20 is modified and all airlines can commence international operations provided that they deploy 20 aircraft or 20% of total capacity (in terms of average number of seats on all departure put together) whichever is higher for domestic operations.
- (x) Liberalization of domestic code share points in India within the framework of Air Service Agreements (ASA).
- (xi) With a view to modernize existing airports so as to establish high standards and ease demand pressures on them, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under automatic route has been allowed in brownfield airport projects. This would also facilitate the development of domestic aviation infrastructure. FDI for Scheduled Air Transport Service/Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline has been allowed upto 49% under automatic route. For Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), 100% FDI will continue to be allowed under automatic route. Foreign airlines would be allowed to invest in capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services up to the limit of 49% of their paid-up capital. Such investment is subject to the condition, *inter alia*, that Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Operator's Permit would be granted only to a company the substantial ownership and effective control of which is vested in Indian nationals.

There is no specific scheme to provide financial assistance to loss making private airlines, as the management of the company including its finance is the internal matter of civil aviation companies.

**Annexure-I***Audited figures on operational profit/loss as reported by Airlines to DGCA*

Financial Performance of Scheduled Indian Carriers for Financial Years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (P).

(₹ in crores)

Carrier/Airline	Operating Revenue			Operating Expense			Operating Result		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
National Carriers									
Air India	21,859.61	23,003.67	25,484.11	21,561.59	24,661.74	29,814.10	298.02	-1,658.07	-4,330.07
AI Express	3,329.93	3,619.68	4,164.91	2,764.98	3,072.53	3,705.56	564.95	547.14	459.34
Alliance Air	375.69	593.14	843.55	508.00	727.85	1,151.62	-132.31	-134.71	-308.07
(A) Total (National)	25,565.23	27,216.49	30,492.57	24,834.57	28,462.12	34,671.28	730.66	-1,245.64	-4,178.80
Private Scheduled Domestic Airlines									
Jet Airways*	21,257.67	23,257.04	NA	21,207.00	23,978.45	NA	50.66	-721.41	NA
Jet Lite (P) Ltd.*	1,223.72	1,293.76	NA	1,236.91	1,314.98	NA	-13.19	-21.22	NA
Go Air	3,620.50	4,675.22	5,258.00	3,211.69	4,139.35	6,155.00	408.81	535.88	-897.00
Spice Jet	6,191.27	7,795.09	9,113.25	5,846.59	7,273.57	9,379.36	344.68	521.53	-266.10
Indigo	18,580.50	23,020.89	29,821.71	16,889.70	20,444.25	29,970.76	1,690.80	2,576.64	-149.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zoom Air**	2.61	17.40	10.36	2.47	16.59	11.75	0.14	0.81	-1.40
Air Asia	951.94	1,801.13	2,511.64	1,092.26	1,942.57	3,214.68	-140.33	-141.44	-703.04
Vistara#	1,389.92	2,137.43	2,994.00	1,939.21	2,653.96	3,840.50	-549.29	-516.53	-846.10
Blue Dart	618.84	671.30	758.10	596.43	643.80	720.10	22.41	27.50	38.00
True Jet\$	126.14	195.68	265.00	206.91	280.82	306.00	-80.77	-85.15	-41.00
Quikjet Cargo\$\$	33.04			47.45			-14.41		
Air Deccan!		62.93	4.70		76.49	33.60		-13.55	-28.90
Air Odisha!!		1.39	11.00		5.53	11.05		-4.15	-0.05
Star Air@			3.24			17.43			-14.19
Air Heritage@@			0.30			0.65			-0.35
(B) TOTAL (PRIVATE)	53,996.15	64,929.26	50,751.69	52,276.64	62,770.35	53,660.87	1,719.51	2,158.91	-2,909.18
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	79,561.38	92,145.75	81,244.26	77,111.21	91,232.47	88,332.16	2,450.17	913.27	-7,087.97

Jet Airway & Jet Lite\* Ceased Operations since 18th April, 2019 (Provisional Financial Statement of FY 2018-19 not submitted till date (20-06-2019).

Zoom Air\*\* Operations started since February, 2017 and Ceased Operation from July, 2018.

Vistara# Operations started since January, 2015.

True Jet\$ Operations started since July, 2015.

Quikjet Cargo\$\$ Operation started since May, 2016 and Ceased operation September, 2017.

Air Deccan! Operation started since December, 2017.

Air Odisha!! Operation started since February, 2018.

Star Air @ Operations started since January, 2019.

Air Heritage @@ Operations started since January, 2019.

P-Provisional.

**Annexure-II***Scheduled Domestic Passengers carried by Scheduled Indian Carriers*

(In Thousand)

Airline	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P)
Air Asia	2,668.6	4,984.4	7,291.5
Air Carnival <sup>ss</sup>	74.7	1.0	0.0
Air Costa <sup>***</sup>	600.6	0.0	0.0
Air Heritage <sup>@@</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.5
Air India	13,734.2	14,755.4	15,479.3
Air India Express	110.9	130.8	194.1
Air Odisha!!	0.0	0.1	3.0
Air Pegasus <sup>##</sup>	69.9	0.0	0.0
Alliance Air	625.4	1,281.3	1,597.4
Air Deccan!	0.0	2.6	5.3
Go Air	8,646.0	10,829.1	12,570.8
Indigo	41,600.1	48,956.0	60,038.2
Jet Airways*	16,276.1	18,550.8	17,245.1
Jetlite*	2,751.0	2,757.5	2,151.9
Spicejet	13,236.1	16,130.8	17,655.8
Star Air <sup>@</sup>	0.0	0.0	7.4
Trujet\$	424.8	474.1	643.5
Vistara <sup>#</sup>	2,926.6	4,435.0	5,438.3
Zoom Air <sup>**</sup>	3.6	27.1	11.3

Jet Airways and Jetlite\* Ceased Operations since 18th April, 2019 [Provisional Financial Statement of FY 2018-19 not submitted till date (25-06-2019)].

Air Costa<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Operations started since October, 2013, and Ceased operations February, 2017.

Air Pegasus<sup>##</sup> Operations started since May, 2015 and Ceased operations July, 2016.

Zoom Air<sup>\*\*</sup> Operations started since February, 2017 and Ceased Operation from July, 2018.

Vistara<sup>#</sup> Operations started since January, 2015.

True Jet<sup>s</sup> Operations started since July, 2015.

Air Deccan! Operation started since December, 2017

Air Odisha!! Operation started since February, 2018.

Star Air<sup>@</sup> Operations started since January, 2019.

Air Heritage<sup>@@</sup> Operations started since January, 2019.

Air Carnival<sup>ss</sup> Operations started since July, 2016 and Ceased Operation from April, 2017.

P-Provisional.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Number 181. Shri C. M. Ramesh. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, Q. No. 181. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* It is under Rule 261. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramesh, your first supplementary. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, you bring the House in order. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the point is, *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, kindly hear my point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where is the order? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, it is an important question. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the way. *...(Interruptions)...* Question Hour is very important. So much money has been spent on this. *...(Interruptions)...* The entire country is watching us. *...(Interruptions)...*

---

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Progress made in construction work of smart cities

†\*182. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the progress made in the construction work of selected smart cities for developmental projects till date;

(b) whether Government has demolished slums under this project, if so, the number of slums demolished throughout the country, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the efforts made by Government for rehabilitation of displaced families after the demolition of slums, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds released by Government to the States for rehabilitation and amount utilised so far, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The State-wise and City-wise details

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of the Tenders/Work Orders issued and Work Completed by the smart cities are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Under the Smart Cities Mission, 27 cities out of selected 100 cities, have proposed a total of 41 slum redevelopment projects at an estimated cost of ₹ 3,797 crore. Details of these projects, their estimated costs including for the State of Uttar Pradesh, are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

‘Land’ and ‘Colonisation’ being State subjects, State Governments issue policies/guidelines for slum redevelopment. No specific guidelines for rehabilitation of the people living in slums for acquisition of land have been issued under the Smart Cities Mission.

Smart Cities Mission allows the use of Mission funds for development of physical infrastructure projects subject to adherence to Guidelines. Smart Cities also use funds under convergence from other Schemes/Missions and PPP/loans/land value capture etc. Therefore, no separate funds are allocated for rehabilitation purposes under the Smart Cities Mission. However, under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U), one of the verticals is related to slum redevelopment. When such projects are included as a part of the Smart City Proposals (SCPs) under convergence, benefits provided under PMAY-U are utilised by the concerned Smart cities.

### ***Statement-I***

*The Details of Tenders/Work Orders issued and work completed  
by the Smart Cities*

(₹ in crore)

State/City/UT	Tender Issued		Work Order Issued		Work Completed	
	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>	0	0	0	0	2	14.33
Port Blair	0	0	0	0	2	14.33
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	24	883.83	135	6651.76	51	752.85
Amaravati	1	0.01	25	2046.05	0	0
Kakinada	6	280.16	30	1029.29	21	420.91
Tirupati	13	266.66	42	1544.54	7	3.18
Vishakhapatnam	4	337.00	38	2031.88	23	328.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	0	0	2	171.89	0	0
Itanagar	0	0	1	90.00	0	0
Pasighat	0	0	1	81.89	0	0
<b>Assam</b>	4	497.82	5	33.93	2	5.00
Guwahati	4	497.82	5	33.93	2	5.00
<b>Bihar</b>	29	1265.67	29	2033.26	8	527.88
Bhagalpur	3	535.24	4	498.75	5	12.39
Biharsharif	10	160.08	3	224.02	0	0
Muzaffarpur	8	223.69	3	205.24	1	0.15
Patna	8	346.66	19	1105.25	2	515.34
<b>Chandigarh</b>	12	1152.55	11	100.30	13	167.99
Chandigarh	12	1152.55	11	100.30	13	167.99
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	23	582.13	50	1149.82	43	218.77
Bilaspur	5	88.47	11	631.45	1	3.76
Atal Nagar (erstwhile Naya Raipur)	1	1.47	1	10.00	1	158.00
Raipur	17	492.19	38	508.37	41	57.01
<b>Daman and Diu</b>	4	491.91	3	53.18	1	0.29
Diu	4	491.91	3	53.18	1	0.29
<b>Delhi</b>	6	152.00	11	822.94	79	303.93
NDMC	6	152.00	11	822.94	79	303.93
<b>Goa</b>	4	43.68	10	334.31	8	14.03
Panaji	4	43.68	10	334.31	8	14.03
<b>Gujarat</b>	75	4630.11	120	8766.64	122	3171.33
Ahmedabad	10	611.76	37	3088.75	27	1068.70
Dahod	16	503.93	8	317.03	6	5.41
Gandhinagar	8	113.43	10	286.70	2	7.84
Rajkot	17	2303.89	15	1253.75	6	81.04
Surat	10	621.36	26	2559.36	49	1067.45
Vadodara	14	475.74	24	1261.05	32	940.89
<b>Haryana</b>	14	492.98	17	604.76	3	2.71
Faridabad	3	30.64	14	595.19	3	2.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnal	11	462.34	3	9.57	0	0
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	1	1.50	13	183.88	2	31.86
Dharamshala	0	0	8	45.03	2	31.86
Shimla	1	1.50	5	138.85	0	0
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	7	378.34	11	224.74	0	0
Jammu	1	17.00	2	215.86	0	0
Srinagar	6	361.34	9	8.88	0	0
<b>Jharkhand</b>	1	586.46	27	2564.06	1	39.38
Ranchi	1	586.46	27	2564.06	1	39.38
<b>Karnataka</b>	161	4424.75	290	8143.41	120	732.87
Belagavi	37	1002.72	38	993.64	46	497.00
Bengaluru	2	95.69	20	1383.46	0	0
Davanagere	9	161.74	50	1455.57	15	83.75
Hubballi-Dharwad	23	1168.09	32	875.95	7	4.06
Mangaluru	28	1123.24	30	734.24	6	8.10
Shivamogga	22	458.77	45	881.91	11	28.76
Tumakuru	40	414.50	75	1818.64	35	111.20
<b>Kerala</b>	40	830.94	24	557.29	3	29.78
Kochi	36	750.20	15	364.44	3	29.78
Thiruvananthapuram	4	80.74	9	192.85	0	0
<b>Lakshadweep</b>	0	0	3	7.70	0	0
Kavaratti	0	0	3	7.70	0	0
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	78	7648.45	265	9056.35	131	2408.02
Bhopal	6	3139.68	41	1729.75	25	1305.88
Gwalior	18	837.48	27	719.06	18	347.43
Indore	36	3182.29	111	3156.24	48	173.71
Jabalpur	10	188.65	35	532.08	25	393.40
Sagar	0	0	12	1051.83	0	0
Satna	6	208.30	11	334.25	0	0
Ujjain	2	92.05	28	1533.14	15	187.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Maharashtra</b>	60	10337.54	127	6731.22	56	1409.78
Aurangabad	1	5.00	5	425.68	1	0.52
Kalyan-Dombivali	7	890.96	5	226.60	1	1.88
Nagpur	2	77.97	5	1357.74	2	521.29
Nashik	14	1142.31	15	787.07	21	441.17
Pimpri-Chinchwad	4	117.03	16	1081.73	0	0
Pune	19	2420.32	31	1235.84	12	381.01
Solapur	9	1456.95	17	408.74	14	18.03
Thane	4	4227.00	33	1207.82	5	45.88
<b>Manipur</b>	13	170.75	4	275.16	0	0
Imphal	13	170.75	4	275.16	0	0
<b>Mizoram</b>	2	2.00	12	212.25	0	0
Aizawl	2	2.00	12	212.25	0	0
Nagaland	2	59.28	6	237.96	5	118.17
Kohima	2	59.28	6	237.96	5	118.17
<b>Odisha</b>	9	1700.62	27	3246.20	5	23.45
Bhubaneswar	3	1201.72	21	2872.09	4	23.39
Rourkela	6	498.90	6	374.11	1	0.06
<b>Puducherry</b>	1	1.58	7	49.83	1	12.60
Puducherry	1	1.58	7	49.83	1	12.60
<b>Punjab</b>	15	639.73	23	889.54	3	9.16
Amritsar	9	461.25	5	139.16	1	6.17
Jalandhar	5	142.82	5	136.51	0	0
Ludhiana	1	35.66	13	613.87	2	2.99
<b>Rajasthan</b>	57	1454.93	117	3159.13	69	640.48
Ajmer	11	70.17	40	706.21	28	126.99
Jaipur	19	382.80	31	812.51	13	264.29
Kota	13	792.75	15	494.32	15	216.26
Udaipur	14	209.21	31	1146.09	13	32.94
<b>Sikkim</b>	9	463.59	16	649.80	1	7.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gangtok	6	408.59	5	214.75	0	0
Namchi	3	55.00	11	435.05	1	7.64
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	49	1857.25	211	9930.48	49	447.77
Chennai	6	355.19	19	463.18	12	54.60
Coimbatore	3	163.19	52	1210.64	14	86.78
Erode	3	264.27	10	741.77	0	0
Madurai	1	102.00	12	511.27	1	12.00
Salem	5	20.46	23	797.55	8	32.40
Thanjavur	4	7.47	19	430.11	1	52.95
Thoothukudi	2	125.35	15	360.49	11	10.28
Tiruchirappalli	3	43.77	9	857.47	0	0
Tirunelveli	7	168.78	19	1018.34	0	0
Tiruppur	4	373.08	18	2071.75	0	0
Vellore	11	233.69	15	1467.91	2	198.76
<b>Telangana</b>	25	911.98	14	180.19	6	513.69
Karimnagar	5	285.51	2	11.43	0	0
Warangal	20	626.47	12	168.76	6	513.69
<b>Tripura</b>	7	39.68	24	362.87	8	5.82
Agartala	7	39.68	24	362.87	8	5.82
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	47	2755.22	271	7178.65	120	3352.99
Agra	1	160.00	38	1455.26	20	524.15
Aligarh	10	165.02	15	871.68	6	87.80
Allahabad	1	6.45	127	651.99	4	248.95
Bareilly	6	154.60	4	27.82	0	0
Jhansi	12	1760.30	6	566.70	12	357.68
Kanpur	8	322.44	20	1930.07	11	521.46
Lucknow	6	67.21	30	590.40	19	341.53
Varanasi	3	119.20	31	1084.73	48	1271.42
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	10	332.13	13	588.98	1	13.44
Dehradun	10	332.13	13	588.98	1	13.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	12	29.74	13	20.37	4	1.10
New Town Kolkata	12	29.74	13	20.37	4	1.10
TOTAL	801	44819.14	1911	75172.85	917	14977.11

Source: SCM MIS data as on 5th July, 2019.

### ***Statement-II***

#### *Details of Slum Development Projects under Smart Cities Mission*

Sl. No.	State Name	City Name	Project Name	Estimated cost (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	80 No. dwelling units to be constructed in Ward No. 2. All basic facilities to be provided in the slum	4.84
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	Smart community initiative- Development of slums	20.00
3.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Urban Poor and Slums	51.50
4.		Bihar Sharif	Alleviation of Urban slums	0.01
5.		Muzaffarpur	Slum Information System	1.10
6.		Muzaffarpur	<i>In-situ</i> upgradation of slums	45.00
7.		Muzaffarpur	Development of new housing for relocated slums	9.00
8.		Patna	Slum Free Area Based Development	123.34
9.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	(A30) Bilasa Greens-Mini basti slum redevelopment with integrated urban plaza, multi-modal hub and mixed use development	648.31
10.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	PPP Based Slum Rehabilitation in Junavadaj area	539.00
11.		Dahod	Slum Rehabilitation: Development of Talav Bhilwad and Harijanwaas Slum	110.00

1	2	3	4	5
12.		Vadodara	Slum Free Area-Manjalpur Bajaniyawas	24.76
13.		Vadodara	Slum Free Area-Danteswar Sainath Nagar	10.02
14.		Vadodara	Slum Free Area-Sama Sanjaynagar	71.87
15.		Vadodara	Slum Free Area-Ekta Nagar	126.15
16.		Vadodara	Slum Free Area-Sahakar Nagar	173.25
17.		Vadodara	Slum Free Area-Odd Nagar	9.17
18.		Vadodara	Slum Free Area-Sanjay Nagar, Warasiya	231.07
19.		Vadodara	Slum Free Area-Gotri	46.76
20.	Haryana	Faridabad	Smart Slum Area Retrofittment-Sant Nagar (9 Sub-projects)	9.69
21.		Karnal	Ashiana: Slum Rehabilitation	15.65
22.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Increasing Affordable Housing stock through slum redevelopment/ Upgradation of Civic Infrastructure-Swatantrapallya	28.65
23.		Shivamogga	Slum Redevelopment	81.00
24.	Kerala	Kochi	Integrated redevelopment of Slum housing	141.40
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Slum Housing Lodha Colony and Sethi Nagar (960 units)	74.40
26.		Indore	Construction of Houses and Development of Infrastructure for identified slum localities in Indore M.P. under PMAY at Bada Bangarda Budhania and Bada Bangarda Extention	173.70
27.		Indore	Construction of Houses and Development of Infrastructure for identified slum localities in Indore M.P. under PMAY at Bhuri Tekri, Indore	95.94
28.		Indore	Slum Beautification in various zones and wards at 16 Locations, Indore	10.58

1	2	3	4	5
29.		Indore	Construction of houses and Development of infrastructure for slum localities in Indore under PMAY at Sanawadia Part A near Progressive Education School	93.53
30.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Project Niwas-Slum development	30.82
31.	Nagaland	Kohima	Area Redevelopment strategy- <i>In-situ</i> slum upgradation-Slum rehabilitation and rejuvenation of the old houses	92.63
32.	Puducherry	Puducherry	Housing for Slum (Housing for 1750 dwelling units including 350 units planned at Chinnayapuram and Jaffarbai Thottam, Kumaragurupallam, Distillery Quarters and Other sites)	217.88
33.	Sikkim	Namchi	Infrastructure Works and Facilities at Slums	15.00
34.	Telangana	Karimnagar	Slum rehabilitation	156.00
35.		Greater Warangal	Housing for existing HHs living in Kachha and Semi Pucca Houses in slum area	100.00
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Rebuilding livelihoods and upgrading slums-Redevelopment of slums	116.30
37.		Aligarh	Development of 9 Slums Area	39.00
38.		Bareilly	Slum Re-Development policy based on trading of F.A.R.	2.00
39.		Jhansi	Construction of Dwelling Units in 7 slums achieving 100% coverage	45.00
40.		Jhansi	Construction of individual toilets in slums HHs	1.27
41.		Lucknow	Infrastructure works and facilities at slums	11.40

Source: SCM MIS Data.

**Implementation of NRC in West Bengal**

\*183. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Register of Citizens (NRC) is going to be implemented in the State of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with timeline for the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) The National Registrar of Citizens (NRC) is being implemented at present in the State of Assam only as per the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the provisions contained in the Schedule framed under Rule 4A(4) of Citizenship Rules, 2003.

**Reformatory measures for jail inmates**

\*184. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of number of undertrial detainees in the country's prisons and prepared list of prisoners serving terms;

(b) the details of reformatory measures being initiated;

(c) if not, details of alternative measures being planned;

(d) whether Government is arranging more frequent visits to jails in the country to keep check on authorities and inmates due to increasing violence and harassment against prisoners;

(e) the details of frequency of visits and rank of officers; and

(f) whether Government is initiating any scheme for reformed/released jail inmates and increase of remuneration accorded to prisoners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles prison statistics in its publication "Prison Statistics India". Published reports are available till the year 2016. As per the latest published data of NCRB, there were 2,93,058 undertrials and 1,35,683 convicts serving terms in prisons across the country.

(b) and (c) 'Prisons' and 'persons detained therein' are State subjects as per Entry 4 of List II of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Administration and management of prisons is the responsibility of State Governments and the States

are competent to take necessary reformatory steps for jail inmates. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has circulated a Model Prison Manual to all States and Union Territories in May, 2016, which has chapters on welfare and reformation of prison inmates, including 'Education of Prisoners', 'Vocational training and skill development programmes', 'Legal Aid', 'Welfare of Prisoners' and 'After-Care and Rehabilitation'. MHA has also issued various advisories to the States/UTs for the welfare and reformation of prison inmates. These advisories are available on MHA's website at <https://mha.gov.in/>.

(d) and (e) State/UT-wise details of jail inspections during 2016, published by NCRB, are given in the Statement (*See below*). The rank of officers conducting the inspections and its frequency is not maintained centrally. The Model Prison Manual circulated by MHA to all States and UTs has a chapter on 'Inspection of Prisons' which provides for regular inspection of prisons and also lays down the level of officers who should conduct the inspections, the manner in which such inspections should be carried out and the frequency at which these inspections should be conducted.

(f) The Ministry of Home Affairs has advised the Ministry of Skill Development to coordinate with Skill Development departments of States to make provision for suitable opportunities for development of skills of prison inmates to facilitate their reintegration with society by providing them employment opportunities post-release. The Model Prison Manual, 2016 also provides that the wages paid to prisoners should be fair and equitable and the rates should be standardised keeping in view the minimum wages notified by the State Governments from time to time. Since Prisons is a State subject, the State Governments are competent to revise or increase the wages paid to prisoners.

### ***Statement***

#### *State/UT-wise Number of Jail Inspections during 2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Jail Inspections				Total (3+4+5+6)
		Medical	Executive	Judicial	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5568	1262	1881	1661	10372
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	9	10	7	40
3.	Assam	112	183	538	114	947
4.	Bihar	146	177	470	130	923
5.	Chhattisgarh	173	138	243	121	675

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Goa	163	25	23	102	313
7.	Gujarat	1004	105	893	129	2131
8.	Haryana	959	149	800	190	2098
9.	Himachal Pradesh	299	60	188	333	880
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	243	48	42	37	370
11.	Jharkhand	100	84	320	53	557
12.	Karnataka	188	79	173	2	442
13.	Kerala	1110	441	315	116	1982
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2323	463	1185	427	4398
15.	Maharashtra	612	149	975	124	1860
16.	Manipur	0	0	26	1	27
17.	Meghalaya	225	10	92	16	343
18.	Mizoram	96	14	63	87	260
19.	Nagaland	225	62	87	103	477
20.	Odisha	103	185	606	106	1000
21.	Punjab	647	270	776	167	1860
22.	Rajasthan	1327	289	516	349	2481
23.	Sikkim	24	10	24	0	58
24.	Tamil Nadu	146	95	90	32	363
25.	Telangana	1880	397	396	233	2906
26.	Tripura	283	517	191	357	1348
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1032	276	1045	178	2531
28.	Uttarakhand	75	28	174	20	297
29.	West Bengal	741	537	950	227	2455
TOTAL (STATES)		19818	6062	13092	5422	44394
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	3	16	2	27
31.	Chandigarh	327	12	32	27	398
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	0	12	0	24
33.	Daman and Diu	12	4	12	6	34
34.	Delhi	72	49	90	56	267

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35.	Lakshadweep	2	2	3	6	13
36.	Puducherry	8	2	7	0	17
TOTAL (UTs)		439	72	172	97	780
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		20257	6134	13264	5519	45174

Source: Prison Statistics India.

### **Amarwah Airstrip in Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh**

†\*185. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Amarwah airstrip in Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh is not functional; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and by when it would be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Amarwah airstrip in Sidhi is not functional.

The airstrip belongs to the Government of Madhya Pradesh and its runway dimensions are 1000 x 15 M as against the minimum requirement of 18 M runway width for operation of code A type of aircraft with Outer Main Gear Wheel Span (OMGWS) upto 4.5 M.

The Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik) in October, 2016 with the objective of facilitating/stimulating regional air connectivity to currently underserved and unserved airports in the country. However, the revival of airstrips/airports is "demand driven", depending upon firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Government for providing various concessions. Airstrip at Sidhi has been included under un-served category in the RCS-UDAN. However, under the three bidding rounds of RCS-UDAN Scheme, no bids have been received from airlines to provide connectivity from this airstrip.

### **Steel production and export by Sail**

†\*186. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production of steel by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) during the last three years;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the status of steel export by SAIL during the last three years; and

(c) the status of steel rails supplied to Indian Railways by Bhilai Steel Plant, the percentage of steel supplied out of supply order of Indian Railways given to Bhilai Steel Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The production of Crude Steel by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) during last three years has been as under:—

(In Million Tonnes)

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Crude Steel	14.5	15.0	16.3

(b) The saleable steel export by SAIL during the last 3 years has been as under:—

(In Thousand tonnes)

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Exports	672	700	760

(c) The details of bulk indent received from Indian Railways since 2016-17 and corresponding supply of Rails by Bhilai Steel Plant (including contractual supply to RVNL and IRCON for Railway Projects) along with percentage fulfillment are shown in the table below:—

(In Thousand Tonnes)

Year	Bulk Indent by Indian Railways	Supply	Percentage fulfilment
2016-17	1005	620	61.7%
2017-18	1145	874	76.3%
2018-19	1400	945	67.5%
2019-20	1350	268	19.85% of Bulk
		(April-Jun.'19)	indent for the year

### **Delay in Housing Projects in the country**

\*187. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether builders have failed to deliver flats to buyers even after several years, forcing buyers to pay both rent and EMI, if so, the details thereof including compensation paid to buyers;

(b) whether a large number of residential housing projects have been delayed in different parts of the country, if so, the State-wise details of delayed projects;

(c) whether a large number of complaints have been received against builders regarding violation of RERA rules, if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for completion of delayed housing projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d): 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not maintain data on housing projects.

Ministry has been receiving complaints regarding delay by builders in delivering the possession of the houses/flats to the homebuyers. Land and Colonisation being State subjects, these complaints are referred to the concerned State/Union Territory for appropriate action.

In order to protect the interest of homebuyers, this Ministry has enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA). As per Section 20 of the RERA, the 'Appropriate Government' *i.e.* the States/UTs are required to establish Real Estate Regulatory Authority to regulate and promote the real estate sector in the respective States/UTs.

As per the provisions of RERA, real estate projects and real estate agents are required to get registered with the Real Estate Regulatory Authority of the concerned State/UT before advertising, marketing, booking, selling in any manner. Real Estate Regulatory Authority is required to maintain a website, containing relevant details of all registered real estate projects and publish these details for public viewing.

RERA provides for compulsory deposit of seventy per cent of the amount realised from allottees in a separate bank account to cover the cost of construction and land. It also mandates promoter to declare the time period within which, real estate project has to be completed. Promoter is liable for refund of amount with interest and compensation, in case he fails to complete or is unable to give possession of apartment, plot, building to homebuyers as per the terms of the agreement for sale.

RERA further provides for punishment upto 3 years of imprisonment and/or with fine, which may extend up to ten per cent of the estimated cost of the real estate project, in case the promoter fails to comply with the orders, decisions or directions issued by Real Estate Regulatory Authority or Real Estate Appellate Tribunal.

For redressing the grievances/complaints/applications of homebuyers, RERA provides for an Adjudicating Officer, Real Estate Regulatory Authority and Appellate Tribunal and provides a robust mechanism for the purpose.

As on 30 June, 2019, around 20,000 cases have been disposed off through the prescribed grievance redressal mechanism under the provisions of RERA. State-wise details are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Complaints disposed off
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	87
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
4.	Assam	—
5.	Bihar	83
6.	Chandigarh	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	187
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
9.	Daman and Diu	—
10.	NCT of Delhi	42
11.	Goa	14
12.	Gujarat	651
13.	Haryana	3,123
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3
15.	Jharkhand	11
16.	Karnataka	1,230
17.	Kerala	—
18.	Lakshadweep	—
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1,959
20.	Maharashtra	5,028
21.	Manipur	—
22.	Meghalaya	—
23.	Mizoram	—
24.	Nagaland	—
25.	Odisha	683

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Complaints disposed off
26.	Puducherry	—
27.	Punjab	371
28.	Rajasthan	104
29.	Sikkim	—
30.	Tamil Nadu	295
31.	Telangana	—
32.	Tripura	—
33.	Uttar Pradesh	5,989
34.	Uttarakhand	265
35.	West Bengal	—
TOTAL		20,125

#### **Video conferencing facilities in jails**

†\*188. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jails in the country equipped with the facility of video conferencing;

(b) whether CCTV cameras are installed in all the jails in the country;

(c) whether all the equipments related to video conferencing and CCTV cameras are updated from time-to-time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles prison statistics in its publication “Prison Statistics India”. Published reports are available till the year 2016. As per the latest published data of NCRB, 462 jails in the country are equipped with the facility of video conferencing.

(b) As per the latest published data of NCRB, 10,360 CCTVs are installed in various jails of the country.

(c) and (d) ‘Prisons’ and ‘persons detained therein’ are State subjects as per Entry 4 of List II of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Administration and management of prisons, including the setting up, maintenance and upkeep of equipment related to video conferencing and CCTV surveillance systems is the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

responsibility of respective State Governments and the States are competent to maintain and upgrade these equipments.

### **Challenges in OBC Reservation**

\*189. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 983 castes under Other Backward Classes (OBCs) have not availed any benefits of reservation as per Justice G. Rohini consultative paper and newspaper report;

(b) if so, what steps Government is planning to take for upliftment of these castes; and

(c) what steps Government would take so as to prevent only 10 castes comprising less than 1 per cent population enjoy 27 per cent quota of reservation of OBCs?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) to (c) The Government has constituted a four-member Commission headed by Justice (Retd.) G. Rohini, Chief Justice (Retd.), Delhi High Court on 2nd October, 2017 under article 340 of the Constitution to examine the issues of the sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes with the following terms of reference:—

- (i) to examine the extent of inequitable distribution of benefits of reservation among the castes or communities included in the broad category of Other Backward Classes with reference to such classes included in the Central List;
- (ii) to work out the mechanism, criteria, norms and parameters in a scientific approach for sub-categorisation within such Other Backward Classes; and
- (iii) to take up the exercise of identifying the respective castes or communities or sub-castes or synonyms in the Central List of Other Backward Classes and classifying them into their respective sub-categories.

The Commission has not submitted its final report to the Government. The term of the Commission has been extended from time-to-time and is at present upto 31.07.2019. The steps that would need to be taken by the Government in this connection, can be decided only after the final report alongwith the recommendations is received.

### **Landless and homeless people in the country**

\*190. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data regarding landless and homeless people in the country;

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

(c) how Government would ensure 'Housing for All' by 2022 when a significant section of people are landless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Land and colonization are State subjects. Identification of eligible beneficiaries including landless and homeless is done by States/Union Territories (UTs). Central Government provides different levels of financial assistance under four verticals of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)]. States/UTs have undertaken demand survey under the Scheme for assessing actual demand of housing. The validated demand reported by States/UTs so far is around 112 lakhs. Total houseless urban population as per Census-2011 is 9,38,348.

(c) In pursuance of Government's vision of "Housing for All" by 2022, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing the PMAY(U) since 25.06.2015. The Scheme comprises the following four verticals:—

Sl. No.	Vertical	Central Assistance per house
1.	<i>In-situ</i> Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)	₹ 1.00 lakh
2.	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	Interest subsidy of 6.5%, 4% and 3% on loan amounts upto ₹ 6 lakh, ₹ 9 lakh and ₹ 12 lakh for beneficiaries belonging to EWS/LIG, MIG-I and MIG-II categories respectively
3.	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	₹ 1.50 lakh
4.	Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancements (BLC)	₹ 1.50 lakh

A total 83,62,975 houses have so far been sanctioned under the Scheme; out of this, 48,31,580 are at various stages of construction and 26,07,913 are completed/occupied.

Further, Ministry is administering a Scheme 'Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)' as a component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), through respective States/UTs. The Scheme focuses on providing shelters to the urban homeless. A total 1,836 such shelters have been sanctioned so far by States/UTs under DAY-NULM; out of which, 1,164 shelters have been made operational.

**Allotment of reserved category Retail Outlets (ROs)**

†\*191. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any investigation on the officials of the OMCs who are indulging in the act of conspiracy of allotting Retail Outlets (ROs) to general category people after cancelling the Retail Outlets allotted to the SCs, STs and OBCs under the Company Owned Company Operated (COCO) system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of petrol pumps allotted to the SCs, STs and OBCs which were cancelled during the last three years, the State-wise and company-wise details thereof; and

(d) the category of people who have been reallocated the cancelled petrol pumps as mentioned above?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Appropriate action is taken as per the laid down procedure in respect of allegations/complaints received as well as established cases of malpractices/lapses.

OMCs have informed that all terminated dealerships of any category are taken over and run as temporary COCOs. These temporary COCOs are divested only to Corpus Fund Category *i.e.* SCs/STs and widow and unmarried women above 40 years of age without earning parents. During last five years, OMCs have divested 192 temporary COCOs to SC/ST pending LoI holders.

(c) State/UT/OMC-wise details of SC/ST/OBC category terminated dealerships during the last 3 years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The terminated dealerships are allotted by OMCs to the following categories as per the extant Guidelines issued by MoPNG:—

- (i) Allottees of Special Quota Scheme as per approval of Union Cabinet.
- (ii) Pending Letter of Intent holders under Corpus Fund Scheme (SC/ST category of dealerships, widows and unmarried women above 40 years of age without earning parents).
- (iii) “Dealers of A site (Company Controlled Dealer Operated site *i.e.* CC site) allotted dealership under SC/ST category whose RO site has been acquired by Government/Government agencies.”

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) “Dealers of A site (Company Controlled Dealer Operated site *i.e.* CC site) allotted dealership under SC/ST category who were unable to take/maintain physical possession of the Temporary COCO allotted to them due to litigation or any other genuine grounds not attributable to the dealer.”

***Statement***

*Number of SCs/STs/OBCs ROs terminated during last 3 years  
(2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and April-June'19)*

States/UTs	BPCL	IOCL	HPCL
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	3	0	2
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0
Bihar	0	1	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	3	1
Haryana	2	0	2
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1
Jharkhand	1	0	1
Karnataka	0	1	2
Kerala	0	0	1
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	1
Maharashtra	1	3	1
Manipur	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0

States/UTs	BPCL	IOCL	HPCL
Mizoram	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0
Odisha	1	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0
Punjab	1	4	4
Rajasthan	0	0	3
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1	2	2
Telangana	0	0	3
Tripura	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	5	9
Uttarakhand	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0
ALL INDIA	10	20	35

### Privatisation of Airports

\*192. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to handover airports to private compames;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had invited bids from the private companies for privatisation of airports in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Government of India accorded 'In-principle' approval for leasing of six airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) viz. Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru for Operation, Management and Development through Public Private Partnership (PPP). Accordingly, Airports Authority of India floated a Global Tender for inviting bids and identified winning bidder. Based on the same, Government has decided to hand over Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Mangaluru airports to the winning bidder in the first phase.

**Vacancies under reservations in Government Organisations**

\*193. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the number of backlog vacancies in positions reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs in Government, semi-Government and Central Public Sector Organisations;

(b) whether Government plans to undertake steps to reduce the number of vacancies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) As informed by the Department of Personnel and Training (DOP&T), they monitor the progress in respect of filling up of backlog reserved vacancies for SCs, STs and OBCs in ten Ministries/Departments, having 90% of the employees in Central Government. The total number of backlog vacancies in position reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in Government, semi Government and Central Public Sector Organisations is not maintained, State-wise by DOP&T.

As per the data/information provided by the ten Ministries/Departments to DOP&T, which include information in respect of their Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutes, Central Public Sector Undertakings, etc., as well, out of 92589 backlog reserved vacancies (29198 for SCs, 22892 for STs and 40562 for OBCs) 63876 backlog reserved vacancies (20975 for SCs, 15874 for STs and 27027 for OBCs) were filled up during the period from 1.4.2012 to 31.12.2016 and 28713 backlog reserved vacancies (8223 for SCs, 6955 for STs and 13535 for OBCs) remained unfilled as on 1.1.2017.

Out of these ten Ministries/Departments, five Ministries/Departments have further informed that out of 21499 backlog reserved vacancies (7532 for SCs, 6887 for STs and 7080 for OBCs), 12334 backlog reserved vacancies (4514 for SCs, 3595 for STs and 4225 for OBCs) were filled up as on 31-12-2017 and 9165 backlog reserved vacancies (3018 for SCs, 3292 for STs and 2855 for OBCs) remained unfilled as on 1.1.2018. Statements showing category-wise backlog reserved vacancies for the ten Ministries/Departments as on 01.01.2017 and 01.01.2018 is attached as Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Government undertakes steps from time to time to fill the backlog reserved vacancies including through special drives to reduce the vacancies.

**Statement-I**

*Category-wise details of backlog vacancies as on 31.12.2016, Vacancies filled up (as on 31.12.2016) and Unfilled vacancies as on 01.01.2017*

Ministry/Deptt.	SC			ST			OBC			Total (SC+ST+OBC)		
	Vacancies	Filled up	Unfilled	Vacancies	Filled up	Unfilled	Vacancies	Filled up	Unfilled	Vacancies	Filled up	Unfilled
Posts	673	372	301	717	257	460	718	234	484	2108	863	1245
Defence Production	1014	1013	1	1597	1579	18	164	149	15	2775	2741	34
Financial Services	9528	8598	930	6456	5391	1065	14455	13030	1425	30439	27019	3420
Atomic Energy	292	195	97	398	191	207	1444	802	642	2134	1188	946
Defence	703	304	399	893	527	366	2707	1439	1268	4303	2270	2033
Railways	2194	2049	145	4266	3942	324	2204	2194	10	8664	8185	479
Revenue	3631	1220	2411	2226	585	1641	5064	2076	2988	10921	3881	7040
Urban Development	226	75	151	257	82	175	692	95	597	1175	252	923
Human Resources Development	926	336	590	614	145	469	1557	571	986	3097	1052	2045
Home Affairs	10011	6813	3198	5405	3175	2230	11557	6437	5120	26973	16425	10548
TOTAL	29198	20975	8223	22829	15874	6955	40562	27027	13535	92589	63876	28713

**Statement-II**

*Category-wise details of backlog vacancies as on 31.12.2017, Vacancies filled up (as on 31.12.2017) and Unfilled vacancies as on 01.01.2018*

Ministry/ Deptt.	SC			ST			OBC			Total (SC+ST+OBC)		
	Vacancies	Filled up	Unfilled	Vacancies	Filled up	Unfilled	Vacancies	Filled up	Unfilled	Vacancies	Filled up	Unfilled
Posts	353	129	224	218	37	181	305	109	196	876	275	601
Defence Production	4889	3560	1329	4086	2428	1658	2812	2408	404	11787	8396	3391
Financial Services	1790	559	1231	1923	815	1108	1987	707	1280	5700	2081	3619
Atomic Energy	292	209	83	398	239	159	1444	933	511	2134	1381	753
Housing and Urban Affairs	208	57	151	262	76	186	532	68	464	1002	201	801
TOTAL	7532	4514	3018	6887	3595	3292	7080	4225	2855	21499	12334	9165

### Funds for Amaravati Smart City in Andhra Pradesh

\*194. SHRI. KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that only 1.2 per cent of the approved fund of ₹ 2,000 crores meant for various projects for Amaravati Smart City in Andhra Pradesh has been released since 2015-16;

(b) if so, the reasons for such slow and meagre release of funds for a huge and investment oriented scheme;

(c) whether Government proposes to release funds in quick and time-bound manner to complete Amaravati Smart City project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) Under the Smart City Mission (SCM), Central Government contributes upto ₹ 500 crore for each city with matching share being contributed by the State Government. The balance is funded through convergence from different Schemes/Missions of the Central/State Governments, loans, land value capture, Public-Private-Partnerships (PPPs) etc. and through the local bodies' own resources.

As regards Amaravati City, the proposed project cost is ₹ 2046 crore for which ₹ 1000 crore will be contributed, in equal matching share, by the Central and the State Governments, ₹ 418 crore is proposed to be raised through Convergence with different Government Schemes, ₹ 427 crore through loans/bonds and ₹ 201 crore through PPP projects.

Amaravati Smart City was selected in Round-3 in June, 2017. Subsequent to selection, based on progress reported by the city, Government of India (GoI) has provided financial assistance to the city in the following manner:—

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year 2017-18	Financial Year 2018-19	Financial Year 2019-20	Total
18	372	98	488

Government of Andhra Pradesh has released ₹ 372 crore to the city as State contribution. Out of ₹ 860 crore of Government Grant, city of Amaravati has reported utilisation of ₹ 751.5 crore.

As on 5th July, 2019, using funds from various sources, Amaravati Smart City has grounded projects worth ₹ 2046.50 crore.

### **National Police University**

\*195. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no university or college to provide education on policing subjects;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is setting up National Police University to deal with specialised subjects on policing;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of programmes to be offered by National Police University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) State Governments of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Jharkhand have set up dedicated universities, for conducting courses covering the key areas in police services and internal security, as mentioned below:—

(i) Raksha Shakti University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat

(ii) Jharkhand Raksha Shakti University, Ranchi, Jharkhand

(iii) Sardar Patel University of Police Security and Criminal Justice, Jodhpur, Rajasthan

The Government has initiated a proposal to establish the first National Police University, dedicated to imparting education in policing and internal security by conducting undergraduate, graduate and post graduate academic programmes in specialized subjects like Policing Science, Cyber Forensics, Risk Management, Forensics Science, Correctional Administrative, Criminology, etc.

---

## **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

### **Sale of real estate of Air India**

1894. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the financial loss of Air India;

(b) what steps the Ministry has taken to reduce the burden;

(c) whether Government is planning to sell the real estate of Air India;

- (d) whether Ministry will furnish the list of fixed assets (real estate and collection of art work);
- (e) which assets of Air India are being sold as on date;
- (f) which assets are already been sold and at what price;
- (g) whether Air India building at Nariman Point in Mumbai is being sold, if so, who bought the building and at what price; and
- (h) what is the brand value of Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The losses incurred by Air India during the financial year 2018-19 as per provisional figures was ₹ 7635.00 crore.

(b) In order to help Air India in mitigating its continuing losses and to take it back on the path of profitability, the Government had approved and implemented a Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) of Air India in 2012 in terms of which, all Government Guaranteed loans and interests thereon are paid by the Government by way of equity infusion into Air India. Also, the high cost working capital loans have been converted into long term debt carrying lesser rates of interest so as to reduce the financial burden on Air India. The TAP/FRP includes budgetary support amounting to ₹ 30231 crore spread over 10 years *i.e.* upto FY 2020-21 and also equity support for the payment of principal/interest of the Non-Convertible Debentures (NCD).

Further, the Government has approved a Revival Plan for Air India in year 2018. Air India's Revival Plan is focused on building a competitive and profitable airline group. The Revival Plan comprises several major elements including:—

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

(c) The Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA) had approved Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructure Plan (FRP) of Air India on 12th April, 2012 which, *inter alia*, includes the monetization of Real Estate Assets in Air India to the tune of ₹ 5000 crore over a 10 years period with the annual target of ₹ 500 crore from the financial year 2013 onward. This includes both utilized and unutilized land and buildings.

Further, in a meeting of Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) held on 18th June 2018, AISAM had, *inter alia*, approved that the non-core land and building assets, that have already been identified should be monetized.

(d) The list of fixed assets (real estate) is as per Statement-I (*See* below). The collection of art work includes approximately 4840 paintings and 2390 other objects.

(e) Forty units of Real Estate Assets of Air India at various stations are being sold. Out of 40 units, 39 units are being sold through e-auction and for 01 unit at Air India Unity Complex, Chennai Airport, Airport Authority of India has expressed interest to purchase the property.

(f) The details of Real Estate Assets already sold along with the price are attached as Statement-II (*See* below).

(g) Air India building at Nariman Point in Mumbai is currently under consideration for sale.

(h) The brand value of Air India has not been assessed.

***Statement-I***

*Properties details of lands and buildings-region-wise*

Headquarters/Regions	No. of Property Parcels (Air India)
Headquarters	04
Northern Region	20
Southern Region	20
Eastern Region	18
Western Region	44
Overseas	05
TOTAL	111

**Statement-II***Details of Real Estate Assets already sold alongwith price*

Sl. No.	Details of Property/Unit	Sale Value (₹ in crore)	Remarks
1.	12 properties having 33 Units	410.32	Sale completed upto September, 2018 and Money received.
2.	One Property at Jupiter Apartment 03 flats, Mumbai	24.33	Money received from CAG on 8/3/2019
3.	17 properties having 50 units	176.51	Bids received during October, November, December, 2018 and February, 2019. Approved by Board. Acceptance letters for 47 units issued. ₹ 100.00 crore received up to date against part sale value.

**Renovation of Airports**

†1895. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new airports built in the country during the last three years and their current status;

(b) the number of old airports renovated during the last three years and the funds spent on their renovation;

(c) the number of airports from which operation of flights have started during last three years; and

(d) whether the Ministry is contemplating on making flights operational from Bilaspur Airport in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) During the last three years, three new Greenfield airports have been built in the country viz. Shirdi Airport in Maharashtra, Pakyong Airport in Sikkim and Kannur Airport in Kerala. All the three airports are operational.

(b) During the last three years, 52 old airports have been renovated and the funds spent on the renovation are ₹ 1171.017 crore.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) During the last three years, flight operations have commenced from 39 airports in the country including the new Greenfield airports.

(d) Air operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) issued by the Government. It is upto the airline operator to provide air services to a specific place depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability.

### **Construction of NIAL Airport in Uttar Pradesh**

1896. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of construction of Noida International Airport Ltd. (NIAL), Jewar Airport in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the land is acquired from the State Government;

(c) the number of runways proposed for the Jewar Airport, the details thereof, and

(d) by when the airport is expected to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to Noida International Airport Limited (NIAL) for construction of new airport at Jewar, Uttar Pradesh. The project is being implemented by Government of Uttar Pradesh through NIAL. As informed by NIAL, the bid documents including concession agreement has been finalized and approved by Government of Uttar Pradesh. NIAL has issued e-tender on 30.05.2019 for selection of the concessionaire with last date of receiving the bid as 30.10.2019.

(b) NIAL has identified a total land area 1334 hectares for construction of Jewar Airport out of which approx. 1240 hectares is private and 94 hectares belongs to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. Out of the total private land, award for 1238 hectares land has been announced by the Collector, Gautam Buddha Nagar and an amount of ₹ 951.44 crore has been disbursed among the farmers for acquisition of the land.

(c) As per the Techno Economic Feasibility Report (TEFR), the Jewar Airport will have 2 runways.

(d) As per the timeline fixed by NIAL, the projected year of operationalisation of the airport is 2023-2024.

### **Implementation of Udan Scheme in West Bengal**

1897. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the flights operational under UDAN (Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik) scheme in West Bengal, the details thereof;

(b) whether all the flights proposed under the UDAN scheme in West Bengal are operational, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN routes between Kolkata and Prayagraj, Kolkata and Shillong, Kolkata and Jorhat, Kolkata and Jharsuguda are functional under RCS.

Kolkata-Pakyong route is temporarily suspended due to weather conditions.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. An awarded RCS network of Kolkata-Cooch Behar-Kolkata Jamshedpur-Kolkata-Rourkela-Kolkata-Durgapur-Bagdogra-Durgapur-Kolkata Burnpur-Kolkata is not operationalized due to the non-readiness of Burnpur Airport. Burnpur Airport is not licensed by DGCA due to non-removal of trees in flying path.

### **Disproportionate Employee to Aircraft Ratio in Air India**

1898. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employee to aircraft ratio is disproportionate in the case of Air India in comparison to other airlines of this country;

(b) if so, the details of number of aircrafts and total number of employees in national carrier;

(c) what are the per day net losses Air India is making;

(d) whether Government has any plans to rationalise the routes and financial condition of Air India; and

(e) if so, the details there of and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As on 01.06.2019, there are 9834 permanent employees and 3556 contractual employees in Air India. Air India's fleet has 125 aircraft. Thus, the aircraft to employee ratio works out to be 1:107 which is comparable to industry standards.

(c) As per the provisional figures for FY 2018-19, the net loss of Air India Ltd. is ₹ 7635 crore. Accordingly, the average per day loss of Air India is around ₹ 21 crore.

(d) and (e) Air India continually monitors the market developments as well as carries out market studies with an objective to introduce new routes, increase number of services on existing routes. Air India also makes modifications to existing schedules, adjusts seats offered on a route (equipment change) by restructuring and rationalizing its routes so as to match seats offered with the demand for seats etc. as per its available resources.

Further, the Government is committed to the strategic disinvestment of Air India. However, to improve the financial conditions of Air India, the Government had prepared a Revival Plan which focuses on the operational efficiencies so that substantial increase in revenue or cost saving can be achieved. The Revival Plan, *inter alia*, comprises several major elements including:—

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

Further, in the meeting taken by Finance Minister on 07.09.2018, operational and financial performance parameters and milestones were fixed by the Government and are regularly reviewed through review meetings held under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation.

**Enhancement of Passenger Service Fee**

1899. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to Enhance Passengers Service fee (PSF) in airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what will be the proposed enhancement for domestic and international passengers; and

(d) airport-wise passenger traffic during last three years and PSF collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. An enhanced Aviation Security Fee (ASF) is being levied at the rate of ₹ 150/- per embarking domestic passenger (earlier ₹ 130/-) and USD 4.85 per embarking international passenger (earlier USD 3.25) *w.e.f.* 1st July, 2019.

(d) The airport-wise passenger traffic and Passenger Service Fee (Security Component) collections during last three years are annexed in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

**Statement-I***Embarked passengers during 2016-17 to 2018-19 (in numbers)*

Sl. No.	Airport	2018-19			2017-18			2016-17		
		INTL	DOM	Total	INTL	DOM	Total	INTL	DOM	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Adampur (Jalandhar)		22260	22260						
2.	Agartala		722792	722792		702942	702942		604622	604622
3.	Agatii		21445	21445		17641	17641		13229	13229
4.	Agra	700	7960	8660	729	4202	4931	684	2847	3531
5.	Ahmedabad	1034030	4568708	5602738	873453	3696655	4570108	861142	2855517	3716659
6.	Aizawl (Ungpui)		114235	114235		164632	164632		134664	134664
7.	Allahabad		87340	87340		22522	22522		22165	22165
8.	Amritsar	412121	869173	1281294	319338	856249	1175587	282449	538327	820776
9.	Aurangabad	534	184706	185240	2764	178697	181461	2395	170762	173157
10.	Bagdogra	5247	1435180	1440427	4096	1101230	1105326	6463	744999	751462
11.	Bangalore (Bial)	2246722	14516537	16763259	1905275	11593136	13498411	1799525	9667858	11467383
12.	Barapani (Shillong)		5875	5875		6113	6113		6550	6550
13.	Belgaum		37398	37398		75130	75130		50057	50057
14.	Bhatinda		18272	18272		9238	9238		1666	1666

15.	Bhavnagar		23377	23377		17789	17789		11039	11039
16.	Bhopal	239	411298	411537	1758	366095	367853	1616	346593	348209
17.	Bhubaneswar	51056	2094458	2145514	46498	1589852	1636350	12480	1181553	1194033
18.	Bhuj		88584	88584		85380	85380		94638	94638
19.	Bhuntar		9950	9950		12138	12138		11184	11184
20.	Bikaner		29495	29495		11596	11596		205	205
21.	Calicut	1368434	302263	1670697	1321726	258077	1579803	1111885	208416	1320301
22.	Chandigarh	61115	955326	1016441	73335	953937	1027272	37645	864381	902026
23.	Chennai	2987078	8356691	11343769	2758481	7391968	10150449	2606512	6573097	9179609
24.	Cochin (CIAL)	2451118	2640089	5091207	2615213	2390640	5005853	2543230	1952142	4495372
25.	Coimbatore	126162	1399391	1525553	104714	1113926	1218640	71844	995031	1066875
26.	Cuddapah		56732	56732		21225	21225		1695	1695
27.	Dehradun		616003	616003		560009	560009		442602	442602
28.	Delhi (DIAL)	9535673	25428290	34963963	8842584	24445095	33287679	7836434	21333051	29169485
29.	Dibrugarh		184004	184004		168336	168336		152398	152398
30.	Dimapur		98896	98896		95437	95437		73918	73918
31.	Diu		11373	11373		9814	9814		9093	9093
32.	Durgapur	105	22751	22856		2620	2620		3027	3027
33.	Gaya	66826	31553	98379	55836	29495	85331	51214	28721	79935

Written Answers to

[10 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
34.	Goa	376376	3834549	4210925	409755	3398555	3808310	405411	3048585	3453996
35.	Gondia		53	53					23	23
36.	Gorakhpur		124567	124567		50926	50926		25845	25845
37.	Guggal (Kangra)		58555	58555		64045	64045		49002	49002
38.	Guwahati	7509	2736834	2744343	8159	2268110	2276269	8278	1817884	1826162
39.	Gwalior		12826	12826		11470	11470		8006	8006
40.	Hubli		236077	236077		25674	25674		13140	13140
41.	Hyderabad (GHIAL)	1847014	8086400	9933414	1677153	6807735	8484888	1561819	5704602	7266421
42.	Hyderabad (Begumpet)		0	0	3		3			
43.	Imphal	2	654581	654583		512267	512267	78	469280	469358
44.	Indore		1577052	1577052	1794	1136029	1137823		903257	903257
45.	Jabalpur		119827	119827		111606	111606		83872	83872
46.	Jagdalpur		426	426						
47.	Jaipur	304148	2386832	2690980	263310	2095855	2359165	233371	1673447	1906818
48.	Jaisalmer		63981	63981		17748	17748		137	137
49.	Jalgaon		811	811	0	302	302	0	3	3
50.	Jammu		634124	634124		706496	706496		553336	553336
51.	Jamnagar		37916	37916	0	35039	35039	0	40321	40321



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
72.	Mundra		603	603		71	71			
73.	Mysore		22597	22597		10010	10010		31	31
74.	Nagpur	55187	1336701	1391888	53019	1046151	1099170	53527	903027	956554
75.	Nanded		59963	59963		24855	24855		3	3
76.	Nasik (Hal Ozar)		21378	21378		1136	1136			
77.	Pakyong		8840	8840						
78.	Pantnagar		7923	7923		7663	7663		6168	6168
79.	Pasighat		501	501						
80.	Pathankot		6220	6220						
81.	Patna		1988249	1988249	0	1538593	1538593	0	1033558	1033558
82.	Pithoragarh		259	259						
83.	Puducherry		41917	41917		16536	16536		13	13
84.	Porbandar		27038	27038		20157	20157		1752	1752
85.	Portblair		853994	853994	11	776204	776215	507	619357	619864
86.	Pune	130427	4381326	4511753	135568	3929689	4065257	132994	3262726	3395720
87.	Raipur		1020589	1020589		819986	819986		703831	703831
88.	Rajahmundry		223757	223757		135326	135326		131923	131923
89.	Rajkot	0	166315	166315	0	178929	178929	0	196582	196582
90.	Ranchi	1838	1173221	1175059	3134	897584	900718	2758	521275	524033

91.	Salem		20817	20817		514	514		5	5
92.	Shimla		2730	2730	0	3151	3151	0	23	23
93.	Shirdi		115032	115032		19025	19025			
94.	Sholapur		6	6		12	12		7	7
95.	Silchar		195033	195033		182478	182478		104624	104624
96.	Srinagar	9650	1366687	1376337	8103	1228771	1236874	6450	1079498	1085948
97.	Surat	1600	611386	612986		334500	334500		97117	97117
98.	Tezpur		2879	2879		4375	4375		3886	3886
99.	Tezu		22	22						
100.	Tirupati		416309	416309	0	290220	290220	0	252771	252771
101.	Trichy	614881	160840	775721	676905	66408	743313	577950	87390	665340
102.	Trivandrum	1250585	954732	2205317	1226939	978357	2205296	1149934	815780	1965714
103.	Tuticorin		86154	86154		45955	45955		49420	49420
104.	Udaipur	271	692948	693219	66	575569	575635	0	546044	546044
105.	Vadodara		593056	593056		517944	517944		571447	571447
106.	Varanasi	95550	1285452	1381002	70346	963362	1033708	51725	894840	946565
107.	Vijayanagar		38223	38223		9603	9603			
108.	Vijayawada	3394	569967	573361		369278	369278		297241	297241
109.	Visakhapatnam	74445	1354518	1428963	68224	1172341	1240565	47638	1136394	1184032
TOTAL		34730334	137036931	171767265	32515987	121429599	153945586	29701454	102973473	132674927

Source: AAI

Written Answers to

[10 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

61

***Statement-II****Details of PSF (SC) Collected At Airports During 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19*

Sl. No.	Airport	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Ahmedabad	51.62	59.95	72.00
2.	Aurangabad	2.25	2.38	2.40
3.	Bhavnagar	0.13	0.23	0.30
4.	Juhu	1.25	1.08	0.98
5.	Indore	11.62	14.5	20.14
6.	Jabalpur	1.1	1.46	1.57
7.	Kandla		0.17	
8.	Porbandar	0.04	0.26	0.31
9.	Rajkot	2.67	2.45	2.31
10.	Vadodara	7.33	6.67	7.94
11.	Bhopal	4.49	4.54	5.33
12.	Bhuj	1.38	1.27	1.31
13.	Goa	47.87	52.25	57.84
14.	Jamnagar	0.67	0.69	0.59
15.	Pune	43.48	53.45	63.17
16.	Surat	1.21	4.25	8.03
17.	Diu	0.12	0.13	0.15
18.	Bhubaneswar	14.7	20.46	27.04
19.	Gaya	1.36	1.44	1.95
20.	Patna	13.06	20.28	25.43
21.	Port Blair	8	9.79	11.11
22.	Ranchi	7.04	10.99	14.88
23.	Raipur	8.81	10.62	13.31
24.	Amritsar	11.08	15.99	17.89
25.	Safdarjung	0.01	0.01	0.01
26.	Dehradun	5.83	6.99	8.52
27.	Jaipur	25.18	30.93	34.71
28.	Kanpur	0.03	0.01	0.50

Sl. No.	Airport	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
29.	Khajuraho	0.5	0.4	0.40
30.	Kota		0.01	0.01
31.	Kullu (Bhuntar)	0.13	0.12	0.14
32.	Lucknow	26.11	32.05	37.51
33.	Ludhiana	0.01	0.01	0.02
34.	Pant Nagar	0.1	0.1	0.09
35.	Shimla		0.02	
36.	Udaipur	7.04	7.39	8.92
37.	Varanasi	12.5	13.64	18.82
38.	Agra	0.07	0.08	0.11
39.	Allahabad Airport	0.47	0.2	0.56
40.	Bikaner		0.01	
41.	Gorakhpur	0. 25	0.42	1.68
42.	Gwalior	0.11	0.07	0.01
43.	Jaisalmer		0.11	0.52
44.	Jammu	7.47	8.63	8.05
45.	Jodhpur	2.31	2.98	3.29
46.	Leh	3.72	4.99	5.43
47.	Srinagar	13.29	16.01	17.78
48.	Bhatinda Airport			0.02
49.	Kangra (Gaggal)	0.63	0.82	0.75
50.	Ajmer (Kishangarh)		0.01	
51.	Kanpur Chakeri			0.20
52.	Calicut	20.27	23.43	25.45
53.	Coimbatore	13.83	16.23	20.35
54.	Cuddapah	0.02		
55.	Hubli	0.16	0.25	1.77
56.	Hyderabad	0.03	0.06	0.07
57.	Madurai	6.45	9.41	10.02
58.	Mangalore	12. 27	15.8	15.79

Sl. No.	Airport	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
59.	Mysore	0.01	0.01	0.02
60.	Rajahmundry	1.63	1.64	2.88
61.	Tirupati	3.31	3.8	5.48
62.	Tiruchirapalli	9.88	10.86	11.22
63.	Trivandrum	29.41	31.64	32.34
64.	Vijayawada	3.8	4.88	7.53
65.	Agatii	0.17	0.23	0.22
66.	Puducherry		0.03	0.23
67.	Belgaum	0.65	0.92	0.47
68.	Tuticorin	0.63	0.59	1.12
69.	Visakhapatnam	15.99	16.38	18.85
70.	Agartala	7.65	9.04	9.30
71.	Bagdogra	10.14	14.76	18.84
72.	Barapani (Shillong)	0.08	0.08	0.08
73.	Dimapur	0.97	1.29	1.33
74.	Guwahati	23.43	29.37	35.55
75.	Imphal	5.73	6.85	8.48
76.	Jorhat	0.38	0.47	0.57
77.	Lilabari	0.1	0.09	0.06
78.	Dibrugarh	1.98	2.28	2.35
79.	Silchar	1.39	2.51	2.38
80.	Tezpur	0.05	0.06	0.03
81.	NSCBI Airport Kolkata	97.56	112.36	125.80
82.	Chennai Airport	121.46	130.23	145.02
83.	IGI Delhi	335.76	375.56	419.91
84.	RGI, Hyderabad	102.79	118.46	135.12
85.	Nagpur Airport	12.59	14.24	17.95
86.	CSI, Mumbai	270.08	285.84	298.32
87.	Cochin Airport	66.81	73.21	72.98
88.	Chandigarh Airport	0.18	0.21	0.2
88	Bangalore Airport, BIAL	148.94	175.39	217.11

**Leased out airports under PPP model**

†1900. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has leased out many airports in the country under the Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) model, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of total targeted investment to be collected through PPP mode and the details of the amount of investment collected so far; and

(c) whether the private companies have been compelled to follow the reservation policy for recruitment of staff in the said airports, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has leased out Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi IGI Airport, Delhi and Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport, Mumbai to the Joint Venture companies for their operation, management and development. Further, Government of India accorded 'In-principle' approval for leasing of six airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) viz. Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru for Operation, Management and Development through Public-Private-Partnership (PPP). Accordingly, Airports Authority of India floated a Global Tender for inviting bids and identified winning bidder. Based on the same, Government has decided to hand over Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Mangaluru airports to the winning bidder in the first phase.

(b) During 2014-19, the investment from the PPP operator was ₹ 948.30 crore at Delhi airport and ₹ 1989.29 crore at Mumbai airport. The targeted investment during 2019-2024 is ₹ 11399 crore at Delhi airport and ₹ 5462 crore at Mumbai airport. Further, in respect of the ongoing leasing of the six airports, the selected bidders are required to make one time upfront fee to AAI as reimbursement of the cost of existing capital Assets by AAI in the following manner: Ahmedabad (₹ 311.41 crore), Jaipur (473.56 crore), Lucknow (₹ 459.93 crore), Guwahati (₹ 387.71 crore), Mangaluru (₹ 190.50 crore), Thiruvananthapuram (₹ 476.15 crore).

(c) No, Sir. The Reservation policy of Government of India is not applicable in case of the private employers.

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Progress of Bhogapuram Airport in Andhra Pradesh**

1901. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made so far in setting up of airport at Bhogapuram in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of fund released so far for setting up/creating facilities at Bhogapuram Airport in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether Government proposes to introduce 'Digi Yatra' at the Bhogapuram Airport;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Bhogapuram Airport in the State of Andhra Pradesh belongs to Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP). Based on the request of GoAP, Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation granted clearance in 2016 to M/s Bhogapuram International Airport Corporation Limited (BIACL) for setting up of Bhogapuram International Greenfield Airport for public use. GoAP intends to develop the Airport under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) model and had floated tenders in 2018 for identifying the private partner.

(b) Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that they have taken a loan for an amount of ₹ 854 crore for the purpose of land acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R and R) works with Government guarantee. Further capital expenditure is the responsibility of the Concessionaire.

(c) to (e) The project is at bidding stage. Hence, it is not possible to comment on the same at this stage.

**Shortage of Staff in BCAS**

1902. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of total officers and staff in payroll of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS);

(b) the number of staff borrowed by private airlines and manpower agencies from BCAS;

(c) whether Government is aware of acute shortage of staff in BCAS;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measure adopted by Government to reduce such shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As on 01.07.2019, 290 officers and staff are on the payroll of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS).

(b) No staff has been borrowed from BCAS.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details of vacancy in BCAS as on 01.07.2019, are given as under:—

Group A — 43

Group B — 207

Group C — 52

(e) Ministry has sanctioned 590 posts in BCAS. Further, BCAS has initiated the process for filling up of these posts.

#### **Need for capital infusion in airlines**

1903. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all airlines in the country have reported losses and require a massive capital infusion;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the situation has adversely affected Government's flagship UDAN scheme; and

(d) if so, what measures are being contemplated by Government so that the scheme does not fail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per the information made available by the Scheduled Indian Carriers, the details regarding the financial performance for last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*). The high cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), the global economic slow down, low yields due to intense competition are some reasons that have contributed to the widening gap between

revenue and expenses in the airline industry. Over the years, the operational costs for airlines have gone up mainly due to the increase in fuel prices and the depreciation of Rupee.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme on 21-10-2016 to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity and make air travel affordable to the masses and it is a demand-driven scheme, wherein airline operators assess the feasibility of operation on a particular route and bid under the scheme from time to time. Selection of airlines is done through a transparent bidding process.

As per the scheme, Central Government, State Governments and Airport Operators provide concessions to the Selected Airline Operators (SAOs) for connecting regional airports which include:—

1. Central Government:—

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

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

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

3. Airport Operators:—

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

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

All the above mentioned means contribute to the sustainability of RCS-UDAN operations.

**Statement***Information on operational profit/loss as reported by Airlines to DGCA*

Financial Performance of Scheduled Indian Carriers for Financial Years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19(P)

(₹ in crores)

Carrier/Airline	Operating Revenue			Operating Expense			Operating Result††		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)†
<b>(A) National Carriers</b>									
Air India	21,859.61	23,003.67	25,484.11	21,561.59	24,661.74	29,814.10	298.02	-1,658.07	-4,330.07
AI Express	3,329.93	3,619.68	4,164.91	2,764.98	3,072.53	3,705.56	564.95	547.14	459.34
Alliance Air	375.69	593.14	843.55	508.00	727.85	1,151.62	-132.31	-134.71	-308.07
(A) TOTAL (NATIONAL)	25,565.23	27,216.49	30,492.57	24,834.57	28,462.12	34,671.28	730.66	-1,245.64	-4,178.80
<b>(B) Private Scheduled Domestic Airlines</b>									
Jet Airways*	21,257.67	23,257.04	NA	21,207.00	23,978.45	NA	50.66	-721.41	NA
Jet Lite (P) Ltd.*	1,223.72	1,293.76	NA	1,236.91	1,314.98	NA	-13.19	-21.22	NA
Go Air	3,620.50	4,675.22	5,258.00	3,211.69	4,139.35	6,155.00	408.81	535.88	-897.00
Spice Jet	6,191.27	7,795.09	9,113.25	5,846.59	7,273.57	9,379.36	344.68	521.53	-266.10
Indigo	18,580.50	23,020.89	29,821.71	16,889.70	20,444.25	29,970.76	1,690.80	2,576.64	-149.05
Zoom Air**	2.61	17.40	10.36	2.47	16.59	11.75	0.14	0.81	-1.40
Air Asia	951.94	1,801.13	2,511.64	1,092.26	1,942.57	3,214.68	-140.33	-141.44	-703.04

Vistara <sup>#</sup>	1,389.92	2,137.43	2,994.40	1,939.21	2,653.96	3,840.50	-549.29	-516.53	-846.10
Blue Dart	618.84	671.30	758.10	596.43	643.80	720.10	22.41	27.50	38.00
True Jet <sup>\$</sup>	126.14	195.68	265.00	206.91	280.82	306.00	-80.77	-85.15	-41.00
Quikjet Cargo <sup>\$\$</sup>	33.04			47.45			-14.41		
Air Deccan!		62.93	4.70		76.49	33.60		-13.55	-28.90
Air Odisha!!		1.39	11.00		5.53	11.05		-4.15	-0.05
Star Air@			3.24			17.43			-14.19
Air Heritage@@			0.30			0.65			-0.35
(B) TOTAL (PRIVATE)	53,996.15	64,929.26	50,751.69	52,276.64	62,770.35	53,660.87	1,719.51	2,158.91	-2,909.18
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	79,561.38	92,145.75	81,244.26	77,111.21	91,232.47	88,332.16	2,450.17	913.27	-7,087.97

\* Ceased Operations since 18th April, 2019 (Provisional Financial Statement of FY 2018-19 not submitted till date {20-06-2019}).

\*\* Operations started since February, 2017 and Ceased Operation from July 2018.

# Operations started since January, 2015.

\$ Operations started since July, 2015,

\$\$ Operation started since May, 2016 and Ceased operation september 2017

! Operation started since December, 2017

!! Operation started since February, 2018,

@ Operations started since January, 2019.

@@ Operations started since January, 2019.

P- Provisional

†- Figures for financial year 2018-19 are unaudited and provisional.

††Operating result # Operating results are derived from the financial statements and these figures are related to operations only.

**Privatisation of Airports**

1904. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to handover all the international and domestic airports to private entity;

(b) if so, the reactions from concerned State Governments therein;

(c) the role and responsibility of airport authority to manage and operate the airports and inclusion of private players in the safety and security of airports therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that inclusion of private entity in airports has increased the airfare in the name of users tax thereof; and

(e) airport-wise annual travellers and user fees collected in the country since 2016-17 to 2018-19 thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Government of India accorded 'In-principle' approval for leasing of six airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) *viz.* Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru for Operation, Management and Development through Public-Private-Partnership (PPP). Accordingly, Airports Authority of India floated a Global Tender for inviting bids and identified winning bidder. Based on the same, Government has decided to hand over Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Mangaluru airports to the winning bidder in the first phase.

(b) The State Governments of Assam, Kerala and Rajasthan have raised some concerns/observations about leasing out the airports under PPP

(c) After leasing out the six airports under PPP, the Communication Navigation Surveillance (CNS) and Air Traffic Management (ATM) will continue to be performed by Airports Authority of India. Further, services/activities like security, custom, immigration, Plant and Animal Quarantine and Meteorological Services will continue to be performed by respective Governmental agencies.

(d) The aeronautical tariff is determined by Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) based on its tariff philosophy, irrespective of the entity operating the airport (*i.e.* AAI or private operator).

(e) (i) The airport-wise total embarking passengers handled at all Indian Airports during 2016-17 to 2018-19 is given at Statement [Refer to the Statement-I appended to the answer to unstarred Question No. 1899 (Part (d))].

- (ii) Airport-wise user fee collection details relating to User Development Fee (UDF), are given in Statement-II (*See below*). PSF (Facilitation) in respect of AAI Airports are provided in Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Details of User Development Fee (UDF) collected at AAI Airports  
during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19*

		(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	Airport	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Ahmedabad	62.10	70.29	62.64
2.	Goa		29.47	120.79
3.	Pune		39.71	165.22
4.	Amritsar	35.00	51.88	58.65
5.	Jaipur	41.80	79.81	122.09
6.	Lucknow	99.83	112.96	56.19
7.	Udaipur	7.59	8.84	10.21
8.	Varanasi	16.95	22.62	29.47
9.	Srinagar		11.62	47.64
10.	Calicut		30.63	66.09
11.	Mangalore	31.86	35.57	34.23
12.	Tiruchirapalli	20.57	28.95	27.64
13.	Trivandrum	65.03	139.55	194.86
14.	Visakhapatnam	15.09	15.03	21.27
15.	Guwahati	59.68	75.25	106.88
16.	NSCBI Airport Kolkata	398.45	476.44	597.65
17.	Chennai Airport	280.79	299.20	127.33
TOTAL		1134.73	1527.82	1848.85

**Statement-II**

*Details of PSF (Facilitation) collected at AAI Airports  
during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19*

		(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	Airport	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Ahmedabad	30.61	35.53	17.48
2.	Aurangabad	1.37	1.46	1.43
3.	Bhavnagar	0.08	0.14	0.18
4.	Juhu	0.75	0.66	0.57
5.	Indore	6.86	8.59	11.93
6.	Jabalpur	0.67	0.89	11.93
7.	Kandla		0.1	
8.	Porbandar	0.04	0.16	0.19
9.	Rajkot	1.63	1.51	1.37
10.	Vadodara	4.47	4.1	4.7
11.	Bhopal	2.73	2.79	3.16
12.	Bhuj	0.84	0.78	0.78
13.	Goa	28.38	22.71	0.36
14.	Jamnagar	0.41	0.43	0.35
15.	Pune	25.76	23.34	0.2
16.	Surat	0.74	2.58	4.76
17.	Diu	0.07	0.08	0.09
18.	Bhubaneswar	8.71	12.12	16.02
19.	Gaya	0.84	0.94	1.23
20.	Patna	7.78	12.01	15.06
21.	Port Blair	4.99	6.02	6.58
22.	Ranchi	4.34	6.69	8.81
23.	Raipur	5.43	6.49	7.88
24.	Amritsar	6.91	10.14	11.18
25.	Dehradun	3.56	4.31	5.04
26.	Jaipur	14.93	8.14	

Sl. No.	Airport	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
27.	Kanpur	0.02	0.01	0.29
28.	Khajuraho	0.31	0.24	0.24
29.	Kota		0.01	
30.	Kullu (Bhuntar)	0.08	0.08	0.08
31.	Ludhiana	0.02		0.01
32.	Pant Nagar		0.06	0.05
33.	Shimla		0.01	
34.	Udaipur	4.29	4.52	5.28
35.	Varanasi	7.67	8.42	11.28
36.	Agra	0.02	0.04	0.07
37.	Allahabad Airport		0.09	0.09
38.	Bikaner		0.01	
39.	Gorakhpur	0.15	0.26	1.02
40.	Gwalior	0.06	0.05	
41.	Jaisalmer	0.01	0.12	0.35
42.	Jammu	4.57	5.29	4.77
43.	Jodhpur	1.42	1.82	1.95
44.	Leh	2.25	3.09	3.21
45.	Srinagar	7.99	6.93	0.08
46.	Bhatinda Airport	0.04	0.08	0.02
47.	Kangra (Gaggal)	0.38	0.5	0.45
48.	Kanpur Chakeri			0.12
49.	Calicut	12.02	6.9	
50.	Coimbatore	8.2	9.61	12.06
51.	Cuddapah	0.01		
52.	Hubli	0.1	0.15	1.05
53.	Hyderabad	0.02	0.03	0.04
54.	Madurai	3.96	5.92	6.11
55.	Mangalore	7.27	9.36	9.36
56.	Mysore	0.01	0.01	0.01

Sl. No.	Airport	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
57.	Rajahmundry	0.99	1	1.71
58.	Tirupati	2.39	2.33	3.25
59.	Tiruchirapalli	6.03	7.38	7.5
60.	Trivandrum	17.43	6.66	
61.	Vijayawada	2.31	2.94	4.47
62.	Agatti	0.11	0.14	0.13
63.	Puducherry		0.02	0.14
64.	Belgaum	0.4	0.56	0.28
65.	Tuticorin	0.38	0.36	0.66
66.	Visakhapatnam	9.01	9.71	9.43
67.	Agartala	4.74	5.54	5.51
68.	Bagdogra	6.22	9.09	11.14
69.	Barapani (Shillong)	0.05	0.06	0.05
70.	Dimapur	0.59	0.8	0.78
71.	Imphal	3.5	4.21	4.87
72.	Jorhat	0.23	0.31	0.34
73.	Lilabari	0.05	0.06	0.04
74.	Dibrugarh	1.24	1.42	1.39
75.	Silchar	0.86	1.52	1.38
76.	Tezpur	0.03	0.03	0.01
77.	NSCBI Airport Kolkata		0.07	
TOTAL		280.37	290.53	231.41

#### **Dependency on CISF for security of airports**

1905. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is totally dependent on Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) for security of airports;

(b) the manner in which Government is considering to deal with the pressure of increasing passengers/air services in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai airports; and

(c) the number of security lapses occurred in the above mentioned airports since 2017 to 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir. As per the Rule 88A of Aircraft Rules, 1937, security agency is to be designated by Central Government for providing civil aviation security. Accordingly, at 61 operational airports, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is designated as the aviation security agency. On the remaining operational airports other agencies viz. State Police, Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) are deployed.

(b) The infrastructure requirements are assessed and planned based on the passenger traffic projections in all airports including Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai airports.

(c) During the period from 2017 to 2019, 17 security lapses have been reported in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai airports.

#### **Construction of airport at Begusarai in Bihar**

†1906. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new airports proposed to be developed by Government;

(b) the number of new airports proposed to be constructed and currently undergoing construction;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish an airport at Begusarai in Bihar; and

(d) if not, whether Government would consider in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has formulated a Greenfield Airport Policy for development of Greenfield Airports across the country. In line with the Policy, Government of India has granted 'in principle' approval for setting up of 21 Greenfield Airports across the country namely Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Sindhudurg and Shirdi in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hassan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Datia in Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh), Pakyong in Sikkim, Kushinagar and Noida (Jewar) in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera and Hirasar in Gujarat, Karaikal in Puducherry,

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Dagadarthi, Bhogapuram and Oravakal in Andhra Pradesh and Holongi, Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh. Four Greenfield Airports namely, Shirdi, Kannur, Durgapur and Pakyong have already been operationalized. Further, Government of India has granted 'site clearance' approval for setting up of 6 Greenfield Airports across the country namely Machiwara in Ludhiana, Jamshedpur in Jharkhand, Alwar (Bhiwadi) in Rajasthan, Kothagudem, District. Khammam in Telangana, Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh and Purandar in Pune.

(c) and (d) As per the Greenfield Airport Policy, the applicant proposing to set up an airport would make an application to the Steering Committee in the format prescribed under the said policy. On the request received from project proponent for setting up of a greenfield airport, Government grants two stage clearances *i.e.* 'Site Clearance' followed by 'In-principle' approval.

Besides, Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) in 2016 for promotion of Regional Connectivity by way of revival of un-served and under-served airports/airstrips, helipads of the State Governments, Airports Authority of India, Civil Enclaves and CPSUs through a budgetary support of ₹ 4500 crores. Till date, 39 airports (un-served/underserved) under RCS-UDAN scheme have been operationalized. RCS is a demand driven scheme and Government of India has not received any demand from the airline operators for operationalization of airport in Begusarai in Bihar.

### **Grounding of Boeing 737 (MAX) in the country**

1907. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Boeing 737 (MAX) are grounded in the country, airline-wise, details thereof;

(b) the action taken by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) on these aircrafts; and

(c) how DGCA propose to bring them back to operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) 18 Boeing 737 MAX aircraft are grounded in the country, out of which 13 are from SpiceJet and 05 are from Jet Airways.

(b) In the wake of Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 737 MAX accident on 10 March, 2019, DGCA grounded the entire Boeing 737 MAX fleet operated by Indian operators and prohibited operation of the aircraft over Indian airspace on 13th March, 2019.

(c) A solution from M/s Boeing, the manufacturer and certification of the said solution by Federal Aviation Administration, is awaited in DGCA to consider the safe return of the aircraft to service.

### **Rise in air passenger traffic**

1908. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that airlines have posted 3 per cent rise in passenger traffic in May, 2019;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India has been amongst the fastest growing aviation markets in the world and saw double digit growth for more than four years until December, 2018;

(c) whether it is also a fact that induction of new aircrafts and discounts offered by the airlines have marginally lifted the passenger traffic; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) During May, 2019, passengers carried by Scheduled Domestic Airlines have witnessed a growth of 3.4% as compared to May, 2018.

(b) The country's domestic aviation market is one of the fastest growing in the world and saw double digit growth for more than four years in a row. According to International Air Transport Association (IATA) Report, for December, 2018, the Indian domestic passenger market, in terms of Revenue Passenger Kilometers (RPK), has posted the fastest full year growth for the fourth year in a row (18.6%), followed by China (11.7%).

The domestic air traffic has increased significantly during the last four years. The growth rate witnessed for domestic passengers during the last four years were 21.5%, 21.5%, 18.3% and 13.1% respectively during 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19. Three year Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for domestic passengers handled at all Indian Airports taken together is 17.6%.

(c) and (d) The passenger traffic has increased because of various factors and these include, *inter alia*, induction of new aircraft and discounts offered by the airlines.

**Dues owed to CISF by airports for security**

1909. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether various airports owe dues to Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) for providing security;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) amount of dues owed to CISF by airports and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of pending dues are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) dues are paid from the Aviation Security Fee (ASF) collections, which are collected from each embarking passenger. The rates of ASF have remained unchanged since 2001, whereas the number of CISF personnel deployed have increased and the salaries of security personnel have also been enhanced due to implementation of 6th and 7th pay commissions. Therefore, to meet the deficit in collection of ASF, the rates of ASF have been enhanced. The enhanced ASF is being levied at the rate of ₹ 150/- per embarking domestic passenger (earlier ₹ 130/-) and USD 4.85 per embarking international passenger (earlier USD 3.25) with effect from 1st July, 2019.

***Statement***

*Outstanding Cost of Deployment (COD) dues of airports  
under CISF as on 31.02.2019*

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Airport	Outstanding Dues
1.	Agartala Airport	0
2.	Agra Airport	233535
3.	Ahmedabad Airport	22732500
4.	Amritsar Airport	897684
5.	Aurangabad Airport	16340220
6.	Bagdogra Airport	11374200
7.	Bhavnagar Airport	1896892

Sl. No.	Airport	Outstanding Dues
8.	Bhubaneswar Airport	46949159
9.	Bhuj Airport	1536741
10.	Bhuntar Airport	0
11.	Chennai Airport	56230200
12.	Coimbatore Airport	6551600
13.	Diu Airport	8543884
14.	Dehradun Airport	7796959
15.	Dibrugarh Airport	1905329
16.	Dimapur Airport	0
17.	Gaya Airport	2930382
18.	Goa Airport	20187576
19.	Guwahati Airport	34512766
20.	Gwalior Airport	600940
21.	Imphal Airport	0
22.	Indore Airport	21947400
23.	Jaipur Airport	34539515
24.	Jodhpur Airport	820085
25.	Jorhat Airport	654540
26.	Kanpur Airport	923432
27.	Khajuraho Airport	4508038
28.	Kolkata Airport	64112609
29.	Lilabari Airport	536267
30.	Lucknow Airport	38004211
31.	Madurai Airport	15711122
32.	Manglore Airport	19244081
33.	Patna Airport	39211276
34.	Porbandar Airport	1823886
35.	Port Blair Airport	14898600
36.	Pune Airport	0
37.	Raipur Airport	9505706

Sl. No.	Airport	Outstanding Dues
38.	Rajkot Airport	980581
39.	Ranchi Airport	27831189
40.	Shilong Airport	785592
41.	Shimla Airport	9521264
42.	Silchar Airport	8272088
43.	Tezpur Airport	510757
44.	Trichy Airport	774798
45.	Tirupati Airport	2674780
46.	Trivandrum Airport	20306307
47.	Udaipur Airport	5288788
48.	Vadodara Airport	9932400
49.	Varanasi Airport	5766743
50.	Vizag Airport	16660800
51.	Bangalore Airport	597912
52.	Chandigarh Airport	174676
53.	IGI Airport	4344404403
54.	Kannur Airport	107815667
55.	Mumbai Airport	1510240184
56.	Nagpur Airport	72539603
57.	Shirdi Airport	12482085
TOTAL		666,52,21,952

### **Proposal for developing airstrip in the country**

1910. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering new proposals for developing airstrips across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal from State Government of Himachal Pradesh in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS UDAN) on 21st October, 2016, to connect un-served and under-served airports in the country, to provide air connectivity. Government of India has granted ₹ 4500 crores for revival of these under-served and un-served airstrips/airports in India. The scheme is demand driven and the bids are invited from airline operators for operation of flights from these airports. The airport for which firm bid is received is developed for operations.

(c) and (d) A proposal was received on 24.04.2018 from State Government of Himachal Pradesh to develop a greenfield airport in Nagchala, District Mandi, Himachal Pradesh. Pre-feasibility study report along with master plan was finalized and forwarded to Government of Himachal Pradesh.

#### **Increasing air ticket prices**

1911. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the increasing air ticket prices in the country;

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

(c) whether Government has noticed that the air ticket prices for Delhi-Dharamshala and Dharamshala-Delhi sectors are sometimes raised unbelievably very high;

(d) if so, whether Government has monitored airfare movements of the above sectors and has taken any action with the concerned airlines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per prevailing regulation, air fare is neither regulated nor established by the Government. Airlines are free to fix the reasonable tariff under the provision of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937 having regard to all relevant factors including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. The airline pricing system runs in multiple levels [buckets or Reservation Booking Designator (RBDs)] which are in line with practice being followed globally. The prices are fixed by

airlines keeping in mind the market, demand, seasonality and other market forces. The airfare increases with increase in demand of seat as the lower fare buckets get sold out fast when bookings are offered by airlines. Some of the airlines have introduced Apex-90, in addition to existing advance purchase schemes of 60 days, 30 days, 14 days etc., in which highly discounted fares being offered which would entail travelling even during peak seasons on low fares. The fare structures stated above have been displayed by airlines on their websites. The airlines are compliant to the Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 as long as the fare charged by them is in line with fare displayed on their website.

(c) Very close to the date of departure, it has been observed that airlines sometimes offers seats in higher side of fare bucket as per the respective airline policy. However, the airfares remained well within the fare bucket uploaded by the airlines on the respective websites.

(d) and (e) As per prevailing regulation, all scheduled domestic airlines are required to display route-wise and category-wise fares on their respective websites. With a view to maintain transparency, DGCA monitors airfares on certain routes selected on random basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them. The fare monitoring analysis carried out by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) in the recent past has shown that the airfares remained well within the fare bucket uploaded by the airlines on the respective websites. In case, any steep fare hike is observed, Ministry of Civil Aviation/Directorate General of Civil Aviation sensitize the airlines for necessary intervention.

### **Report on postponing disinvestment of Air India**

1912. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any report indicating that postponing disinvestment of Air India would further lower its valuation;

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

(c) what is the present status of disinvestment of Air India?

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

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

(c) The Government is committed to the strategic disinvestment of Air India. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 28.06.2017,

had given an in-principle approval for considering strategic disinvestment of Air India and its five subsidiaries. CCEA constituted an Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) to guide the process on strategic disinvestment from time to time and decide issues which, *inter alia*, include treatment of unsustainable debt of Air India, hiving off of certain assets to a shell company, demerger and strategic disinvestment of three profit making subsidiaries, the quantum of disinvestment and the universe of bidders. Further, an AISAM with new members is likely to be re-constituted soon which will finalise the parameters for disinvestment of Air India.

### **Review of Boeing 737 (Max) by DGCA**

1913. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) had reviewed the Boeing 737 (Max) planes with airlines for issues related to engine and other parts of the aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the regulator had sought details about the plane crash from Boeing and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) after the crash of such plane in recent times; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. After Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 737 Max accident on 10th March, 2019, DGCA reviewed the operation of the aircraft on 11th March, 2019 with the two Indian operators, M/s Jet Airways and M/s Spicejet and these airlines were asked to take additional operational and airworthiness measures.

(c) and (d) DGCA sought details from M/s Boeing and FAA on the accident and shared the additional measures for their inputs and advice. Response received from M/s Boeing and FAA did not provide clarity on the probable cause of the Ethiopian accident.

In the absence of any input from the manufacturer and FAA, DGCA reviewed the matter again on 12th March, 2019 and considered it appropriate to stop operations of Boeing 737 Max aircraft type till modifications and additional safety measures were made available by the manufacturer. Accordingly, an order to stop operations of Boeing 737 Max aircraft in Indian airspace was issued by the DGCA on 13th March, 2019.

**Sensor related issues in boeing 737 (Max) planes**

1914. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has asked airlines to check and correct possible sensor related issues in the Boeing 737 (Max) planes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the issue concerning sensor could cause the aircraft to lose altitude significantly;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the directive from the DGCA has come after a fatal air crash involving a Boeing 737 (MAX) 8 aircraft due to similar issues recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) issued an Emergency Airworthiness Directive (AD) No. 2018-23-51 effective 21.12.2018 on sensor related issues which was mandated by DGCA (Mandatory Modification no. DGCA/BOEING 737-8&9/01) for compliance on Indian registered Boeing 737 Max aircraft.

The AD has been issued in pursuance of the analysis performed by the manufacturer showing that if an erroneously high single angle of attack (AOA) sensor input is received by the flight control system, there is a potential for repeated nose down trim commands of the horizontal stabilizer. The AD has been issued to address the potential resulting nose down trim, which could cause the flight crew to have difficulty in controlling the airplane and lead to excessive nose down attitude, significant altitude loss and possible impact with terrain.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. DGCA has ordered grounding of entire Boeing 737 Max fleet and prohibited operation of the aircraft in Indian airspace on 13th March, 2019 in the aftermath of the accident of the Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 737-8.

**Developing Airports in Small Cities**

1915. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many airports in small cities have been developed and made operational by Government in the last two years;

- (b) whether flights from all these airports have started;
- (c) if not, which are the airports from where the regular flight is yet to start;
- (d) how much time will be taken to operationalise all these airports in small cities; and
- (e) what is the status of Pakyong airport which was inaugurated by Prime Minister on 24th September, 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) 39 airports (23 un-served and 16 under-served) in the country have been developed and operationalized in the last two years. The flight operations have commenced at these airports.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) Pakyong airport is an operational airport and can handle ATR-72 and Q400 type of aircraft operations under Visual Flight Rules (VFR) conditions. M/s SpiceJet which were operating daily one scheduled flight on Kolkata-Pakyong-Kolkata sector have decided to temporarily suspend its operations w.e.f. 01.06.2019 due to unpredictable weather which results in low visibility at Pakyong.

### **Solar power plants at airports**

1916. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is setting up solar power plants in airports across the country to meet their power needs;
- (b) the number of airports which have been selected in the first phase of establishment of solar plants;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that there is a great delay taking place in the process of establishment of solar plants at these airports, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken to resolve their problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) is setting up solar power plants at various airports for its captive power consumption based on the technical feasibility and capacity permissible under Net-Metering policy of the respective States.

(b) AAI has installed solar power plants at 37 of its airports and has identified another 10 airports for installation of solar power plants. Apart from this, solar power plants have also been installed at 5 JV/private airports.

(c) and (d) The slight delay in setting up of solar power plants is mainly attributed to the delay in obtaining various clearances/NOC from the Regulatory Authorities for utilizing land in the operational areas of the airport, permission from Distribution Company (DISCOM) for grid connectivity and non-extension of Net Metering facility for the Ground Mounted Solar Power Plants at Airports, etc. AAI has already taken up the matter with respective DISCOM of States/Regulatory Authority.

### **Expansion and development of airports under UDAN-RCS**

1917. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has completed the identification of small towns for expansion and development of airports under UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagarik) Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS), the details thereof;

(b) the details of the States which have joined hands in this scheme, the details of the towns and airports developed/to be developed under this scheme, particularly in the State of Telangana;

(c) the quantum of funds earmarked and released so far; and

(d) the present status of the scheme?

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

(b) Except Goa, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep, 30 States and Union Territories have signed the tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Airports Authority

of India for operationalisation of RCS-UDAN flights in their respective States. Nagarjuna Sagar is being developed as water aerodrome in the State of Telangana.

(c) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the proposal on 06 March, 2017 for revival of existing un-served/under-served airports/airstrips of the State Governments, Airports Authority of India and Civil Enclaves at an estimated cost of ₹ 4500 crore.

(d) 27 Networks in first round of bidding, 90 Networks in second round of bidding and 95 Networks in third round of bidding were awarded under RCS-UDAN involving 705 RCS routes. 174 RCS routes have been commenced connecting 39 RCS airports. The list of RCS (un-served and under-served) airports/waterdromes (W) and heliports identified in first, second and third round of bidding is attached in the Statement-I and II.

### ***Statement-I***

*List of RCS (Un-served and Under-served) Airports/Waterdrome (W) identified in 1st, 2nd and 3rd round of bidding*

State	Owner	Airport	Status
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	INS	Campbell Bay (3)	Un-served
	IAF	Car Nicobar (3)	Un-served
	INS	Shibpur (3)	Un-served
	INS	Havelock (W-3)	Un-served
	INS	Long Island (W-3)	Un-served
	INS	Neil Port (W-3)	Un-served
Andhra Pradesh	AAI	Kadapa	Under-served
	AP Airports Dev. Corp. Ltd.	Kurnool (3)	Un-served
	State Government	Parkasam Barrage (W-3)	Un-served
Arunachal Pradesh	IAF	Passighat (2)	Un-served
	AAI	Tezu (2)	Un-served
Assam	AAI	Rupsi (2)	Un-served
	IAF (CE-AAI)	Jorhat (2)	Under-served
	AAI	Lilabari (2)	Under-served
	IAF (CE-AAI)	Tezpur (2)	Under-served

State	Owner	Airport	Status
Bihar	State Government	Guwahati River Front (W-3)	Un-served
	State Government	Umrangso Reservoir (W-3)	Un-served
	IAF	Darbhangha (2)	Un-served
Chhattisgarh	AAI	Bilaspur	Un-served
Daman and Diu	State Government	Ambikapur	Un-served
	JSPL	Raigarh (Jindal)	Un-served
	State Government	Jagdalpur	Un-served
Gujarat	AAI	Diu	Under-served
	AAI	Daman (3)	Un-served
	AAI	Bhavnagar	Under-served
	AAI	Jam Nagar	Under-served
	AAI	Kandla	Un-served
	AAI	Porbandar	Under-served
	TATA Chemicals	Mithapur (Dwarka)	Un-served
	Mundra and SEZ	Mundra	Un-served
	AAI	Keshod (2)	Un-served
	State Government	Sabarmati River Front (W-3)	Un-served
Haryana	State Government	Shatrunjay Dam (W-3)	Un-served
	State Government	Statue of Unity (W-3)	Un-served
	State Government	Hissar (2)	Un-served
Himachal Pradesh	IAF	Ambala (3)	Un-served
	AAI	Shimla	Un-served
	AAI	Kullu	Under-served
Jammu and Kashmir	IAF	Kargil (2)	Un-served
	IAF	Thoise (3)	Under-served
Jharkhand	TATA Steel Ltd.	Jamshedpur	Un-served
	SAIL	Bokaro (2)	Un-served
	State Government	Dumka (2)	Un-served
	State Government	Hazaribagh (3)	Un-served

State	Owner	Airport	Status
Karnataka	AAI	Mysore	Un-served
	Private JSPL	Vidyanagar	Un-served
	ASPL Ltd.	Baldota/Koppal (2)	Un-served
	AAI	Hubli (2)	Under-served
	State Government	Kalaburgi (3)	Un-served
	AAI	Belgaum (3)	Under-served
Kerala	KIAL	Kannur (2)	Un-served
Madhya Pradesh	IAF	Gwalior	Under-served
Maharashtra	AAI	Jalgaon	Un-served
	AAI	Kolhapur	Un-served
	AAI	Sholapur	Un-served
	HAL	Ozar (Nasik)	Un-served
	MIDC	Nanded	Un-served
	MADC	Amravati (3)	Un-served
	State Government	Sindhudurg (3)	Un-served
	Coast Guard	Ratnagiri (3)	Un-served
Meghalaya	AAI	Shillong (Barapani)	Under-served
Nagaland	AAI	Dimapur (3)	Under-served
Odisha	AAI	Jharsuguda	Un-served
	PSU-SAIL	Rourkela	Un-served
	State Government	Utkela	Un-served
	State Government/ Air Odisha	Jeypore	Un-served
Puducherry (UT)	AAI	Pondicherry	Under-served
Punjab	AAI	Ludhiana	Un-served
	Civil Enclave-AAI	Adampur	Un-served
	Civil Enclave-AAI	Bhatinda	Un-served
	Civil Enclave-AAI	Pathankot	Un-served
	Civil Enclave-AAI	Bikaner (NAL)	Un-served
Rajasthan	Civil Enclave-AAI	Jaisalmer	Un-served

State	Owner	Airport	Status
Sikkim	AAI	Kishangarh (2)	Un-served
	IAF	Uterlai (2)	Un-served
	AAI	Kota (3)	Un-served
	AAI	Pakyong (2)	Un-served
Tamil Nadu	AAI	Salem	Un-served
	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	Neyveli	Un-served
	IAF	Tanjore (2)	Un-served
	AAI	Vellore (2)	Un-served
Telangana	Naval Air Station	Ramnad (3)	Un-served
	State Government	Nagarjuna Sagar (W-3)	Un-served
Uttar Pradesh	Civil Enclave-AAI	Agra	Under-served
	Civil Enclave-AAI	Kanpur (Chakeri)	Un-served
	State Government	Aligarh (2)	Un-served
	State Government	Azamgarh (2)	Un-served
	IAF	Bareilly (2)	Un-served
	State Government	Chitrakoot (2)	Un-served
	AAI	Jhansi (2)	Un-served
	State Government	Moradabad (2)	Un-served
	State Government	Muirpur (Korba) (2)	Un-served
	State Government	Shravasti (2)	Un-served
	IAF (CE-AAI)	Allahabad (2)	Un-served
	State Government	Faizabad (3)	Un-served
	State Government	Ghazipur (3)	Un-served
	State Government	Kushinagar (3)	Un-served
	IAF	Saharanpur (Sarsawa) (3)	Un-served
	State Government	Meerut (3)	Un-served
Uttarakhand	AAI	Pantnagar	Under-served
	State Government	Pithoragarh (2)	Un-served
West Bengal	AAI	Cooch Behar	Un-served

State	Owner	Airport	Status
	ISSCO	Burnpur	Un-served
	Private	Durgapur (Andal)	Under-served
	IAF	Hashimara (3)	Un-served
	IAF	Kalaikunda (3)	Un-served

### ***Statement-II***

*State-wise list of Heliports identified in 2nd round of bidding under RCS-UDAN*

Row Labels	Airport	Owner
Arunachal Pradesh	Daparizo	Army
	Itanagar (H)	State Government
	Tuting	IAF
	Walong	IAF
	Yinghiong	Army
	Ziro	IAF
Assam	Nagaon (H)	State Government
Himachal Pradesh	Kasauli (H)	Army
	Manali (H)	DRDO
	Mandi (H)	State Government
	Nathpa Jhakri (H)	State Government
	Rampur (H)	State Government
	Shimla (H) Annadale	State Government
Manipur	Jiribam (H)	State Government
	Moreh (H)	Assam Rifles
	Parbung (H)	Assam Rifles
	Tamenglong (H)	Assam Rifles
	Thanlon (H)	Assam Rifles
Uttarakhand	Almora (H)	Army
	Chinyali Saur	State Government
	Dharchula (H)	Army
	Gaucher	State Government
	Haldwani (H)	State Government

Row Labels	Airport	Owner
	Haridwar (H)	State Government
	Joshimath (H)	Army
	Mussoorie (H)	State Government
	Nainital (H)	Army
	New Tehri (H)	State Government
	Ramnagar (H)	State Government
	Sahastradhara (H)	State Government
	Srinagar (H)	State Government

### **Closure of Jet Airways**

1918. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jet Airways has ultimately closed down despite the attempted rescue plans of the lender banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what were the reasons for which the lender banks refused to implement their rescue plan of the airways; and

(d) what action Government has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Jet Airways (India) Limited (JET) posted losses in March, 2018 and reported aggregate losses for the last 4 quarters which eroded its liquidity and jeopardized its ability to sustain its operations. As a result, there were significant overdues towards all creditors, including to the lessors of the aircrafts. Lenders led by SBI explored various options under the extant Legal and Regulatory Framework for reviving the company's operations and to mitigate financial crisis faced by the company.

The domestic lenders finalized a Bank Led Resolution Plan in accordance with the Revised Framework of Resolution of Stressed assets of RBI under Project Shashakt (Inter Creditor Agreement arrangement). Despite best efforts, the disagreements between the two partners could not be bridged and eventually, the Resolution Plan was not accepted by the Board of Etihad. During the month of March, 2019, most of Jet's flights were grounded due to the lack of funds for paying the lease rentals

for aircrafts and carrying on the day to day operations. The airline stopped its international operations on 10.04.2019 and all operations were halted on 17.04.2019.

Bids were called by the Lenders for change in ownership/management of the company. However, no unconditional and proper bids was received. It was understood that some of the relaxations/waiver sought by the prospective investors were only available under a Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC). The application filed by SBI under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) has been admitted by National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai on 20th June, 2019 to work out a resolution plan under the above code. Revival of the airlines is now possible only under IBC.

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

#### **Air connectivity problem in North-Eastern States**

1919. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether people in the North-Eastern States are facing air connectivity problem with other parts of the country, the details thereof; and

(b) how many new routes from North-Eastern States have been introduced in the last two years to ameliorate the hardship faced by the people from that region, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The details of flights operating to and from airports in the North Eastern States are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) From the airports in the North-Eastern States, 17 domestic and 2 international new sectors have been introduced in 2018 and 2019. The details are given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I****North-East airports and air connectivity in summer 2019 (30.06.19 to 06.07.19)*

Sl. No.	Name of the airport	No. of movements (Arv.+Dep.)/ week	Airlines operating	Cities connected
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agartala (Tripura)	192	Indigo, Air India	Bangalore, Kolkata, Guwahati, Imphal
2.	Guwahati (Assam)	Dom.-1029	Indigo, Alliance Air, Air India, Go Air, Spicejet, Air Asia India, Air Vistara	Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bhubaneswar, Bangalore, Mumbai, Kolkata, Cochin, Delhi, Dibrugarh, Hyderabad, Imphal, Agartala, Bagdogra, Lilabari, Silchar, Passighat, Jaipur, Chennai, Patna, Tezpur, Varanasi
		Intl.-38	Druk Air, Spicejet	Dhaka, Paro, Singapore
3.	Aizwal (Mizoram)	22	Air India	Kolkata, Imphal
4.	Dibrugarh (Assam)	112	Indigo, Air India, Spicejet, Air Vistara	Kolkata, Delhi, Guwahati, Bagdogra
5.	Dimapur (Nagaland)	26	Indigo, Air India	Kolkata
6.	Imphal (Manipur)	210	Indigo, Air India, Air Asia India	Aizwal, Bangalore, Kolkata, Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Agartala, Chennai
7.	Silchar (Assam)	70	Air India, Spicejet	Kolkata, Guwahati
8.	Jorhat (Assam)	14	Indigo	Kolkata
9.	Lilabari (Assam)	22	Alliance Air, Spicejet	Guwahati, Passighat
10.	Tezpur (Assam)	6	Alliance Air	Guwahati
11.	Barapani (Shillong) (Meghalaya)	14	Alliance Air	Kolkata

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Passighat (Arunachal Pradesh)	8	Alliance Air	Guwahati, Lilabari

### ***Statement-II***

*New routes introduced in the last two years from the airports  
in North-Eastern States*

Sl. No.	Name of the airport	New sectors introduced in 2018	New sectors introduced in 2019
1.	Agartala (Tripura)	Bangalore, Chennai	
2.	Guwahati (Assam) Domestic	Amritsar, Bhubaneswar, Jaipur, Passighat, Patna, Pakyong, Varanasi	Ahmedabad, Cochin
	Guwahati (Assam) International		Dhaka, Singapore
3.	Aizwal (Mizoram)	Delhi	
4.	Dibrugarh (Assam)		Bagdogra
5.	Imphal (Manipur)	Delhi, Bangalore, Hyderabad	
6.	Silchar (Assam)	Delhi	
7.	Jorhat (Assam)	Delhi, Kolkata	
8.	Lilabari (Assam)	Passighat	
9.	Tezpur (Assam)	Kolkata	
10.	Passighat (Arunachal Pradesh)	Guwahati	
11.	Tezu (Arunachal Pradesh)	Jorhat, Kolkata	

### **Punctuality of Air India flights**

1920. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that departure of Air India flights and their arrival is not punctual and generally delayed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any step to adhere strictly to the punctuality in arrival and departure of Air India flights;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Air India's On Time Performance (OTP) as per DGCA data for four metros *i.e* Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad and Bangalore is the lowest. Some of the major reasons for the delays to Air India flights include:—

(i) Engineering related issues;

(ii) Crew related issues;

(iii) Ground Handling issues;

(iv) Air Traffic Control delays; and

(v) Air India being a network carrier operating on Hub and Spoke pattern, some of the flights are delayed to connect passengers with the international flights.

(c) and (d) The Government had approved a revival plan for Air India in year 2018 which focuses on the operational efficiencies including monitoring and improvement of On Time Performance of Air India. Further, the following measures are taken to improve the on-time performance of AI:—

(i) On-Time Performance of flights is monitored at highest level within AI.

(ii) To ensure better on-time performance, a meeting is conducted every day in AI wherein heads of verticals of AI as well as regional heads discuss the previous day operation and take corrective action in the review.

(iii) Initiatives have been taken by AI to increase the availability of resources in terms of crew and aircraft thereby improving the On Time Performance.

(iv) Steps have been taken for improving availability of aircraft spares to improve aircraft availability.

(v) Steps have been taken for better coordination with airport operators, ground handling agencies wherever required.

(e) Does not arise in view of (c) and (d) above.

**Security norms set by FAA and ICAO**

1921. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian aviation sector does not satisfy the security norms set by Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO);

(b) if so, whether Government has any plan to improve country's aviation security and safety levels to match with international security standards;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir. The Indian Aviation Sector follows the security and safety norms set by International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). The ICAO conducts security and safety audits in India. In addition, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) of United States of America (USA) under its International Aviation Safety Assessment (IASA) conducts safety audit of India. Through the process of audit and compliance of their observations, the Indian aviation sector satisfies the norms of FAA and ICAO.

(b) and (c) As a regulator of security and safety, Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) and Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) respectively, regularly review the norms, regulations and amend them on the basis of standards set by ICAO, on continuous basis. To improve safety, DGCA conducts surveillance by way of periodic proficiency and standard checks of pilots, regulatory audits of operations, periodic spot checks. Further, DGCA issues instructions by way of circulars and civil aviation requirements, disseminates safety information and implements recommendations emanating from investigation of aircraft accidents and hazardous incidents. Similarly, BCAS also conducts schedule audits of airports, issues Aviation Security (AVSEC) orders and instructions, updates National Civil Aviation Security Program (NCASP) etc. in order to improve security.

(d) Does not arise in light of the reply to Part (b) and (c) above.

**Night landing facilities at all airports in the country**

1922. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided night landing facilities at all airports in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) if not, the details of airports where night landing facilities have not been provided so far and where operations at the airports are not allowed after sunset; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide night landing facilities at all airports in the country?

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

(b) and (c) State/UT-wise list of AAI airports which do not have night landing facilities is enclosed in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The provision of night landing facility at an airport depends upon operational requirements, traffic demand, commercial feasibility etc. and varies from airport to airport in the country.

### ***Statement***

#### *Airports not having night landing facility*

Sl. No.	Aerodrome Name	State/UT	Category of Airports
1.	Agatti Airport	Lakshadweep	Domestic
2.	Akola Airport	Maharashtra	Domestic
3.	Barapani Airport, Shillong	Meghalaya	Domestic
4.	Begumpet Airport, Hyderabad	Telangana	Domestic
5.	Behala Airport	West Bengal	Domestic
6.	Cooch Behar Airport	West Bengal	Domestic
7.	Diu Airport	Diu	Domestic
8.	Gondia Airport	Maharashtra	Domestic
9.	Jalgaon Airport	Maharashtra	Domestic
10.	Juhu Airport	Maharashtra	Domestic
11.	Kadapa Airport	Andhra Pradesh	Domestic
12.	Kandla Airport	Gujarat	Domestic
13.	Kangra Airport	Himachal Pradesh	Domestic
14.	Kanpur Airport	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic
15.	Keshod Airport	Gujarat	Domestic

Sl. No.	Aerodrome Name	State/UT	Category of Airports
16.	Kishangarh Airport	Rajasthan	Domestic
17.	Kolhapur Airport	Maharashtra	Domestic
18.	Kota Airport	Rajasthan	Domestic
19.	Kullu Manali Airport	Himachal Pradesh	Domestic
20.	Lengpui Airport	Imphal	Domestic
21.	Ludhiana Airport	Punjab	Domestic
22.	Pakyong Airport	Sikkim	Domestic
23.	Pantnagar Airport	Uttarakhand	Domestic
24.	Passighat Airport	Uttarakhand	Domestic
25.	Puducherry Airport	Puducherry	Domestic
26.	Safdarjung Airport	Delhi	Domestic
27.	Salem Airport	Tamil Nadu	Domestic
28.	Shimla Airport	Himachal Pradesh	Domestic
29.	Sholapur Airport	Maharashtra	Domestic
30.	Tezu Airport	Arunachal Pradesh	Domestic
31.	Tuticorin Airport	Tamil Nadu	Domestic

### **Impact of private airlines on national carrier**

1923. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation study have been conducted to know the impact of private airlines on national carrier during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to improve the performance of the national carrier and make it more comprehensive and profitable *vis-a-vis* private carriers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) No such study has been carried out by the Government. However, Air India's market share has dropped 7 percentage points in 5 years—from 19.4% in 2013-14 to 12.5% in 2018-19. With a capacity growth of about 20% each year, private airlines have the flexibility of inducting huge capacity whereas Air India (AI) has not been able to keep pace with the other airlines' growth.

Further, with high growth in the domestic market, National Carrier did not witness profitability over the 3 year period.

(d) In the meeting taken by Finance Minister on 07.09.2018, operational and financial performance parameters and milestones were fixed by the Government and are regularly reviewed through review meetings held under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation. The Government is committed to the disinvestment of Air India.

### **Commencement of operations under UDAN scheme**

1924. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many State Governments have demanded to commence operations from airports which does not have air connectivity as of now under the UDAN scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that airports which have been included under the UDAN scheme in various phases are yet to see the flight operations; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) has been finalized after extensive consultation with all the stakeholders including State Governments. The list of unserved and underserved airports/airstrips are included in the RCS scheme document based on the inputs from the States/Union Territories.

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

(c) and (d) As per the Agreement, Selected Airline Operator (SAO) is to start RCS operations within six months of signing the Agreement or within sixty days of readiness of airports, whichever is later. There is a delay in operationalizing some routes/discontinuation of the routes, for reasons which include:—

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

- (ii) Delay in obtaining Scheduled Commuter Operators Permit by new entrant Airlines.
- (iii) Unsustainability of the operation on the awarded routes.

### **Review for improvement at airports**

1925. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the air traffic, slot distribution and infrastructure at major airports including Bengaluru airport in the country are being reviewed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when the review will be done and the execution of such improvement will be completed at these major airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Slot allocation is done twice a year in coordination with all airlines and this is based on a set timetable applicable to all airlines and airports in India. Air traffic at various airports and infrastructure at major airports are reviewed regularly and development works are planned and executed accordingly.

### **Improving air connectivity and infrastructure in Karnataka**

1926. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are several non-operational airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to operationalise such defunct airports in Karnataka;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to improve air connectivity and infrastructure in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Several airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) are non-operational at present. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) in 2016 for promotion of Regional Connectivity by way of revival of un-served and under-served airports/airstrips, helipads of the State Governments, AAI, Civil Enclaves and CPSUs through a Budgetary support of ₹ 4500 crores. The revival of airstrips/airports is "demand driven", depending upon firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Government for providing various concessions. Mysuru airport in Karnataka has been operationalized under the scheme.

(e) Upgradation of infrastructure of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) and concerned private operators from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, traffic demand/willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports. AAI has initiated action for expansion of New Integrated Terminal Building and extension of parallel taxi track at Mangaluru Airport in Karnataka. Further, Bengaluru International Airport Limited (BIAL) has undertaken the construction of second runway, terminal 2 and allied facilities.

As far as improvement in air connectivity is concerned, flights operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) issued by the Government. It is upto the airline operator to provide air services to a specific place depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability.

### ***Statement***

#### *List of non-operational airports*

Sl. No.	State	Name of Airport
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Donakonda
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Daparizo
3.	Assam	Rupsi
4.		Shella
5.	Bihar	Jogbani
6.		Muzaffarpur
7.		Raxaul
8.	Gujarat	Deesa (Palanpur)
9.	Jharkhand	Chakulia
10.		Deogarh

Sl. No.	State	Name of Airport
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa
12.		Panna
13.		Satna
14.	Mizoram	Aizawal (Turial)
15.	Telangana	Nadirgul
16.		Warangal
17.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore
18.		Thanjavur (CE)
19.	Tripura	Kailashahar
20.		Kamalpur
21.		Khowai
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly (CE)
23.		Lalitpur
24.	West Bengal	Asansol
25.		Balurghat
26.		Malda

CE-Civil Enclave

### **Daily flight between Sharjah and Indore**

†1927. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state The details of the action taken regarding the letters of the Chief Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Government dated 12th September, 2014 letter No. 284/CS/PS/CI&E 2014 in connection with a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between State Government of Madhya Pradesh and Air Arabia on 30th August, 2014 for starting a daily flight between Sharjah and Indore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, the operation of air services on international sector are governed by the Air Services Agreement (ASA) between the two countries and is based on principles of sovereignty of nations, nationality of carriers and reciprocity in terms of commercial opportunities for the airlines of each side.

While Indian carriers are free to mount services from any point in India including Indore to any international destinations as agreed upon in the ASA, foreign carriers can operate only on designated point of call available to them. As per the bilateral

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

arrangements between India and UAE (Sharjah), 13 points of call are available in India to the designated airlines of UAE (Sharjah) against the one point of call available to Indian carriers in UAE (Sharjah). Since Indore has not been granted as a point of call to the designated airlines of Sharjah, therefore, Air Arabia the designated airline of UAE (Sharjah), cannot start their operations from Indore to Sharjah. At present, the Government is not granting interior points as point of call to foreign carriers as it may affect operational plans of Indian carriers and also affect the creation of hub within India.

This Ministry had received a letter dated 19th May, 2015 from Shri Antony de Sa, Chief Secretary, Madhya Pradesh in which one of the request was related to permitting Air Arabia to start flights between Sharjah and Indore. A reply to the said letter was sent on 10th September, 2015 informing the above position to the State Government. A copy of the reply sent is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Copy of the letter by Chief Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh requesting permission to Air Arabia to start flights between Sharjah and Indore and the copy of reply by Government of India alongwith point-wise response in this regard*

**अन्टोनी डिसा**

**मुख्य सचिव**

**Anthony de Sa**

**Chief Secretary**

**मध्य प्रदेश शासन**

**वल्लभ भवन, भोपाल-462004**

**Government of Madhya Pradesh**

**Vallabh Bhawan, Bhopal-462004**

**No. 187/CS/PS(P)/2015**

**Bhopal, dated 19 May, 2015**

Dear Shri Somasundaran ji,

I wish to draw your kind attention to the meeting held on 14.1.2015 at Delhi between the Hon'ble Union Minister of Aviation and Hon'ble Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, wherein pending issues were discussed and a proactive approach was taken to resolve them.

It is encouraging to say that some of the issues, like operationalising the aerobridge, have been resolved. However, I would like to request your immediate intervention for an early clearance of the following:-

1. Starting international flight between Sharjah and Indore and Bhopal to Sri Lanka was discussed. Air Arabia has evinced interest to operate flights from Sharjah for which permission of Ministry of Aviation is required.

2. Allotment of land for developing perishable cargo at Indore Airport.
3. Development of Rewa Airport.
4. Declaring Bhopal and Indore Airports as International Airports.

I shall be grateful if necessary action for early decision in these matters is taken.

with regards,  
Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(Anthony de Sa)

**Shri V. Somasundaran,**

Secretary,  
Government of India,  
Ministry of Aviation,  
Rajiv Gandhi Bhawan,  
New Delhi-110003

**File No. AV-31014/10/2015-CNW-MOCA (Computer No. 103109)**

Receipt No: 99985/2015/CNW-MOCA  
ANIL SRIVASTAVA, IAS

Joint Secretary  
Ministry of Civil Aviation  
Government of India

F.No.AV31014/10/2015-CnW

Date: 10th September, 2013

Dear Sir,

Please refer to your letter No. 187/CS/PS(P)/2015 dated 19th May 2015 Addressed to Shri V. Somasundaran, the then Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation. The issues raised in the letter have been examined in the Ministry and a point-wise response is annexed herewith.

with warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(Anil Srivastava)

Shri Anthony de Sli,  
Chief Secretary,  
Government of Madhya Pradesh,  
Vallabh Bhawan  
Bhopal-460004

**File No. AV-31014/10/2015-CNW-MOCA (Computer No. 103109)****Receipt No : 99985/2015/CNW-MOCA**

Status of Civil Aviation issues in respect of Madhya Pradesh

Point NoI: Starting international flight between Sharjah and Indore and Bhopal to Sri Lanka and discussed. Air Arabia has evinced interest to operate flights from Sharjah for which permissible of Ministry of Aviation is required.

Operation of air services on international sector are governed by are service qgreement between the two countries and is based on principles of sovereignty of nations, nationality of carriers and reciprocity in terms of commercial opportunity for the airline of each side.

While the Indian carriers are free to mount services to any international destinations from any point in India including Bhopal and Indore, foreign airlines can operate only on designated point of call available to them, for the designated carriers of Sri Lanka and Sharjah, Indore and Bhopal have not been granted as points of call.

Point No. II: Allotment of land for developing perishable cargo at Indore Airport

Point II: Cabinet Note has been circulated for inter-ministerial consultation.

Point No. III Development of Rewa Airport.

As per the Green field Airport Policy, either State Government or an airport company needs to submit the proposal for construction of Green field Airport in a region. so far, MDCA has not received any proposal either State Government or private developer for construction of Greenfield Airport at Rewa. Hence, Government cannot consider unless a proposal is received. In case of a proposal, the same will be considered.

Point No. IV: Declaring Bhopal and Indore Airports as International Airports

The proposal for declaration of Bhopal, Indore and Raipur airports as international was considered in this Ministry and after due inter-ministerial consultations, a Draft Cabinet Note was also sent for consideration and approval of the Union Cabinet in 2014. Meanwhile, the proposal was discussed during a meeting held on 26.07.2014 in PMO wherein MOCA was directed to assess the international traffic potential at other newly declared international airports. As per the directives of PMO, it was assessed that the traffic has not picked up at some of the recently declared international airports, such as Imphal, Bhubaneswar, etc.

It was also noted that the expected international traffic at these three airports is very low and declaration of these three airports, which are fairly close to each other, as international was not considered viable. In view of the above, it was decided that the proposal for declaration of these three airports need not be considered at this stage.

### **Privatisation of Chennai airport**

1928. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to privatise some of the airports including Chennai airport;

(b) if so, the details of the airports and the reasons for privatising them;

(c) whether any opposition has been expressed on privatisation of airports;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has taken any decision pursuant to the opposition of privatisation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has so far accorded 'In-principle' approval for leasing of six airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) viz. Ahtnedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru for Operation, Management and Development through Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) for improving efficiency in service delivery, expertise, enterprise and professionalism, apart from bringing the needed investments in the sector.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Six Writ Petitions have been filed in the High Court of Kerala opposing the leasing of Thiruvananthapuram Airport under PPP. One Public Interest Litigation (PIL) have also been filed in the Guwahati High Court, opposing the leasing of Guwahati Airport under PPP.

(e) and (f) No final order/Judgement has been passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala and Guwahati on the above Writ Petitions and Public Interest Litigation (PIL).

### **Ranking of police stations**

1929. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering any proposal to rank police stations for better governance;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what are the parameters for evaluating the police stations;
- (d) whether such ranked police stations will get any recognition/award from the Centre; and
- (e) at present, how many police stations have topped the list, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Home Affairs has introduced a system for ranking of police station 2018. It is a two stage process where 3 police stations from States having more than 750 police stations, 2 each from all other States and Delhi and 1 each from Union Territories are selected from more than 15,000 Police Stations in the country on the basis of rate of conviction in cases of crimes against women, crimes against SCs/STs and property offences. In the second stage, performance measurement is done based on parameters like crime prevention and proactive measures, disposal of cases, maintenance of public order, infrastructure assessment and citizens feedback. Personal visits are made by the surveying team to the selected police stations for this purpose.

(d) and (e) The guidelines provide for awarding two sets of awards *i.e.* one for the top 3 best police stations in the country and another for the best police station in each State/Union Territory. In the last DsGP/IsGP Conference held in December, 2018 at Kevadiya, Gujarat, the best 3 police stations in the country were awarded Shields. Certificates have been given to the top police stations of each state/UT.

The list of best police stations is given in the Statement-I and II.

***Statement-I***

*The top three police stations in the country assessed in 2018*

Rank	Police Station	District	State
1.	Kalu	Bikaner	Rajasthan
2.	Campbell Bay	Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
3.	Farakka	Murshidabad	West Bengal

**Statement-II***List of best police stations in each State/UT*

State	District	Police Station
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Seethanagaram
Arunachal Pradesh	Longding	Kanubari
Assam	Sibsagar	Nazira
Bihar	Bhagalpur	Jagdishpur
Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	Dhamtari
Goa	South Goa	Curchorem
Gujarat	Kheda	Kapadwanj Rural
Haryana	Ambala	Baldev Nagar
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Chopal
Jammu and Kashmir	Pd Sopore	Dangi Wacha
Jharkhand	Saraikela	Ichagarh
Karnataka	Dharwad	Gudageri
Kerala	Idukki	Vandanmedu
Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	Dhodhar
Maharashtra	Satara	Rahimatpur
Manipur	Bishenpur	Nambol
Meghalaya	Khasi Hills East	Laban
Mizoram	Champhai	Champhai
Nagaland	Peren	Peren
Odisha	Subarnapur	Tarava
Punjab	Kapurthala	Sadar Kapurthala
Rajasthan	Bikaner	Kalu
Sikkim	West District	Naya Bazar
Tamil Nadu	Theni	Periyakulam
Telangana	Rachakonda	Narayanapur
Tripura	Gomati	Nutan Bazaar
Uttar Pradesh	Shamli	Babri
Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Munsyari
West Bengal	Murshidabad	Farakka
UT	District	Police Station Name

State	District	Police Station
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nicobar	Campbell Bay
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Sector-36
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Khanvel	Khanvel
Daman and Diu	Daman District	Nani Daman
Delhi	North	Kashmeri Gate
Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Minicoy
Puducherry	Puducherry	Nettapakkam

### **Circulation of fake currency notes**

†1930. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the circulation of fake currency notes has increased in the border areas in recent years;

(b) the value of counterfeit Indian currency seized in denominations of ₹ 2000, ₹ 500 and ₹ 200 of Indian currency notes, State-wise details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to counter the fake currency; and

(d) the assessment of impact of fake currency on Indian economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) As per data available with the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT-wise details of the Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) seized during the years 2017, 2018 and 2019 (upto 18.6.2019) are given in the Statement-I, II and III.

(c) Government has taken various steps to check the smuggling and circulation of fake Indian currency notes in the country, which *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) FICN Coordination Group (FCORD) has been formed by the MHA to share intelligence/information among the security agencies of the States/ Centre to counter the problem of circulation of fake currency notes in the country.

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Delhi	3385	40363	35618	161	0	28468	537	0	1
11.	Goa	37	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	30658	16742	21805	104	70	10199	807	0	76
13.	Haryana	84	0	29	55	0	770	9	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	229	0	68	1329	270	0	0	19	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	1883	771	1378	0	0	663	98	0	84
18.	Kerala	2937	62	13340	610	0	1508	32	0	5
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	721	0	725	33	0	5989	276	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	1318	782	2814	13	0	4026	111	0	0
22.	Manipur	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	3188	0	10	1465	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	0	17	234	0	0	161	9	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	1662	0	1156	174	0	3364	136	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	270	155	288	77	0	1464	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	1869	201	35	259	0	6088	7	0	0
32.	Telangana	1427	297	1312	0	0	2016	182	0	0
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	10191	4354	4567	1789	486	6132	324	2	446
35.	Uttarakhand	115	166	230	0	6	190	2	8	5
36.	West Bengal	7922	1465	3604	261	0	979	532	0	0
TOTAL		74898	65731	102815	8879	835	92778	3347	155	933
		₹14.98 crore		₹5.14 crore	₹44.39 lakh	1.67 lakh				

Sl. No.	State	Denomination				Total Notes	Total Value	Total FIR	Total Accused
		10	5	2	1				
		(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)		
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	1074	33047	12179954	43	81
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	2	0	0	0	8463	8900510	49	86
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	4402	2813750	17	8
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	0	0	1941	1240070	36	7
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	8	0	0	0	108541	67896250	53	34
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	38	74500	3	7
12.	Gujarat	58	0	0	0	80519	90088850	71	90
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	947	287450	10	10
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	194	388000	3	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	1915	1211450	9	2
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	4877	5298880	38	59
18.	Kerala	4	0	0	0	18498	13063540	23	69
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	7745	2433710	26	66
21.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	9064	5239650	75	62
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	2	4000	2	2
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	4663	7113500	12	14
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	14	1400	4	3
26.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	421	150550	6	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	14	12000	1	0

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	6492	4332200	36	35
29.	Rajasthan	0	40	0	0	2294	1024100	30	35
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	8459	4695150	48	60
32.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	5234	4017700	33	29
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	21	6	0	4400	32718	28654260	181	87
35.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	722	531800	23	9
36.	West Bengal	7	0	0	0	14770	19366070	146	189
TOTAL		103	46	0	5474	355,994	₹ 28.10 crores	978	1046

***Statement-II***

*Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), National Crime Records Bureau Fake Currency Compilation System (Jaali Mudra Sankalan Pranalay)*  
*Statewise Statistical Report Between: 01.01.2018 to 31.12.2018*

***Non Transferred Cases-Agency: SCRB***

Sl. No.	State	Denomination							
		2000	1000	500(O)	500(N)	200	100	50(O)	50(N)
		(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1630	3200	5404	3061	662	3025	11	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	775	16	70	546	653	93	1	4
5.	Bihar	188	0	4	393	438	1813	24	1999
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	528	169	503	315	190	2943	38	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Delhi	6457	13138	13596	368	57	31864	775	1039
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	2722	1688	2297	4622	932	14810	1326	0
13.	Haryana	210	0	0	6	0	400	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	105	34	165	0	5	27	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	308	0	0	274	165	75	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	6750	1108	1898	2738	251	1055	0	532
18.	Kerala	1463	0	0	487	1339	206	0	2
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	378	0	14	189	3	900	1	106
21.	Maharashtra	2355	3004	1112	3544	4388	5930	352	0
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	62	159	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	3494	0	0	764	0	2	0	0
25.	Nagaland	8	0	30	147	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	1	0	0	2	0	32	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	241	16	0	99	104	463	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	1438	737	161	105	39	2126	4	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	12560	428	2061	2566	1326	1908	1654	148
32.	Telangana	246	0	150	2711	1265	10859	0	0
33.	Tripura	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3253	2899	4823	1918	389	4262	232	554
35.	Uttarakhand	0	17	46	0	0	1012	0	0
36.	West Bengal	9561	614	1271	952	60	203	40	115
TOTAL		54674	27068	33605	25874	12425	84008	4458	4499
		₹10.93 crore		₹1.68 crore	₹1.29 crore	₹24.85 lakh			

Sl. No.	State	Denomination					Total Notes	Total Value	Total FIR	Total Accused
		20	10	5	2	1				
		(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)				
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	500	17493	11128450	44	94
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	9	10	0	0	0	2177	2014430	28	51
5.	Bihar	79	722	0	0	0	5660	953350	17	36
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	4686	1968200	36	21
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	15	15	0	0	0	67324	36322950	38	8
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	62	52	342	0	2	28855	12328672	67	58
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	616	463000	6	9
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	336	330200	4	8
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	822	793500	9	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	14332	17108300	28	60
18.	Kerala	23	61	0	0	0	3581	3459070	35	64
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	18	0	0	0	0	1609	953810	13	33
21.	Maharashtra	60	57	0	0	0	20802	11531970	44	93

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Assam	325	0	0	19	21	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	15	0	0	45	1	4	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	560	0	32	0	24	1063	507	0	21
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	2963	1115	1267	841	515	5381	236	28	12
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	13	0	43	0	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	81	0	0	6	33	354	40	0	0
18.	Kerala	317	0	0	228	9	5	4	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	17	0	0	57	14	309	0	12	0
21.	Maharashtra	6439	26	0	6852	721	1574	54	34	0
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	186	0	0	913	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	356	41	50	79	275	10	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	321	0	0	179	135	40	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	2585	0	0	2657	241	251	0	84	0
32.	Telangana	0	1	9	0	0	2	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1359	32	208	806	186	1643	23	0	7
35.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	West Bengal	3965	0	113	509	0	27	0	0	0
TOTAL		20068	1215	1692	13513	2233	10682	864	158	40
		₹4.01 crore		₹8.46 lakh	₹67.56 lakh	₹4.46 lakh				

Sl. No.	State	Denomination				Total Notes	Total Value (S)	Total FIR	Total Accused
		10	5	2	1				
		(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)		
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	707	911200	7	12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	365	663700	2	3
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	200	400000	4	1
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	65	53100	3	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	15	0	0	0	2222	1273020	3	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	13	0	0	0	12371	8749670	42	42
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	56	15100	1	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
17.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	514	209000	8	22
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	563	750500	8	20
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	9	10800	1	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	409	96800	5	23
21.	Maharashtra	2000	0	0	0	17700	16656000	33	40
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1099	828500	3	6
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	19	1900	1	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	811	873500	6	11
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	675	762500	13	21
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	5818	6576000	24	31
32.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	12	5700	1	2
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	12	0	0	0	4276	3459910	34	15
35.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	4614	8243700	53	102
TOTAL		2040	0	0	0	52,505	₹5.05 crore	254	357

### Increase in crime against women

†1931. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in crime against women in the country;

(b) the details of crimes against women and girls during last three years, State-wise; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of cases where apathy of local administration in preventing and taking action against various criminal incidents against women have been detected and the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The published reports are available till the year 2016. State/Union Territory-wise details of cases registered relating to crimes against women (including girls) for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 is given in the Statement (*See below*). The data shows no such trend.

(c) No such data is maintained by NCRB.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR) under Total Crimes against Women during 2014-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16526	15967	16362
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	351	384	367
3.	Assam	19169	23365	20869
4.	Bihar	15393	13904	13400
5.	Chhattisgarh	6301	5783	5947
6.	Goa	508	392	371
7.	Gujarat	10854	7777	8532
8.	Haryana	9010	9511	9839
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1529	1295	1222
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3327	3366	2850
11.	Jharkhand	6086	6568	5453
12.	Karnataka	14004	12775	14131
13.	Kerala	11451	9767	10034
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28756	24231	26604
15.	Maharashtra	26818	31216	31388
16.	Manipur	337	266	253
17.	Meghalaya	390	337	372

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
18.	Mizoram	258	158	120
19.	Nagaland	68	91	105
20.	Odisha	14651	17200	17837
21.	Punjab	5481	5340	5105
22.	Rajasthan	31216	28224	27422
23.	Sikkim	111	53	153
24.	Tamil Nadu	6354	5919	4463
25.	Telangana	14147	15425	15374
26.	Tripura	1618	1267	1013
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38918	35908	49262
28.	Uttarakhand	1413	1465	1588
29.	West Bengal	38424	33318	32513
	TOTAL STATE (S)	323469	311272	322949
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	117	136	108
31.	Chandigarh	434	468	414
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	25	28
33.	Daman and Diu	16	29	41
34.	Delhi UT	15319	17222	15310
35.	Lakshadweep	4	9	9
36.	Puducherry	77	82	95
	TOTAL UT(S)	15988	17971	16005
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	339457	329243	338954

Source: Crime in India.

### Steps taken to stop terror financing

†1932. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken to stop terror financing during the last five years and its effects thereon; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to what extent demonetisation has helped curb terror financing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) The Government has taken various steps to combat terror financing in the country, which *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) Strengthening of the provisions in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 to combat terror financing.
- (ii) A Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) has been constituted in National Investigation Agency (NIA) to conduct focused investigation of terror funding and fake currency cases.
- (iii) Since Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) network is one of the channels of terror financing in India, FICN Coordination Group (FCORD) has been formed by the MHA to share intelligence/information among security agencies of the states/centre to counter the problem of circulation of fake currency notes.

These measures have helped in checking terror financing.

(b) The withdrawal of legal tender status of Specified Bank Notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denomination led to instant extinguishment of high quality fake Indian currency notes of these denominations. Since illegally held cash forms a large chunk of terrorist funding, most of the cash held with the terrorists turned worthless.

#### **Witness Protection Scheme**

1933. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn up Witness Protection Scheme to protect witnesses who testify in courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many categories have been identified, the details thereof;

(d) the manner in which the expenses for the scheme would be met, funds to be allocated by the State or the Centre and in what proportion; and

(e) whether suitable law would be enacted to give statutory backing for the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Witness Protection Scheme, 2018 provides for protection of witnesses based on the threat assessment and protection measures *inter alia* include protection/change of identity of witnesses, their relocation, installation of security devices at the residence of witnesses, usage of specially designed Court rooms, etc.

(c) The Scheme provides for three categories of witness as per threat perception:—

Category 'A': Where the threat extends to life of witness or his family members, during investigation/trial or thereafter.

Category 'B': Where the threat extends to safety, reputation or property of the witness or his family members, during the investigation/trial or thereafter.

Category 'C': Where the threat is moderate and extends to harassment or intimidation of the witness or his family member's, reputation or property, during the investigation/trial or thereafter.

(d) The Scheme provides for a State Witness Protection Fund for meeting the expenses of the scheme. This fund shall be operated by the Department/Ministry of Home under State/UT Government and shall comprise of the following:—

(i) Budgetary allocation made in the Annual Budget by the State Government;

(ii) Receipt of amount of costs imposed/ordered to be deposited by the courts/tribunals in the Witness Protection Fund;

(iii) Donations/contributions from Philanthropist/Charitable Institutions/Organizations and individuals permitted by the Government.

(iv) Funds contributed under Corporate Social Responsibility.

(e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its Judgment dated 05.12.2018 in Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 156 of 2016 has endorsed the Scheme. As per Article 141/142 of the Constitution, the Witness Protection Scheme, 2018 endorsed in the said Judgment of the Supreme Court is binding on all Courts within the territory of India and enforceable in all States and Union Territories.

### **Encounters after Pulwama Attack**

1934. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the aftermath of Pulwama attack, a series of encounters have resulted in the killing of a number of terrorists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether terrorist units have managed to smuggle explosives and Improvised Explosive Device (IED) making material from across the border; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to plug the loopholes in the transportation of IED material?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) Yes sir. The Government has adopted a policy of zero tolerance towards terrorism. As compared to corresponding period of 2018, the first half of this year has witnessed reduction in terrorists initiated incidents by 28%, reduction in net infiltration by 43% and increase in neutralisation of terrorists by 22%. Till date, 93 terrorists have been neutralised by the security forces since Pulwama attack.

Investigation by NIA into the attack so far, has resulted in conspirators, suicide attacker and vehicle provider getting identified. Further the operations on ground have resulted in neutralisation of the conspirator, his associate and the vehicle owner.

**Pending cases under the Protection of Women from  
Domestic Violence Act, 2005**

1935. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, State-wise;

(b) the number of such cases pending for more than one year, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to issue directions for deciding such cases within six months as has been notified in the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The published reports are available till the year 2016. The details of State/Union Territory-wise cases pending investigation and trial at the end of the year under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 during the period from 2014 to 2016 are given in Annexure.

(b) Specific information on cases pending investigation or trial for more than one year is not maintained by NCRB.

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. State Governments/UT Administrations are therefore, responsible for implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs had issued a detailed advisory advising all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to conduct speedy investigation, for timely filing of charge sheet and to vigorously enforce various legislations relating to 'Crime against Women and Children' including the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

**Martyrdom status to deceased security personnel  
in Pulwama Attack**

1936. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether martyrdom status has been granted to the security personnel/CRPF personnel killed in the Pulwama attack in Jammu and Kashmir on 14th February, 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) There is no such official nomenclature. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued instructions to issue "Operational Casualty Certificate" to the Next of Kin of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR) personnel who are killed in action. Out of 40 cases of death of CRPF personnel in Pulwama incident, CRPF have confirmed issuance of "Operational Casualty Certificate" with respect to 39 cases while in one case, the certificate could not be issued as the matter relating to succession certificate is subjudice.

**Single window service in sub-registrar office**

1937. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sub-registrar offices in the NCT of Delhi do not have a single window service for registration and amendment related formalities for any Non Government Organisation;

(b) whether these offices still take months for any small amendments in the registered organisation;

(c) whether even request of changing registered address of any organisation needed full amendment and takes months; and

(d) if so, the details of assessment for office mechanism in these offices last reviewed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) The Revenue Department of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that the registration of Non-Government Organisations is undertaken under the Societies Act, 1860 by the Registrars of Societies in their respective jurisdictions as soon as the application for registration is received and formalities are completed by the applicant NGOs.

(b) to (d) In the light of reply of (a), question does not arise.

#### **Benefits to Paramilitary Forces at par with Defence Services**

1938. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to extend benefits to paramilitary forces at par with defence services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) The benefits available to the personnel of Central Armed Police Forces and Assam Rifles are given in the Statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### ***Details of benefits available to the personnel of Central Armed Police Forces and Assam Rifles***

1. Benefits available to the Personnel of CAPFs and Assam Rifles:—

- Free air travel from Jammu to Srinagar and back on duty/leave and also from Delhi to Srinagar and back on duty.
- Enhancement of existing Risk and Hardship Allowances for personnel deployed in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and LWE affected Districts for Anti Naxal Operations. The increase in allowances varies from ₹ 2987/- p.m. to ₹ 11987/- p.m. for officers and from ₹ 2231/- p.m. to ₹ 9831/- p.m. for Personnel Below Officers Ranks (PBORs), depending on the areas of deployment.

- Treatment of hospitalization period as 'duty' for personnel injured while on duty.
  - Web Portal and Mobile App to redress grievances of CAPF personnel.
  - Provision of compensation for housing to Personnel Below Officers Ranks (PBORs) for keeping the dependent family members at their selected Place of Residence.
  - Dress Allowance @ ₹ 20,000/- per year for officers and ₹ 10,000/- per year for PBORs.
  - Residential Accommodation for CAPFs & AR personnel. At present, 1,14,343 houses are available.
  - Force level Education Institutions for the wards of Force personnel.
2. Benefits available to the Next of Kin (NoK) of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles' personnel who are killed in action:—
- Central Ex-gratia: The Central ex-gratia lump-sum compensation has been enhanced with effect from 01/01/2016 from ₹ 15 lakh to ₹ 35 lakh for death on active duty and from ₹ 10 lakh to ₹ 25 lakh for death on duty, as the case may be, to the NoK of the deceased CAPF and AR personnel.
  - Extra Ordinary Pension: The NoK of the deceased are entitled to get Liberalized Family Pension (*i.e.* last pay drawn) under Central Civil Service (Extra Ordinary Pension) Rules, 1939.
  - Service Benefits: All service benefits *viz.* Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity (DCRG), Leave Encashment, Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme (CGEGIS), General Provident Fund (GPF) etc. are admissible.
  - Force Level Welfare Schemes: Each of the force has evolved/set up force level welfare schemes for the employees/Jawans such as Benevolent Funds, Financial Assistance/Scholarship to the children for education and Financial Assistance for daughter's/sister's marriage etc.
  - Funds from 'Bharat Ke Veer': 'Bharat ke Veer' is an online portal which enables people to donate voluntarily to the NoKs of CAPF personnel who sacrifice their lives. Such contributions are made directly to the accounts of NoKs online. In addition, funds received in Bharat Ke Veer corpus are also distributed to the NoKs of such personnel.

- 'Operation Casualty Certificate': The CAPFs personnel killed in action get 'Operational Casualty Certificate' on the line of 'Battle Casualty Certificate' as available to Armed Forces. NoKs are entitled to certain benefits viz. Air and Rail travel fare concession and allotment of Oil Product Agencies etc on the line of benefits that NoKs of the Defence personnel get on being conferred 'Battle Casualty Certificate'.
- Prime Minister Scholarship Scheme (PMSS): Under PMSS, an amount ₹ 2250/- per month for girls and ₹ 2000/- per month for boys is released to the wards of serving/Ex-CAPFs, AR and National Security Guard (NSG) personnel. The amount of Scholarship has now been increased from ₹ 2000/- per month to ₹ 2500/- per month for boys and from ₹ 2250/- per month to ₹ 3000/- per month for girls from the academic year 2019-2020 onwards.
- Provision of Ex-gratia compensation by the States/UTs: Many States/Union Territories have also made provision to pay compensation/assistance to NoKs as per their rules.

#### **Vacancy of IPS officers in Kerala**

1939. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the sanctioned strength of IPS officers for the State of Kerala;
- (b) the vacancies lying vacant for such posts; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to review the strength of IPS officers with a view to increase the number of posts, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) As on 01.01.2019, the authorized cadre strength of Indian Police Service (IPS) in the State of Kerala is 172, against which 130 IPS officers are in-position. To fill up the vacancies of IPS officers, the batch-size of IPS (direct recruit) has been increased from 88 to 103 from Civil Service Examination (CSE), 2005 and to 150 from CSE, 2009 onwards. This increase has resulted in higher allocation of IPS officers to Kerala Cadre also. Besides the above, the process of appointments to the Indian Police Service by promotion from State Police Service has also been accelerated. Further, Cadre Review of State cadres is carried out ordinarily at an interval of 5 (five) years in consultation with the respective State Governments. The last IPS Cadre Review of Kerala cadre was carried out in 2016.

**Inclusion of Kalahandi in worst LWE affected districts**

1940. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Odisha has requested the Union Government for inclusion of Kalahandi district under the category of worst LWE affected districts;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government of Odisha has requested the Union Government for enhancement of the bandwidth of the mobile towers installed in the State under Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Scheme; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (b) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Odisha has requested for inclusion of Kalahandi under the category of most LWE affected districts. Inclusion/exclusion of districts under the category of most LWE affected districts is a ongoing process. The last review was undertaken in 2018 and based on the overall LWE situation and violence profile, 30 districts have been categorised as most LWE affected districts *w.e.f.* 01st April, 2018. Kalahandi district has not been categorised as the most LWE affected districts but is covered under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme.

(c) and (d) 2335 towers were installed in Mobile Tower Project Phase-I, of which 256 were in Odisha. The issue of up-gradation was mainly for VSAT sites. On request from the State, capacity of all 104 VSAT towers in Odisha has been enhanced to 2 Mbps.

**Naxalite attacks on civilians and security personnel**

1941. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of naxalite attacks on civilians and security personnel have increased during the last few months;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken/being taken by Government to tackle such attacks by naxalites along with the achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) No Sir. There has been a consistent decline in both LWE violence and geographical spread of LWE influence. Violent incidents have declined from a high of 2258 in 2009 to 833 in 2018. The resultant deaths have also declined steadily from 1005 in 2010 to 240 in 2018. The reduction in geographical spread of Left Wing Extremism is evident in decline in number of districts reporting violence to 60 in 2018. The trend of decline in violence has continued in 2019. The number of incidents of violence and resultant deaths in 2019 as compared with the corresponding period of 2018 is as under:—

Sl. No.	Parameters	2018 (01 Jan. to 15 June)	2019 (01 Jan. to 15 June)
1.	No. of incidents	447	338
2.	Deaths (Civilians & SFs)	126	102
3.	No. of Security Forces kills	41	38

To combat the LWE menace in a holistic manner, the Government of India has formulated a National Policy and Action Plan in 2015, which envisages a multi-pronged approach comprising security, development and ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc.

MHA is supporting the State Governments extensively by way of deployment of CAPF Battalions, provision of helicopters and UAVs and sanction of India Reserve Battalions (IRBs)/Special India Reserve Battalions (SIRBs) etc. Funds are provided under Modernisation of Police Force (MPF), Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme and Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) for capacity building of State Police, intelligence agencies and CAPFs.

Development interventions are made through provision of resources and focused implementation of schemes through line ministries of Government of India. Significant efforts have been made for improving infrastructure in LWE affected areas. 5500 km of roads out of 11000 planned have been constructed. For improving telecom connectivity, 2335 mobile towers have been installed and 4072 mobile towers will be installed in next phase of the project.

To provide further impetus to development and fill critical gaps in infrastructure, funds are provided to the State Governments under 'Special Central Assistance' (SCA) scheme @ ₹ 33.33 crore per annum per most affected district.

**National Animal, National Bird and  
National Flower of India**

1942. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) which is National animal, National bird and National flower of India;
- (b) whether there is any notification by Government or any other competent authorities in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details of the notification, if not, under what provision, UGC, NCERT and Government of India portal are publishing the names of National animal, National bird and National flower?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) As informed by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC), 'Tiger' and 'Peacock' have been notified as the National Animal and National Bird respectively *vide* their Notification No. 25-1/2008-WL-I dated 30th May, 2011; however, no such notification has been issued regarding 'National Flower' by MoEF & CC.

- (c) The information is being collected from concerned organizations and will be laid on the Table of House.

**Detention of Foreign Nationals**

1943. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of detention centres where foreign nationals who have completed their sentence are detained pending their repatriation, along with number of such persons detained in such centres;
- (b) the State-wise details of number of persons detained in these detention centres whose nationalities have not yet been confirmed by their embassies/consulates;
- (c) the details of oversight mechanisms to oversee conditions within these detention centres, if present, if not, reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of measures taken to address the concerns of mentally-ill foreign national prisoners, who remain indefinitely detained in these detention centres, if present, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) The powers of the Central Government under

The Foreigners Act, 1946 to detect, detain and deport illegal migrants have been entrusted to State Governments under Article 258 (1) of the Constitution of India. States are required to keep the illegal migrants in detention centres pending their nationality verification and subsequent deportation. Number of detention centres set up by the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations and number of foreign nationals detained in these detention centres is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has circulated a Model Detention Centre/Holding Centre Manual to all the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations on 9.1.2019 reiterating various instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time-to-time with regard to setting up of detention centres. The Model Detention Centre Manual, *inter alia*, prescribes the amenities to be provided in the Detention Centres including the medical facilities.

#### **Increase in cross-border terrorism**

1944. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cross-border terrorism have increased, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of cross-border terrorism in the years 2017, 2018, 2019 till May; and

(c) how Government has been confronting and addressing these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) The Government has adopted a policy of zero tolerance towards terrorism. Due to concerted and synergized efforts of Security Forces, the security situation in the State has witnessed an improvement in the first half of this year over the corresponding period of 2018. Net infiltration has reduced by 43% and local recruitment has declined by 40%. Terrorist initiated incidents have declined by 28%. Actions initiated by the security forces witnessed an increase of 59% and have resulted in 22% increase in neutralization of terrorists.

Also, the Government of India in tandem with the State Government, has adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which *inter alia* include multi-tiered deployment along the International Border/Line of Control, border fencing, improved intelligence and operational coordination, equipping SFs with improved technological weapons and taking pro-active action against terrorists within the State.

**Ratio in recruitment to posts in UT of Chandigarh**

1945. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in which year it was decided to have ratio of 60 per cent to 40 per cent for Punjab and Haryana respectively in recruitment to posts in UT of Chandigarh;

(b) the reasons for not following the said ratio by Chandigarh administration in letter and spirit; and

(c) the steps proposed to restore the balance of 60 per cent to 40 per cent in favour of the loosing State under Chandigarh administration particularly in respect of police posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) As per extant practice and administrative arrangement, deputation posts in Chandigarh Administration are filled broadly in the ratio of 60:40, from the states of Punjab and Haryana. The endeavour of the Chandigarh Administration has all along been to maintain such ratio.

**NCRB statistics about rapists**

1946. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) statistics, 94 per cent of rapists are known to the victim;

(b) if so, whether imposing death penalty will put undue pressure on girl child to suppress the matter or, in some cases, turn hostile at a later stage of trial; and

(c) if so, how Government is planning to address this complex, complicated and sensitive issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c) In order to address these issues, adequate provisions have been made in the law. Section 273 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973 prescribes that the Court may take appropriate measures to ensure that while taking evidence from a woman less than 18 years of age in a rape/sexual offence case, the woman shall not be confronted with the accused. Further, under section 327 CrPC, to avoid undue pressure and intimidation of victim, *in camera* inquiry and trial has been made mandatory for rape cases including cases where the woman victim is a minor. Also,

in order to reduce the time taken to dispose such cases, law has been amended to make it mandatory for investigation (section 173 CrPC) and trial (section 309 CrPC) in rape cases to be completed in two months each. It has also been provided that an appeal filed by an accused against a sentence in a rape case has to be disposed by the court in six months (section 377 CrPC).

Additionally, Section 33 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act) provides that the Special Court shall create a child-friendly atmosphere by allowing family-member, guardian, a friend or a relative in whom the child has trust or confidence to be present in the court. Section 35 of POCSO Act provides that evidence of child shall be recorded, as far as possible, within 30 days. Section 36 of POCSO Act provides that the court shall ensure that the victim is not exposed to accused at the time of recording of evidence. Similarly, Section 37 of POCSO Act provides for in camera trials. Section 39 of POCSO Act requires the State/Union Territory to prepare guidelines for use of non-governmental organizations, professionals, experts, persons having knowledge of psychology, social work, physical health, mental health and child development to be associated with pre-trial and trial stage to assist the child.

#### **Abduction of policemen and family members**

1947. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the fact that there has been high incidences of abduction of policemen and their family members in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

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

(c) the details of such cases in the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) The Government has adopted a policy of zero tolerance towards terrorism. Due to concerted and synergized efforts of Security Forces, the security situation in the State has witnessed an improvement in the first half of this year over the corresponding period of 2018. Net infiltration has reduced by 43% and local recruitment has declined by 40%. Terrorist initiated incidents have declined by 28%. Actions initiated by the security forces witnessed an increase of 59% and have resulted in 22% increase in neutralization of terrorists.

Due to the intensified actions against terrorism by the security forces, the terrorists have resorted to abduction of policemen and their family members on some occasions in order to de-motivate the forces. State/UT-wise details of such cases are not centrally maintained.

Government has taken various measures, such as strengthening of security apparatus, strict enforcement of law against anti-national elements, intensified cordon and search operations to effectively deal with the challenges posed by the terrorist organisations.

### **Amendment/repeal of Articles 370 and 35A**

1948. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to repeal Articles 370 and 35A;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether repeal of these Articles in any way violate any United Nations regulation or any international obligation of the country; and
- (d) if so, how will the same be mitigated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) At present, Article 370 is contained as a temporary provision with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir in Part XXI (Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions) of the Indian Constitution.

At present, Article 35A is contained in the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954 which was added through the Constitution Order issued by the President of India under Article 370.

Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. Matters relating to the Constitution of India are internal and entirely for the Indian Parliament to deal with. No foreign government or organisation has any locus standi in the matter.

### **Linking of police stations of UP under CCTNS**

†1949. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has linked all the police stations throughout the country under Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of interlinking of police stations in the State of Uttar Pradesh under CCTNS project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Out of a total of 15832 police stations, a total of 14874 police stations in the country have been covered under CCTNS project. 20.10 crore records of crime/criminals are available at national level to police for investigation.

(c) All 1533 police stations are linked under CCTNS in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

### **Modernisation of paramilitary forces**

1950. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to modernise and improve efficiency of country's paramilitary forces;

(b) the details of amount spent for buying state of the art arms and amunitions, new vehicles and availing other latest technology for the forces during last three years, category-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the amount allocated for welfare of security personnels is negligible compared to the amount being spent for buying weapons;

(d) which are the main countries from which India buys weapons for the paramilitary forces; and

(e) whether Government is able to meet all the requirement of the forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) Modernization of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)/Assam Rifles (AR)/National Security Guard (NSG) is a continuous process as per their operational requirements. CAPFs/AR/NSG have been allocated funds for their modernization and improvement of efficiency through acquisition of latest state-of-art weapons, clothing, specialized vehicles and equipment.

(b) An amount of ₹ 8593 crore was spent for buying state-of-art arms and ammunitions, new vehicles and availing other latest technology by CAPFs/AR/NSG during the last three years.

(c) No, Sir. The Government has taken several steps for welfare of CAPFs personnel. It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to enhance the housing satisfaction for the CAPF personnel. An amount of ₹ 1765.60 crore was spent towards Residential Buildings for CAPFs during 2018-19.

There has been a significant enhancement of existing Risk and Hardship Allowances of CAPF personnel deployed in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts for Anti Naxal Operations. Free air travel is available for CAPFs personnel from Jammu to Srinagar and back on duty/leave and also from Delhi to Srinagar and back on duty. Medical facilities comprising of thirty three 50 Bed Composite Hospitals, six 100 Bed Composite Hospitals and one 200 Bed Referral Hospital for CAPFs personnel. The Government has approved establishment of a Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Sciences (CAPFIMS) comprising of a Medical Institute, a 500- bed General Hospital, a 300-bed Super Specialty Hospital, a Nursing College, a School of Paramedics at Maidangarhi, New Delhi at an estimated cost of ₹ 1368.53 crore.

(d) The forces buy weapons from both indigenous and foreign sources. Weapons are bought from foreign countries on the basis of global tenders as per extant rules.

(e) Yes, Sir. The requirements of the forces are constantly evolving and efforts are made by the Government to meet them as per assessment of the need of the forces.

### **Policy to prevent violence in West Bengal**

†1951. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to lay down a policy to prevent increasing violence in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it would be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects and the responsibility to maintain law and order rests with the respective State Governments. Concern of Government on the issue of violence was conveyed to the Government of West Bengal and an advisory was issued by Government on 09.06.2019 asking the State Government to maintain law and order, peace and public tranquility in the State.

### **Political violence in West Bengal**

†1952. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of political violence registered in West Bengal in the last five months;

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether action has been taken against the culprits in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects and the responsibility to maintain law and order rests with the respective State Governments. Information was received about a number of incidents of violence resulting in death and injuries to people including political workers in West Bengal. Concern of Government on the issue was conveyed to the Government of West Bengal and an advisory was issued by Government on 09.06.2019 asking the State Government to maintain law and order, peace and public tranquility in the State.

**Khalistan activists assigned task of reviving militancy in Punjab**

1953. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Khalistan activists residing in Canada had recently been assigned the task of reviving militancy in Punjab by the Pakistan's ISI;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what is Government's reaction in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) ISI of Pakistan is known to support pro-Khalistan elements in Canada for anti-India activities. Government has a zero tolerance approach to secessionist and militant activities. Government has adopted comprehensive measures in this regard including sustained vigilance along the borders, strengthening of mechanisms for intelligence sharing and action by security agencies to neutralize the designs of anti-national elements. Further, a close watch is maintained on the activities of various groups in India and abroad trying to incite anti-India activities.

**Allocation of more IPS probationers to Odisha**

1954. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is allocating or plans to allocate more number of IPS probationers to the State of Odisha in the next five years than the allocation made in previous years;

(b) whether such proposal is being made keeping in view the severe shortage of IPS officers in Odisha cadre under the Promotion Quota and direct Quota; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) The present authorized strength of Odisha cadre of Indian Police Service (IPS) is 195 of which 136 are to be filled up by Direct Recruitment (DR) and 59 by promotion from the eligible officers belonging to State Police Service. At present, 120 officers in the DR Quota are in position in Odisha Cadre. In order to allocate adequate number of Indian Police Service (IPS) officers to various States, the batch-size of IPS (Direct Recruitment) has been increased from 88 to 103 from Civil Services Examination (CSE) 2005 and to 150 from CSE 2009. This increase has resulted in higher allocation of IPS officers (DR) to Odisha Cadre also.

#### **Coastal security headquarters in Bhubaneswar**

1955. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning or having a proposal for establishment of a coastal security headquarters in Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when such establishment is planned to be made; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) No Sir. However, Government of India have sanctioned 18 Coastal Police Stations to Odisha under the Coastal Security Scheme and all of them are operational.

#### **Security of indo-pak border in Punjab**

1956. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what measures have been taken up by Government for the progress of pilot project operational for the security of Indo-Pak border in Punjab; and

(b) the details thereof and if no measure is being taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) A pilot project has been approved to replace

the existing old design/composite fencing with a new “anti-cut and anti-rust” modular fencing (New Design Fence) in 7.18 Kms border length in Amritsar, Punjab and the work has recently been awarded.

### Steps to wipe out naxal organisations

†1957. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to prevent naxalite attacks in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to wipe out naxal organisations, and by when the country will get rid of the problem of naxalism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) No Sir. There has been a consistent decline in both LWE related violence and geographical spread of LWE influence. The last five years has seen a significant improvement in the LWE scenario across the country. The number of violent incidents and resultant deaths have reduced by 43.4% and 61.1% respectively during last 05 years (2014-18) compared to the preceding 05 years (2009-13). The details are as under:—

Sl. No.	Parameters	May-09 to April-14	May-14 to April-2019	% Change
1.	No. of incidents	8438	4778	-43.4%
2.	Deaths (Civilians and SFs)	3209	1247	-61.1%
3.	No. of Security Forces killed	923	321	-65.2%

To combat the LWE menace in a holistic manner, the Government of India has formulated a National Policy and Action Plan in 2015, which envisages a multi-pronged approach comprising security, development and ensuring rights & entitlements of local communities etc.

MHA is supporting the State Governments extensively by way of deployment of CAPF Battalions, provision of helicopters and UAVs and sanction of India Reserve Battalions (IRBs)/ Special India Reserve Battalions (SIRBs) etc. Funds are provided under Modernisation of Police Force (MPF), Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme and Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) for capacity building of State Police, intelligence agencies and CAPFs.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Development interventions are made through provision of resources and focused implementation of schemes through line ministries of Government of India. Significant efforts have been made for improving infrastructure in LWE affected areas. 5500 km of roads out of 11000 planned have been constructed. For improving telecom connectivity, 2335 mobile towers have been installed and 4072 mobile towers will be installed in next phase of the project.

To provide further impetus to development and fill critical gaps in infrastructure, funds are provided to the State Governments under 'Special Central Assistance' (SCA) scheme @₹ 33.33 Crore per annum per most affected district.

Steadfast implementation of the policy has resulted in consistent decline in LWE violence and geographical spread. Violent incidents have declined from a high of 2258 in 2009 to 833 in 2018. The resultant deaths have also declined steadily from 1005 in 2010 to 240 in 2018. The reduction in geographical spread of Left Wing Extremism is evident in decline in number of districts reporting violence to 60 in 2018.

#### **Deteriorating law and order situation in States**

†1958. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the law and order situation has been constantly deteriorating in many States of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the incidents of violence against women including the incidents of robbery and murder during the last three years in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) The law and order situation in the country is under control.

(c) As per information received from National Crime Records Bureau, the details of cases registered in Uttar Pradesh during 2014, 2015 and 2016 regarding incidents of violence against women are as follows:—

Year	Murder	Robbery	Total crimes against women
2014	1177	249	38918
2015	1135	196	35908
2016	1217	425	49262

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Missing children in Delhi and Rajasthan**

†1959. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the age-wise details of the number of children missing from Delhi and Rajasthan during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to find missing children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication “Crime in India”. The published reports are available till the year 2016. The details of age-wise missing children in Delhi and Rajasthan during the period from 2014 to 2016 are given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(b) ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest with the respective State Governments. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued detailed advisory to the States and UTs in which it was *inter alia* stated that in case of complaint with regard to any missing children made in a police station, the same should be reduced into a First Information Report and appropriate steps should be taken to see that follow up investigation is taken up immediately thereafter etc. This advisory is available at [www.mha.gov.in](http://www.mha.gov.in).

The Ministry of Women and Child Development in order to provide outreach services to the missing children or needy children, operates Child helpline No. 1098 which is operational 24x7. The Ministry also supports Railway Childlines on major Railway Stations providing assistance to any needy child. Further, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed a national tracking system for missing and vulnerable children *i.e.* TrackChild Portal and it has been implemented across the country. The URL of the TrackChild is [www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in](http://www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in). The Ministry of Women and Child Development had also launched Khoya-Paya on 2nd June, 2015 which is an enabling platform, where citizens can report missing children as well as sightings of their whereabouts. Details of children who have been found, can also be reported on this platform. Khoya-Paya has been integrated as a module under the citizen corner in TrackChild.

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for tracing missing children has also been circulated to all the States and UTs for their further dissemination to all other stakeholders such as Police, Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) etc. These SOPs lay down the uniform guidelines for expediting the search and rehabilitation of missing children all over the country.

***Statement-I***

*Details of age-wise missing children reported in Delhi UT during 2014-16*

Sl. No.	Year	Missing			Total Children Missing
		Below 5 years	5 to 14 years	14 to 18 years	
1.	2014	452	2390	4671	7513
2.	2015	472	2550	4906	7928
3.	2016	331	2223	4367	6921

***Statement-II***

*Details of age-wise missing children reported in Rajasthan during 2014-16*

Sl. No.	Year	Missing			Total Children Missing
		Below 5 years	5 to 14 years	14 to 18 years	
1.	2014	139	790	1403	2332
2.	2015	122	1036	1349	2507
3.	2016	100	558	1322	1980

**Combing operation against maoists**

1960. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that maoists spread fear in many parts of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that ordinary citizens are living in constant fear as maoists are trying to make their presence felt in many parts of the country in recent times; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked all the States to intensify combing operations against maoists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Steadfast implementation of the National Policy and Action Plan-2015 has resulted in consistent decline in both LWE violence and geographical spread of LWE influence. Violent incidents have declined from a high of 2258 in 2009 to 833 in 2018. The resultant deaths have also declined steadily from 1005 in 2010 to 240 in 2018. The reduction in geographical spread of Left Wing Extremism is evident in decline in number of districts reporting violence to 60 in 2018.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public order' are State subjects. However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments with a wide range of measures including security, development and ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities. The Central Government also assists the States by provision of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), sharing of intelligence, issue of advisories and capacity building of the State forces.

**Holding Jammu and Kashmir Assembly Elections  
with Lok Sabha Elections**

1961. SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 3rd January, 2019, the then Home Minister had stated in the Rajya Sabha that the Central Government is ready to hold elections in Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly along with Lok Sabha Elections, if Election Commission desires so;

(b) the reasons for not holding the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly elections along with Lok Sabha elections; and

(c) when does Government plan to hold the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly elections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The superintendence, direction and control of conducting elections to Parliament and State Legislatures are vested with the Election Commission of India.

The Election Commission of India had announced the General elections to Lok Sabha on 10th March, 2019 for the entire country including Jammu and Kashmir.

With regards to the Assembly elections in Jammu and Kashmir, the Election Commission of India has not yet fixed the dates.

**Citizenship to refugees from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan**

1962. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of refugees belonging to minority communities like Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists, Parsis and Christians fled from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan and are staying in India for many years and demanding Indian citizenship; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Legal migrants including those belonging to six minority communities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan can acquire citizenship of India as per the provisions of The Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules made thereunder on becoming eligible for the same. For speedy disposal of their citizenship applications, Central Government, in December, 2016, has delegated its power to grant citizenship by registration under Section 5 and by naturalisation under Section 6 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 to the Collectors of 16 districts in 7 States and Secretary (Home) of these 7 States where most of these migrants are residing.

As per data available, 2447 legal migrants belonging to six identified minority communities from the above 3 countries have been granted Indian citizenship by Collectors of 16 Districts and Secretary (Home) of 7 States.

**Free hand to security forces to counter terrorists**

†1963. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on giving free hand to security forces to counter the terrorists;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this direction, so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) The Government has zero tolerance policy towards terrorism. Terrorist activities have reduced significantly in the Hinterland of the country. Insurgent/Extremist incidents have also reduced significantly in North Eastern States and in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas. In Jammu and Kashmir,

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

security forces are proactively engaging with terrorists, resulting in neutralization of large number of terrorists.

National Investigation Agency (NIA) has been established for investigation of terrorism related cases. Close and effective coordination mechanism exists between intelligence and security agencies at the Centre and the State level. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with the Central/State Agencies concerned. States have raised Special Forces to deal with terror incidents and Central Armed Police Forces and National Security Guards have also been stationed at different locations to assist the States in dealing with such incidents. The Central Agencies have been organising capacity building programmes for the States forces regarding intelligence sharing and investigation of terror cases.

### **Zero tolerance policy on terrorism**

†1964. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously contemplating to implement the policy of zero tolerance on terrorism;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this direction till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) The Government has zero tolerance policy against terrorism.

(b) to (c) National Investigation Agency (NIA) has been established for investigation of terrorism related cases. Close and effective coordination mechanism exists between intelligence and security agencies at the Centre and the State level. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with the Central/State Agencies concerned. States have raised Special Forces to deal with terror incidents and Central Armed Police Forces and National Security Guards have also been stationed at different locations to assist the States in dealing with such incidents. The Central Agencies have been organising capacity building programmes for the States forces regarding intelligence sharing and investigation of terror cases.

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Terrorist activities have reduced significantly in the Hinterland of the country. Insurgent/Extremist incidents have also reduced significantly in North Eastern States and in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas. In Jammu and Kashmir, security forces are proactively engaging with terrorists, resulting in neutralization of large number of terrorists.

**Death of police and security Personnel in Naxalite  
and Terrorist Activities**

†1965. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy is in place to provide assistance/grant/compensation/job by Government to the kins of police personnel and jawans died in naxalite and terrorist incidents;

(b) if so, the details of policy thereon;

(c) whether Government is aware of the number of police and security personnel who died in naxalite and terrorist activities, in various parts of the country during last three years;

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

(e) the status of compensation/grant/assistance provided to the kins of the police and security personnel dying in said incidents, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (e) The Government of India is committed to support the families of martyred security personnel. The family members of the martyred SF are given assistance in the following manner:—

- (i) Next-of-Kin (NoK) of CAPF personnel are given *ex-gratia* compensation @ ₹ 35 lakh (w.e.f. 01.01.2016).
- (ii) NoK also get the last drawn pay with DA as Extra Ordinary Pension (EoP)/Liberal Pension Award (LPA).
- (iii) Provision of compassionate appointment to a dependent family member of martyred personnel against Group-C post, upto 5% of the vacancies.
- (iv) Other normal benefits to the families of SFs like Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity (DCRG), Central Government Employee Group Insurance Scheme (CGEGIS) etc.

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (v) Financial assistance upto ₹ 15 lakh from Bharat ke Veer corpus to take the total amount to ₹ 1 crore for the martyr's family.

In addition, *Ex-gratia* payment is also given to the families of the martyrs including State security force personnel, under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme in LWE affected areas, Jammu and Kashmir and North East region.

The State Governments also have their own compensation policy for the families of State Police martyred.

Detail of security forces killed in LWE and terrorist related activities are given in the Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Details of Security Forces (SFs) killed in LWE and terrorist attacks in last three years*

Sl. No.	State	2016	2017	2018	2019 (upto 15.06.19)
		SF Deaths	SF Deaths	SF Deaths	SF Deaths
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0	0
2.	Bihar	12	0	2	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	38	60	55	14
4.	Jharkhand	9	3	9	8
5.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
7.	Maharashtra	3	3	0	15
8.	Odisha	3	8	1	0
9.	Telangana	0	0	0	0
10.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
11.	Punjab	07	0	0	0
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	82	80	91	70
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2	2
14.	Assam	4	3	1	0
15.	Manipur	11	8	7	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	1	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	1	3	2
19.	Tripura	0	0	0	0

**Killing of political workers**

1966. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of political workers are being killed in various States due to political rivalry;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to sensitize the State Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has any information of number of political activists killed during the recently concluded Lok Sabha elections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects and the responsibility to maintain law and order rests with the respective State Governments. Reports regarding incidents of violence in States are received from time to time. Government issues advisories to State Governments concerned as appropriate.

**Representation of women in police forces**

1967. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that women are under-represented in police forces;

(b) what steps are being taken to increase women representation in police forces of States/UTs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of women recruited in last five years in police forces of States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. As per data on Police Organisation compiled by Bureau of Police Research and Development, out of the actual strength of 19,41,473 police personnel in States/UTs as on 01.01.2018, the strength of women police personnel is 1,69,550.

(b) to (d) "Police" is a State subject falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is primarily the responsibility of the State

Governments/UT Administrations to implement police reforms measures, including improvement of gender balance. The Centre also issues advisories to the States for increasing number of women in the police forces upto 33% in the States. States have also been advised to strengthen welfare measures such as provision of housing and medical facilities and necessary facilities for women police personnel in Police Stations. Data on annual recruitment of women in police forces is not maintained centrally.

### **Damages caused by Fani cyclone**

1968. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale damages were recently caused by Fani cyclone in Odisha and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with human lives lost and properties, crops etc. destroyed; and

(c) what relief and rehabilitation measures were extended by the Central Government and State Governments to the affected people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) Cyclone Fani affected three States namely Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. As per information received from the State Governments, details of losses/damages are given as under:—

State	Human lives lost	Houses/huts damaged	Cattle lost	Cropped areas affected (ha.)
Odisha	64	556761	6281	1,48,663
Andhra Pradesh	Nil	304	28	13,972
West Bengal	Nil	29260	Nil	1,12,000

The primary responsibility of disaster management rests with the State Government. To supplement the efforts, financial assistance is provided to the affected States from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per laid down procedure for immediate relief. Rehabilitation measures are to be undertaken by the State Government concerned from its own resources/Plan funds.

In order to support the States, Central Government has released financial assistance of ₹ 340.875 crore to Odisha, ₹ 200.25 crore to Andhra Pradesh and ₹ 235.50 crore to West Bengal from SDRF on 29th April, 2019, for immediate relief measures.

Further, after the cyclone 'Fani' Central Government has released, ₹ 1000 crore to Government of Odisha on 7th May, 2019 for immediate relief measures. This was in addition to funds already available in their SDRF account, of ₹ 352.04 crore with Odisha and ₹ 185.03 crore with West Bengal as on 1st April, 2019.

Further, Central Government provided all possible support to the State Governments for restoration of infrastructure in the affected areas and deployed 71 Teams of National Disaster Response Force (50 Teams in Odisha, 12 Teams in Andhra Pradesh, 09 Teams in West Bengal), which provided assistance to States in evacuation, search, rescue, relief and restoration.

In the instant case, even before the receipt of memorandum from State Government of Odisha, Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited the affected areas of the State from 12th to 15th May, 2019 for rapid assessment of damages and after receipt of the memorandum IMCT visited the State from 20th to 22nd June, 2019 again for an on-the-spot assessment of damages caused by the cyclone 'Fani'. Upon receipt of report from the IMCT, further financial assistance under NDRF will be considered as per laid down procedure.

### **Crimes against women**

1969. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the States of the country including Delhi have become most unsafe place for women and crimes against women are increasing day-by-day;

(b) the details of the cases of murder, rape, abduction, dowry deaths and molestation registered during last three years till date, State-wise; and

(c) the immediate steps taken by Government for safety and security of women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The published reports are available till the year 2016. State/Union Territory-wise details of total crimes against women including murder, rape, abduction, dowry deaths and molestation in the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given Statement (*See below*). The data shows no such trend.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

However, the Government accords utmost priority to the safety and security of women in the country. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been administering various special laws relating to women such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.

The Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013 was enacted for effective legal deterrence against sexual offences. Further, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 was enacted to prescribe even more stringent penal provisions including death penalty for rape of a girl below the age of 12 years. The Act also *inter alia* mandates completion of investigation and trials within 2 months each.

The Government has also taken a number of other initiatives for safety of women which are given below:—

- (i) The Government has set up Nirbhaya Fund for projects for safety and security of women, for which Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal authority for appraising/recommending the proposals/schemes to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund.
- (ii) In order to facilitate States/UTs, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has launched an online analytic tool for police on 19th February, 2019 called "Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences" to monitor and track time-bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018.
- (iii) MHA has launched the "National Database on Sexual Offenders" (NDSO) on 20th September, 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country by law enforcement agencies. NDSO has data of over 5 lakh sexual offenders.
- (iv) Emergency Response Support System, which provides a single emergency number (112) based computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress has been operationalized in 20 States/UTs in 2018-19.

- (v) MHA has launched a cyber-crime portal on 20th September, 2018 for citizens to report obscene content. Further, Cyber Crime Forensic Labs have been set up in several States, and training of over 3,664 personnel, including 410 Public Prosecutors and Judicial Officers in identifying, detecting and resolving cyber-crimes against women and children has been imparted.
- (vi) Using technology to aid smart policing and safety management, Safe City Projects have been sanctioned in phase I in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai).
- (vii) In order to improve investigation, MHA has taken steps to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. This includes setting up of a State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis Unit in Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh. MHA has also sanctioned setting-up and upgrading of DNA Analysis units in State Forensic Science Laboratories in 13 States/UTs.
- (viii) MHA has notified guidelines for collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and the standard composition in a sexual assault evidence collection kit. To facilitate adequate capacity in manpower, training and skill building programmes for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers has commenced. 3221 Officers have already been trained by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and Lok Narayan Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science in collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence. BPR&D has distributed 3,120 Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits to States/UTs as orientation kit as part of training.
- (ix) In order to coordinate various initiatives for women safety, MHA has set up a Women Safety Division.
- (x) Ministry of Women and Child Development has also introduced the scheme of One Stop Centres to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence and a Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence. Apart from above, the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs has envisaged engagement of Mahila Police Volunteers in States/UTs who will act as a link between police and community and facilitate women in distress.
- (xi) Further, Government of India conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on various laws relating to women and their rights

through workshops, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes, advertisements in print and electronic media etc.

- (xii) MHA has issued advisories to all State Governments/UTs, advising them to ensure thorough investigation, conducting of medical examination of rape victims without delay and for increasing gender sensitivity in Police. These advisories are available at [www.mha.gov.in](http://www.mha.gov.in).

### ***Statement***

#### *State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR) under Total Crimes against Women during 2014-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16526	15967	16362
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	351	384	367
3.	Assam	19169	23365	20869
4.	Bihar	15393	13904	13400
5.	Chhattisgarh	6301	5783	5947
6.	Goa	508	392	371
7.	Gujarat	10854	7777	8532
8.	Haryana	9010	9511	9839
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1529	1295	1222
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3327	3366	2850
11.	Jharkhand	6086	6568	5453
12.	Karnataka	14004	12775	14131
13.	Kerala	11451	9767	10034
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28756	24231	26604
15.	Maharashtra	26818	31216	31388
16.	Manipur	337	266	253
17.	Meghalaya	390	337	372
18.	Mizoram	258	158	120
19.	Nagaland	68	91	105
20.	Odisha	14651	17200	17837

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
21.	Punjab	5481	5340	5105
22.	Rajasthan	31216	28224	27422
23.	Sikkim	111	53	153
24.	Tamil Nadu	6354	5919	4463
25.	Telangana	14147	15425	15374
26.	Tripura	1618	1267	1013
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38918	35908	49262
28.	Uttarakhand	1413	1465	1588
29.	West Bengal	38424	33318	32513
TOTAL STATE(S)		323469	311272	322949
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	117	136	108
31.	Chandigarh	434	468	414
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	25	28
33.	Daman and Diu	16	29	41
34.	Delhi UT	15319	17222	15310
35.	Lakshadweep	4	9	9
36.	Puducherry	77	82	95
TOTAL UT(S)		15988	17971	16005
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		339457	329243	338954

### **Infiltrators living illegally in the country**

†1970. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of infiltrators are living illegally in different parts of the country, especially in North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, whether it is mandatory to implement National Register of Citizens to oust the infiltrators living illegally in the country;

(c) whether Government proposes to implement National Register of Citizens across the country; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) Since illegal immigrants enter into the country without valid travel documents in clandestine and surreptitious manner, accurate data regarding number of such migrants living in the country is not available.

(b) to (d) Detection and deportation of illegal immigrants is a continuous process. Central Government is vested with powers under Section 3 (2) (c) of The Foreigners Act, 1946 to deport foreign nationals staying illegally in the country. These powers to detect, detain and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have been entrusted under Article 258 (1) of the Constitution of India to the State Governments. Further, under Article 239 (1) of the Constitution of India, the Administrators of the Union Territories have also been directed to discharge the functions of the Central Government relating to detection, detention and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals.

National Register of Citizens (NRC) Assam was prepared in 1951 as a non-statutory process by recording particulars of all the persons enumerated during 1951 Census. The exercise to update NRC 1951 is being conducted under special provisions in respect of State of Assam under The Citizenship Act, 1955 and The Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003.

### **Dual citizenship due to Article 370**

†1971. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a citizen of Jammu and Kashmir has dual citizenship due to Article 370 of the Constitution and whether Pakistani citizens living in Kashmir also get Indian citizenship;

(b) if so, whether Government is making any remedial efforts in this regard and if not, the details thereof;

(c) whether abrogation of Article 370 of the Constitution can prove to be an effective step for prevention of terrorist activities; and

(d) if so, the efforts being made by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No citizen of India, including those belonging to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, is eligible for dual citizenship under the provisions of the Indian Constitution or the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir.

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) At present, Article 370 is contained as a temporary provision with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir in Part XXI (Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions) of the Indian Constitution.

### **Terrorist attacks in Kashmir valley**

1972. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of terrorist attacks in the Kashmir valley during last three years and current year till date, year-wise; and

(b) how many Army, CRPF, BSF, CISF, J&K police officials and how many terrorists were killed, year-wise, details thereof during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) The Government has adopted a policy of zero tolerance towards terrorism. Due to concerted and synergized efforts of Security Forces, the security situation in the State has witnessed an improvement in the first half of this year over the corresponding period of 2018. Net infiltration has reduced by 43% and local recruitment has declined by 40%. Terrorist initiated incidents have declined by 28%. Actions initiated by the security forces witnessed an increase of 59% and have resulted in 22% increase in neutralization of terrorists. The details of incidents of terrorist violence, terrorist killed and security personnel (Army, CRPF, BSF, CISF, Jammu and Kashmir police) martyred during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Year	Terrorists Attacks and actions initiated by SFs against Terrorists	Terrorists killed	Security Force personnel martyred				
			Army	CRPF	BSF	CISF	J&K Police
2016	322	150	39	11	7	0	16
2017	342	213	34	12	2	0	30
2018	614	257	28	7	0	1	45
2019 (upto June)	261	125	15	48 (Pulwama 40)	0	0	7

### Vacancies in police force

1973. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of vacancies in police force in the last five years; and
- (b) the steps taken by Government to improve the quality of police force and increase quantity in proportion to the required number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) As per data on Police Organisations compiled by Bureau of Police Research and Development, status of vacancies in police forces in the States in last five years is in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) “Police” is a State subject falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations to implement the police reforms measures. The Centre also issues advisories to the States to fill up the vacancies in their respective States to meet the expectations of the people. It further extends financial assistance to State for modernization of police forces.

#### Statement

##### *Status of vacancies in State Police Forces in the last five years*

	As on 01.01.2014	As on 01.01.2015	As on 01.01.2016	As on 01.01.2017	As on 01.01.2018
Vacancies	5,60,860	5,42,986	5,49,025	5,38,237	5,42,697

Source: BPR&D

### Compensation to families of paramilitary personnel

1974. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of paramilitary personnel have sacrificed their lives for the Nation during the last few years;
- (b) if so, the number of personnel died during the last two years in each paramilitary forces such as CRPF, BSF, etc;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to provide more compensation to the families of the paramilitary personnel who died; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) The number of personnel of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR), who were killed in action during the last two years *viz.* 2017 and 2018, are as under:—

Forces	Number of personnel who were killed in action during last two years		
	2017	2018	Total
BSF	09	23	32
CRPF	52	29	81
CISF	01	01	02
ITBP	18	26	44
SSB	02	02	04
AR	07	06	13
TOTAL			176

(c) and (d) The details of admissible benefits given to the next of kin of such CAPFs personnel are given in the Statement [*Refer to the Statement (point no.2) appended to the answer to unstarred Question 1938 (part (a) to (c))*].

#### **Data on farmers suicides**

1975. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise data for farmers suicides from 2016 to 2018; and

(b) what are the reasons that the National Crime Records Bureau has not been able to make data about suicides available to public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes statistics *inter alia* on suicide cases. The published report titled “Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India” are available till the year 2015.

(b) NCRB has informed that some discrepancies were observed during scrutiny of the data related to Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India (ADSI) for the year 2016. Accordingly, States/UTs were requested to vet/confirm data pertaining to their State/UT before the ADSI 2016 report is finalized. Some of the States have now revised their data as compared to their previously furnished data/report. Accordingly, their reports are under scrutiny and revision.

**Drug trafficking**

1976. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that drug trafficking is a trans-national crime;
- (b) whether Government has taken any steps to improve coordination with international agencies and other countries; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. Drug trafficking is a trans-national crime.

(b) and (c) Government has taken a number of steps to improve coordination with international agencies and other countries. India has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on drug related matters with 13 countries and Bilateral Agreements with 25 countries. Agency level talks are held with several countries including Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Singapore, Indonesia and Myanmar. Controlled delivery operations are carried out in coordination with counterparts of other countries. Close liaison and exchange of intelligence is maintained with Drug Liaison Officers posted by several countries in their missions in India. Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), the nodal drug law enforcement agency, is a part of the multilateral forum SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) which focuses on drug crimes in SAARC countries. Field Level Officers (FLO) Meetings between Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC), Myanmar and NCB are held periodically to discuss drug related matters. Training programmes are conducted for law enforcement officials from neighbouring countries including Myanmar for upgrading their skills to combat drug menace, especially on border.

**Cyber forensic training labs**

1977. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that sufficient facilities of cyber forensic training labs are not available in the country;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that lack of such facility is hampering cyber investigation in the country; and
- (c) what steps are being taken to improve such facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) States/Union Territories are primarily responsible for setting up facilities/laboratories for cyber forensic training. Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has provided grant of ₹ 93.12 crore to all the States/Union Territories under Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) scheme, to set up cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories, hiring of junior cyber consultants and training/capacity building to provide hands-on training to Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) personnel, prosecutors and judicial officers. These Cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories have already been commissioned in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.

Advisories have also been issued to States/UTs regarding using these training labs for capacity building of LEA personnel, prosecutors and judicial officers. Indicative list of basic and cyber forensic tools for the Cyber Forensic Lab-cum-Training Centres has also been provided to States/UTs.

MHA has prepared 3-days and 5-days training programmes for law enforcement agencies personnel, prosecutors and judicial officers for better handling of investigation and prosecution and requested State Governments/Union Territories to organize training programmes. So far, more than 6,000 LEA personnel, judicial officers and prosecutors have been provided training on cyber crime awareness, investigation, forensics, etc. under the CCPWC scheme.

MHA has also rolled out a scheme 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C)' for the period 2018-20, which has a component namely National Cybercrime Training Centre for capacity building in the field of cyber crime investigation.

In addition, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has set up cyber forensic training labs in Ghaziabad (CBI Academy), Mumbai, Pune, Bangalore, Kolkata, Kerala, Uttarakhand and all north eastern States for training in cyber crime detection, seizing, preservation and imaging of digital evidence, etc. Using these facilities, more than 28,000 police/LEA personnel and about 1000 judicial officers have been trained.

### ***Ex-gratia payment from sale proceeds of enemy properties***

1978. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government paid to a section of Indian citizens, 25 per cent

of their total claim in 1970-80s as *ex-gratia* for the evacuee properties left out by them in erstwhile East Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether the remaining balance of 75 per cent of such claim shall be paid out of the sale proceeds of enemy properties; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) No, Sir. The Central Government has not paid any amount as *ex-gratia* grant to the persons in respect of the evacuee properties left out by them in the erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). However, *vide* Resolution dated 15.03.1971 the Central Government had paid *ex-gratia* grants to the Indian nationals/companies, etc. who had left/lost their properties in the East Pakistan due to Indo-Pak Conflict of 1965 at the rate of 25% of their verified claims restricted to the maximum limit of ₹ 25 lakh in each case.

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

#### **Social security schemes for prisoners**

1979. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of social security schemes applicable to prisoners, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of any social security schemes applicable to women prisoners, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of any social security schemes applicable to children of prisoners, outside the prison, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) 'Prisons' and 'persons detained therein' are 'State' subjects as per Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The State Governments are competent to devise and implement appropriate schemes and policies for providing social security to prison inmates and to engage them in employment oriented skill development programmes for their re-integration into the society upon release. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories to State and UTs on efficient Prison Administration and for providing vocational and skill development training to prisoners, including women inmates. A Model Prison Manual, 2016 has also been forwarded to all States and UTs which,

*inter alia*, has chapters on 'Vocational training and skill development programmes', 'After-Care and Rehabilitation' and 'Women Prisoners'.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has also advised the States/UTs to coordinate with Skill Development departments of States and to make provision for suitable opportunities for development of skills of prison inmates, particularly women prisoners, to facilitate their reintegration with society by providing them employment opportunities post-release. The States have also been advised to formulate suitable schemes for providing employment to released convicts. States have been advised that on release from prisons, individual cases of released prisoners should be followed up by concerned Probation/Welfare/Rehabilitation Officers for a period ranging from one year to five years according to the requirement of each case and the status of their rehabilitation and reintegration with the society should be monitored.

### **Progress made under PMAY(U)**

1980. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

SHRI SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses sanctioned, under-construction and completed under each component of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)], year-wise details since 2015;

(b) the number of beneficiaries provided houses and rehabilitated under *in-situ* component, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) the number of houses and the locations where work under *in-situ* rehabilitation under PMAY(U) is under progress and the dates by which the said work will be completed, the details thereof; and

(d) the deadline by which all the houses sanctioned under the scheme are proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Year-wise details of houses sanctioned, houses at various stages of construction including completion and houses completed under each vertical of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) State/Union Territory-wise details of total houses sanctioned along with houses sanctioned under *In-situ* Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) vertical of PMAY(U) are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Under PMAY(U), period of construction of houses in ISSR vertical varies from 24 to 48 months and in Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC) vertical from 12 to 24 months. Location-wise details of houses along with houses grounded and completed under ISSR vertical of PMAY(U) are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing the PMAY(U) since 25.06.2015 to achieve the vision of “Housing for All” by 2022 in urban areas. A total 83,62,975 houses have so far been sanctioned under the Scheme, out of this, 48,31,580 are at various stages of construction and 26,07,913 are completed. States/Union Territories have been requested to complete the construction of all the sanctioned houses at the earliest so that the vision of “Housing for All” may be achieved by 2022.

***Statement-I***

*Year-wise details for houses sanctioned, under construction including various stages of construction and completed under PMAY(U)*

F. Year	Component	Houses Sanctioned	Houses under various stages of construction	Houses Completed
1	2	3	4	5
2015-16	<i>In-Situ</i> Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)*	1,79,430	3,82,994	2,25,109
	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	3,15,281	23,637	710
	Beneficiary Led Construction including <i>In-Situ</i> houses (BLC)	2,25,338	1,487	-
	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	5,835	5,835	5,835
2016-17	<i>In-Situ</i> Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)*	11,282	91,736	88,100
	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	2,48,522	92,884	5,867
	Beneficiary Led Construction including <i>In-Situ</i> houses (BLC)	6,68,037	2,67,459	11,764

1	2	3	4	5
	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	22,607	22,607	22,607
2017-18	<i>In-Situ</i> Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)*	39,450	48,462	45,726
	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	9,24,409	5,22,386	14,194
	Beneficiary Led Construction including <i>In-Situ</i> houses (BLC)	14,12,972	7,31,911	1,55,618
	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	1,12,449	1,12,449	1,12,449
2018-19	<i>In-Situ</i> Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)*	2,23,376	98,363	50,824
	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	11,28,366	4,87,591	3,03,316
	Beneficiary Led Construction including <i>In-Situ</i> houses (BLC)	20,94,424	12,21,840	10,36,263
	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	4,27,059	4,27,059	4,27,059
2019-20	<i>In-Situ</i> Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)*	-	852	-
	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	23,895	25,199	27,335
	Beneficiary Led Construction including <i>In-Situ</i> houses (BLC)	2,25,106	1,91,692	-
	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	75,137	75,137	75,137

\* Including houses of earlier schemes for slum households grounded and completed after 2014.

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise details of total houses sanctioned along with houses sanctioned under In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) vertical of PMAY(U)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total houses sanctioned (Nos.)	Houses sanctioned under ISSR component (Nos.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	612	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12,47,929	1,617
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,285	1,536
4.	Assam	71,526	-
5.	Bihar	2,68,913	11,276
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	250	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,29,137	6,246
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	4,602	-
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	938	-
10.	Delhi (UT)	14,008	-
11.	Goa	654	-
12.	Gujarat	5,24,827	86,620
13.	Haryana	2,60,492	3,593
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8,637	300
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	34,655	369
16.	Jharkhand	1,87,576	19,448
17.	Karnataka	5,82,260	23,125
18.	Kerala	1,23,827	2,118
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6,89,325	10,295
21.	Maharashtra	9,85,591	2,23,237
22.	Manipur	42,821	-
23.	Meghalaya	4,658	-
24.	Mizoram	30,025	142
25.	Nagaland	28,760	1,054

1	2	3	4
26.	Odisha	1,42,027	18,535
27.	Puducherry (UT)	11,506	-
28.	Punjab	56,722	1,025
29.	Rajasthan	1,82,258	21,908
30.	Sikkim	529	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	6,48,697	4,880
32.	Telangana	2,10,915	1,198
33.	Tripura	80,344	3,005
34.	Uttar Pradesh	12,95,679	8,409
35.	Uttarakhand	34,632	3,130
36.	West Bengal	3,51,358	472
GRAND TOTAL		83,62,975	4,53,538

***Statement-III***

*Location-wise details of houses sanctioned along with houses grounded and completed under In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) vertical of PMAY(U)*

Sl. No.	State	City/Location	Houses Sanctioned	Houses Grounded*	Houses Completed*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	204	260	95
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry*	-	1215	1215
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Samalkota*	-	144	144
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada*	-	668	668
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	1,413	4,587	1,416
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur*	-	1,136	1,136
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Gudur*	-	180	38
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Rayachoti*	-	110	110
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajampet*	-	33	33
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool*	-	198	198

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati*	-	8,688	8,688
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Palin	256	256	-
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dirang	320	320	-
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bomdila	384	384	-
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	576	1,472	144
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Roing*	-	176	176
17.	Assam	Kokrajhar*	-	501	501
18.	Assam	Nagaon*	-	111	77
19.	Assam	Kampur*	-	322	322
20.	Assam	Lanka*	-	20	20
21.	Assam	Tinsukia*	-	110	110
22.	Assam	Bokajan*	-	624	119
23.	Assam	Badarpur*	-	31	31
24.	Assam	Guwahati*	-	1,844	-
25.	Assam	Tihu*	-	31	27
26.	Assam	Mangaldoi*	-	50	50
27.	Bihar	Belsand*	-	1,437	1,437
28.	Bihar	Supaul*	-	207	207
29.	Bihar	Jogabani*	-	321	282
30.	Bihar	Farbishganj*	-	864	864
31.	Bihar	Araria*	-	728	728
32.	Bihar	Thakurganj*	-	1,352	1,352
33.	Bihar	Bahadurganj*	-	1	-
34.	Bihar	Kishanganj*	-	1,255	1,255
35.	Bihar	Purnia	2,185	3,248	2,522
36.	Bihar	Katihar	2,038	1,543	475
37.	Bihar	Madhepura*	-	823	810
38.	Bihar	Saharsa*	-	820	820

1	2	3	4	5	6
39.	Bihar	Darbhanga	2,190	1,383	1,107
40.	Bihar	Begusarai*	-	108	98
41.	Bihar	Bhagalpur*	-	210	210
42.	Bihar	Munger*	-	817	817
43.	Bihar	Sheikhpura*	-	126	118
44.	Bihar	Biharsharif*	-	302	191
45.	Bihar	Patna	2,893	999	120
46.	Bihar	NaubatPur*	-	1,500	1,500
47.	Bihar	Barh*	-	1,654	1,654
48.	Bihar	Mokama*	-	1,950	1,950
49.	Bihar	Arrah*	-	524	380
50.	Bihar	Aurangabad*	-	95	45
51.	Bihar	Navinagar*	-	1,277	1,277
52.	Bihar	Gaya	1,970	3,681	3,147
53.	Bihar	Jamui*	-	960	960
54.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh*	-	4,960	4,960
55.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh*	-	736	544
56.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	1,098	-	-
57.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur*	-	4,440	4,008
58.	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha*	-	480	480
59.	Chhattisgarh	Khairagarh*	-	492	492
60.	Chhattisgarh	Dongargarh*	-	46	46
61.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	300	816	816
62.	Chhattisgarh	Dongargaon*	-	328	260
63.	Chhattisgarh	Bemetra*	-	8	8
64.	Chhattisgarh	Jamul*	-	24	24
65.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai Nagar	3,472	-	-
66.	Chhattisgarh	Durg*	-	12	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
67.	Chhattisgarh	Bhatapara*	-	164	6
68.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1,376	6,024	5,660
69.	Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur*	-	36	-
70.	D&N Haveli	Silvassa*	-	144	144
71.	Delhi	Delhi*	-	40,580	23,980
72.	Gujarat	Bhuj	304	304	197
73.	Gujarat	Palanpur	1,776	1,632	1,152
74.	Gujarat	Deesa	1,456	1,024	880
75.	Gujarat	Patan*	-	240	240
76.	Gujarat	Kadi*	-	224	224
77.	Gujarat	Prantij*	-	227	227
78.	Gujarat	Dehgam*	-	48	48
79.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	40,302	26,955	11,708
80.	Gujarat	Dhandhuka*	-	96	96
81.	Gujarat	Halvad*	-	828	600
82.	Gujarat	Surendranagar Dudhrej	960	720	450
83.	Gujarat	Thangadh	420	416	416
84.	Gujarat	Chotila*	-	140	140
85.	Gujarat	Limbdi*	-	192	192
86.	Gujarat	Morbi*	-	1,008	1,008
87.	Gujarat	Rajkot	9,737	9,013	6,546
88.	Gujarat	Gondal*	-	525	525
89.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	778	1,116	1,116
90.	Gujarat	Porbandar*	-	1,624	1,624
91.	Gujarat	Kutiyana*	-	304	48
92.	Gujarat	Junagadh	4,515	-	-
93.	Gujarat	Veraval*	-	960	960

1	2	3	4	5	6
94.	Gujarat	Kodinar	480	912	912
95.	Gujarat	Una*	-	288	288
96.	Gujarat	Bagasara*	-	9	9
97.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	2,146	1,506	1,506
98.	Gujarat	Mahuva*	-	372	-
99.	Gujarat	Anand*	-	212	212
100.	Gujarat	Petlad*	-	224	224
101.	Gujarat	Anklav*	-	336	168
102.	Gujarat	Santrampur*	-	272	-
103.	Gujarat	Halol*	-	73	73
104.	Gujarat	Dahod*	-	480	480
105.	Gujarat	Vadodara	12,186	15,464	10,478
106.	Gujarat	Padra*	-	168	168
107.	Gujarat	Karjan*	-	362	362
108.	Gujarat	Bharuch	512	512	408
109.	Gujarat	Navsari*	-	256	256
110.	Gujarat	Valsad*	-	205	205
111.	Gujarat	Surat	11,048	9,766	3,916
112.	Gujarat	Songadh*	-	560	140
113.	Haryana	Kalka*	-	41	-
114.	Haryana	Pinjore*	-	28	-
115.	Haryana	Naraingarh*	-	231	120
116.	Haryana	Ambala	200	175	158
117.	Haryana	Ambala Sadar*	-	114	83
118.	Haryana	Jagadhri*	-	83	67
119.	Haryana	Yamunanagar*	-	31	13
120.	Haryana	Ladwa*	-	7	7
121.	Haryana	Assandh	114	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
122.	Haryana	Jind	253	266	257
123.	Haryana	Hisar	1,508	1,038	724
124.	Haryana	Bhiwani*	-	9	9
125.	Haryana	Charkhi Dadri*	-	18	18
126.	Haryana	Rohtak	1,518	1,220	657
127.	Haryana	Jhajjar*	-	196	186
128.	Haryana	Rewari*	-	126	88
129.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharmsala*	-	168	72
130.	Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat*	-	85	85
131.	Himachal Pradesh	Sundarnagar*	-	148	148
132.	Himachal Pradesh	Nalagarh*	-	128	128
133.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan*	-	96	-
134.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	300	240	78
135.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kalakote*	-	140	100
136.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara*	-	58	30
137.	Jammu and Kashmir	Handwara*	-	6	6
138.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore*	-	121	75
139.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula*	-	237	26
140.	Jammu and Kashmir	Uri*	-	51	36
141.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar*	-	349	249
142.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shupiyan*	-	11	8
143.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kukernag*	-	83	67
144.	Jammu and Kashmir	Duru-Verinag*	-	82	58
145.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh Ladakh	369	77	62
146.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bhaderwah*	-	89	40
147.	Jammu and Kashmir	Banihal*	-	15	-
148.	Jammu and Kashmir	Batote*	-	23	5
149.	Jammu and Kashmir	Chenani*	-	42	25

1	2	3	4	5	6
150.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramnagar*	-	103	86
151.	Jammu and Kashmir	Reasi*	-	32	-
152.	Jammu and Kashmir	Punch*	-	40	-
153.	Jammu and Kashmir	Thanamandi*	-	5	5
154.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nowshehra*	-	40	30
155.	Jammu and Kashmir	Khour*	-	82	49
156.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu*	-	564	226
157.	Jammu and Kashmir	Arnia*	-	93	64
158.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ram Garh*	-	21	11
159.	Jammu and Kashmir	Billawar*	-	160	90
160.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bashohli*	-	343	53
161.	Jammu and Kashmir	Parole*	-	621	30
162.	Jharkhand	Garhwa	160	-	-
163.	Jharkhand	Chatra*	-	684	684
164.	Jharkhand	Jhumri Tilaiya	210	-	-
165.	Jharkhand	Giridih*	-	610	610
166.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	700	-	-
167.	Jharkhand	Madhupur	60	-	-
168.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	100	-	-
169.	Jharkhand	Pakur	260	-	-
170.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	3,207	1,396	1,381
171.	Jharkhand	Chirkunda	500	-	-
172.	Jharkhand	Phusro*	-	116	116
173.	Jharkhand	Chas (Bokaro Steel City)	383	315	315
174.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	140	713	713
175.	Jharkhand	Chakulia	180	-	-
176.	Jharkhand	Daltonganj	680	22	22

1	2	3	4	5	6
177.	Jharkhand	Latehar	820	-	-
178.	Jharkhand	Hazaribag	220	383	383
179.	Jharkhand	Mihijam*	-	753	753
180.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	10,885	3,000	2,870
181.	Jharkhand	Bundu	50	-	-
182.	Jharkhand	Khunti	420	-	-
183.	Jharkhand	Gumla	75	801	801
184.	Jharkhand	Simdega	120	-	-
185.	Jharkhand	Chakardharpur	48	-	-
186.	Jharkhand	Chaibasa	230	-	-
187.	Jharkhand	Seraikela*	-	237	237
188.	Karnataka	Belagavi	1,044	1,044	1,044
189.	Karnataka	Sindhur*	-	80	80
190.	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	2,128	2,128	2,066
191.	Karnataka	Ballari*	-	19	19
192.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	1,563	1,563	1,487
193.	Karnataka	Davanagere	2,120	1,848	625
194.	Karnataka	Tumakuru	2,766	2,766	2,746
195.	Karnataka	Bengaluru (BBMP)	7,755	11,642	10,759
196.	Karnataka	Nagamangala*	-	27	27
197.	Karnataka	Mandya	1,335	1,536	611
198.	Karnataka	Mysuru	116	1,085	1,085
199.	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	3,447	3,479	3,238
200.	Karnataka	Kolar	851	851	851
201.	Karnataka	Mulbagal*	-	29	29
202.	Karnataka	Sidlaghatta*	-	40	40
203.	Karnataka	Chintamani*	-	33	33
204.	Karnataka	Ramanagara*	-	79	79

1	2	3	4	5	6
205. Kerala		Kasaragod*	-	25	23
206. Kerala		Kanhangad*	-	696	662
207. Kerala		Payyannur*	-	34	31
208. Kerala		Taliparamba*	-	25	25
209. Kerala		Kannur*	-	18	18
210. Kerala		Mattannur*	-	121	117
211. Kerala		Kalpetta*	-	10	10
212. Kerala		Vadakara*	-	18	18
213. Kerala		Quilandy*	-	77	77
214. Kerala		Kozhikode	36	31	27
215. Kerala		Malappuram*	-	88	88
216. Kerala		Perinthalmanna*	-	173	165
217. Kerala		Tirur*	-	26	26
218. Kerala		Shoranur*	-	25	25
219. Kerala		Ottapalam*	-	140	140
220. Kerala		Palakkad*	-	299	210
221. Kerala		Chittur- Thathamangalam*	-	178	178
222. Kerala		Kunnamkulam*	-	37	37
223. Kerala		Guruvayoor*	-	16	16
224. Kerala		Chavakkad*	-	20	20
225. Kerala		Thrissur	30	138	138
226. Kerala		Kodungallur*	-	78	77
227. Kerala		Irinjalkuda*	-	45	45
228. Kerala		Chalakudy*	-	43	43
229. Kerala		Perumbavoor*	-	22	17
230. Kerala		Angamaly*	-	94	94
231. Kerala		Aluva*	-	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
232.	Kerala	Kochi	755	1,670	1,208
233.	Kerala	Muvattupuzha*	-	64	64
234.	Kerala	Kothamangalam*	-	30	30
235.	Kerala	Thodupuzha*	-	40	28
236.	Kerala	Kottayam*	-	33	33
237.	Kerala	Changanassery*	-	56	56
238.	Kerala	Cherthala*	-	106	106
239.	Kerala	Alappuzha*	-	93	93
240.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta*	-	101	101
241.	Kerala	Kollam	265	110	62
242.	Kerala	Punalur*	-	92	92
243.	Kerala	Paravur- North*	-	266	225
244.	Kerala	Varkala*	-	86	80
245.	Kerala	Attingal*	-	52	52
246.	Kerala	Nedumangad*	-	25	25
247.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	1,032	3,186	2,866
248.	Kerala	Neyyattinkara*	-	139	104
249.	Madhya Pradesh	Chourai*	-	16	16
250.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	934	2,974	2,872
251.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	2,150	2,510	1,608
252.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna*	-	116	116
253.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa*	-	248	248
254.	Madhya Pradesh	Diken*	-	24	24
255.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratangarh*	-	135	135
256.	Madhya Pradesh	Jeeran*	-	48	48
257.	Madhya Pradesh	Malhargarh*	-	104	104
258.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplya Mandi*	-	88	88
259.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur*	-	396	396

1	2	3	4	5	6
260.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain*	-	1,008	1,008
261.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	1,212	1,272	660
262.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	2,423	2,457	1,506
263.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone (West Nimar)*	-	16	16
264.	Madhya Pradesh	Jirapur*	-	145	145
265.	Madhya Pradesh	Khujner*	-	4	4
266.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	420	420	398
267.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	2,020	6,751	6,751
268.	Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi*	-	153	153
269.	Madhya Pradesh	Murwara (Katni)*	-	319	200
270.	Madhya Pradesh	Katangi*	-	78	-
271.	Madhya Pradesh	Patan*	-	10	10
272.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahpura*	-	6	6
273.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	1,136	3,140	2,978
274.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur*	-	236	236
275.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara*	-	150	150
276.	Madhya Pradesh	Harrai*	-	48	48
277.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara*	-	72	72
278.	Madhya Pradesh	Sausar*	-	26	26
279.	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna*	-	67	67
280.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli*	-	148	148
281.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)*	-	336	336
282.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur*	-	28	28
283.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar*	-	876	876
284.	Maharashtra	Shirpur-Warwade*	-	74	74
285.	Maharashtra	Dondaicha-Warwade*	-	745	745

1	2	3	4	5	6
286. Maharashtra	Dhule*	-	698	548	
287. Maharashtra	Chopda*	-	330	330	
288. Maharashtra	Jalgaon*	-	280	204	
289. Maharashtra	Erandol*	-	288	84	
290. Maharashtra	Chalisgaon*	-	264	-	
291. Maharashtra	Jamner*	-	134	-	
292. Maharashtra	Khamgaon*	-	286	286	
293. Maharashtra	Mehkar*	-	1,584	1,584	
294. Maharashtra	Chikhli*	-	1,244	1,244	
295. Maharashtra	Buldana*	-	436	292	
296. Maharashtra	Deulgaon Raja*	-	55	-	
297. Maharashtra	Lonar*	-	976	976	
298. Maharashtra	Telhara*	-	550	494	
299. Maharashtra	Balapur*	-	1,652	1,652	
300. Maharashtra	Murtijapur*	-	1,321	1,321	
301. Maharashtra	Patur*	-	195	195	
302. Maharashtra	Karanja*	-	64	34	
303. Maharashtra	Washim*	-	422	422	
304. Maharashtra	Risod*	-	119	114	
305. Maharashtra	Achalpur*	-	653	653	
306. Maharashtra	Chandur*	-	340	340	
307. Maharashtra	Warud*	-	21	21	
308. Maharashtra	Shendurjana*	-	19	19	
309. Maharashtra	Chandur*	-	42	42	
310. Maharashtra	Arvi*	-	87	87	
311. Maharashtra	Wardha*	-	258	258	
312. Maharashtra	Deoli*	-	16	16	
313. Maharashtra	Hinganghat*	-	8	8	

1	2	3	4	5	6
314.	Maharashtra	Mowad*	-	80	61
315.	Maharashtra	Narkhed*	-	841	791
316.	Maharashtra	Katol*	-	81	71
317.	Maharashtra	Kalameshwar*	-	26	26
318.	Maharashtra	Mohpa*	-	73	73
319.	Maharashtra	Savner*	-	20	20
320.	Maharashtra	Khapa*	-	104	104
321.	Maharashtra	Nagpur*	-	3,384	3,384
322.	Maharashtra	Umred*	-	78	78
323.	Maharashtra	Tumsar*	-	21	21
324.	Maharashtra	Bhandara*	-	1,631	1,631
325.	Maharashtra	Pauni*	-	367	367
326.	Maharashtra	Tirora*	-	1,099	694
327.	Maharashtra	Desaiganj*	-	96	65
328.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur*	-	55	55
329.	Maharashtra	Rajura*	-	189	189
330.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal*	-	332	332
331.	Maharashtra	Darwha*	-	48	48
332.	Maharashtra	Digras*	-	450	450
333.	Maharashtra	Nanded Waghala*	-	6,472	6,311
334.	Maharashtra	Mudkhed*	-	684	684
335.	Maharashtra	Umri*	-	640	640
336.	Maharashtra	Hingoli*	-	1,210	1,205
337.	Maharashtra	Partur*	-	544	339
338.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad*	-	7	7
339.	Maharashtra	Vaijapur*	-	124	124
340.	Maharashtra	Malegaon*	-	9,408	1,008
341.	Maharashtra	Nashik*	-	2,496	2,496

1	2	3	4	5	6
342.	Maharashtra	Yevla*	-	12	12
343.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai*	-	15,118	4,861
344.	Maharashtra	Badlapur	1,232	-	-
345.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	2,00,310	50,975	1,519
346.	Maharashtra	Pune	18,318	22,721	3,853
347.	Maharashtra	Baramati*	-	59	59
348.	Maharashtra	Rahta Pimplas*	-	196	148
349.	Maharashtra	Shrirampur*	-	78	59
350.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar*	-	624	624
351.	Maharashtra	Deolali Pravara*	-	12	12
352.	Maharashtra	Ahmadpur*	-	65	64
353.	Maharashtra	Tuljapur*	-	240	180
354.	Maharashtra	Naldurg*	-	76	-
355.	Maharashtra	Solapur	2,356	627	372
356.	Maharashtra	Wai	112	-	-
357.	Maharashtra	Satara	300	644	516
358.	Maharashtra	Karad	249	78	78
359.	Maharashtra	Malkapur(MCI)	360	-	-
360.	Maharashtra	Ichalkaranji*	-	660	660
361.	Maharashtra	Kagal*	-	662	544
362.	Maharashtra	Uran Islampur*	-	275	275
363.	Maharashtra	Ashta*	-	902	818
364.	Maharashtra	Vita*	-	348	348
365.	Maharashtra	Tasgaon*	-	243	243
366.	Maharashtra	Sangli*	-	1,570	1,570
367.	Manipur	Bishnupur*	-	275	275
368.	Manipur	Moirang*	-	7	7
369.	Manipur	Kakching*	-	28	28

1	2	3	4	5	6
370.	Manipur	Imphal*	-	470	470
371.	Meghalaya	Tura*	-	408	408
372.	Meghalaya	Nongpoh*	-	128	-
373.	Meghalaya	Shillong*	-	240	240
374.	Mizoram	Mamit*	-	10	10
375.	Mizoram	Kolasib*	-	2	2
376.	Mizoram	Aizawl	142	612	612
377.	Mizoram	Serchhip*	-	31	31
378.	Mizoram	Lunglei*	-	35	35
379.	Nagaland	Dimapur*	-	2,016	2,016
380.	Nagaland	Chumukedima	384	384	128
381.	Nagaland	Medziphema	350	350	135
382.	Nagaland	Tseminyu	320	320	192
383.	Nagaland	Nagaland SUDA VAMBAY*	-	1,304	944
384.	Odisha	Bargarh*	-	234	64
385.	Odisha	Brajarajnagar*	-	18	18
386.	Odisha	Jharsuguda*	-	320	310
387.	Odisha	Kochinda*	-	95	95
388.	Odisha	Sambalpur*	-	308	111
389.	Odisha	Biramitrapur*	-	15	11
390.	Odisha	Rourkela	4,800	-	-
391.	Odisha	Joda*	-	168	37
392.	Odisha	Keonjhargarh*	-	63	44
393.	Odisha	Baripada*	-	108	69
394.	Odisha	Baleshwar*	-	197	197
395.	Odisha	Bhadrak*	-	166	154
396.	Odisha	Kendrapara*	-	23	21

1	2	3	4	5	6
397. Odisha	Jagatsinghapur*	-	53	49	
398. Odisha	Cuttack	865	1,018	824	
399. Odisha	Vyasanagar*	-	246	117	
400. Odisha	Jajapur	1,701	1,712	795	
401. Odisha	Dhenkanal*	-	209	196	
402. Odisha	Talcher*	-	13	13	
403. Odisha	Angul*	-	72	72	
404. Odisha	Nayagarh*	-	125	77	
405. Odisha	Khordha*	-	52	29	
406. Odisha	Jatani*	-	123	123	
407. Odisha	Bhubaneswar	6,116	6,528	1,830	
408. Odisha	Puri*	-	154	97	
409. Odisha	Berhamapur	5,053	2,831	1,507	
410. Odisha	Parlakhemundi*	-	124	89	
411. Odisha	Phulabani*	-	153	128	
412. Odisha	Baudhgarh*	-	149	149	
413. Odisha	Sonapur*	-	223	12	
414. Odisha	Balangir*	-	5	3	
415. Odisha	Patnagarh*	-	159	159	
416. Odisha	Khariar Road*	-	27	27	
417. Odisha	Bhawanipatna*	-	20	20	
418. Odisha	Nabarangapur*	-	447	339	
419. Odisha	Jeypur*	-	238	185	
420. Odisha	Malkangiri*	-	135	113	
421. Puducherry	Puducherry*	-	896	432	
422. Puducherry	Karaikal*	-	144	72	
423. Punjab	Batala*	-	196	196	
424. Punjab	Jalandhar*	-	456	456	

1	2	3	4	5	6
425. Punjab	Ludhiana*	-	1,432	1,240	
426. Punjab	Jalalabad*	-	271	271	
427. Punjab	Bathinda	1,025	-	-	
428. Punjab	Rajpura*	-	612	268	
429. Punjab	Amritsar*	-	880	880	
430. Rajasthan	Anupgarh*	-	449	444	
431. Rajasthan	Suratgarh*	-	1,335	1,017	
432. Rajasthan	Hanumangarh*	-	152	151	
433. Rajasthan	Pilibanga*	-	183	174	
434. Rajasthan	Rawatsar*	-	481	437	
435. Rajasthan	Bhadra*	-	1,174	1,174	
436. Rajasthan	Bikaner	1,162	154	55	
437. Rajasthan	Deshnoke*	-	356	240	
438. Rajasthan	Sardarshahar*	-	350	29	
439. Rajasthan	Alwar	1,544	1,344	989	
440. Rajasthan	Bharatpur	220	12	12	
441. Rajasthan	Gangapur City*	-	128	128	
442. Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur*	-	442	238	
443. Rajasthan	Jaipur	11,036	16,850	14,906	
444. Rajasthan	Phalodi*	-	911	465	
445. Rajasthan	Jodhpur	208	1,686	809	
446. Rajasthan	Pipar City*	-	353	353	
447. Rajasthan	Bilara*	-	326	262	
448. Rajasthan	Jaisalmer*	-	2,018	45	
449. Rajasthan	Pokaran*	-	384	185	
450. Rajasthan	Barmer*	-	235	189	
451. Rajasthan	Jalor*	-	175	108	
452. Rajasthan	Bhinmal*	-	409	167	

1	2	3	4	5	6
453. Rajasthan	Sanchore*	-	135	115	
454. Rajasthan	Sheoganj*	-	342	294	
455. Rajasthan	Pindwara*	-	506	244	
456. Rajasthan	Jaitaran*	-	95	61	
457. Rajasthan	Sojat*	-	153	112	
458. Rajasthan	Pali*	-	1,293	907	
459. Rajasthan	Rani Nagar*	-	5	5	
460. Rajasthan	Takhatgarh*	-	482	236	
461. Rajasthan	Sumerpur*	-	447	325	
462. Rajasthan	Falna*	-	106	97	
463. Rajasthan	Bali*	-	190	172	
464. Rajasthan	Ajmer	1,448	1,749	-	
465. Rajasthan	Kekri*	-	328	188	
466. Rajasthan	Tonk*	-	292	46	
467. Rajasthan	Asind*	-	509	332	
468. Rajasthan	Shahpura(M)*	-	317	295	
469. Rajasthan	Banswara*	-	85	69	
470. Rajasthan	Begun	165	-	-	
471. Rajasthan	Rawatbhata*	-	666	154	
472. Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	1,187	1,474	597	
473. Rajasthan	Kapasan	143	-	-	
474. Rajasthan	Nimbahera	614	918	411	
475. Rajasthan	Bari Sadri	135	-	-	
476. Rajasthan	Kota	1,528	2,528	2,459	
477. Rajasthan	Kaithoon*	-	314	308	
478. Rajasthan	Ramganj Mandi*	-	67	52	
479. Rajasthan	Sangod*	-	230	178	
480. Rajasthan	Mangrol*	-	403	310	

1	2	3	4	5	6
481. Rajasthan	Antah*	-	322	233	
482. Rajasthan	Baran*	-	227	218	
483. Rajasthan	Chhabra*	-	107	67	
484. Rajasthan	Jhalawar and Jhalrapatan*	-	85	76	
485. Rajasthan	Fatehnagar	594	496	224	
486. Rajasthan	Udaipur	763	1,099	313	
487. Rajasthan	Chhoti Sadri	369	254	147	
488. Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	792	1,100	579	
489. Sikkim	Gangtok*	-	202	202	
490. Tamilnadu	Arani*	-	2	2	
491. Tamilnadu	TNSCB (Scheme No. 18496)	1,472	19,763	17,345	
492. Tamilnadu	Kanchipuram*	-	6	6	
493. Tamilnadu	Walajabad*	-	6	6	
494. Tamilnadu	Tirukalukundram*	-	12	12	
495. Tamilnadu	Karunguzhi*	-	2	2	
496. Tamilnadu	Vellore	135	631	631	
497. Tamilnadu	Salem	357	369	321	
498. Tamilnadu	Rasipuram*	-	87	87	
499. Tamilnadu	Palani*	-	713	324	
500. Tamilnadu	Kodaikanal*	-	65	65	
501. Tamilnadu	Kulithalai*	-	190	190	
502. Tamilnadu	Thuraiyur*	-	160	155	
503. Tamilnadu	Tiruchirappalli	796	812	812	
504. Tamilnadu	Perambalur*	-	71	71	
505. Tamilnadu	Ariyalur*	-	95	95	
506. Tamilnadu	Chidambaram*	-	53	53	

1	2	3	4	5	6
507.	Tamilnadu	Thiruvarur*	-	268	230
508.	Tamilnadu	Kumbakonam*	-	443	443
509.	Tamilnadu	Thanjavur*	-	532	532
510.	Tamilnadu	Pattukkottai*	-	144	144
511.	Tamilnadu	Pudukkottai*	-	37	37
512.	Tamilnadu	Melur*	-	42	42
513.	Tamilnadu	Usilampatti*	-	409	409
514.	Tamilnadu	Madurai	276	2,752	2,752
515.	Tamilnadu	Periyakulam*	-	44	44
516.	Tamilnadu	Chinnamanur*	-	829	829
517.	Tamilnadu	Aruppukkottai*	-	32	32
518.	Tamilnadu	Sattur*	-	226	226
519.	Tamilnadu	Paramakudi*	-	400	400
520.	Tamilnadu	Thoothukkudi	593	591	591
521.	Tamilnadu	Tirunelveli	985	875	875
522.	Tamilnadu	Hosur*	-	555	555
523.	Tamilnadu	Coimbatore*	-	13,930	12,894
524.	Tamilnadu	Tiruppur	266	266	266
525.	Telangana	Nizamabad*	-	114	-
526.	Telangana	Karimnagar*	-	50	50
527.	Telangana	Sirsilla*	-	140	34
528.	Telangana	Sangareddy*	-	192	-
529.	Telangana	Hyderabad	1,198	10,880	7,428
530.	Telangana	Suryapet*	-	563	62
531.	Telangana	Miryalaguda*	-	99	-
532.	Telangana	Kothagudem*	-	463	463
533.	Telangana	Khammam*	-	268	268
534.	Tripura	Khowai	1,290	1,290	494

1	2	3	4	5	6
535. Tripura	Udaipur*	-	178	178	
536. Tripura	Amarpur	694	694	150	
537. Tripura	Sabroom	403	403	-	
538. Tripura	Kumarghat	618	618	13	
539. Uttar Pradesh	Pichhor*	-	144	144	
540. Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur*	-	122	91	
541. Uttar Pradesh	Banat*	-	302	264	
542. Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	184	136	136	
543. Uttar Pradesh	Jhalu*	-	98	98	
544. Uttar Pradesh	Thakurdwara*	-	654	654	
545. Uttar Pradesh	Umri Kalan*	-	262	262	
546. Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	485	590	590	
547. Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	96	491	475	
548. Uttar Pradesh	Amroha*	-	79	76	
549. Uttar Pradesh	Lawar*	-	163	158	
550. Uttar Pradesh	Hastinapur*	-	303	293	
551. Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	1,017	2,135	2,029	
552. Uttar Pradesh	Baraut*	-	144	144	
553. Uttar Pradesh	Faridnagar*	-	140	140	
554. Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	560	845	708	
555. Uttar Pradesh	Dasna*	-	60	60	
556. Uttar Pradesh	Dadri*	-	112	-	
557. Uttar Pradesh	Jewar*	-	16	-	
558. Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr*	-	510	510	
559. Uttar Pradesh	Bugrasi*	-	307	307	
560. Uttar Pradesh	Khanpur*	-	20	20	
561. Uttar Pradesh	Chhatari*	-	20	20	
562. Uttar Pradesh	Khurja*	-	49	49	

1	2	3	4	5	6
563.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	602	310	270
564.	Uttar Pradesh	Kosi Kalan*	-	384	348
565.	Uttar Pradesh	Nandgaon*	-	192	192
566.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahaban*	-	72	72
567.	Uttar Pradesh	Vrindavan*	-	276	276
568.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	434	482	384
569.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	305	5,692	3,686
570.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	454	191	191
571.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghiraur*	-	198	198
572.	Uttar Pradesh	Kishni*	-	409	409
573.	Uttar Pradesh	Ujhani*	-	32	-
574.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanoa*	-	136	120
575.	Uttar Pradesh	Nyoria Husainpur*	-	453	453
576.	Uttar Pradesh	Singahi Bhirauna*	-	48	-
577.	Uttar Pradesh	Biswan*	-	56	32
578.	Uttar Pradesh	Gopamau*	-	72	-
579.	Uttar Pradesh	Sandila*	-	180	24
580.	Uttar Pradesh	Malihabad*	-	16	16
581.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahona*	-	28	28
582.	Uttar Pradesh	Kakori*	-	108	108
583.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	468	1,812	1,809
584.	Uttar Pradesh	Bachhrawan*	-	60	58
585.	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli	1,423	1,565	1,529
586.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalganj*	-	50	36
587.	Uttar Pradesh	Parsadepur*	-	195	175
588.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh*	-	72	48
589.	Uttar Pradesh	Mohammadabad(NP)*	-	48	48

1	2	3	4	5	6
590.	Uttar Pradesh	Chhibramau*	-	444	252
591.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	164	142	120
592.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaswantnagar*	-	312	84
593.	Uttar Pradesh	Bidhuna*	-	396	-
594.	Uttar Pradesh	Achhalda*	-	132	-
595.	Uttar Pradesh	Babarpur Ajitmal*	-	168	-
596.	Uttar Pradesh	Phaphund*	-	60	-
597.	Uttar Pradesh	Dibiyapur*	-	72	-
598.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhikhampur*	-	48	24
599.	Uttar Pradesh	Rasulabad(NP)*	-	216	216
600.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhinhak*	-	492	492
601.	Uttar Pradesh	Derapur*	-	72	-
602.	Uttar Pradesh	Shivli*	-	132	132
603.	Uttar Pradesh	Amraudha*	-	72	-
604.	Uttar Pradesh	Sikandra*	-	204	204
605.	Uttar Pradesh	Shivrajpur*	-	132	132
606.	Uttar Pradesh	Bithoor*	-	108	108
607.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	128	621	331
608.	Uttar Pradesh	Kalpi*	-	120	120
609.	Uttar Pradesh	Kadaura*	-	156	156
610.	Uttar Pradesh	Orai*	-	216	216
611.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	517	371	311
612.	Uttar Pradesh	Pali(NP)*	-	144	144
613.	Uttar Pradesh	Kurara*	-	24	24
614.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba*	-	12	12
615.	Uttar Pradesh	Bisanda Buzurg*	-	96	96
616.	Uttar Pradesh	Naraini*	-	72	72
617.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur*	-	216	216

1	2	3	4	5	6
618.	Uttar Pradesh	Kunda*	-	8	8
619.	Uttar Pradesh	Antu*	-	150	150
620.	Uttar Pradesh	Bela Pratapgarh*	-	118	118
621.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh City*	-	131	131
622.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad*	-	142	142
623.	Uttar Pradesh	Shankargarh*	-	407	407
624.	Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya*	-	846	839
625.	Uttar Pradesh	Gosainganj(NP)*	-	8	8
626.	Uttar Pradesh	Ashrafpur Kichhaucha*	-	72	72
627.	Uttar Pradesh	Musafirkhana*	-	95	29
628.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur*	-	4	4
629.	Uttar Pradesh	Koeripur*	-	54	54
630.	Uttar Pradesh	Salarganj*	-	276	272
631.	Uttar Pradesh	Pachperwa*	-	48	48
632.	Uttar Pradesh	Utraula*	-	60	60
633.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti*	-	33	33
634.	Uttar Pradesh	Hariharpur*	-	348	300
635.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj (NPP)*	-	183	183
636.	Uttar Pradesh	Pipiganj*	-	310	300
637.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	750	526	526
638.	Uttar Pradesh	Padrauna*	-	230	230
639.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewarhi*	-	26	3
640.	Uttar Pradesh	Lar*	-	64	53
641.	Uttar Pradesh	Bilariaganj*	-	111	111
642.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh*	-	58	58
643.	Uttar Pradesh	Maunath Bhanjan*	-	374	374
644.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia*	-	150	150

1	2	3	4	5	6
645.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur*	-	256	157
646.	Uttar Pradesh	Mughalsarai*	-	255	243
647.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli*	-	192	108
648.	Uttar Pradesh	Chakia*	-	48	24
649.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	822	2,912	2,880
650.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravi Das Nagar*	-	264	264
651.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur-cum- Vindhyachal*	-	490	484
652.	Uttar Pradesh	Chunar*	-	31	31
653.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghorawal*	-	512	288
654.	Uttar Pradesh	Dudhi*	-	391	296
655.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah*	-	60	60
656.	Uttar Pradesh	Nidhauri Kalan*	-	60	60
657.	Uttar Pradesh	Awagarh*	-	36	36
658.	Uttarakhand	Ukhimath	270	246	120
659.	Uttarakhand	Augustmuni	204	96	96
660.	Uttarakhand	Barkot	396	276	56
661.	Uttarakhand	Joshimath	150	150	139
662.	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	95	93	91
663.	Uttarakhand	Vikasnagar*	-	43	43
664.	Uttarakhand	Mussoorie*	-	40	32
665.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun*	-	205	57
666.	Uttarakhand	Srinagar*	-	12	12
667.	Uttarakhand	Pauri*	-	47	47
668.	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh*	-	52	52
669.	Uttarakhand	Almora*	-	14	14
670.	Uttarakhand	Champawat*	-	39	39
671.	Uttarakhand	Nainital*	-	96	96

1	2	3	4	5	6
672.	Uttarakhand	Bhimtal	107	68	7
673.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam*	-	143	143
674.	Uttarakhand	Kaladhungi*	-	49	49
675.	Uttarakhand	Lalkuan*	-	100	100
676.	Uttarakhand	Kashipur*	-	50	50
677.	Uttarakhand	Mahua Kheraganj*	-	176	176
678.	Uttarakhand	Mahua Dabra*	-	91	91
679.	Uttarakhand	Jaspur*	-	84	84
680.	Uttarakhand	Bajpur	190	98	98
681.	Uttarakhand	Kela Khera	638	335	293
682.	Uttarakhand	Kichha*	-	77	77
683.	Uttarakhand	Dineshpur*	-	100	100
684.	Uttarakhand	Shaktigarh	504	299	240
685.	Uttarakhand	Sitarganj	576	281	266
686.	Uttarakhand	Manglaur*	-	212	212
687.	Uttarakhand	Landhaura*	-	240	240
688.	Uttarakhand	Hardwar*	-	96	96
689.	West Bengal	Darjeeling*	-	339	196
690.	West Bengal	Kalimpong*	-	17	17
691.	West Bengal	Mirik*	-	3	3
692.	West Bengal	Kurseong*	-	71	71
693.	West Bengal	Siliguri*	-	688	680
694.	West Bengal	Mathabhanga*	-	23	23
695.	West Bengal	Cooch Behar*	-	326	227
696.	West Bengal	Dinhata*	-	1	1
697.	West Bengal	Islampur*	-	29	29
698.	West Bengal	Dalkhola*	-	86	86

1	2	3	4	5	6
699.	West Bengal	Raiganj*	-	5	5
700.	West Bengal	Kaliaganj*	-	5	5
701.	West Bengal	Gangarampur*	-	96	58
702.	West Bengal	Old Malda*	-	3	1
703.	West Bengal	English Bazar*	-	82	51
704.	West Bengal	Jangipur*	-	7	7
705.	West Bengal	Jiaganj-Azimganj*	-	12	12
706.	West Bengal	Murshidabad*	-	14	9
707.	West Bengal	Kandi*	-	47	42
708.	West Bengal	Beldanga*	-	2	2
709.	West Bengal	Rampurhat*	-	192	100
710.	West Bengal	Suri*	-	94	12
711.	West Bengal	Dubrajpur*	-	9	9
712.	West Bengal	Asansol*	-	8,989	6,334
713.	West Bengal	Katwa*	-	20	20
714.	West Bengal	Guskara*	-	9	9
715.	West Bengal	Bardhaman*	-	208	200
716.	West Bengal	Kalna*	-	1	-
717.	West Bengal	Nabadwip*	-	51	51
718.	West Bengal	Krishnanagar*	-	81	81
719.	West Bengal	Santipur*	-	68	68
720.	West Bengal	Taherpur*	-	1	1
721.	West Bengal	Ranaghat*	-	87	87
722.	West Bengal	Cooper's Camp*	-	52	52
723.	West Bengal	Chakdaha*	-	1	1
724.	West Bengal	Kalyani	199	169	69
725.	West Bengal	Bangaon*	-	181	181
726.	West Bengal	Bhatpara	198	198	96
727.	West Bengal	Habra*	-	202	174

1	2	3	4	5	6
728.	West Bengal	Ashoknagar Kalyangarh*	-	8	8
729.	West Bengal	Baduria*	-	54	34
730.	West Bengal	Basirhat*	-	2	2
731.	West Bengal	Taki*	-	75	24
732.	West Bengal	Chandannagar	75	75	27
733.	West Bengal	Tarakeswar*	-	135	29
734.	West Bengal	Arambag*	-	383	215
735.	West Bengal	Bankura*	-	36	36
736.	West Bengal	Bishnupur*	-	252	211
737.	West Bengal	Jhalda*	-	125	75
738.	West Bengal	Raghunathpur*	-	15	15
739.	West Bengal	Puruliya*	-	182	108
740.	West Bengal	SJDA (Vambay)*	-	21,704	17,866
741.	West Bengal	Diamond Harbour*	-	470	372
742.	West Bengal	Jaynagar Mazilpur*	-	15	15
743.	West Bengal	Ramjibanpur*	-	12	12
744.	West Bengal	Khirpai*	-	5	4
745.	West Bengal	Chandrakona*	-	4	4
746.	West Bengal	Kharar*	-	7	7
747.	West Bengal	Ghatal*	-	38	38
748.	West Bengal	Medinipur*	-	5	5
749.	West Bengal	Jhargram*	-	41	41
750.	West Bengal	Kharagpur*	-	273	259
751.	West Bengal	Tamluk*	-	127	106
752.	West Bengal	Haldia*	-	2	2
753.	West Bengal	Contai*	-	29	29
GRAND TOTAL			4,53,538	6,22,407	4,09,759

\* Including houses sanctioned earlier in JnNURM taken up for grounding and completion after 2014.

**Audit by CAG on real estate sector**

1981. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the CAG has conducted performance audit across 12 major States on the real estate sector;

(b) whether it is a fact that 95 per cent of real estate developers and builders do not have the mandatory PAN number;

(c) whether such companies are not filing their Income Tax returns annually;

(d) whether it gives elbowroom to real estate developers, builders and agents to divert/siphon off money belonging to home-buyers to their personal ventures; and

(e) how the Ministry is planning to plug this loophole?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India has prepared a report on 'Assessment of Assesseees in Real Estate Sector' for the year ended March, 2018 for submission to the President under Article 151 of the Constitution of India. The report is available at the website of CAG (web-link - <https://cag.gov.in/content/report-no23-2018-performance-audit-assessment-assesseees-real-estate-sector-union-government>).

(b) and (c) As per the inputs received from Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), non availability of the Permanent Account Number (PAN) with the Registrar of Companies (RoC) does not necessarily mean that the companies have not obtained PAN at all. As per the single Simplified Proforma for Incorporation of Company electronically (SPICe), after generation of Corporate Identity Number, Income Tax Authorities generate PAN and communicate the same to Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). As a result, Certificate of Incorporation issued by the MCA itself contains a mention of PAN as well as Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number (TAN). Therefore, the findings of the Audit may not be relevant. In addition, Income Tax Department has already implemented the Non-Filer Monitoring System (NMS), which assimilates and analyses in-house information as well as transactional data received from third-parties, including Statement of Financial Transaction, Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) statements, Intelligence and Criminal Investigation data, etc. to identify such persons/entities who have undertaken high value financial transactions but have not filed their returns. Further, appropriate action is taken against such non-filers as

per the provision of the Income-Tax Act, 1961. The findings of Audit report does not consider various aspects like the companies who had not filed ITRs were dormant or struck off from RoC or whether such cases were monitored in Non-filer Monitoring System by the Income-tax Department, therefore the finding of the Audit cannot be taken as conclusive and final.

(d) and (e) In order to protect the interest of homebuyers, the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA) has been enacted. Section 4(2) of RERA provides that 70% of the amount collected from homebuyers for a project must be maintained in a separate bank account and must be used for construction and land cost of that project only. The withdrawals have to be certified by an engineer, an architect and a chartered accountant in practice and withdrawals have to be in proportion to the percentage of completion of the project. This would prevent the diversion of funds which is one of the main issues in stalled project.

#### **Problems in availing subsidized loans under PMAY(U)**

1982. SHRI T.G.VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that even after applying for subsidy under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana(Urban) [PMAY(U)]scheme for construction of house, banks are denying release of loans under PMAY(U) and discouraging the consumers saying that there is no such provision, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any study has been conducted by Government on the implementation of the scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by Government and reissuing the guidelines under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. Some complaints have been received about Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) not sanctioning of credit linked subsidy or delaying the subsidy under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY (U)}. Ministry reviewed the issues arising from there with the two Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) viz. National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO). A grievance redressal mechanism has been put in place in the Ministry and at CNAs.

Till date, under CLSS component of PMAY(U), credit linked subsidy to the tune of ₹ 14,482 crore to 6.43 lakh beneficiaries has been disbursed in their home loan

accounts. This includes ₹ 10,386 crore to 4.49 lakh beneficiaries under Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG) category and ₹ 4,096 crore to 1.94lakh Middle Income Group (MIG) beneficiaries.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Grievances received against PLIs in connection with the implementation of CLSS are sent to Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) for remedial action. CNAs take up the complaints with PLIs for suitable redressal.

CNAs have sensitized the PLIs regarding the implementation of the Scheme through training, State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) meetings, etc. The progress of the scheme is reviewed in the SLBC meetings. Monitoring is also done by State Governments through State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committees (SLSMCs).

The scheme guidelines and subsequent changes are placed on the Ministry's website.

#### **Proper utilization of funds under SCM in Karnataka**

1983. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the Karnataka Government has not utilised even 1 per cent of funds allocated to the State under the Smart City Mission (SCM);

(b) what steps Central Government will take to ensure that funds for Karnataka's Smart Cities are implemented for the SCM and neither diverted nor left unutilised;

(c) whether Central Government has received any status report from Government of Karnataka on its progress in the Smart City Mission (SCM); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Under the Smart City Mission (SCM), Central Government contributes upto ₹ 500 crore for each City with matching share being contributed by the State Government. The balance is funded through convergence from different Schemes/Missions of the Central/State Governments, loans, land value capture, PPPs etc. and through the local bodies' own resources.

The 7 smart cities in the State of Karnataka have proposed projects in their Smart Cities Proposals (SCP) worth ₹ 14,996 crore. City-wise details of funds released by Government of India (GoI) and funds utilised by State of Karnataka under Smart Cities Mission are given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Name of City	Fund released by GoI	Total Utilisation
Belagavi	196	46.11
Bengaluru	158	4.96
Davanegere	196	66.57
Hubballi-Dharwad	196	9.44
Mangaluru	117	15.20
Shivamogga	196	13.05
Tumakuru	196	34.88
TOTAL	1255	190.21

The implementation of the Mission at the city level is done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created for the purpose. The SPV plan, appraise, approve, release funds, implement, manage, operate, monitor and evaluate the Smart City development projects. The Ministry is regularly interacting with the States/Smart Cities through video conferences, review meetings, field visits, regional workshops etc. at various levels to assess the performance of the cities and to handhold them for improving the same. Besides, the guidance of domain experts participating in the regional workshops, cities also benefit from peer-to-peer learning during these interactions. At the national level, the implementation of Smart Cities Mission is being monitored by an Apex Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. At State level, State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary has been established, besides, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs nominee Directors on the Boards of SPVs are also monitoring the progress in respective cities on a regular basis.

#### **Free ride scheme for women in Delhi Metro**

1984. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce free ride scheme for women in Delhi Metro;

(b) if so, the details and modalities of the scheme thereof;

(c) tentative date of the launch of the scheme;

(d) cost to be incurred in launching and maintaining the scheme; and

(e) details of the cost-sharing involved in maintaining the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

### **Improper housing facilities for SCs/STs**

1985. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many families have no proper housing in the country including SCs and STs;

(b) whether Government has done any survey in this regard in the country; and

(c) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Land and colonization are State subjects. Identification of eligible beneficiaries, including those from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, is done by States/Union Territories (UTs). Central Government provides different levels of financial assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] for addressing the housing requirement in urban areas.

(b) and (c) States/UTs have undertaken demand survey under the Scheme for assessing actual demand of housing. The validated demand reported by States/UTs so far is around 112 lakhs which is dynamic in nature. State-wise details of the validated demand so far are in the Statement.

### ***Statement***

#### *State-wise likely demand after validation under PMAY(U)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Likely demand after validation*
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	670
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13,77,585
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11,500
4.	Assam	1,30,000
5.	Bihar	6,43,600
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	12,900
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,53,500

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Likely demand after validation*
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	4,602
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	938
10.	Delhi (NCR)	79,000
11.	Goa	4,845
12.	Gujarat	7,76,033
13.	Haryana	3,29,000
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15,277
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	40,000
16.	Jharkhand	2,00,000
17.	Karnataka	7,00,000
18.	Kerala	2,20,000
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	--
20.	Madhya Pradesh	9,00,000
21.	Maharashtra	11,50,000
22.	Manipur	46,000
23.	Meghalaya	7,099
24.	Mizoram	30,025
25.	Nagaland	30,000
26.	Odisha	3,50,000
27.	Puducherry (UT)	14,500
28.	Punjab	1,00,000
29.	Rajasthan	5,40,000
30.	Sikkim	1,500
31.	Tamil Nadu	8,30,000
32.	Telangana	4,00,000
33.	Tripura	1,00,000
34.	Uttar Pradesh	15,00,000
35.	Uttarakhand	50,000
36.	West Bengal	3,75,000
TOTAL		1,12,23,574

\* The housing requirement is dynamic due to factors like inclusion of new planning/development areas, rapid urbanisation, increase in working/employed population, new eligible beneficiaries on account of age etc.

**Funds for Individual Household, Community and Public Toilets (PTs)**

1986. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to enhance the funds provided for construction of Individual Household, Community and Public Toilets (PTs);

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

(c) whether funds provided to set up Project Implementing Units at the Urban Local bodies (ULBs) level with 1.5 per cent of the total budget earmarked for capacity building activities is likely to be increased; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Government of India (GoI) have launched Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) with an objective to make country Open Defecation Free (ODF) and 100% scientific disposal of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). Grant-in-Aid/incentive for construction of Individual Household Toilets (IHHL) has been enhanced under SBM(U) from ₹ 4000/- per unit to ₹ 10,800/- per unit for North Eastern and Hill States. As regards Community Toilets/ Public Toilets (CT/PT), the GoI's share has been enhanced to ₹ 39,200/- per seat from ₹ 26,000/- per seat. There is no proposal to enhance the funds provided for construction of IHHL, CT/PT under SBM-U as all the proposals for construction of IHHL, CT/PT have already been provided.

(c) and (d) No Sir, there is no such proposal under SBM (U) to increase the budget earmarked for capacity building activities as SBM (U) is completing on 02.10.2019.

**Cable car networks and light rail system**

1987. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to promote a web of Cable Car Networks and Light Rail System as an alternative to Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) to beat the traffic congestion in various cities;

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

(c) in which cities this systems will be created and by when; and

(d) whether Government is providing any financial assistance thereon, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Urban Transport is intertwined with Urban Development, which is a State subject. As such planning and execution of urban transport system, including promotion of Cable Car Networks and Light Rail System as an alternative to Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) to resolve traffic congestion in cities, are taken up by the State Governments/Union Territories/Urban Local Bodies. However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has undertaken the task of standardizing specifications for Light Urban Rail Transit System named 'Metrolite' to be adopted by the cities with lower projections of ridership as prime mode of mass transit system. The firming up of standard specifications requires extensive consultation with stakeholders. The specifications are issued after following the due process and approval of the competent body.

#### **Current status of Smart City Mission**

1988. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cities are covered under Smart City Mission (SCM) since its inception, whether there is any city which can be classified as a Smart City on the basis of parameters of mission;

(b) the details of funds approved, sanctioned, released and spent so far;

(c) what is the current status of facilities provided under this mission to the cities;

(d) what kind of measures are taken for the betterment of air quality, transport system and healthcare facilities under this mission; and

(e) whether the contracts were provided to Government agencies or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) The Government of India launched the Smart Cities Mission on 25th June, 2015. The Mission covers 100 cities and its duration is five years (FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20). The Mission is operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and the Central Government gives financial support to the Mission to the extent of ₹ 48,000 crore over five years *i.e.* an average of ₹ 100 crore per city per year. As per Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, the Central Government has allocated a budget of ₹ 500 crore to

each Smart City over the Mission period. An equal amount, on a matching basis, will be provided by the State Government/Urban Local Body (ULB).

A total of 5,151 projects at an estimated cost of ₹ 2,05,018 crores have been included by the 100 selected cities in their Smart City proposals. Financial innovation is built in the design of their capital investment plans. The distribution of funding envisaged from different sources is ₹ 93,552 crore (45%) from the Central and State Governments under SCM, ₹ 42,027 crore (21%) from Convergence funding from other Missions/Programmes of the Central/State Governments and/or ULBs, ₹ 41,022 crore (21%) from Funds from PPPs, ₹ 9,843 crore (4%) from loans/debts, ₹ 2,644 crore (1%) from own sources and ₹ 15,930 crore (8%) from other sources.

The key features of the Smart City projects, *inter alia*, relate to comprehensive development in Smart Cities, promoting a variety of transport options, preserving and developing open spaces, making governance citizen-friendly and cost-effective by applying smart solutions to infrastructure and services such as intelligent traffic management systems by establishing Integrated Command and Control Centres, etc.

The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is to be done by the city level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 by State and Urban Local Body (ULB) having 50:50 equity share-holding. The SPV plans, appraises, approves, releases funds, implements, manages, operates and monitors the Smart City development projects through competitive bidding/nomination basis to Government agencies.

The details of SCM funds approved, budgetary allocations and releases under the Mission are given below:—

(₹ in crores)			
Financial Year	Financial support approved under SCM Scheme	Allocation	Released
2015-16	4,000	1,496.20	1,469.20
2016-17	10,000	4,598.50	4,492.50
2017-18	14,000	4509.50	4,499.50
2018-19	10,000	6,000.00	5856.80
2019-20	10,000	6,450.00	796.00
TOTAL	48,000	23,054.2	17,114

As on 5th July, 2019

Of the funds released, ₹ 6,160.38 crore has been utilised by the cities.

**Arbitrary eviction of urban poor**

1989. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to protect the urban poor from arbitrary eviction during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'colonization' being State subjects, matters such as eviction and rehabilitation etc. of people lie under the jurisdiction of respective State/UT Governments.

**Overcrowding of major cities**

1990. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards pitiable condition of some of the major cities of the country which are overcrowded beyond their carrying capacity leading to intense problems concerning civic amenities like drinking water, roads, transport, sewage, parking, heavy traffic, pollution, etc.;

(b) if so, measures proposed to be taken to put restriction on increase in density of residential, administrative and commercial units in such cities; and

(c) whether Government has any detailed study of cities like Bengaluru, Mumbai, Pune, Delhi, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Hyderabad, etc., conducted by experts to come up with recommendations to find workable solution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As per the Census 2011, the total urban population increased from 286.11 million to 377.10 million showing an increase of 31.8 %, during the period 2001-11. The rate of increase of population in 53 major cities during the same period is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The density of population (persons per sq. km.) of the 53 cities is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) Urban Planning is a State subject and the State Governments in their efforts to decongest over-populated urban areas prepare or revise the Master Plans/Development Plans of the urban areas depending upon the estimated carrying capacity.

(c) Urban Planning being a State subject, the respective States/Urban Development authorities are empowered to undertake any study to suggest workable solutions.

**Statement-I**

*Metropolitan urban agglomerations and cities in india in 2011 and the decadal variations in their population Since 1951*

Sl. No.	U.A./City (as per 2011 Census)	Population							Decadal Growth (%)					
		1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	2001-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Agra U.A.	375665	508680	634622	747318	948063	1,331,339	1,746,467	35.41	24.76	17.76	26.86	40.43	31.18
2.	Ahmedabad U.A.	877329	1206001	1760950	2557560	3312216	4,525,013	6,352,254	37.46	46.02	45.24	29.51	36.62	40.38
3.	Allahabad U.A.	332295	430730	513036	650070	844546	1,042,229	1,216,719	29.62	19.11	26.71	29.92	23.41	16.74
4.	Amritsar U.A.	336114	390055	454805	594844	708835	1,003,917	1,183,705	16.05	16.6	30.79	19.16	41.63	17.91
5.	Asansol U.A.	156165	256426	318477	502558	763939	1,067,369	1,243,008	64.2	24.2	57.8	52.01	39.72	16.46
6.	Aurangabad U.A.	66636	97701	165253	316421	592709	892,483	1,189,376	46.62	69.14	91.48	87.32	50.58	33.27
7.	Bengaluru U.A.	786343	1206961	1664208	2921751	4130288	5701,446	8499,399	53.49	37.88	75.56	41.36	38.04	49.07
8.	Bhopal U.A.	102333	222948	384859	671018	1062771	1,458,416	1,883,381	17.87	72.62	74.35	58.38	37.23	29.14
9.	Chennai U.A.	1542333	1944502	3169930	4289347	5421985	6,560,242	8,69,010	26.08	63.02	35.31	26.41	20.99	32.56
10.	Colmbatore U.A.	287334	448201	736203	920355	1100746	1,461,139	2,151,466	55.99	64.26	25.01	19.6	32.74	47.25
11.	Chandigarh U.A.	NA	99262	232940	422841	575829	808,515	1,025,682	NA	34.67	81.52	36.18	40.41	26.86
12.	Delhi U.A.	1437134	2359408	3647023	5729283	8419084	12,877,470	16,314,838	64.17	54.57	57.09	46.95	52.96	26.69
13.	Dhanbad U.A.	73602	230394	458016	685240	815005	1,065,327	1,195,298	13.03	98.8	49.61	18.94	30.71	12.20
14.	Durg Bhilainager U.A.	20249	133230	245124	490214	685474	927,864	1,064,077	57.96	83.99	99.99	39.83	35.36	14.68

15. Faridabad (M. Corp.)	37393	59039	122817	330864	617717	1,055,938	1,404,653	57.89	108.03	169.4	86.7	70.94	33.02
16. Greater Mumbai U.A.	3216904	4515495	6591667	9421962	12596243	16,434,386	18,414,288	40.37	45.98	42.94	33.69	30.47	12.05
17. Ghaziabad U.A.	43745	70438	137033	287170	511759	968,256	2,358,525	61.02	94.54	109.56	78.21	89.20	143.58
18. Gwalior U.A.	241577	300587	406140	555862	717780	865,548	1,101,981	24.43	35.12	36.86	29.13	20.59	27.32
19. Hyderabad U.A.	1135758	1254759	1815117	2607770	4344437	5,742,036	7,49,334	10.48	44.66	43.67	66.6	32.17	34.96
20. Indore U.A.	310859	394941	560936	829327	1109056	1,516,918	2,167,447	27.05	42.03	47.85	33.73	36.78	42.88
21. Jabalpur U.A.	256998	367014	534845	757303	888916	1,098,000	1,267,564	42.81	45.73	41.59	17.38	23.52	15.44
22. Jaipur (M. Crop.)*	304380	410376	636768	1015160	1518235	2,322,575	3,073,350	34.82	55.17	59.42	49.56	52.98	32.33
23. Jamshedpur U.A.	218162	328044	440426	680054	829171	1,104,713	1,337,131	50.37	34.26	54.41	21.93	33.23	21.04
24. Jodhpur U.A.	180717	224760	317612	506345	666279	860,818	1,137,815	24.37	41.31	59.42	31.59	29.20	32.18
25. Kanpur U.A.	705383	971062	1275242	1639064	2029889	2,715,555	2,920,067	37.66	31.32	28.53	23.84	33.78	7.53
26. Kochi U.A.	211729	333882	554298	824926	1140605	1,355,972	2,117,990	57.69	66.02	48.82	38.27	18.88	56.20
27. Kolkata U.A.	4669559	5983669	7420300	9194018	11021918	13,205,697	14,112,536	28.14	24.01	23.9	19.88	19.81	6.87
28. Kota MC	65107	120345	212991	358241	537371	703,150	1,001,305	84.84	76.98	68.20	50.00	50.85	42.41
29. Kozhikode U.A.	178187	299610	458016	546058	801190	880,247	2,030,519	68.14	52.87	19.22	46.72	109.87	130.68
30. Kannur U.A.	82471	169335	135967	417185	453962	498,207	1,642,892	105.33	80.29	206.83	11.21	107.38	229.76
31. Kollam U.A.	66126	123291	166079	258552	362572	380,091	1,110,005	86.45	34.70	55.68	40.23	104.83	192.04
32. Lucknow U.A.	496861	655673	813982	1007604	1669204	2,245,509	2,901,474	31.96	24.14	23.79	65.66	34.53	29.21
33. Ludhiana (M. Corp.)	153795	244032	401176	607052	1042740	1,398,467	1,613,878	58.67	64.39	51.32	71.77	34.11	15.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
34.	Madurai U.A.	370791	490882	708445	906945	108591	1,203,095	1,462,420	32.39	44.32	28.02	19.73	10.79	21.55
35.	Meerut U.A.	245179	294853	383106	542998	849799	1,161,716	1,424,908	20.26	29.93	41.74	56.5	36.7	22.66
36.	Malappuram U.A.	10357	12276	47736	93745	142204	170,409	1,698,645	18.53	88.86	96.38	51.69	19.83	896.80
37.	Nagpur U.A.	449099	643659	866076	1219461	1664006	2,129,500	2,497,777	43.32	34.56	40.8	36.45	27.97	17.29
38.	Nashik U.A.	156888	215576	271681	443003	725341	1,152,326	1,562,769	37.41	26.03	63.06	63.73	58.87	35.62
39.	Patna U.A.	326163	414811	551210	918903	1099647	1,697,976	2,046,652	27.18	32.88	66.71	19.67	54.41	20.53
40.	Pune U.A.	608634	790798	1135034	1722186	2493987	3,760,636	5,049,968	29.93	43.53	51.73	44.82	50.79	34.28
41.	Rajkot U.A.	132069	194145	300612	445076	654490	1,003,015	1,390,933	47	54.84	48.06	47.05	53.25	38.68
42.	Ranchi U.A.	106849	140253	266545	502771	614795	863,495	1,126,741	31.26	90.05	88.63	22.28	40.45	30.49
43.	Raipur U.A.	89804	139792	205986	338245	462694	700,113	1,122,555	55.66	47.35	64.21	36.79	51.31	60.34
44.	Surat U.A.	237394	317519	493001	923865	1518950	2,811,614	4,585,367	33.75	55.27	87.4	64.41	85.1	63.09
45.	Srinagar U.A.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	988,210	1,273,312	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.85
46.	Thrissur U.A.	75342	73038	102198	239614	275053	330,122	1,854,783	96.94	39.92	34.46	14.79	20.02	461.85
47.	Thiruvananthapuram U.A.	191343	297819	435473	520125	826225	889,635	1,687,406	55.65	46.22	19.44	58.85	107.67	89.67
48.	Tirchirappalli U.A.	294233	338881	464624	609548	711862	866,354	1,021,717	15.17	37.11	31.19	16.79	21.70	17.93
49.	Vadodara U.A.	211407	309716	473197	782403	1126844	1,491,045	1,817,191	46.5	52.78	65.34	44.02	32.32	21.81
50.	Varanasi U.A.	369799	505952	635175	797162	1030863	1,203,961	1,435,113	36.82	25.54	25.5	29.32	16.79	19.20

51. Vijayawada U.A.	186394	269536	395084	613722	845756	1,039,518	1,491,202	44.61	46.58	55.34	37.81	22.91	43.45
52. Visakhapatnam U.A.	108042	211190	363467	603630	1057118	1,345,938	1,730,320	95.47	72.1	66.08	75.13	27.32	28.56
53. Vasi Virar City MC	19640	28238	44909	52398	83734	174,396	1,221,233	43.78	59.04	16.68	59.80	208.27	600.26
TOTAL (1-53)	23168670	32046785	45530417	65619137	89619796	121,057,926	160,725,506	38.38	42.07	44.12	36.42	35.23	32.77
URBAN POP OF INDIA**	61986496	78343288	108255756	156419768	215771612	286,119,689	377,105,760	26.39	38.18	44.49	37.94	32.60	31.80

\* Figures for 1951 to 1991 pertam to jaipur U.A. as given in "Census of India, 1991: "Part-A (II) - Towns and Urban Agglomerations Classified by population in 1991 with variation since 1901."

\*\*Excludes the figures of Jammu and Kashmir from 1901-1991, where census was not conducted in 1991. Also excludes the figures of Assam of 1981 where Census was not held in 1981

Source: 1. Census of India, 1991: "Part-II-A (II) -Towns and Urban Agglomerations classified by population in 1991 with variation Since 1901"

2. Census of India 2011

***Statement-II****Details of the density of population of the 53 cities*

Sl.No.	Town/City	States/UTs	Population Density
1.	Pune	Maharashtra	40093
2.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	35173
3.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	26553
4.	Kolkata	West Bengal	24306
5.	Delhi	Delhi	19660
6.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	19589
7.	Hyderabad	Telangana	19543
8.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	16679
9.	Patna	Bihar	15640
10.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	15517
11.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	14598
12.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	13438
13.	Surat	Gujarat	13304
14.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	13152
15.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	11895
16.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	11569
17.	Bengaluru	Karnataka	11470
18.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	11401
19.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	10377
20.	Ludhiana	Punjab	10158
21.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	9950
22.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	9197
23.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	9184
24.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	8485
25.	Rajkot	Gujarat	8405
26.	Amritsar	Punjab	8326
27.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	8077
28.	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	7494
29.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	7092

Sl.No.	Town/City	States/UTs	Population Density
30.	Faridabad	Haryana	6932
31.	Jamshedpur (NAC)	Jharkhand	6790
32.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	6598
33.	Vadodara	Gujarat	6485
34.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	6315
35.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	6290
36.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	6285
37.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	6130
38.	Kollam	Kerala	6091
39.	Kochi	Kerala	6077
40.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	6071
41.	Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu	5768
42.	Nashik	Maharashtra	5735
43.	Kannur (M)	Kerala	5152
44.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	5069
45.	Durg-Bhilai Nagar	Chhattisgarh	4564
46.	Asansol	West Bengal	4503
47.	Kozhikode	Kerala	4419
48.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	4238
49.	Vasai-Virar City (M. Corp.)	Maharashtra	3827
50.	GVMC	Andhra Pradesh	3365
51.	Thrissur	Kerala	3115
52.	Kota	Rajasthan	1901
53.	Malappuram (M)	Kerala	1742

Computed from Census of India, 2011

### **Surrender of DDA housing scheme flats by allottees**

1991. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several thousand allottees of DDA flats constructed under its ambitious 2017 scheme had surrendered flats within 45 days of the draw of lots held in November, 2016, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the corrective measure Government has taken to provide better amenities at lower rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that out of 12,617 flats offered in Housing Scheme, 2017, a total of 4,711 flats were surrendered within 45 days of the draw of lots held in November, 2017. In majority of cases, the applicants have not provided any specific reasons for surrender. However, some of the reasons as reported are as under:—

- (i) Applicants did not like the location of the allotted flats.
  - (ii) Size of the allotted flats was small.
- (b) DDA has taken following corrective steps:—
- (i) DDA has started shuttle bus service from the nearest Bus Terminal and Metro Station from the 1st Week of December, 2018 at Narela, Siraspur and Rohini Sector 34 and 35, free of cost to the residents of these DDA flats.
  - (ii) DDA has allotted 23 shops for daily needs to NAFED at Dwarka Sector-23B, Rohini Sector-34 and Narela G-2 and G-8.
  - (iii) DDA has handed over Porta Cabins to Mother Dairy and Safal for starting sales outlets at Narela.

### **IHSDP in Gujarat**

†1992. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) has been implemented in the State of Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds allocated under this programme to the State of Gujarat during the last three years, the year-wise details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the progress report received from the State of Gujarat in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the State of

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Gujarat, 39 projects for construction of 20,350 houses involving Central Assistance of ₹ 194.53 crore were sanctioned under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), a component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM).

(c) The period of JnNURM was upto March, 2012. However, to complete the on- going projects sanctioned upto 31.03.2012, the period was first extended upto March, 2015 and then upto March, 2017. During last three years, no fund was allocated/released under IHSDP to the State Government of Gujarat.

(d) As reported by the Government of Gujarat, of the 20,350 sanctioned houses under IHSDP, construction of 18,478 houses has been completed.

#### **Concessional Delhi Metro Pass to senior citizens and students**

†1993. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to provide Metro pass facility on concessional rates to senior citizens and students travelling in metro; and

(b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per Sections 33 and 34 of the Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002, fare of Metro Rail is fixed by Fare Fixation Committee (FFC) headed by either a sitting Judge or a retired Judge of a Hon'ble High Court. The fixation of fares is not done by the Government. The fare of Delhi Metro has been revised on the basis of recommendations of fourth FFC. The Committee has not recommended any concession to senior citizens and students. As per Section 37 of the Act, the recommendations of the FFC are binding.

#### **Metro rail proposals in the country**

1994 SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of metro rail proposals received during the last three years, stretch, city and State/UT-wise along with estimated cost of each stretch;

(b) the details of proposals from Gujarat and Jharkhand cleared and lying pending, stretch, city and State-wise along with the reasons for pendency and the

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

time by when pending proposals are likely to be cleared; and

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the Central Government during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The details of metro rail proposals received in Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs from the concerned State Governments during the last three years, State/UT-wise including stretch, city and estimated cost are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Government of India has approved proposals received from Government of Gujarat for Ahmedabad Metro Rail Phase II and Surat Metro Rail Project for 28 km. and 40 km respectively. Government of Jharkhand had submitted a proposal for implementation of metro rail of about 16.25 km. in Ranchi. The proposal was returned to State Government in April, 2018 with the request to consider strengthening of the existing fleet size of buses with other short and medium term improvement measures as suggested under various studies before embarking upon the Mass Rapid Transit System in Ranchi. No metro rail proposal is pending in the Ministry from Government of Gujarat or Jharkhand.

(c) The details of funds released by Government of India as Equity, Subordinate Debt. (SD), Pass Through Assistance (PTA) and Grants to metro rail projects sanctioned on 50:50 equity sharing basis between Government of India and respective State Government during the last three years are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Funds Released to Metro Rail Projects
2016-17	15,298.61
2017-18	13,956.23
2018-19	14,314.60
2019-20 (upto 30.06.2019)	4,472.84

**Statement**

*Details of metro rail proposals received in Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs from the concerned State Governments during the last three years, State/UT-wise including stretch, city and estimated Cost*

Sl. No.	State/UT	City	Name of Metro Rail Project	Stretch (Approx. Kms.)	Approx. Estimated cost (₹ in crore)
1.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar	Ahmedabad Metro Phase-II	28	5,384
2.		Surat	Surat Metro	40	12,020
3.	Bihar	Patna	Patna Metro	29	13,365
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Bhopal Metro	28	6,941
5.		Indore	Indore Metro	32	7,500
6.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Chennai Metro Phase-II	118	69,180
7.	Karnataka	Bangaluru	Bangalore Metro Phase 2A	19	5,994
8.			Bangalore Metro Phase 2B	38	10,584
9.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Ranchi Metro	16	4,359
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Agra Metro	29	8,379
11.		Kanpur	Kanpur Metro	32	11,076
12.		Meerut	Meerut Metro	14	6,403
13.	Kerala	Kochi	Kochi Metro	11	1,957
14.	Maharashtra	Pune	Pune Metro	04	1,048
15.			Pune Metro Line-III (PPP Mode)	23	6,124
16.		Nagpur	Nagpur Metro Phase-II	48	8,233
17.		Thane	Thane Integral Ring Metro	29	13,095
18.		Mumbai	Mumbai Metro Lines 2A, 2B, 4, 5, 6 & 7	130.4	53,242
19.	Assam	Guwahati	Guwahati Metro	62	18,020
20.	Delhi	Delhi	Delhi Metro Phase IV (06 corridors)	104	46,845

**Permanent shelters for urban homeless poor**

1995. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all States have complied with the Supreme Court order to provide permanent shelters for urban homeless poor and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and corrective action taken by Government in this regard;

(b) whether Government has undertaken mapping of homeless concentration zones in cities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to provide shelter for the Urban Homeless people. In order to complement and supplement the initiatives taken by State/Union Territory, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing, through respective States/UTs, a scheme namely 'Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)' as a component of the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) for providing permanent shelters with basic facilities to urban homeless. The Ministry monitors on regular basis the establishment, of shelters for urban homeless, by States/UTs. As on 30.06.2019, a total of 1164 shelters for urban homeless are operational under DAY-NULM.

(b) and (c) It is the responsibility of the concerned States/Union Territories to map the concentration areas of homeless persons to establish shelters. The shelters may preferably be located close to the areas where the poorest congregate like railway stations, bus depots, terminals, markets, wholesale *mandis* (market yards) etc.

**AMRUT scheme in Punjab**

1996. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds sanctioned by Government under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme for Punjab, district-wise;

(b) how much funds were utilised in Punjab; and

(c) if delayed, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Under Atal Mission for

Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs approves the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) submitted by the States/ Union Territories (UTs) and releases Central Assistance to the respective State/UT as per the Mission guidelines. Funds are sanctioned/released, State/UT-wise and not city/district-wise under the Mission.

For the State of Punjab, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has approved SAAPs amounting to ₹ 2,766.62 crore for the entire Mission period (25 June, 2015 to 31 March, 2020) which includes committed Central Assistance of ₹ 1,204.47 crore.

(b) The details of funds released under AMRUT scheme to the State of Punjab and Utilisation Certificates (UCs) received so far from the State Government are as given below:—

Description	(₹ in crore)	
	Funds released	UC received
Implementation of projects under AMRUT	240.89	119.02
Administrative and Office Expenses	24.05	18.48
Formulation of GIS based master plan	2.57	0.57
Incentives for reforms	53.83	-
Completion of projects of erstwhile Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) that were eligible for funding under AMRUT scheme	191.58	140.60
TOTAL	512.92	278.67

(c) As per AMRUT guidelines, Central funds for implementation of projects are released in three installments of 20:40:40. The first installment is released immediately after approval of the SAAPs. The second and third instalment are released on receipt of (i) Score Card, (ii) Utilisation Certificates, and (iii) Project Funds Request from the State Government. These documents should show, (i) utilisation of 75% of the amount already released by the Centre and State according to the funding pattern prescribed under the scheme, (ii) utilisation of the State/Urban Local Body/Private Sector's shares, and (iii) meeting the service level milestones as assured in the roadmap contained in SAAPs and certified in the report of the Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA).

Thus, State Government is eligible for receipt of further project funds from the committed Central Assistance on submission of their claim accompanied with the afore-mentioned documents. State of Punjab, however, has not submitted their claim for release of further project funds under the Mission.

**Multilevel parking in Janak Puri, New Delhi**

1997. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1146 given in the Rajya Sabha on 20th December, 2018 and state:

(a) whether the construction of multi-level parking in a vacant plot in Janak Puri, New Delhi has been started;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) by when the construction work is likely to be started and completed to avoid encroachment by unauthorised shopkeepers creating problems of movement of shoppers/passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) has intimated that the proposal for construction of multi-level car parking at Chhoti Subzi Mandi, Janak Puri, New Delhi was prepared on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode and placed before the Standing Committee of SDMC on 18.02.2019. After deliberation, the Standing Committee of SDMC referred back the proposal with the direction to explore feasibility of the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode for this project. SDMC has further intimated that regular action is taken for removal of encroachments.

**Subsidy on affordable housing**

1998 SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to offer subsidy on affordable housing;

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

(c) whether State-wise details of any such subsidies are available;

(d) if so, the details of such subsidies given in Rajasthan; and

(e) the details regarding number of beneficiaries of such scheme in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} Mission on 25.06.2015 to provide Central Assistance to States/Union Territories(UT) for facilitating housing to all eligible families/beneficiaries by 2022. The Mission comprises

four components viz. *In-Situ* Slum Redevelopment (ISSR); Affordable Housing through Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS); Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP); and assistance for beneficiary-led individual house construction (BLC).

Under ISSR component, the Central assistance is ₹ 1 lakh per house while for the AHP and BLC components, the Central Assistance of ₹ 1.5 lakh per house is provided by the Government for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) beneficiaries. Under CLSS component of the PMAY(U), there is an interest subsidy of 6.5% for EWS/Lower Income Group (LIG), 4% for Middle Income Group-I (MIG-I) and 3% for Middle Income Group-II (MIG-II), calculated on housing loan upto ₹ 6 lakh, ₹ 9 lakh and ₹ 12 lakh, respectively, over a tenure of 20 years.

(c) State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) For the State of Rajasthan, Central Assistance of ₹ 2996.47 crore for construction of 1,82,258 houses have so far been sanctioned under PMAY(U) and against which the Central Assistance of ₹ 1,028.12 crores has been released.

### **Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of Central Assistance sanctioned, released and houses sanctioned under PMAY(U)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Central Assistance Released (₹ in crore)	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	9.18	0.28	612
2.	Andhra Pradesh	18,830.26	6,815.86	1,247,929
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	148.64	105.24	6,285
4.	Assam	1,076.88	504.13	71,526
5.	Bihar	4,195.63	1,375.95	268,913
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	5.44	5.44	250
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,440.23	1,133.24	229,137
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	81.23	52.76	4,602
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	16.23	10.01	938
10.	Delhi (UT)	316.64	316.64	14,008

1	2	3	4	5
11. Goa		14.54	14.00	654
12. Gujarat		9,128.24	5,945.27	524,827
13. Haryana		4,138.40	669.88	260,492
14. Himachal Pradesh		154.77	64.75	8,637
15. Jammu and Kashmir		531.24	106.92	34,655
16. Jharkhand		2,798.33	1,415.31	187,576
17. Karnataka		9,218.24	3,125.00	582,260
18. Kerala		1,942.30	1,043.69	123,827
19. Lakshadweep (UT)		-	-	-
20. Madhya Pradesh		10,693.02	5,942.44	689,325
21. Maharashtra		15,040.99	4,548.27	985,591
22. Manipur		642.67	194.93	42,821
23. Meghalaya		70.22	6.32	4,658
24. Mizoram		458.97	110.68	30,025
25. Nagaland		457.33	151.90	28,760
26. Odisha		2,225.89	837.09	142,027
27. Puducherry (UT)		175.05	64.04	11,506
28. Punjab		876.35	377.78	56,722
29. Rajasthan		2,996.47	1,028.12	182,258
30. Sikkim		8.04	3.18	529
31. Tamil Nadu		9,965.16	3,528.70	648,697
32. Telangana		3,325.69	1,670.89	210,915
33. Tripura		1,240.92	629.76	80,344
34. Uttar Pradesh		19,889.35	6,587.75	1,295,679
35. Uttarakhand		635.34	326.11	34,632
36. West Bengal		5,412.71	2,702.19	351,358
TOTAL		130,160.61	51,414.49	8,362,975

**Under-utilisation of funds allocated to three major urban flagship schemes**

1999. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large scale under utilisation of funds allocated to three major urban flagship schemes Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)];

(b) if so, the State-wise and year-wise details of allocated and utilised funds during last three years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any specific steps have been taken to address such under utilization; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

**Phase-II of Chennai Metro rail project**

2000. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has sought sanction of Phase-II of Chennai Metro Rail Project under 50:50 joint venture partnership basis:

(b) the status of the project as of now; and

(c) when Government is expected to accord sanction for the project on 50:50 joint venture partnership basis between Union Government and Government of Tamil Nadu, as was done for Phase-I?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) In February 2018, Government of Tamil Nadu conveyed its decision to implement Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase-II for a length of 107.55 km. at an estimated cost of ₹ 85,047 crore as a State Sector Project. The proposal of Government of Tamil Nadu for availing Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) loan under State Sector was supported by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, and a loan agreement has been signed between JICA and

Chennai Metro Rail Limited for part financing the project. Thereafter, Government of Tamil Nadu submitted a revised proposal dated 08.01.2019 for implementation of Phase-II of Chennai Metro for a total route length of 118.9 km. at an estimated completion cost of 69,180 crore under 50:50 equity sharing model. This proposal was examined and the observations of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs thereon have been conveyed to Government of Tamil Nadu. Sanction of Metro Rail projects is an ongoing process which requires extensive consultations with all stakeholders, and hence, no time-limit can be specified for the sanction.

### **Innovation centres in the country**

2001. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a plan to set up innovation centres in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the extent to which these centres would be supportive to resolve the infrastructure problems being faced by the cities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question do not arise.

### **National Common Mobility Card (NCMC)**

2002. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the working of National Common Mobility Card (NCMC) is totally reliable on the country's digital infrastructure;
- (b) what are the steps taken by Government to implement the scheme in rural India; and;
- (c) the present status of the implementation of this scheme and total NCMCs distributed till date, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. The working of National Common Mobility Card (NCMC) is totally reliable on the country's digital infrastructure. To address the issues related to speed and ease of low value transactions along with the vision of One Nation One Card, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has envisaged and launched the National Common Mobility Card.

This card has the functionality of working in offline environments through a wallet on card. Hence it is not dependent entirely on instant connectivity. This can be done via any NCMC issued by the bank by utilizing the existing acquiring infrastructure and without compromising on security.

(b) NCMC is envisaged for transit/para transit services as well as low value retail payments in all areas of the country, both urban and rural.

(c) As of now, more than 34 banks have been certified with National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) on NCMC platform for RuPay Contactless Debit and Prepaid card issuance. 6 Banks have started issuing NCMC debit cards and more than 24 lakhs cards have since been issued.

### **Implementation of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008**

2003. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under the Act for the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether any scheme has been announced under Section 3 of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 by the Central and State Governments, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any Workers' Facilitation Centres have been set up under Section 9 of the Act, if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government is implementing the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. This Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government. The welfare schemes listed under the UWSS Act, 2008 has their own funding and expenditure pattern and no funds are allocated separately under this Act.

The Central Government in 2017, converged the social security scheme of Aam Admi Bima Yojana with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. Under the

converged PMJJBY/PMSBY, ₹ 2 lakh is given on death due to any cause and ₹ 4 lakhs on accidental death, ₹ 1 lakh - partial disability and ₹ 2 lakh on permanent disability. The annual premium of ₹ 342 is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. This Scheme is implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

Government subsidizes the premium payable under the scheme through Government of India Social Security Fund. Normally, fifty per cent of the premium of the member of the scheme is subsidized through Social Security fund which is maintained by LIC of India. Balance fifty percent of the premium is contributed by State Government/ Nodal Agency. Social Security Fund is not maintained State-wise nor Scheme-wise. As such data regarding State-wise or Scheme-wise expenditure is not available. The expenditure incurred on Social Security Schemes from the Social Security Fund maintained by LIC, during last three years towards providing insurance cover is as under:—

(₹ in crores)

Year	Expenditure (in crore)
2016-17	385.34
2017-18	435.16
2018-19	587.52

The Government of India in February, 2019 launched a scheme under Section 3 of the UWSS Act, 2008 namely, Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM). This is a voluntary and contributory pension Scheme, for the benefits of unorganised workers. Under this scheme, a minimum assured monthly pension of ₹ 3000/- will be provided to the beneficiaries after attaining the age of 60 years.

The subscriber is only required to pay the prescribed nominal contribution amount and the Central Government provides the equal matching contribution. This scheme is implemented by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The budget and expenditure details for the newly launched PMSYM scheme is as under:—

(₹ in crores)

Scheme	2018-19		2019-20 (30.06.2019)	
	BE/RE	Expenditure	BE	Expenditure
PMSYM	0/50	49.49	500	97

(d) The responsibility for setting up of Workers' Facilitation Centres is with State Governments/Union Territories Administrations. The data for Workers' Facilitation Centres is not Centrally maintained.

### **Pulling back EPFO investments from select NBFCs**

2004. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Trustees of the EPFO is considering pulling back EPFO investments from select Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) in the wake of NBFC sector reeling under a crisis of sorts;

(b) whether the move comes after the EPFOs difficulties with its investments in the debt-ridden Infrastructure Leasing and Finance Services (IL&FS) company;

(c) whether the Standing Committee on Labour pegs the investment by EPFO in IL&FS at ₹ 574.75 crores; and

(d) whether in an affidavit before the National Companies Law Appellate Tribunal, IL&FS has declared that it cannot immediately repay the ₹ 9134 crore investments by pension and provident funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Investments by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) are made as per the Pattern of Investment notified by the Government and keeping in view market conditions.

(c) The total holding of EPFO in Infrastructure Leasing and Finance Services (IL&FS) is ₹ 574.73 crore.

(d) No such information is available with the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

### **Highest rate of unemployment in 47 years**

2005. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per latest Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) the unemployment rate in both rural and urban areas in the country is at its highest since 1972;

(b) if so, whether this can be ascribed to the abrupt decision of Government to abolish high denomination currency and unpreparedness and lack of proper implementation of GST; and

(c) what steps Government is planning to take to rectify this grave situation of unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis for persons of all ages in both rural and urban areas in the country since 1972 is given below:—

*Unemployment Rates (in %) over National Sample Survey (NSS) rounds*

Survey year	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	female
2017-18* (PLFS)	5.8	3.8	7.1	10.8
2011-12 (NSS 68th round)	1.7	1.7	3.0	5.2
2009-10 (NSS 66th round)	1.6	1.6	2.8	5.7
2004-05 (NSS 61st round)	1.6	1.8	3.8	6.9
1999-00 (NSS 55th round)	1.7	1.0	4.5	5.7
1993-94 (NSS 50th round)	1.4	0.9	4.1	6.1
1987-88 (NSS 43rd round)	1.8	2.4	5.2	6.2
1983 (NSS 38th round)	1.4	0.7	5.1	4.9
1977-78 (NSS 32nd round)	1.3	2.0	5.4	12.4
1972-73 (NSS 27th round)	1.2	0.5	4.8	6.0

\* For comparability, the results of the PLFS with earlier rounds of NSS surveys need to be understood in the context with which the survey methodology and sample selection has been designed.

(b) and (c) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps towards generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting

employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *inter alia* for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of start-up businesses, to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 per cent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

### **Employment in informal sector**

2006. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large percentage of workers in the country is engaged in informal employment and majority of them have low earnings with limited or no social protection;

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

(c) whether Government has formulated/proposes to formulate any specific plans for such kind of employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the percentage of workers engaged in informal sector (*i.e.*, proprietary and partnership enterprises) in usual status basis (principal status+subsidiary) engaged in non-agriculture and AGEGC sectors (The coverage of AGEGC Sector is [Ag]riculture sector [E]xcluding [G]rowing of [C]rops, market gardening, horticulture and growing of crops combined with farming of animals) was 68.4%. Average wage earnings per day by casual labour engaged in works other than public works State-wise is placed in the Statement (*See* below).

In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. This Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government. Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan w.e.f. 15th February, 2019. Under this scheme, minimum assured monthly pension of ₹ 3000/- will be provided to the eligible unorganised workers after attaining the age of 60 years. This scheme is based on the 50:50 basis where 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching by the Central Government.

The Central Government has converged the social security scheme of Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. Under the converged PMJJBY/PMSBY, ₹ 2 lakh is given on death due to any cause and ₹ 4 lakhs on accidental death, ₹ 1 lakh on partial disability and ₹ 2 lakh on permanent disability. The annual premium of ₹ 342 is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. These schemes are implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India and the concerned State Governments.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated since April, 2015 by Government of India for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to small/micro business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years registered upto 31.03.2019.

### **Statement**

*Average wage earnings (₹ 0.00) per day from casual labour work other than public works in Current Weekly Status (CWS) for each State/UT for the quarter April-June, 2018.*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	rural+urban
		person
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	293.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	302.58
3.	Assam	260.97
4.	Bihar	288.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	189.05
6.	Delhi	375.72
7.	Goa	373.78
8.	Gujarat	223.57
9.	Haryana	301.88
10.	Himachal Pradesh	364.78
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	373.39
12.	Jharkhand	261.14
13.	Karnataka	262.94
14.	Kerala	604.88
15.	Madhya Pradesh	230.69
16.	Maharashtra	208.88
17.	Manipur	293.37

1	2	3
18.	Meghalaya	343.94
19.	Mizoram	324.08
20.	Nagaland	368.27
21.	Odisha	236.15
22.	Punjab	302.00
23.	Rajasthan	297.55
24.	Sikkim	395.77
25.	Tamil Nadu	331.25
26.	Telangana	305.86
27.	Tripura	319.53
28.	Uttarakhand	282.32
29.	Uttar Pradesh	252.38
30.	West Bengal	229.25
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	486.71
32.	Chandigarh	377.78
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	195.30
34.	Daman and Diu	400.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00
36.	Puducherry	325.01
All-India		270.78

*Source:* Annual report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2017-18, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation.

### **Unemployed graduates in the country**

2007. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of unemployed in the country as on 31st March, 2018, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any existing mechanism of consultation between the Central Government and State Government to find out ways to provide gainful employment to these unemployed graduate;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether the existing mechanism is working satisfactorily; and

(d) what is Government's assessment of the opportunities during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for persons of age 15 years and above in the country was 6.0%. The State-wise details is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). Details of the employment generated through these schemes/programmes are given below:—

*Employment Generated*

Schemes/Year	2017-18	2018-19
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (in lakh)	3.87	5.87 (till 31-03-2019)
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (in crore)	233.74	267.9 (till May, 2019)
Candidates placed under DDU-GKY (in lakh)	0.76	1.36 (till May, 2019)
Placement under DAY-NULM (in lakh)	1.15	1.63 (till 18-06-2019)

*Source:* Respective Ministry.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. Till 31.05.2019, the scheme has covered 1,51,579 establishments and 1.21 crore beneficiaries.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *inter alia* for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable

them to setup or expand their business activities. Upto 31st March, 2019, 18.26 crore loans were sanctioned under the scheme.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of start-up businesses, to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 per cent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

### ***Statement***

*State/UT-wise details of unemployment rate for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis during 2017-18 (PLFS)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Unemployment Rate (in%)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.8
3.	Assam	7.9
4.	Bihar	7.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.3
6.	Delhi	9.4
7.	Goa	13.9
8.	Gujarat	4.8
9.	Haryana	8.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.5

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Unemployment Rate (in%)
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.4
12.	Jharkhand	7.5
13.	Karnataka	4.8
14.	Kerala	11.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4.3
16.	Maharashtra	4.8
17.	Manipur	11.5
18.	Meghalaya	1.6
19.	Mizoram	10.1
20.	Nagaland	21.4
21.	Odisha	7.1
22.	Punjab	7.7
23.	Rajasthan	5.0
24.	Sikkim	3.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	7.5
26.	Telangana	7.6
27.	Tripura	6.8
28.	Uttarakhand	7.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	6.2
30.	West Bengal	4.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.8
32.	Chandigarh	9.0
33.	Dadra and Nagar	0.4
34.	Daman and Diu	3.1
35.	Lakshadweep	21.3
36.	Puducherry	10.3
ALL-INDIA		6.0

Source: Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2017-18, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation

**Policy and frame guide to generate employment**

2008. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to generate one crore annual employment till the year 2025;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any plan proposal in this regard thereto;

(c) if so, the details therein and the action taken so far; and

(d) if not, policy and frame guide in generating five crores employment thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Employment generation coupled with improving employability of the youth is the priority concern of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *inter alia*, for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure Development

and Industrial Corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 per cent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

### **High unemployment rate**

2009. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to data compiled by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), the unemployment rate rose to 7.2 per cent coupled with a significant decline in labour participation rate in February, 2019, the worst in 28 months;

(b) how many job opportunities have been generated and in which sector since 8 November, 2016 to lower the unemployment rate; and

(c) what steps are being taken to resolve the unemployment crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis for persons of age 15 years and above in the country was 6.0%.

(b) and (c) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). Details of the employment generated through these schemes/programmes to the extent available are given below:—

Schemes/Year	Employment Generated			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (in lakh)	3.23	4.08	3.87	5.87 (till 31-03-2019)
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (in crore)	235.14	235.64	233.74	267.9 (till May, 2019)
Candidates placed under DDU-GKY (in lakh)	1.09	1.48	0.76	1.36 (till May, 2019)
Placement under DAY-NULM (in lakh)	0.34	1.52	1.15	1.63 (till 18-06-2019)

*Source:* Concerned Ministry.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. Till 31-05-2019, the scheme has covered 1,51,579 establishments and 1.21 crore beneficiaries.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by the Government *inter alia* for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. Upto 31st March, 2019, 18.26 crore loans were sanctioned under the scheme.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of start-up businesses, to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements.

Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 per cent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

**Generating employment opportunities in drought  
and flood affected areas**

†2010. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated/proposed a comprehensive policy for generating more employment opportunities in the drought and flood affected areas of the country;

(b) if so, the extent to which the above policy is likely to be helpful in providing employment opportunities to the poor in various States of the country;

(c) whether Government has received requests to provide additional assistance for the implementation of various schemes for employment generation in some States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) There is no specific scheme for generation of more employment opportunities for drought and flood affected areas of the country. However, The mandate of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 is to provide at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work. An additional 50 days of wage employment are provided over and above 100 days in the notified drought affected areas or natural calamity areas in the country on recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. MGNREGA is a demand driven scheme and funds are released based on demand for unskilled manual work on field.

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *inter alia* for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/Departments/States run Skill Development Schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 per cent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Government. Central Government extends all possible logistics and financial support to the States to supplement their efforts to meet the situation effectively. The concerned State Governments undertake assessment of damages and provide financial relief in the wake of natural disasters from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. Additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT).

### **Prevalence of bonded labourers**

†2011. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is neither aware of the prevalence of the bonded labourers in the country nor about the extent of action taken under the child labour laws;

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the response of Government in this regard; and

(c) the strategy being adopted by Government for the welfare measures of the bonded labourers in absence of above data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Government of India has implemented a Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016 for providing rehabilitation assistance to the released bonded labour. As per the scheme, financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 1,00,000, ₹ 2,00,000/-, ₹ 3,00,000/- are provided to released bonded labourers based on their category and level of exploitation. In addition to the financial assistance, the beneficiaries are also entitled for the following:—

- (i) Allotment of House/site and agricultural land.
- (ii) Land development.
- (iii) Provision of low cost dwelling units.
- (iv) Animal husbandry, dairy, poultry, piggery etc.
- (v) Wage employment, enforcement of minimum wages etc.
- (vi) Collection and processing of minor forest products.
- (vii) Supply of essential commodities under targeted public distribution system.
- (viii) Education for children.
- (ix) Any other Welfare Scheme of State/Central Government.

Government of India has enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force w.e.f. 1.9.2016. The Amendment Act *Inter alia* provides for complete prohibition of work or employment of children below 14 years in any occupation and process and prohibition of adolescents in the age group of 14 to 18 years in hazardous occupations and processes. The Amendment Act also provides stricter punishment for employers for violation of the Act and has made the offence as cognizable. Under the NCLP Scheme, children in the age group of 9-14 years are rescued/withdrawn from work and enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid-day-meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

**Upgrading facilities in ESI hospitals in Jharkhand and Gujarat**

2012. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning/has any proposal to upgrade the facilities in all Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals functioning in the country, particularly in Jharkhand and Gujarat, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of ESI hospitals where Intensive Care Units and Sick Newborn Care Units have been set up in Jharkhand and Gujarat during the last four years;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up a Trauma Centre in all the ESI hospitals in Jharkhand and Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per ESIC expansion plan, in order to strengthen medical services in various ESI Hospitals in the country, including Gujarat and Jharkhand, ESI Corporation has taken various initiatives, as under:—

- Formation of State Autonomous Body/Society at State level so that they have administrative/financial freedom to take decision for improvement of medical service as all decision can be taken at the State Autonomous Body/Society level.
- Project Implementation Plan (PIP) for State ESI scheme.
- Enhancement of 50% of bed strength, if bed occupancy is more than 70% in ESIC/ESIS hospitals for the last consecutive three years.
- ESIC provides ₹ 200/- per insured person per annum over and above ceiling to the State Government, where the bed occupancy in all the State ESIS Hospitals is more than 70% during the concluded financial year.
- ESI Corporation has prescribed certain minimum facilities/parameters to be maintained in ESI Hospitals as under:—
  - Availability of doctors and para-medical staff as per sanctioned strength.
  - Adequate availability of medicines.
  - In house lab services and X-ray services.
  - Evening outdoor patients department (OPD) for senior citizen and differently abled patients.
  - Behavioural training to the staff.

- “May I help you” facility for patients/Attendants.
- Feedback system for indoor patients.

(b) During last four years, Intensive Care Units/Sick Newborn Care Units have been set up at 3 ESIC hospitals in Gujarat and 1 ESIC hospital in Jharkhand.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal to set up a Trauma Centre in ESI Hospitals in Jharkhand and Gujarat. However, Trauma/accident cases are provided one required medical services either in-house through ESI hospitals or through referral to empanelled hospitals.

### **Rise in unemployment**

2013. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken to ease the unemployment situation in the country, if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the efforts are being made to fill up the vacant posts lying vacant in various Government Departments, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Government has taken various steps towards generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *inter alia* for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which

comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of start-up businesses, to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 per cent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

(b) 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. Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) has issued instructions, 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 advised for 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.

### **Contract labour in corporate sector**

2014. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contractual labour in corporate sector to keep a majority of their workforce in the informal sector and avoiding payment of the new minimum wage is increasing;

(b) if so, the details of formal and contract labourers recruited by corporate sector during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details of formal and contract labourers currently employed in corporate sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No. Sir. For the purpose of implementation of the provisions of the various labour laws including the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, institutional mechanism has been set up in the Central and the State Sphere. The Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) under the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) [CLC(C)] is entrusted with the responsibility to enforce the provisions of various labour laws in the Central Sphere. The inspections conducted, irregularities detected, the prosecutions launched and the convictions obtained against Contractors and Principal Employers by the CIRM in the Central Sphere during the last three years is furnished in the table given below:—

Year	Inspections Conducted	Irregularities Detected	Prosecutions Launched	Convictions Obtained
2016-17	9005	99496	3754	1300
2017-18	8495	98085	3633	2480
2018-19	6408	69459	2344	2059
Upto December, 2018				

(b) and (c) The total number of contract labour employed in various establishments in the Central Sphere during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Number of Contract Labour
2016	964001
2017	1110603
2018	1178878

The data in regard to the number of contract workers engaged in the establishments coming under the State Sphere is not Centrally maintained.

#### **Substantial rise in employees under ESI scheme**

2015. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a substantial rise in the number of employees being brought under the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) scheme and the number of employers who opted for it;

(b) if so, the details thereof since 2015-16 till 2018-19; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that reduction in contribution rate for ESI Act by Government invited criticism from the trade unions and are set to protest against the said decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of employees being brought under the ESI Scheme and the number of employers is given in the Statement (*See* below)

(c) Proposal for rationalisation of ESI contribution rates was placed before the ESI Corporation in its 173rd Meeting held on 16.02.2018 where it was decided to constitute a Sub-Committee consisting of Employers' and Employees' representatives to examine the issue. The Committee recommended reduction in rate of ESI contribution to 5 per cent (Employers' contribution @ 4 per cent and Employees' contribution @ 1 per cent). The report of the Sub-Committee was placed before the Corporation in its 175th Meeting held on 18.09.2018. The Corporation also authorised the Chairman, ESIC to consider various suggestions received and take a final decision in this regard. Thereafter, keeping in view the overall financial position of the Corporation, the Chairman, ESIC Corporation/Minister, Labour and Employment decided to further reduce the rate of contribution to 4 per cent (Employers' contribution @ 3.25 per cent and Employees' contribution @ 0.75 per cent) and accordingly notification has been issued by the Government. The reduced rate is effective from 01.07.2019.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of the employees brought under ESI and the number of employers*

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Employees (in lakhs)	No. of Employers
1.	2015-16	189.21	783786
2.	2016-17	293.21	898138
3.	2017-18	311.18	1033730
4.	2018-19	Yet to be assessed	Yet to be assessed

### **Review of existing labour laws**

2016. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute an expert committee to review some of the labour laws in the country where few provision have become archaic with the change of times, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many labour laws which received President's assent but rules thereof have not been framed so far, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security; and Occupation Safety, Health and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. The draft Codes have been discussed in the tripartite meetings comprising representatives of Central Trade Unions, Employers' Associations and State/UT Governments.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Welfare schemes for unorganised sector**

2017. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has some mechanism to monitor implementation part of welfare schemes run for workers of unorganised sector in the country;

(b) whether Government is aware that major employment is generated through unorganised sector which gets minimum support from Government; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase its support to unorganised sector for their welfare schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The monitoring mechanism in respect to implementation part vary from scheme to scheme.

(b) Ministry of Labour and Employment implements 'Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana' to incentivise employers for generation of new employment, where Central Government will be paying the full employer's contribution towards Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' Pension Scheme both for the new employment. This scheme has a dual benefit, where, on the one hand, the employer is incentivised for increasing the employment base of workers in the establishment and on the other hand, a large number of workers will find jobs in such establishments.

(c) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. This 2008 Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection, and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government.

Life and disability cover is provided through Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. The premium contribution is equally shared between the Central and the State Governments on 50:50 basis. The health and maternity benefits are addressed through Ayushman Bharat scheme. For old age protection in the form of monthly pension, Government of India has recently launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PMSYM). Under the scheme, minimum assured monthly pension of ₹ 3000/- will be provided to the unorganised workers after attaining the age of 60 years. This scheme is based on the 50:50 basis where 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution by the Central Government.

### **Pension to EPF pensioners**

2018. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of EPF pensioners across the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of amount that is being paid as pension to these pensioners, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has initiated any measure to make payment of pension to EPF pensioners in a hassle-free environment;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The details of number of pensioners under Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 across the country, State/UT-wise during June, 2019 alongwith pension amount paid are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The important measures taken, *inter alia*, are as follows:—

- (i) The payment of pension is released electronically directly to pensioner's Bank Accounts.
- (ii) The pensioners can submit life certificate online through Jeevan Pramaan/ Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG) App.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise pensioners and payment (as on June, 2019)*

Sl. No.	State	Total pensioners in June, 2019	Total payment in June, 2019 (₹)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	273523	341397545
2.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	3433	3683382
3.	Assam	50859	67515952
4.	Bihar	192539	190029916
5.	Chandigarh	42010	65182681
6.	Chhattisgarh	87771	109053926
7.	Delhi	138693	193129169
8.	Goa	24792	30708043
9.	Gujarat	394413	490424914
10.	Haryana	142723	175150931
11.	Himachal Pradesh	34027	45374945
12.	Jharkhand	150214	176688091
13.	Karnataka	536419	591384323
14.	Kerala	404103	495568521
15.	Madhya Pradesh	212727	229732712
16.	Maharashtra	1102677	1394750473
17.	Meghalaya (Shillong)	4508	5896245
18.	Odisha	162438	190760112
19.	Puducherry	16303	22164845
20.	Punjab	106998	138866330
21.	Rajasthan	164182	189834014
22.	Tamil Nadu	737431	806152734

1	2	3	4
23. Telangana		362764	378973626
24. Tripura (Agartala)		7777	9637828
25. Uttar Pradesh		509220	534333295
26. Uttarakhand		58902	74045668
27. West Bengal		572477	647393537
TOTAL		64,93,923	759,78,33,758

**Child/adolescent engaged in hazardous occupation**

2019. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any step has been taken to ensue that no child or adolescent is engaged in the hazardous occupation and process of beedi making/rolling at home or in a factory set up; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As soon as the information is found about the child or adolescent to be engaged in hazardous work, the child or adolescent is rescued and withdrawn from such work/occupation and the child labour in the age group of 9-14 is enrolled in NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid-day-meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. However, if the adolescent (14-18 years of age) is found working in hazardous occupation or processes he is rescued and withdrawn from such work or processes. He is further facilitated by district project societies for skill training.

The Government of India stands committed to the elimination of child labour from the country and is following a holistic and multi-pronged strategy. Under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, children in the age group of 9-14 years, who are rescued/withdrawn from such hazardous occupations are enrolled in NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid-day-meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years who are rescued from work are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

To ensure effective enforcement of the provisions of the Child Labour Act and smooth implementation of the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme a separate online portal PENCIL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) has been launched w.e.f. 26.9.2017. The Portal connects Central Government to State Government(s), District(s), all Project Societies and the general public. Further, online complaints regarding child labour can also be filed by anybody on the Pencil Portal. The complaint gets assigned to the concerned Nodal Officer automatically by the system for further necessary action.

The Government has also amended the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and enacted Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which *inter alia* covers complete prohibition on employment or work of children below 14 years of age in all occupations and processes; prohibition on employment of adolescents (14 to 18 years of age) in hazardous occupations or processes and making stricter punishment for the employers contravening the provisions of the Act.

#### **Maternity leave incentive scheme**

2020. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is working on an incentive scheme wherein 7 weeks' wage would be reimbursed to employers who hire female workers with wages upto ₹ 15,000 and provide the maternity benefit of 26 weeks paid leave and funded from Labour Welfare Cess;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government is working on an incentive Scheme for entities that provide 26 weeks maternity benefits to their woman employees as provided for in the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017. To enable an entity to avail of the incentive, the women employees working in their entity should be a wage earner of less than ₹ 15,000/- per month and a member of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for at least one year and not covered by Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC). The scheme is proposed to be administered through Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and shall be implemented after obtaining the approval of the competent authority. However, the Incentive is not proposed to be funded from Labour Welfare Cess, but through the budgetary allocations.

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

**High operating cost of Indian Refineries**

2021. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian refineries are still operating with old technologies and are facing high operating cost;

(b) if so, the steps taken to modernise the refineries and to improve the technology for more efficiency;

(c) whether the logistic cost for the refineries is high as compared to other developed countries;

(d) if so, whether any strategy has been worked out to reduce the logistic cost; and

(e) the efforts made so far to make the refineries top ranking in the world, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Indian refineries have adopted modern technologies for production of petroleum products and continuously upgrade the technologies in line with their requirements and international trends. Apart from primary processing technologies, *viz.*, Crude Oil Fractionation by Atmospheric Distillation and Vacuum Distillation for initial separation, the major modern process technologies employed by Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) refineries for producing petroleum products include:—

(i) Secondary/Upgradation Technologies for yield improvement:—

- Thermal cracking processes, *viz.*, Visbreaking, Delayed Coking.
- Fluidised Catalytic Cracking, INDMAX Technology.
- Hydrocracking.

(ii) Quality Upgradation Technologies:—

- Catalytic Reforming, Isomerisation, Alkylation, Prime G for meeting the quality specifications of Petrol w.r.t. octane number, benzene content, aromatics, olefins, sulphur, distillation etc.
- Diesel Hydro-desulphurisation (DHDS), Diesel Hydro-treating (DHDT) for diesel for reduction of sulphur and PAH (Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons) and cetane number improvement.

(c) and (d) Indian Refineries are mainly dependent on imported crude which

results in higher freight cost and further cost is involved during inland transportation to refinery including inventory cost. To reduce logistic cost, refineries have developed facilities at port location for receipt of imported crude. The landlocked refineries have developed cross country pipelines for receipt of crude oil from port and supply of petroleum products.

(e) Oil refineries have taken steps to improve the overall efficiency through use of latest generation catalysts, instrumentation and control system. Adoption of modern technologies, performance improvement programme and energy consumption measures have helped Indian refineries in increasing distillate yield and reduction of specific energy consumption. The refineries have continuously benchmarked with global refineries to improve performance and reduce operation cost and energy consumption.

**Task Force on bringing petroleum products under GST**

2022. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Task Force is working on bringing petroleum products under GST;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some States, including Maharashtra, are willing to bring petroleum products under GST;

(c) if so, the details of States that have given willingness in the GST Council;

(d) whether it is also a fact that even if petrol, diesel and other petroleum products are brought under GST, States have a leeway to impose additional or top-up tax; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Article 279A (5) of the Constitution provides that Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which goods and services tax shall be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel. As per the Section 9(2) of the CGST Act, inclusion of all excluded petroleum products, including petrol and diesel in GST will require recommendation of the GST Council. So, far, the GST Council has not made any recommendation for inclusion of such products under GST. Department of Revenue has informed that GST Council has not recommended constitution of task force on bringing petroleum products under GST.

(d) and (e) As per Constitutional provisions, States have power to impose taxes on sale of five petroleum products namely petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel by virtue of entry 54 of List II of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

### **Exploration of sedimentary basins for natural gas**

2023. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts have been made by the Ministry for exploration of new sedimentary basins for natural gas during last three years;

(b) how many new sedimentary basins, if any, have been found through exploration of natural gas during last three years; and

(c) what is the amount spent by the Ministry for these exploration activities during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has launched National Seismic Programme in October, 2016 for appraisal of un-appraised onland areas of sedimentary basins and till May, 2019 data for 39400.16 line km. has been acquired.

(b) During last three years, new gas discoveries in Bengal – Purnea and Vindhyan basin have been made for the first time.

(c) During last three years, ₹ 1309.73 crore have been released to implementing agencies of National Seismic Programme viz. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited and Oil India Limited. In addition, the expenditure for exploration is made by the companies themselves.

### **Cylinder refills under PMUY**

2024. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how many households are covered since the launch of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY);

(b) how many primary households came up to refill their LPG cylinders; and

(c) what measures were taken/will be taken by Government to ensure the availability of LPG cylinders to the beneficiary for second, third refill and so on?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 04.07.2019, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 7.31 crore LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) since the launch of the Scheme.

(b) OMCs have reported that nearly 86% of PMUY beneficiaries who are atleast one year old have returned for the second refill.

(c) In order to address the issue of easy access and availability of LPG to poor families living especially in rural areas, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have undertaken massive LPG network expansion drive in recent years. During the last 5 years, OMCs have commissioned more than 9 thousand LPG distributorships to make LPG easily available and accessible to the customers.

### **Investments by Indian oil companies in Mozambique**

2025. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian oil companies have taken initiative to make investments in construction of gas liquefaction and export terminal in Mozambique;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any further scope for involvement in some other oil gas fields in Mozambique by Indian oil companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) As a follow-up to the decisions taken in 2008 and 2013, three Indian Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) viz. ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), Oil India Limited (OIL) and Bharat Petro Resources Limited (BPRL), together with other foreign companies have invested to develop a LNG project in the gas field in Area 1, Rovuma Basin, Mozambique.

(c) As per the above three Indian PSUs, at present there is no proposal to involve in other oil and gas fields in Mozambique.

### **LPG pipelines across the country**

†2026. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total LPG pipelines that have been laid till now by the all three public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), the metropolitan city-wise details thereof;

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is considering to expedite the cent per cent laying of LPG pipelines in metropolitan cities, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the proposal of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The total length of LPG pipeline network in the country is 8,296 Km. comprising of the following pipelines:—

- (i) Panipat-Jalandhar LPG Pipeline (Length: 280 Km.)
- (ii) Paradip-Haldia-Durgapur LPG pipeline (Length: 673 Km.); (extension of pipeline to Patna and Muzaffarpur results in total length of 918 Km.)
- (iii) Ennore-Trichy-Madurai LPG pipeline (Length: 615 Km.)
- (iv) Kandla-Gorkhpur LPG pipeline (Length: 2757 Km.)
- (v) Jamnagar-Loni LPG pipeline (Length: 1414 Km.)
- (vi) Vizag-Secunderabad LPG pipeline (Length: 621 Km.)
- (vii) Mangalore-Hassan-Mysuru-Yediyuru LPG pipeline (Length: 356 Km.)
- (viii) Uran-Chakan/Shikrapur LPG pipeline (Length: 168 Km.)
- (ix) Hassan-Cherlapally LPG pipeline (Length: 680 Km.)
- (x) Mumbai-Uran LPG pipeline (Length: 29 Km.)
- (xi) Kochi-Coimbatore-Salem LPG pipeline (Length: 458 Km.)

(b) and (c) LPG pipelines are laid from refineries to LPG bottling plants usually situated outside the city limits. Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) established under the PNGRB Act, 2006, in the year 2007, is the authority to grant authorization for laying of LPG pipelines. Entities that propose to lay, build, operate or expand a pipeline apply to the Board for obtaining an authorisation under this Act.

### **Supply of kerosene for poor people in urban areas**

†2027. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has discontinued the supply of kerosene for the poor people in urban areas;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that during load shedding poor people use kerosene for light; and

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to resume the supply of kerosene considering the fact that electricity is not available 24 hours a day in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas makes quarterly allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) kerosene to States/Union Territories (UTs) for cooking and lighting purposes only. Keeping in view of increasing LPG penetration, enhancement of electricity coverage etc. as well as recommendations of Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), Ministry of Finance, PDS Kerosene allocation to States/UTs have been rationalized.

In addition, the Government of India also launched Direct Benefit Transfer for Kerosene (DBTK) Scheme in July, 2016 and Jharkhand has implemented DBTK in the entire State. Under Cash incentive scheme States of Karnataka, Telangana, Haryana, Nagaland, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry and Maharashtra have voluntarily surrendered their PDS Kerosene quota in lieu of cash incentive.

#### **Gas liquefaction and export terminal in Mozambique**

2028. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ONGC Videsh Limited and its Indian as well as foreign partners have agreed to invest USD 20 billion in constructing a gas liquefaction and export terminal in Mozambique to monetise vast offshore natural gas reserves they had found;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the LNG project would be fed with nearly 100 million cubic feet of natural gas a day from the Golfinho-Atum fields in the Rovuma Basin, Mozambique; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the companies plan to commission the project during 2024?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) As a follow-up to the decisions taken in 2008 and 2013, three Indian Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) viz. ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), Oil India Limited (OIL) and Bharat Petro Resources Limited (BPRL), together with other foreign companies have invested to develop a LNG project in the gas field in Area 1, Rovuma Basin, Mozambique.

(c) and (d) As per the above three Indian PSUs, the LNG Project is designed for a feed of 2000 million cubic feet gas per day to support LNG production, which includes internal consumption of the plant as well as supply for market. The current estimate of commencement of LNG production from the project is 2024.

**Steps to boost public sector crude oil production**

2029. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concrete steps have been taken to boost public sector crude oil production, if so, the results thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that most banks are reluctant to provide loans for geological investigations that need to be undertaken to find oil reserves because of the risk element attached, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the drop in production of crude oil in the public sector is due to a decline of mature fields and less than envisaged production from new and marginal fields, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The policy initiatives taken by the Government to increase domestic production of oil and gas include:—

- (i) Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetisation of hydrocarbon discoveries.
- (ii) Discovered Small Field Policy.
- (iii) Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy.
- (iv) Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts.
- (v) Policy for early monetisation of Coal Bed Methane.
- (vi) Setting up of National Data Repository.
- (vii) Appraisal of Unappraised areas in Sedimentary Basins.
- (viii) Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.
- (ix) Policy framework to streamline the working of Production Sharing Contracts in Pre-NELP and NELP Blocks.
- (x) Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas.

- (xi) Policy framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under existing Production Sharing Contracts, Coal Bed Methane contracts and Nomination fields.

In addition, Government in February, 2019 approved major reforms in exploration and licensing policy to enhance exploration activities, attract domestic and foreign investment in unexplored/unallocated areas of sedimentary basins and accelerate domestic production of oil and gas from existing fields. The policy reforms *inter alia* aim to boost exploration activities with greater weightage to work programme, simplified fiscal and contractual terms, bidding of exploration blocks under Category-II and III sedimentary basins without any production or revenue sharing to Government, early monetization of discoveries by extending fiscal incentives, incentivizing gas production including marketing and pricing freedom, induction of latest technology and capital, more functional freedom to National Oil Companies for collaboration and private sector participation for production enhancement methods in nomination fields, streamlining approval processes and promoting ease of doing business including electronic single window mechanism.

(b) Banks give loan to a company on the basis of risk profile, credit rating, credibility and by their own assessment. Generally companies carry out activities like Survey (geological investigation etc.) out of their own funds. Later on, once the reserve base is established, many banks provide loan on the basis of the established reserves.

(c) The production from an oil well depends on various factors such as reservoir profile, location, geological conditions etc. Over a period of time, the production from a well declines due to multiple reasons including aging/maturing of the well. In India, most of the production under nomination regime is from matured/aged fields/wells. In mature fields production declines over a period of time and subsequent revival of these wells is a continuous and dynamic process and is an intrinsic characteristic of any oil field. Exploration and Production (E&P) companies make efforts to revive such wells by using techniques such as periodical well intervention, workover jobs, well stimulation jobs including hydro-fracturing, installation of suitable artificial lift systems and side-tracking of wells etc. The Government has also recently approved Policy framework to promote and encourage adoption of Enhanced Recovery (ER)/Improved Recovery (IR)/Unconventional Hydrocarbon (UHC) production Methods/techniques through fiscal incentives for enhancing overall production of domestic hydrocarbons.

**Powers of NCBC at par with NCSC**

†2030. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) has not been accorded the status/powers akin to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government proposes to accord an equivalent status/powers to NCBC alike to NCSC;

(d) whether Government is considering to grant status and other amenities equivalent to that of a Cabinet Minister to the Chairman of NCBC as has been provided to the Chairman of NCSC; and

(e) whether the efficiency of NCBC would not be adversely affected by means of giving lesser degree of powers to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) to (c) The National Commission of Backward Classes (NCBC) has been re-constituted as a Constitutional body w.e.f. 15.08.2018 by insertion of a new Article 338B in the Constitution through the Constitution (One Hundred and Two Amendment) Act, 2018. At present, the powers available to the NCBC as per Article 338B are same as those available to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes as per Article 338.

(d) A proposal in this regard is under consideration.

(e) In view of (a) to (c) does not arise.

**Social welfare schemes in the country**

2031. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the number of social welfare schemes being implemented in various States of the country along with the names of such schemes;

(b) whether there are specific schemes for economically poor people, particularly for women belonging to the weaker sections; and

(c) if so, the details of these schemes along with the allocations made for such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) The schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in the country is attached in the Statement (*See below*).

The schemes of the Ministry are meant for the weaker sections of society, including women. While in some schemes percentage of funds or seats are earmarked for women, some women specific initiatives are as under:—

- (i) The three Corporations under the administrative control of the Ministry have schemes of Mahila Kisan Yojana, Mahila Samridhi Yojana, New Swarnima Yojana and Mahila Adhikarita Yojana.
- (ii) Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens has a component for 50 elderly senior citizen women under the scheme of Senior Citizen Homes.

### ***Statement***

*List of Schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment throughout the country*

---

Sl.No. Programme/Schemes

---

#### **Schemes for Scheduled Caste (SC)**

1. Pre-Matric Scholarship for SCs
  2. Post-Matric Scholarship for SCs
  3. Free Coaching for SCs and Other Backward Classes (OBCs)
  4. Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana
  5. Strengthening of machinery for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Right Act, 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989
  6. Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for Boys
  7. Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for Girls
  8. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for SCs
-

---

**Sl.No. Programme/Schemes**

---

9. Pre-matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupation
10. Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan
11. National Fellowship for SCs
12. Self Employment Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers
13. National Overseas Scholarship for SCs
14. Top Class Education for SCs
15. Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs)
16. National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation
17. National Safai Karmachari Finance and Development Corporation
18. Venture Capital Funds for SCs
19. Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for SCs

**Schemes for Backward Classes (OBCs)**

20. Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs students
21. Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs students
22. Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls
23. Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs/EBCs
24. Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs/EBCs/DNTs
25. National Fellowship for OBCs
26. Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for EBC students
27. Scheme for Development of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes (DNTs) (Scholarship of Pre + Post Matric + Nanaji Deshmukh Hostel)
28. National Backward Classes Development Corporation

**Schemes for Senior Citizen and Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse**

29. Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana
30. Scheme for prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse

**Scheme for the Persons with Disabilities**

31. Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme
  32. Scholarship for Students with Disabilities
-

### Unpaid Post Matric Scholarship to SC students

2032. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is unpaid Post Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Caste students pending to States/UTs during the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and reasons for not releasing the funds on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The details of arrears, State-wise, year-wise for the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste students are given in the Statement (*See below*). The grants could not be released in time due to delay in receipt of complete proposals for release of funds from the States and shortage of funds under the scheme.

#### Statement

*Details of arrears, State-wise, for last three years under Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students (as on 04.07.2019)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Arrears for 2016-17	Arrears for 2017-18	Arrears for 2018-19 (estimated)*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	99.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	3.27
3.	Goa	0.22	0.32	0.31
4.	Gujarat	0	9.78	0
5.	Karnataka	0	0	8.39
6.	Kerala	0	0	1.20
7.	Odisha	0	0	23.10
8.	Punjab	415.60*	0	0
9.	Rajasthan	0	0	56.34
10.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	383.74
11.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	150.83
TOTAL		415.82	10.10	726.18

\*Based on the estimates furnished by the States/UTs.

**Action against manual scavenging**

2033. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that seven persons died on 15th June, 2019 after inhaling toxic fumes while cleaning sewer of a hotel in Vadodara, Gujarat;

(b) whether Government is aware that manual scavenging is a known offence but is still rampant;

(c) whether Government is aware that no convictions have been made even though Central Government acknowledged the cleaning of dry toilets as manual scavenging and made it an illegal offence, punishable by upto two years of imprisonment; and

(d) if so, reaction of Government thereto, and details of action being proposed by Government to improve the deadly situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) On receiving the information about the incident, the matter was immediately taken up with the State Government of Gujarat requesting them to ensure payment of compensation to the families of the victims and action against the persons/agencies responsible as per the provisions of Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013). The State Government has confirmed payment of compensation to the heirs of the deceased on 19.06.2019 and registering of First Information Report (FIR) against the Hotel Owner and Manager on 15.06.2019. The Hotel Owner and Manager have also been arrested on 18.06.2019 and the hotel has been sealed.

(b) Manual Scavenging is prohibited under Section 5 of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013" (MS Act, 2013). No person, local authority or any agency shall, after the date of commencement of this Act, engage or employ, either directly or indirectly, a manual scavenger, and every person so engaged or employed shall stand discharged immediately from any obligation, express or implied, to do manual scavenging.

(c) There have been no reports from any State/Union Territory regarding conviction in such cases.

(d) Under Section 19 of the MS Act, 2013 the District Magistrate and the authority authorized under Section 18 or any other subordinate officer specified by them shall ensure that no person is engaged or employed as manual scavenger within their jurisdiction and also ensure the investigation and prosecution of persons

contravening the provisions of Section 5 of the MS Act, 2013. The State Government have been requested to ensure implementation of these provisions and furnish monthly progress report in this regard.

### **Progress of Accessible India Campaign**

2034. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Government had launched an Accessible India Campaign (AIC) in 2015 for achieving universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has made any progress in converting Government buildings in various parts of the country into fully accessible buildings with in the specified timeline and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted any annual accessibility audits in Government buildings to check whether they meet standards of accessibility and whether these standards are consistent with international standards, such as the ISO; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Accessible India Campaign (AIC) has been launched for creating universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities in Built Environment, Transport and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) ecosystem.

(b) to (d) Under AIC, access audit of 1662 identified buildings in 50 cities has been completed by auditors as per Harmonised Guidelines and space standards for barrier free built environment for persons with disability and elderly persons. The accessibility guidelines were made by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs after consultation with guidelines followed in other developed countries. These access audit reports have been shared with concerned States/UTs. Based on the proposals received, ₹ 308.44 crore have been released to States/UTs for making 1000 buildings accessible.

### **Rights to visually impaired persons**

2035. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has estimated that there

are over 62 million people in the country who are blind and visually impaired and most of these persons live in the margins of the society untouched and unreached by Government and NGO's programmes;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and Government's response thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to provide rights to visually impaired persons, enabling them to avail employment, social and financial security to live with dignity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) to (c) As per Census 2011, there are 50,33,431 persons with visual impairment. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 recognizes visual impairment as a specified disability. The Act provides various rights and entitlements for persons with disabilities including persons with visual impairment. It also mandates appropriate Governments to take measures for promoting education, skill development, employment, sports activities, recreation, social security and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.

Further, the Central Government implements various schemes and programmes for the welfare of persons with disabilities including persons with visual impairment. Major schemes of the Department are as under:—

- (i) **Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP):** Under ADIP Scheme funds are released to various implementing agencies to assist needy persons with disabilities in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential.
- (ii) **Scheme for Implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA):** Under this scheme, assistance is provided to State Governments and to autonomous organizations/Institutions under Central or State Governments for various activities relating to implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, particularly for creation of barrier free environment and skill development of persons with disabilities.
- (iii) **Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS):** Under the scheme grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for their projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels.

- (iv) **Scholarship schemes for students with disabilities** such as Pre-matric, Post-matric, Top Class Education, National Fellowship, National Overseas Scholarship etc.

**Commission for sub-categorisation of OBCs**

2036. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes for sub-categorisation of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) into groups to ensure equitable distribution of reservation benefits;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has formed any Commission to work out this sub-categorisation of OBCs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) to (d) The Government has constituted a Commission on 2nd October, 2017 under article 340 of the Constitution to examine the issues of the sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes with the following terms of reference:—

- (i) to examine the extent of inequitable distribution of benefits of reservation among the castes or communities included in the broad category of Other Backward Classes with reference to such classes included in the Central List;
- (ii) to work out the mechanism, criteria, norms and parameters in a scientific approach for sub-categorisation within such Other Backward Classes, and
- (iii) to take up the exercise of identifying the respective castes or communities or sub-castes or synonyms in the Central List of Other Backward Classes and classifying them into their respective sub-categories.

The four-member Commission headed by Justice (Retd.) G. Rohini, Chief Justice (Retd.), Delhi High Court was to submit its report in twelve weeks time from the date of assumption of charge by the Chairperson. However, the Commission expressed the need for obtaining the caste-wise data for which additional time was required. Therefore, the tenure of the Commission has been extended by the Government from time-to-time.

The Commission has not submitted its report to the Government. The term of the Commission has been extended from time-to-time and is at present upto 31.07.2019.

**Attracting young talents among transgenders in  
sports related employment**

2037. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to prepare any long-term plans to attract young talents among transgenders in sports or related employment including quality training of the players along with girls and boys in the field and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is considering some key legislation such as maternity benefits and Employees State Insurance be amended/implemented to include transgenders within this purview;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The Ministry propose to introduce a Bill titled "The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019" in the Lok Sabha, with the aim of mitigating the stigma, discrimination and abuse against marginalized Transgender population and bring them into the mainstream of society.

(b) to (d) As informed by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Employee State Insurance Act is a legislation which provides certain benefits to employees in case of sickness, maternity and employment injury and to make provision for certain other matters in relation thereto. The ESI Act does not differentiate amongst the employees covered under the Act on basis of their sex. If transgender are employed in a factory/establishment which come under the purview of ESI Act, the benefits available under the ESI Act will automatically be available to them. Hence, amendment in ESI Act is not required.

**Altering reservation norms meant for  
backward sections**

2038. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to alter reservation norms meant for backward sections,

(b) whether there is any proposal to further classify Other Backward Classes (OBCs) into three sections;

- (c) if so, what is the criteria followed;
- (d) whether Government has appointed any committee/official in this regard; and
- (e) whether it is justifiable to deal with reservation principles in such callous and casual manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) to (e) The Government has constituted a Commission on 2nd October, 2017 under article 340 of the Constitution to examine the issues of the sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes with the following terms of reference:

- (i) to examine the extent of inequitable distribution of benefits of reservation among the castes or communities included in the broad category of Other Backward Classes with reference to such classes included in the Central List;
- (ii) to work out the mechanism, criteria, norms and parameters in a scientific approach for sub-categorisation within such Other Backward Classes; and
- (iii) to take up the exercise of identifying the respective castes or communities or sub-castes or synonyms in the Central List of Other Backward Classes and classifying them into their respective sub-categories.

The four-member Commission headed by Justice (Retd.) G. Rohini, Chief Justice (Retd.), Delhi High Court was to submit its report in twelve weeks time from the date of assumption of charge by the Chairperson. However, the Commission expressed the need for obtaining the caste-wise data for which additional time was required. Therefore, the tenure of the Commission has been extended by the Government from time-to-time.

The Commission has not submitted its report to the Government. The term of the Commission has been extended from time-to-time and is at present upto 31.07.2019.

#### **Pending dues under Pre and Post Matric Scholarships**

2039. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is due more than ₹ 3000 crore to the States towards Pre and Post Matric Scholarship programme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise funds allocated and released under Pre Matric and Post Matric Scholarship programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. A large share of arrears under Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste Students accumulated at the end of XII Plan Period and dues for Financial Year 2017-18 have already been released to the States/Union Territories. An amount of ₹ 425.92 crore, due for States of Punjab, Gujarat and Goa for the period upto 2017-18 could not be released due to non-receipt of enabling documents from these States. Under the Pre-Matric Scholarship, Central Assistance is released to States/UTs well in time after the receipt of complete proposal alongwith necessary documents including Utilization Certificates.

In respect of Pre and Post Matric Scholarships Schemes for students of Other Backward Classes, Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) and De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs), due to limited funds there are no arrear provisions.

Pre and Post Matric Scholarship Schemes are also being implemented as Central Sector scheme by the Ministry for Students with Disabilities. The Scheme is implemented through National Scholarship Portal and the scholarship amount is disbursed in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. Under the scheme there is no provision to release the funds to States.

Pre and Post Matric Scholarship Schemes for students of Scheduled Tribes are being implemented through the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The funds are not allocated State-wise under the schemes. These are demand-driven schemes and funds are released to States/UTs based on the complete proposals received from them and subject to availability of funds. There are no dues pending in respect of States upto 2018-19 where utilization certificates and statement of expenditure have been submitted.

Pre and Post Matric Schemes are also being implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs, for educational empowerment of poor and meritorious students belonging to 6 notified minority communities, as Central Sector Scheme and 100% funded by the Central Government. Hence question of pendency of dues does not arise.

(c) The details of expenditure or funds allocated/released to States/UTs under above Schemes are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of expenditure or funds allocated/released to States/UTs under  
Pre and Post Schemes*

1. Pre-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes (SCs) students studying in classes IX and X

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1798.74	0	0
2.	Assam	0.00	0	0
3.	Bihar	0.00	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	46.75	18.98	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2496.29	0	0
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0
7.	Daman and Diu	0.00	2.68	0
8.	Delhi	0.00	2.36	0
9.	Goa	0.00	0	0
10.	Gujarat	2100.12	0	0
11.	Haryana	0.00	1500.00	0
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3	143.01	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	129.83	0	0
14.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	16.34
15.	Karnataka	5819.59	0	0
16.	Kerala	1654.25	0	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	13352.88	0	0
18.	Maharashtra	0.00	0	0
19.	Manipur	0.00	38.92	0
20.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0
21.	Odisha	3140.88	1849.79	9.96
22.	Punjab	2821.02	1843.00	0
23.	Rajasthan	2101.16	0	30.75
24.	Sikkim	0.00	5.74	0

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
25.	Tamil Nadu	7382.39	0	0
26.	Tripura	205.48	55.34	2.59
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	27.06
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	325.53	0
29.	West Bengal	7201.58	300.12	28.70
30.	Puducherry	0	196.53	0
TOTAL		50614.76	6282	115.40

## 2. Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes (SCs) students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14398.00	31742.54	9000
2.	Assam	1690.00	0	1500
3.	Bihar	4081.00	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	0.00	145.97	797.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	190.00	3902.02	323
6.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0
7.	Delhi	473.76	0	702
8.	Goa	0.00	14.99	0
9.	Gujarat	5244.00	14339.54	18055
10.	Haryana	10735.00	0	5809
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2400.00	7425	5325
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	202.00	1362.76	0
13.	Jharkhand	2071.00	892.95	1723
14.	Karnataka	3300.00	39546.98	2918
15.	Kerala	4267.20	8391	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3308.00	23042.54	0
17.	Maharashtra	10669.00	50497.96	143392
18.	Manipur	583.31	750.56	754
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0
20.	Odisha	19879.80	4747.56	20891

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0	0
22.	Punjab	28008.40	11573.21	63131
23.	Rajasthan	20056.00	32922.79	7768
24.	Sikkim	255.50	0	104
25.	Tamil Nadu	74324.00	43448.24	140738
26.	Telangana	33166.00	14024.24	0
27.	Tripura	1904.68	1991.84	2597
28.	Uttar Pradesh	27000.00	25420.46	167288
29.	Uttarakhand	7301.00	3969.00	0
30.	West Bengal	4369.00	21256.91	0
TOTAL		279876.65	341409.06	592815.44

## 3. Pre-Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) Students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Funds Allocation	Funds Released	Funds Allocation	Funds Released	Funds Allocation	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	536.00	681.87	536.00	402.00	890.00	890.00
2.	Bihar	1134.00	850.50	1134.00	1782.00	1875.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	279.00	0.00	279.00	0.00	460.00	460.00
4.	Goa	16.00	20.46	16.00	173.00	30.00	30.00
5.	Gujarat	660.00	765.88	660.00	942.00	1090.00	1090.00
6.	Haryana	277.00	342.82	277.00	126.13	460.00	190.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	75.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	125.00	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	137.00	75.74	137.00	0.00	225.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	360.00	458.04	360.00	514.00	595.00	595.00
10.	Karnataka	667.00	848.52	667.00	952.00	1105.00	1105.00
11.	Kerala	365.00	464.23	365.00	521.00	605.00	453.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	793.00	1008.69	793.00	0.00	1310.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	1228.00	1217.92	1228.00	921.00	2030.00	0.00
14.	Odisha	458.00	426.75	458.00	395.00	760.00	482.67
15.	Punjab	303.00	385.29	303.00	0.00	500.00	198.00
16.	Rajasthan	749.00	575.32	749.00	1247.00	1240.00	930.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	787.00	977.49	787.00	590.25	1305.00	0.00
18.	Telangana	389.00	0.00	389.00	0.00	640.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2180.00	2772.99	2180.00	3112.00	3605.00	3605.00
20.	Uttarakhand	110.00	0.00	110.00	0.00	180.00	0.00
21.	West Bengal	997.00	747.75	997.00	879.84	1650.00	1650.00
22.	Assam	1228.00	58.93	1228.00	0.00	1900.00	0.00
23.	Manipur	106.00	0.00	106.00	0.00	160.00	0.00
24.	Sikkim	24.00	12.60	24.00	2.50	40.00	4.49
25.	Tripura	142.00	142.00	142.00	142.00	220.00	300.00
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.00	0.00	11.00	36.00	10.00	9.23
27.	Chandigarh	61.00	1.97	61.00	2.98	60.00	10.05
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.00	0.00	17.00	1.02	20.00	0.90
29.	Daman and Diu	11.00	0.00	11.00	60.00	10.00	79.82
30.	Delhi	93.00	54.76	93.00	0.00	90.00	58.75
31.	Puducherry	7.00	23.00	7.00	21.00	10.00	41.25
TOTAL		14200.00	12913.52	14200.00	12822.72	23200.00	12183.91

## 4. Post-Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) Students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds
		Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3404.00	3709.10	3404.00	4399.11	4183.00	4121.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Bihar	7196.00	5397.00	7196.00	0.00	8843.00	8842.71
3.	Chhattisgarh	1766.00	0.00	1766.00	2282.26	2172.00	2172.00
4.	Goa	104.00	113.32	104.00	132.53	128.00	297.05
5.	Gujarat	4187.00	4562.28	4187.00	5335.74	5145.00	5145.00
6.	Haryana	1761.00	0.00	1761.00	0.00	2164.00	1235.46
7.	Himachal Pradesh	478.00	520.84	478.00	609.15	588.00	588.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	867.00	944.71	867.00	650.25	1065.00	801.10
9.	Jharkhand	2288.00	2493.08	2288.00	2956.86	2811.00	2811.00
10.	Karnataka	4236.00	4615.67	4236.00	5474.32	5205.00	5205.00
11.	Kerala	2315.00	2327.19	2315.00	2950.14	2845.00	2845.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5033.00	5484.11	5033.00	6504.32	6185.00	6185.00
13.	Maharashtra	7792.00	8490.40	7792.00	5844.00	9575.00	9575.00
14.	Odisha	2905.00	2855.75	2905.00	2178.75	3570.00	3534.81
15.	Punjab	1920.00	2092.10	1920.00	1440.00	2360.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	4756.00	5182.28	4756.00	5663.47	5844.00	5782.49
17.	Tamil Nadu	4998.00	5445.97	4998.00	4550.00	6142.00	6142.00
18.	Telangana	2468.00	2689.21	2468.00	1851.00	3033.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	13837.00	15077.22	13837.00	17882.03	17004.00	20450.66
20.	Uttarakhand	700.00	737.74	700.00	525.00	860.00	269.46
21.	West Bengal	6329.00	6602.03	6329.00	8179.08	7778.00	6702.51
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.00	0.00	11.00	14.66	11.00	11.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	17.00	0.00
24.	Daman and Diu	11.00	7.13	11.00	0.00	11.00	28.00
25.	Chandigarh	61.00	92.87	61.00	85.34	61.00	61.00
26.	Delhi	187.00	187.00	187.00	100.00	187.00	154.00
27.	Puducherry	13.00	12.99	13.00	31.99	13.00	32.00
28.	Assam	7255.00	5026.84	7255.00	0.00	9991.00	3634.92
29.	Manipur	628.00	471.00	628.00	622.37	864.00	653.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Tripura	837.00	1950.00	837.00	2150.00	1153.00	2450.00
31.	Sikkim	140.00	500.00	140.00	549.98	192.00	316.10
TOTAL		88500.00	87587.83	88500.00	82962.35	110000.00	100046.39

5. Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) Students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Funds Allocation	Funds Released	Funds Allocation	Funds Released	Funds Allocation	Funds Released
		3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1512.00	364.87	1000.00	154.05	2300.00	0.00
2.	Bihar		0.00		0.00		0.00
3.	Gujarat		0.00		200.00		1306.45
4.	Himachal Pradesh		50.74		300.00		200.00
5.	Jammu and Kashmir		92.92		0.00		244.45
6.	Kerala		248.04		0.00		0.00
7.	Odisha		2.05		25.95		0.00
8.	Rajasthan		509.07		0.00		0.00
9.	Uttarakhand		74.31		0.00		118.80
10.	Manipur		0.00		200.00		0.00
11.	Sikkim		91.50		200.00		230.30
12.	Tripura		58.50		0.00		0.00
13.	Chandigarh		20.00		20.00		0.00
14.	Goa		0.00		0.00		200.00
TOTAL		1512.00	1512.00	1000.00	1100.00	2300.00	2300.00

## 6. Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNT students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Funds Allocation	Funds Release	Funds Allocation	Funds Release	Funds Allocation	Funds Release
1.	Himachal Pradesh	450.00	178.35	600.00	-	1000.00	-
2.	Gujarat		-		539.25		900.00
3.	Jammu and Kashmir		47.55		-		-
4.	Karnataka		-		-		-
5.	Maharashtra		224.10		-		-
6.	Rajasthan		-		-		-
TOTAL		450.00	450.00	600.00	539.25	1000.00	900.00

## 7. Pre-Matric Scholarship for students with disabilities

Sl. No.	States	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		amount	amount	amount
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	23100	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	353350	172800	49000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20800	0	0
4.	Assam	140150	0	238000
5.	Bihar	356350	88200	595600
6.	Chandigarh	12200	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	607450	1442600	1235700
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	6100	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	24700	0
10.	Delhi	23500	273000	11000
11.	Goa	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	735350	1680400	429200
13.	Haryana	13800	556300	206000
14.	Himachal Pradesh	272450	560400	427800
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	248550	1216700	15400

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Jharkhand	17650	8600	291500
17.	Karnataka	9002300	5095500	594600
18.	Kerala	3435350	17148400	15693400
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	30151250	32099900	14168700
21.	Maharashtra	87050	0	0
22.	Manipur	6100	20100	0
23.	Meghalaya	81900	12200	0
24.	Mizoram	102350	144400	0
25.	Nagaland	6100	28700	0
26.	Odisha	4098250	8952700	2822700
27.	Puducherry	0	100600	49000
28.	Punjab	288900	43100	3139400
29.	Rajasthan	204150	1702500	1155800
30.	Sikkim	244000	40900	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	147700	4953000	2443800
32.	Telangana	150500	36200	263900
33.	Tripura	772700	456600	116000
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	11000
35.	Uttar Pradesh	2267600	11161500	5519600
36.	West Bengal	1326100	2643700	15568000
TOTAL		55173900	90692900	65045100

## 8. Post-Matric Scholarship for students with disabilities

Sl. No.	States	2016-17 amount	2017-18 amount	2018-19 amount
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23105	8220	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	901456	2977161	3958716
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	434032	24820	217950
4.	Assam	1382972	0	1895561

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bihar	8079245	10474533	28795864
6.	Chandigarh	12800	142565	36975
7.	Chhattisgarh	292526	735359	4958991
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31930	12420	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	18130	0
10.	Delhi	38150	3688706	5468561
11.	Goa	.0	74320	0
12.	Gujarat	614671	8991148	4863824
13.	Haryana	1388499	1023098	4806369
14.	Himachal Pradesh	639302	1137576	790778
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1584639	3763425	6486840
16.	Jharkhand	2063866	1187770	11177320
17.	Karnataka	24567432	5099658	35383302
18.	Kerala	5342136	2867012	16735504
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	26303284	22723794	55388520
21.	Maharashtra	4831260	613091	15370100
22.	Manipur	37096	781341	0
23.	Meghalaya	666570	475785	175020
24.	Mizoram	280140	616090	40610
25.	Nagaland	208768	43530	0
26.	Odisha	227372	19016899	38953278
27.	Puducherry	0	37455	563080
28.	Punjab	372232	2081196	2848127
29.	Rajasthan	1046039	7016449	19423235
30.	Sikkim	141900	382710	37325
31.	Tamil Nadu	1688388	10162445	'27529099
32.	Telangana	838115	3587273	2815180
33.	Tripura	1455715	2348302	1467681
34.	Uttarakhand	30640	0	705962

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Uttar Pradesh	6169964	27536091	205415291
36.	West Bengal	6503418	9506728	67553424
TOTAL		98197662	149155100	563862487

## 9. Pre-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes (STs) students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 08.07.19)
		Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	5.00	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	5282.94	1210.81	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
4.	Assam	321.33	0.00	0.00	-
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	7131.47
6.	Chhattisgarh	2534.15	1805.30	4755.63	-
7.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	20.00	-
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	8.04	0.00	5.89
9.	Goa	52.64	3.75	80.83	-
10.	Gujarat	80.81	3650.84	4482.31	-
11.	Himachal Pradesh	51.21	0.00	38.91	-
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
13.	Jharkhand	0.00	1704.53	2345.92	-
14.	Karnataka	0.00	1364.59	1256.31	-
15.	Kerala	796.40	0.00	308.73	287.31
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	5539.17	5884.33	-
17.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
18.	Manipur	867.38	619.09	773	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	156.69	0.00	-
20.	Mizoram	336.36	132.25	319.79	-
21.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
22.	Odisha	3376.36	5134.98	6665.88	3405.92
23.	Rajasthan	0.00	3284.79	1716.12	-
24.	Sikkim	0.00	25.72	7.97	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
26.	Telangana	0.00	358.02.	693.84	-
27.	Tripura	0.00	232.89	0.00	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
29.	Uttarakhand	0.00	104.44	0.00	-
30.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	584.62	-
TOTAL		8416.64	29408.03	31150.00	10830.59

## 10. Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes (STs) students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 08.07.19)
		Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	10.09	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9777.62	8269.11	13945.02	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1136.32	5803.65	1883.82	-
4.	Assam	266.65	2516.48	3248.03	-
5.	Bihar	0.00	71.25	0.00	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	2674.82	3811.26	4609.57	-
7.	Daman and Diu	53.63	26.19	3.41	-
8.	Goa	645.00	364.80	536.26	-
9.	Gujarat	22040.27	14609.74	32429.12	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	931.36	3123.36	278.15	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2587.84	2322.56	637.93	-
12.	Jharkhand	8148.39	2716.50	5281.32	3987.98
13.	Karnataka	8540.00	8873.31	7341.33	-
14.	Kerala	3122.00	2745.46	2674.37	1641.52
15.	Madhya Pradesh	13054.00	10320.50	13405.24	-
16.	Maharashtra	22092.28	10884.91	15238.15	4363.95
17.	Manipur	3385.20	6382.55	2026.76	-
18.	Meghalaya	3189.00	770.50	2457.52	-
19.	Mizoram	4267.52	2434.73	3528.21	3783.69
20.	Nagaland	1344.00	2515.00	4716.66	-
21.	Odisha	15556.48	8784.18	14801.92	12365.48
22.	Rajasthan	9800.00	19912.49	13598.95	20390.38
23.	Sikkim	938.16	1247.32	1134.36	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	3061.85	2440.39	3933.65	-
25.	Telangana	11483.00	18031.25	9921.68	-
26.	Tripura	1323.90	2756.25	3626.55	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1057.50	1244.91	1210.54	-
28.	Uttarakhand	5090.57	600.25	0.00	-
29.	West Bengal	0.00	2807.89	2219.39	-
TOTAL		155567.36	146386.79	164698.00	46533.00

#### **MoU between DAIC and DICCI**

2040. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Ambedkar International Centre (DAIC) and the Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DICCI) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU);

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said MoU will boost entrepreneurship among dalit youth, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The MoU between Dr. Ambedkar International Centre (DAIC) and the Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DICCI) has been signed on 20.06.2019.

(b) and (c) The Ministry expects that this MoU will prepare a common ground for both the parties for collaborative research on policy issues for Socio-economic transformation, assessment of the existing schemes, capacity building of the youth and women of the marginalised section and also advocacy of present schemes/programme.

The major objectives of the MoU are as under:—

- (i) To prepare a common ground for the industries, institutions, universities, organizations, Ministries, research centres and agencies for sponsoring/awarding projects to DAIC and DICCI for activities related to academic and policy research and policy advocacy and capacity building for start-ups and entrepreneurship.
- (ii) DAIC and DICCI both will be having rights on intellectual property and knowledge products created through collaborative efforts.

#### **Welfare and Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

2041. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state the steps taken by Government with regard to United Nations Convention on the Right of Persons with Disabilities ratified by India on the welfare and the rights of differently abled persons in the country?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): India is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) and ratified the same on 19 October, 2007.

The Central Government has enacted the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 in line with the spirit of UNCRPD which *inter alia* envisages non-discrimination on the ground of disability, equal recognition before law, access to justice, creating barrier free environment to enable easy access to persons with disabilities, promoting health, social security, recreation, sporting activities etc for persons with disabilities. The Act mandates the Government to take steps to ensure that the persons with disabilities enjoy their rights equally with others. The Act has come into force from 19.04.2017. Copy of the Act has been circulated to all the Central Ministries Departments as well as to the States/UTs for implementation.

Moreover, the Government has also launched the Accessible India Campaign for purpose of creating barrier free environment for persons with disabilities in physical environment, transportation system and ICT eco-system.

The Government has submitted the First Country Report on the Status of Disability in India to the UN Committee on the above convention in November, 2015.

### **Functioning of NBCFDC**

2042. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) implements schemes for welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs);

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated under each of the schemes during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of proposals received, sanctioned and pending under each of the schemes during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether most of backward classes have not been able to avail the schemes of NBCFDC due to lack of awareness and publicity in mass media; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), a corporation under the aegis of M/o Social Justice and Empowerment has been entrusted with the job of providing financial assistance at concessional rate of interest to the members of Backward Classes having annual family income less than ₹ 3.00 lakh primarily for income generating activities to promote self-employment opportunities.

(b) and (c) The details of funds allocated/disbursed during last three years, State-wise under Loan Schemes and Skill Development Training Programme are attached in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). Further, NBCFDC has been able to fulfill proposals for fund disbursements without any pendency.

(d) and (e) NBCFDC routinely conducts awareness programme through its Channel Partners in various States. Further, radio programmes are also broadcast from time to time. No such cases of lack of awareness and publicity have been received.

**Statement-I**

*Details of funds allocated/disbursed during last three years State-wise under  
Loan Schemes and Skill Development Training Programmes*

(A) State/UT-wise and scheme-wise details of assistance Provided to OBCs by NBCFDC for the year 2016-17

Sl. No.	States/UTs/PSBs	Financial (₹ in lakh)			Physical (No. of Beneficiaries)		
		Term Loan Schemes	Micro Finance	Total	Term Loan Schemes	Micro Finance	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.34	0.00	68.34	110	0	110
2.	Assam	39.58	400.00	439.58	64	3000	3064
3.	Bihar	1135.21	0.00	1135.21	1814	0	1814
4.	Chhattisgarh	102.25	0.00	102.25	204	0	204
5.	Gujarat	1082.10	162.00	1244.10	1451	1010	2461
6.	Goa	50.00	0.00	50.00	47	0	47
7.	Haryana	759.24	75.00	834.24	1990	500	2490
8.	Himachal Pradesh	415.79	10.00	425.79	573	100	673
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	190.00	110.00	300.00	320	980	1300
10.	Jharkhand	110.36	2.50	112.86	146	5	151
11.	Karnataka	3082.25	2235.25	5317.50	5276	16088	21364
12.	Kerala	5710.26	5398.00	11108.26	8769	37315	46084
13.	Madhya Pradesh	330.44	53.18	383.62	494	117	611
14.	Manipur	4.05	400.00	404.05	7	3000	3007
15.	Maharashtra	46.22	0.00	46.22	75	0	75
16.	Odisha	27.27	0.00	27.27	44	0	44
17.	Punjab	425.00	875.00	1300.00	845	8090	8935
18.	Rajasthan	14.30	0.00	14.30	23	0	23
19.	Tamil Nadu	1123.28	9213.00	10336.28	2362	59253	61615
20.	Telangana	124.07	0.00	124.07	200	0	200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. Tripura		2217.00	283.00	2500.00	4740	2650	7390
22. Uttar Pradesh		839.95	600.00	1439.95	1560	2812	4372
23. West Bengal		275.00	225.00	500.00	467	1525	1992
SUB TOTAL (STATES) (1 to 23)		18171.96	20041.93	38213.89	31581	136445	168026
24. Chandigarh		0.51	0.00	0.51	1	0	1
25. Delhi		17.50	0.00	17.50	21	0	21
26. Puducherry		304.18	200.00	504.18	507	2000	2507
SUB TOTAL (UTs) (24 to 26)		322.19	200.00	522.19	529	2000	2529
TOTAL (I+II)		18494.15	20241.93	38736.08	32110	138445	170555

(B) State/UT-wise and scheme-wise details of assistance provided to OBCs by NBCFDC for the year 2017-18

Sl. No.	States/UTs/PSBs	Financial (₹ in lakh)			Physical (No. of Beneficiaries)		
		Term Loan Schemes	Micro Finance	Total	Term Loan Schemes	Micro Finance	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1382.31	1269.42	2651.73	1347	2520	3867
2.	Assam	0.75	0.00	0.75	2	0	2
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	450.05	49.95	500.00	403	108	511
5.	Gujarat	568.95	742.00	1310.95	844	1610	2454
6.	Goa	150.00	0.00	150.00	64	0	64
7.	Haryana	1027.68	75.00	1102.68	1083	250	1333
8.	Himachal Pradesh	436.23	0.00	436.23	232	-	232
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	175.00	25.00	200.00	300	50	350
10.	Jharkhand	613.00	87.00	700.00	896	258	1154
11.	Karnataka	1619.33	2415.68	4035.01	2840	7253	10093
12.	Kerala	8502.25	8764.50	17266.75	7733	49090	56823

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	221.87	0.00	221.87	255	0	255
14.	Maharashtra	104.90	0.00	104.90	74	0	74
15.	Punjab	1980.87	400.00	2380.87	1651	4400	6051
16.	Rajasthan	209.65	55.50	265.15	256	120	376
17.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
18.	Tamil Nadu	862.88	6820.28	7683.16	1719	42645	44364
19.	Telangana	49.35	0.00	49.35	34	0	34
20.	Tripura	2465.62	1034.38	3500.00	2350.00	2800	5150
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3508.00	292.00	3800.00	3551	605	4156
22.	Uttarakhand	86.55	13.45	100.00	57	31	88
23.	West Bengal	103.50	200.00	303.50	142	1000	1142
SUB TOTAL (STATES) (1 to 23)		24518.74	22244.16	46762.90	25833	112740	138573
24.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
25.	Delhi	14.17	3.79	17.96	13	2	15
26.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL (UTs) (24 to 26)		14.17	3.79	17.96	13	2	15
TOTAL (I+II)		24532.91	22247.95	46780.86	25846	112742	138588

(C) State/UT-wise and scheme-wise details of Disbursement and No. of beneficiaries assisted during the year 2018-19

Sl. No.	States/UTs/PSBs	Financial (₹ in lakh)			Physical (No. of Beneficiaries)		
		Term Loan Schemes	Micro Finance	Total	Term Loan Schemes	Micro Finance	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	341.22	1528.48	1869.70	291	25000	25291
2.	Assam	18.95	400.00	418.95	8	830	838
3.	Bihar	54.04	0.00	54.04	33	0	33
4.	Chhattisgarh	42.11	0.00	42.11	17	0	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Gujarat	3206.88	538.00	3744.88	9761	1321	11082
6.	Goa	150.90	0.00	150.90	110	0	110
7.	Haryana	1008.95	100.00	1108.95	1297	400	1697
8.	Himachal Pradesh	543.55	0.00	543.55	323	0	323
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	255.00	45.00	300.00	348	102	450
10.	Jharkhand	2.87	0.00	2.87	4	0	4
11.	Karnataka	2326.01	68.07	2394.08	2134	361	2495
12.	Kerala	12978.07	10045.29	23023.36	11597	45532	57129
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1491.08	0.00	1491.08	1533	0	1533
14.	Maharashtra	105.31	2.86	108.17	64	15	79
15.	Odisha	34.31	0.00	34.31	13	0	13
16.	Punjab	1800.75	0.00	1800.75	1433	0	1433
17.	Rajasthan	275.33	100.00	375.33	272	286	558
18.	Sikkim	50.00	0.00	50.00	60	0	60
19.	Tamil Nadu	1143.41	70 I 0.39	8153.80	2337	35995	38332
20.	Telangana	142.93	0.00	142.93	85	0	85
21.	Tripura	1810.00	290.00	2100.00	3394	726	4120
22.	Uttar Pradesh	3099.34	413.50	3512.84	3808	1142	4950
23.	Uttarakhand	138.65	12.75	151.40	97	33	130
24.	West Bengal	451.41	325.00	776.41	698	1300	1998
SUB-TOTAL (STATES) (1 to 23)		31471.07	20879.34	52350.41	39717	113043	152760
25.	Chandigarh	10.00	0.00	10.00	26	0	26
26.	Delhi	27.25	0.00	27.25	42	0	42
27.	Puducherry	34.89	5.97	40.86	15	1	16
SUB TOTAL (UTs) (24 to 26)		72.14	5.97	78.11	83	1	84
TOTAL (I+II)		31543.21	20885.31	52428.52	39800	113044	152844

**Statement-II**

*Details of State-wise skill development training provided to target group by  
NBCFDC from 2016-17 to 2018-19*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Trainees	Amount Allocated (₹ in lakh)
<b>2016-17</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1676	96.04
2.	Assam	714	50.91
3.	Bihar	1265	139.63
4.	Chandigarh	50.	4.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	393	39.01
6.	Delhi	328	22.4
7.	Goa		
8.	Gujarat	433	41.51
9.	Haryana	1222	113.47
10.	Himachal Pradesh	310	60.17
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	575	45.21
12.	Jharkhand	393	34.02
13.	Karnataka	706	38.59
14.	Kerala	429	47.23
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1491	148.91
16.	Maharashtra	253	25.91
17.	Manipur	257	22.69
18.	Meghalaya	0	0
19.	Odisha	955	98.38
20.	Punjab	956	75.87
21.	Rajasthan	1215	90.17
22.	Sikkim	70	6.94
23.	Tamil Nadu	1778	127.63
24.	Telangana	416	43.23
25.	Tripura	190	14.8825
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1976	170.41

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Trainees	Amount Allocated (₹ in lakh)
27.	Uttarakhand	165	15.88
28.	West Bengal	532	53.805
TOTAL		18748	1627.44

**2017-18**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	460	59.40
2.	Assam	1766	242.00
3.	Bihar	1125	137.00
4.	Chandigarh		
5.	Chhattisgarh	520	80.94
6.	Delhi	159	14.89
7.	Goa		
8.	Gujarat	105	26.00
9.	Haryana	1162	154.48
10.	Himachal Pradesh	440	95.45
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	424	36.74
12.	Jharkhand	935	84.98
13.	Karnataka	339	59.72
14.	Kerala	615	58.43
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2975	299.16
16.	Maharashtra	451	69.27
17.	Manipur	230	28.52
18.	Meghalaya	0	0.00
19.	Odisha	863	162.10
20.	Punjab	538	70.48
21.	Rajasthan	1910	145.55
22.	Sikkim	25	2.74
23.	Tamil Nadu	645	71.07
24.	Telangana	350	46.80
25.	Tripura	1730	209.56
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2852	349.17

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Trainees	Amount Allocated (₹ in lakh)
27.	Uttarakhand	125	19.28
28.	West Bengal	2636	351.00
	TOTAL	23380	2874.73

**2018-19**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1946	172.41
2.	Assam	2420	293.68
3.	Bihar	520	110.64
4.	Chandigarh		
5.	Chhattisgarh	490	61.49
6.	Delhi	639	58.95
7.	Goa	100	9.08
8.	Gujarat	480	79.21
9.	Haryana	1734	228.56
10.	Himachal Pradesh	790	102.27
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	560	79.50
12.	Jharkhand	500	35.39
13.	Karnataka	559	55.29
14.	Kerala	580	65.20
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2187	305.08
16.	Maharashtra	660	101.80
17.	Manipur	657	104.59
18.	Meghalaya	150	17.64
19.	Odisha	1056	140.13
20.	Punjab	1700	242.30
21.	Rajasthan	290	34.86
22.	Sikkim	420	50.88
23.	Tamil Nadu	570	51.76
24.	Telangana	410	56.13
25.	Tripura	1280	144.04
26.	Uttar Pradesh	750	76.93

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Trainees	Amount Allocated (₹ in lakh)
27.	Uttarakhand	2673	317.23
28.	West Bengal	919	91.82
	TOTAL	25040	3086.86

**Proposals for setting up of 'De-Addiction cum Rehabilitation Centres'**

†2043. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of when and from which institutions the proposals with regard to grants for setting up 'De-Addiction cum Rehabilitation Centres' in Madhya Pradesh have been received; and

(b) the action taken to grant approval in this regard and by when the approval would be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO), Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, *inter alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA's). The proposals of the NGOs for release of Grant-in-Aid are considered on the basis of recommendation of the State Governments/UTs, satisfactory inspection reports and completeness of the proposal in all respects as per the norms and guidelines of the scheme.

During the financial year 2019-20, no proposal has been received in Ministry. However, during the financial year 2018-19, a total of 11 ongoing and 12 new proposals were received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. The details of these proposals is placed in the Statement (*See below*).

Proposals, for release of Grant-in-Aid are processed as per the norms and guidelines of the scheme, subject to their completeness in all respects and availability of funds etc. The release of funds is a continuous ongoing process. Therefore, no conclusive timeline can be indicated for release of Grant-in-Aid.

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement***Details of the ongoing and new proposals received from Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	NGOs/Organisations	Date of receipt of proposal in the Ministry
1	2	3
<b>New project proposals</b>		
1.	Navodit Gram Utthan Mahila Evam Bal Vikas	04.02.2019
2.	Pratha Samaj Seva Avam Mahila Utthan Samiti	20.02.2019
3.	Sarv Shri Maa Narmada Shiksha Avam Jan Kalyan Sewa Samiti	20.02.2019
4.	Indian Redcross Society Mandsaur	20.02.2019
5.	Jagrati Yuva Santhan	20.02.2019
6.	Matra Seva Sangh Chhindwara	20.02.2019
7.	New Pratap Shiksha Samiti	23.03.2019
8.	New Pratap Shiksha Samiti	23.03.2019
9.	Ashagram Trust Barwani	28.03.2019
10.	Rs Shiksha Avam Samaj Kalyan Samiti	28.03.2019
11.	Swami Vivekanand Samajik Utthan Siksha Niketan	28.03.2019
12.	Awadh Vidhyapeeth Shikshan Samiti	28.03.2019
<b>Ongoing project proposals</b>		
13.	Indian Red Cross Society	04.02.2019
14.	Indian Red Cross Society	04.02.2019
15.	Ankur Pragatisheel Mahila Kendra	04.02.2019
16.	Ajanta Lalit Kala Avamsamaj Kalian Samiti	04.02.2019
17.	Association For Social Health In India	04.02.2019
18.	New Shiksha Prasar Avam Samaj Kalyan Samiti	04.02.2019
19.	Jila Nasha Mukti Abhiyan Sangthan	20.02.2019
20.	Jila Nasha Mukti Abhiyan Sangthan	20.02.2019
21.	New Pratap Shiksha Samiti	23.03.2019
22.	Ahinsha Mahila Bal Kalyan Swasth Shiksha Prasar Samiti	28.03.2019
23.	Jan Jagaran Avam Samaj Uttan Parishad	28.03.2019

**Unfilled vacancies for SCs**

2044. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the vacancies earmarked for the Scheduled Castes have remained unfilled;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to fill up these vacancies on a time-bound basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) As regards posts under administrative control of this Ministry, no posts earmarked for SCs have remained unfilled.

**Crimes against SCs/STs**

2045. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases that have been registered under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, between April, 2014 to April, 2019, State-wise details thereof;

(b) conviction secured under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act for the crimes committed during April, 2014 to April, 2019, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has any provision or plans to support legal-aid or relief for the cases registered under this act for the empowerment of the victims, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, the number of cases of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989 in conjunction with the IPC in the country for the calendar years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are indicated as under:—

Year	Number of cases of offences of atrocities against members of SCs and STs registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC
2014	47124
2015	44839
2016	47338

The State/UT-wise details of number of cases registered under the aforesaid Act in conjunction with the IPC during the calendar years" 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The State/UT-wise disposal of case's by Courts in regard to conviction under the Act in conjunction with the IPC in the country for the calendar years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Data for the calendar year 2017, 2018 and 2019 has not been received from the NCRB, Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) This Ministry under Centrally sponsored Scheme provides admissible Central assistance, *inter alia*, for providing relief and rehabilitation to the atrocity victims in accordance with Rule 12 (4) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations which implement provisions of the PoA Act and PoA Rules towards its effective implementation. The Central assistance released to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations during the last five years under the scheme is as under:—

Year	Central assistance released to States/UTs (₹ in crore)	Number of atrocity victims provided relief
2014-15	147.39	32,787
2015-16	119.07	31,299
2016-17	222.56	39,514
2017-18	355.86	50515
2018-19	405.72	55,544 (tentative)

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise number of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in conjunction with the IPC during 2014-2016*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, in conjunction with the IPC during the calendar years		
		2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2493	2625	2740
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0
3.	Assam	3	5	5
4.	Bihar	7951	6298	5726
5.	Chhattisgarh	834	589	645
6.	Goa	18	21	21
7.	Gujarat	1298	1257	1602
8.	Haryana	444	510	639
9.	Himachal Pradesh	116	97	117
10.	Jharkhand	1305	1002	805
11.	Karnataka	2262	2227	2237
12.	Kerala	832	860	992
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4871	4904	6745
14.	Maharashtra	2206	2276	2139
15.	Manipur	2	0	3
16.	Meghalaya	1	0	0
17.	Mizoram	1	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	2190	2512	2477
20.	Punjab	123	147	134
21.	Rajasthan	8415	7320	6329
22.	Sikkim	4	3	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	1504	1760	1306

1	2	3	4	5
24. Telangana		1760	1678	1904
25. Tripura		1	4	3
26. Uttar Pradesh		8090	8363	10430
27. Uttarakhand		61	86	68
28. West Bengal		237	234	202
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		6	3	6
30. Chandigarh		1	1	1
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		3	3	2
32. Daman and Diu		0	2	0
33. Delhi		86	49	55
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	1
35. Puducherry		6	2	3
TOTAL		47124	44839	47338

*Note:* (1) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 does not extend to State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(ii) Data for the calendar year 2017, 2018 and 2019 has not been received from the NCRB, MHA.

### ***Statement-II***

*State/UT-wise disposal of cases by Courts under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in conjunction with the IPC, during 2014-2016*

States/UTs	Year	No. of cases in Courts including brought forward cases	Disposal of cases by Court	
			No. of cases disposed of during the year	No. of cases ending in conviction during the year of cases disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2014	3468	884	47 (5.3)
	2015	3581	695	35 (5.0)
	2016	4292	1154	33(2.9)
Arunachal Pradesh	2014	12	0	0
	2015	12	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
	2016	12	1	1(100)
Assam	2014	1	0	0
	2015	1	0	0
	2016	5	0	0
Bihar	2014	20680	1552	105 (6.8)
	2015	23651	745	120 (16.1)
	2016	28009	1137	209 (18.4)
Chhattisgarh	2014	2779	449	121 (26.9)
	2015	2937	630	182 (28.9)
	2016	2909	364	134 (36.8)
Goa	2014	40	1	1 (100)
	2015	54	12	1 (8.3)
	2016	51	17	2 (11.8)
Gujarat	2014	8259	892	29 (3.3)
	2015	8537	391	14 (3.6)
	2016	9580	580	23 (4.0)
Haryana	2014	866	437	55 (12.6)
	2015	767	244	35 (14.4)
	2016	983	302	39 (12.9)
Himachal Pradesh	2014	301	45	9 (20.0)
	2015	314	61	2 (3.3)
	2016	334	31	1 (3.2)
Jharkhand	2014	2155	343	96 (28.0)
	2015	2384	400	65 (16.3)
	2016	2414	283	121 (42.8)
Karnataka	2014	7342	1111	50 (4.5)
	2015	7832	959	28 (2.9)
	2016	8657	964	22 (2.3)
Kerala	2014	2126	191	31 (16.2)
	2015	2407	177	13 (7.3)
	2016	2805	214	17 (7.9)

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	2014	18693	4111	2099 (51.1)
	2015	19134	3332	1002 (30.1)
	2016	22069	3786	1159 (30.6)
Maharashtra	2014	9536	969	71 (7.3)
	2015	10284	985	89 (9.0)
	2016	11167	1230	127 (10.3)
Manipur	2014	1	0	0
	2015	1	0	0
	2016	5	0	0
Meghalaya	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Mizoram	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Nagaland	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Odisha	2014	10365	1440	41 (2.8)
	2015	10855	1830	87 (4.8)
	2016	11073	1334	52
Punjab	2014	187	50	6 (12.0)
	2015	201	31	11 (35.5)
	2016	252	58	16 (27.6)
Rajasthan	2014	15985	2198	959 (43.6)
	2015	16529	2327	916 (39.4)
	2016	16954	1551	680 (43.8)
Sikkim	2014	13	10	2 (20.0)
	2015	4	2	1 (50.0)
	2016	2	2	0

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	2014	5122	1122	81 (7.2)
	2015	5359	1243	53 (4.3)
	2016	5126	989	77 (7.8)
Telangana	2014	2725	585	42 (7.2)
	2015	3197	936	87 (9.3)
	2016	3244	526	35 (6.7)
Tripura	2014	0	0	0
	2015	1	0	0
	2016	2	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	2014	28442	3317	1849 (55.7)
	2015	31632	3524	2040 (57.9)
	2016	36422	2830	1582 (55.9)
Uttarakhand	2014	127	29	8 (27.6)
	2015	151	34	20 (58.8)
	2016	159	44	24 (54.5)
West Bengal	2014	609	74	3 (4.1)
	2015	624	15	0
	2016	872	42	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2014	25	0	0
	2015	30	0	0
	2016	35	2	0
Chandigarh	2014	4	1	0
	2015	3	1	0
	2016	2	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2014	20	1	0
	2015	20	1	0
	2016	20	0	0
Daman and Diu	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	2014	176	35	5 (14.3)
	2015	183	12	1 (8.3)
	2016	203	7	0
Lakshadweep	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
Puducherry	2014	9	0	0
	2015	2	0	0
	2016	2	0	0
ALL INDIA	2014	140068	19847	5710 (28.8)
	2015	150687	18586	4802 (25.8)
	2016	167660	17449	4354 (24.9)

*Note:* (1) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(ii) Figures in parenthesis indicate percentages.

(iii) Data for the calendar year 2017, 2018 and 2019 has not been received from the NCRB, MHA

### **Construction of old age homes under 'Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana'**

2046. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing 'Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana' across the country including the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is constructing old age homes under 'Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana';

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has launched "Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)" on 1st April, 2017 with the objective to 'provide aids and assisted living devices viz. walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/crutches, tripods/quadpods, hearing aids,

wheelchairs, artificial dentures and spectacles free of cost to senior, citizens belonging to BPL category who suffer from age related disabilities/infirmities such as low vision, hearing impairment, loss of teeth and loco-motor disabilities. The Scheme is implemented through the 'Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)', (a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) as the sole implementing Agency. So far, RVY distribution camps have been held in 93 districts in the country out of which 5 are in Tamil Nadu State.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

### **Welfare schemes for denotified communities**

2047. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measures for the classification of Decnotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities (DNCs); and

(b) the details of the schemes and initiatives taken by Government for the welfare of DNCs, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) A committee under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog has been set up to complete the process of identification of the De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic, Communities that have not yet been formally classified by the National Commission for De Notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (NCDNT) also known as Idate Commission.

(b) The Centrally sponsored schemes being implemented for the welfare of De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes are as under:—

- (i) Dr. Ambedkar Pre-matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNT Boys and Girls.
- (ii) Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNT Boys and Girls.
- (iii) Assistance for Skill Development of Other Backward Classes (OBCs)/ De-Notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs)/, Economically Backward Classes (EBCs).

A Development and Welfare Board for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities has also been constituted *vide* gazette Notification dated 21.02.2019 for Development and Welfare of De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities.

**Sub-categorisation of other backward classes**

2048. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has extended the term of the Commission headed by Justice G. Rohini to examine the issue of Sub-categorisation of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the Central List; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) Yes Sir. The term of the Commission has been extended by the Government for the sixth time upto 31.7.2019.

(b) The term was extended based on the request received from the Chairperson wherein it was mentioned that the "Commission" is yet to finalize its report as it is in the process of identifying the respective castes in the Central List of OBCs to be placed in different categories for which it desired to have a detailed consultation with the States/UTs. This is essential to ensure that no community is put in a grossly undeserving position and that the process is likely to take a couple of months.

**Steel plants operating under SAIL**

2049. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) how many steel plants are operating under Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and their production and sale status for the last three years;

(b) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government for disinvestment/sale of any of the plants, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps initiated by SAIL to improve quality production and market viability of its plants; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for modernisation/expansion of steel plants including that of Rourkela, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has five Integrated Steel Plants viz. Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP), Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP), Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP), Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL) and IISCO Steel Plant (ISP) and three Special Steel Plants viz. Alloy Steels Plant (ASP), Salem Steel Plant (SSP) and Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant

(VISP). The Saleable Steel production of these Plants for the last three years is given below:—

Unit: Million tonnes

Saleable Steel production	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Bhilai Steel Plant	4.006	3.685	3.673
Durgapur Steel Plant	1.932	1.952	2.125
Rourkela Steel Plant	2.742	2.947	3.335
Bokaro Steel Plant	3.372	3.501	3.626
IISCO Steel Plant	1.338	1.687	1.907
Special Steel Plants	0.476	0.303	0.402
SAIL	13.867	14.074	15.069

Sales volume of Saleable Steel from these Plants for the last three years is given below:—

Unit: Million tonnes

Sales volume: Saleable Steel	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Bhilai Steel Plant	3.597	3.639	3.487
Durgapur Steel Plant	1.870	1.882	1.993
Rourkela Steel Plant	2.661	3.022	3.014
Bokaro Steel Plant	3.310	3.546	3.496
IISCO Steel Plant	1.223	1.695	1.767
Special Steel Plants	0.450	0.297	0.358
SAIL	13.111	14.081	14.115

(b) “In principle” approval for disinvestment of three units of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) viz. Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Plant (VISP), Bhadravati, Karnataka, Salem Steel Plant (SSP), Tamil Nadu and Alloy Steel Plant (ASP), Durgapur, West Bengal has been accorded. These three units have consistently made losses.

(c) and (d) SAIL undertook modernization and expansion of its five Integrated Steel Plants at Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Bokaro (Jharkhand), Rourkela (Odisha), Durgapur (West Bengal) and Burnpur (West Bengal) and Special Steel Plant at Salem (Tamil Nadu) to enhance its Crude Steel capacity.

Besides other facilities, high capacity Blast Furnaces (>4000 m<sup>3</sup> volume), modern

Steel Melting Shops and new state-of-the-art Rolling Mills have been installed which have the capability to produce various value added products.

For improving market viability of products from the new mills, the initiatives taken by SAIL in the area of Marketing, *inter alia*, include the following:—

- Dedicated cross functional teams.
- Parallel Flange Structural from Universal Structural Mill (USM) at ISP and Medium Structural Mill (MSM) at DSP branded as SAIL“NEX”.
- A new brand of TMT bars named SAIL “SeQR” for safer construction launched.
- Various Seminars on the theme “New Challenges in Steel Design and Construction” have been organized to showcase the wide ranging applicability of structural sections as well as advantages of Design and Construction using SAIL structurals and Parallel Flange Beams.

### Quality and consumption of steel

2050. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita consumption of steel in the country is quite low compared to the global standards;

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

(c) whether Government has taken cognisance of the fact that low quality steel is being pushed into the market, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for the above as well as the impact *vis-à-vis* the steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Data on per capita consumption of total finished steel in the world (global average), and India for 2018 is given below which shows that India's per capita steel consumption was lower than the global average during 2018-19.

#### Per capita consumption of finished steel

Year	World (kg)	India (kg)
2018 -19*	224.5	72.8

\* Provisional

Source: worldsteel, World Steel in Figures 2019

Source: JPC

(b) Per capita steel consumption of a country is directly proportional to its level of development. Developed countries have greater per capita steel consumption as steel is used in construction, public infrastructure such as roads, rails, ports etc and by steel intensive industries such as ship building, automobiles, engineering goods, white goods, etc.

With more focus on housing for all under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, highways, rail network, piped water for all households etc., India's per capita steel consumption is increasing every year.

(c) and (d) In order to prevent low quality steel from being sold in the Indian market, Ministry of Steel has implemented quality control orders on 53 steel and steel products which is applicable for both domestic production as well as imports. The Steel Quality Control Orders are implemented in the public interest for protection of human, animal and plant, safety of environment, prevention of unfair trade practices and national security. The imports of low quality steel for the year 2018-19 has decreased by 15% as compared to previous year given in the Statement.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of category-wise imports of seconds/defective*

Category	Quantity '000 tonnes/Value: ₹ crores	
	Non Alloy Steel	
	(seconds/defective) Quantity	
	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3
Steel		
A. Semis		
.....Billets,Slabs, etc.	0.0	0.0
.....Re-rollable Scrap	0.0	0.0
TOTAL FINISHED STEEL (NON-ALLOY)		
1. Non-Flat Products		
Bars and Rods	10.0	3.4
Structurals	0.0	0.0
Rly. Materials	0.0	0.0
TOTAL (1) NON-FLAT PRODUCTS	10.0	3.4

1	2	3
<b>2. Flat Products</b>		
Plates	0.8	0.1
Hr Sheets	0.3	0.2
Hr Coil/Strip	1.2	0.5
Cr Coil/Sheets	13.7	3.8
GP/GC Sheets/Coil	117.3	149.9
Elect. Sheets	0.1	0.1
TMBP	0.5	0.2
Tin Plates	126.7	102.8
Tin Free Steel	52.6	50.4
Pipes	108.7	56.2
<b>TOTAL (2) FLAT PRODUCTS</b>	<b>421.8</b>	<b>364.1</b>
<b>TOTAL FINISHED STEEL (NON-ALLOY)</b>	<b>431.8</b>	<b>367.5</b>

Source: JPC

### **Steel exports from the country**

2051. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the steel exports from the country has reduced in the recent time compared to last year;

(b) whether the policies of the US on the steel import from India has caused any impact over country's exports;

(c) how much reduction in steel export has occurred due to this;

(d) how much was the revenue from steel exports during last three years, provide year-wise data; and

(e) how much amount was spent for the steel import, if any, during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Due to imposition of 25% safeguard duty by USA, export of steel from India to USA have dropped from 0.4 MT in 2017-18 to 0.1 MT in 2018-19.

(d) and (e) Value of exports and imports of total finished steel (alloy/stainless + non-alloy) during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Export (₹ crore)	Import (₹ crore)
2016-17	35265	34104
2017-18	46629	39484
2018-19*	33153	49317

\* Provisional

Source: JPC

### **Import of steel for railways**

2052. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the way in which domestic steel sector is able to fulfill the needs of the railways;

(b) whether steel is imported for railways in India and if so, the details of countries of import thereof; and

(c) if not, whether there are plans to liberalise this market?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Domestic steel sector which includes Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is able to meet the steel requirements of Indian Railways. No steel is imported for Railways.

### **Quality control regulations on tinplate and tin-free steel**

2053. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to impose quality control regulations on tinplate and tin-free steel, nearly four years after it unsuccessfully tried to do so;

(b) whether this move is aimed to act as a non-tariff barrier to curb imports of the material and is prompted by the tinplate manufacturers lobby in India who claim to have abundant domestic capacity; and

(c) whether the MSME sector feels that it will be counter-productive to bring this sector under mandatory quality certification test?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Imposition of Quality Control Orders under BIS Act is an ongoing exercise.

(b) Quality Control Orders are implemented to ensure that quality products are available and no sub-standard/defective steel is manufactured or imported in the country. The imposition of QCO is in the public interest or for the protection of human, animal or plant health, safety of the environment, or prevention of unfair trade practices, or national security as stated in the BIS Act, 2016. The Production, import and consumption of Prime and Non- Prime tinplate in metric tonne, during 2017-18 is as follows:—

Quality	Production	Import	Consumption	% Usage
Prime	392064	65330	457394	73.3%
Non Prime	39453	126810	166263	26.7%
TOTAL	431517	192140	623657	

Source: Joint Plant Committee.

(c) There are representations from a few MSME Associations regarding concerns of cost and competitiveness of the MSME produced products.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

*The House then adjourned at two minutes past twelve of the clock*

*The House reassembled at one mininute past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### THE UNION BUDGET, 2019-20

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Union Budget, General discussion; Shri P. Chidambaram. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): आप पहले हमारी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी पार्टी से, माननीय पी. चिदम्बरम जी बजट पर बोलने जा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ...(व्यवधान).... भारत के एक राज्य में चुनी हुई सरकार को ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, इस विषय पर माननीय चेयरमैन साहब अपनी व्यवस्था दे चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... मैं यहां उसी विषय को दोबारा उठाने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता। ...(व्यवधान).... आप यूनियन बजट पर बोलें। ...(व्यवधान).... माननीय चिदम्बरम जी के अलावा कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान).... कोई अन्य बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी।

[श्री उपसभापति]

...(व्यवधान)... माननीय चिदम्बरम जी। ...(व्यवधान)... बजट पर बहस के लिए BAC ने 12 घंटे का समय तय किया था। ...(व्यवधान)... बजट बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। उसके तहत आप अन्य विषयों को भी उठा सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय चिदम्बरम जी, आप बहस शुरू कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बजट पर बोलें। ...(व्यवधान)... आपकी पार्टी से माननीय चिदम्बरम जी बोलेंगे। आप उन्हें सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट के लिए आप मेरी बात सुनिए। माननीय मंत्री जी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, I appeal to them; on the issue – whatever is going on – which they are raising, yesterday also, the House was adjourned. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Whatever issue they are raising. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: कोई शोरगुल या कोई नारा रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Members who are there in Mumbai and other places, which they are quoting, .. ...(Interruptions)... they are all there in Mumbai. ...(Interruptions)... They have made a complaint to the Police Commissioner, Mumbai, to not allow Mr. Shivakumar. ...(Interruptions)... It is none of our business, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... I request them, there is so much of Business and there are so many Bills. ...(Interruptions)... Today, we have to discuss the Union Budget which is very important. ...(Interruptions)... I appeal to them to.... ...(Interruptions)... Let them say whatever they want. ...(Interruptions)... Let them say whatever they want on Karnataka issue or any other State issue. ...(Interruptions)... But let them allow the Business to take place. ...(Interruptions)... Let them allow the Budget discussion to continue. ...(Interruptions)... After that, we have many Bills. ...(Interruptions)... Otherwise, it will be inevitable to extend the Session beyond 26th of July. ...(Interruptions)... I earnestly appeal to them to allow the Budget discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: मेरा पुनः सदन से आग्रह होगा कि माननीय चिदम्बरम जी बजट पर बहस शुरू करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... बजट पर होने वाली चर्चा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। ...(व्यवधान)... बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में हमने तय किया था कि हम इस पर 12 घंटे बहस करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... बजट के अलावा किसी और विषय पर चर्चा की अनुमति मैं नहीं दे सकता। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय आनन्द जी, आपकी पार्टी के सदस्य शोर कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं दे सकता। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय चिदम्बरम जी, मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि आप बजट

पर बोलें, otherwise मैं किसी दूसरे speaker को बुलाने के लिए बाध्य होऊंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय सुरेश प्रभु जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise to support and welcome a very forward looking Budget presented by the Finance Minister, under the direction of the hon. Prime Minister, which comes in the light of a mammoth victory scored by the BJP and the National Democratic Alliance, ...**(Interruptions)**... an unprecedented victory by which this Government has been elected with a majority for the second consecutive term. ...**(Interruptions)**... In the light of the aspirations of the people who want that the Government should perform and deliver more, and whatever has been delivered in the past, this Government has prepared this Budget. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया सदन की कार्यवाही चलने दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: But, Sir, I must put on record.. ...**(Interruptions)**..

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, सदन में बजट पर बहस हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी पार्टी के माननीय चिदम्बरम जी से मैंने आग्रह किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: I want to put on record a very important endorsement about. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: सदन में सामान्य बजट पर चर्चा हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपसे पुनः आग्रह करूंगा कि Business Advisory Committee ने बजट पर बहस के लिए 12 घंटे निर्धारित किए थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक दिन already गुजर चुका है, लोक सभा में कल रात 11 बजे तक इस पर बहस हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बजट पर उन सारी चीजों पर, जो आप चाहते हैं, बहस की गुंजाइश है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम बजट पर बहस तो होने दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरे पास आपसे बार-बार निवेदन करने के अलावा कोई विकल्प नहीं बचता कि मैं सदन की कार्यवाही तीन बजे तक स्थगित करूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सदन की कार्यवाही तीन बजे तक स्थगित की जाती है।

*The House then adjourned at five minutes past two of the clock.*

*The House reassembled at three of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

श्री उपसभापति: अब बजट पर चर्चा जारी रहेगी। माननीय सुरेश प्रभु जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय सुरेश प्रभु जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा आग्रह होगा कि आप लोग अपनी-अपनी जगह बैठ जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय सुरेश प्रभु जी, आप बोलें ...**(व्यवधान)**... बजट पर चर्चा के अतिरिक्त कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, as I was saying, this Budget is a very landmark document, and I must congratulate both, the Finance Minister and the leadership of the Prime Minister, for providing such a huge dimension and such a great direction for making sure that India grows as one of the leading economies of the world. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सुरेश प्रभु जी की बात के अलावा, जिसमें बजट पर चर्चा हो रही है, कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बोलें ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, this is a Budget which lays the foundation for the future of the country. This is a Budget which gives us a clear understanding about the challenges that we are going to face in the future and how to face them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, what are the big challenges that we are facing in the world today? One of them is a challenge that is facing us in the form of slowing global trade. For a long time we saw that global trade was growing at a rate much faster than the global economy. From 2008 onwards we have seen global trade slowing down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the slowing down of global trade has resulted in a lot of economies suffering huge and unmanageable consequences, including India. But, Sir, this Budget is actually trying to lay down a roadmap as to how we could integrate into the global economy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, for economic growth, we must ensure that our trade also becomes competitive. We must make sure that our economy becomes open and global economy also helps us to reap the benefits of India's increasing strength. ...*(Interruptions)*... Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, spoke in Davos last year. He clearly spelt out as to what we really need to do for the global community which also to benefit from India's growth. Sir, you must have noticed that India has been growing at a rate much faster than.... ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, India has been growing at such a fast rate that a lot of global agencies, including multi-lateral agencies, have accepted the fact that India is the fastest growing large economy of the world. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we are unable to hear anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we are unable to hear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please bring the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is being heard here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Therefore, by doing that, the incremental growth that India brings on table not only benefits people in India, but also people, at large, globally. This is the result of the great dynamic policies pursued by Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, and his Government in the last five years. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** यह काम कर रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि आप सब लोग अपनी जगह पर जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय सदस्यगण, बजट पर बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लोक सभा ने कल इस पर रात 11 बजे तक चर्चा की। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम लोगों ने Business Advisory Committee में इसके लिए 12 घंटे तय किए थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कल हमने ऑलरेडी इस पर बहस-बातचीत नहीं की है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज भी समय खत्म हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया इस पर बात करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि आप सब अपनी सीट्स पर जाएं और बात करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बजट पर चर्चा होने दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय प्रभु जी, कृपया आप बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया हेडफोन्स कान पर लगाएं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... आवाज आ रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़ बैठ जाएं ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**SHRI SURESH PRABHU:** In the last five years, we have been seeing growth in almost all the sectors of the economy. As you know, economic growth will happen once all three cylinders are fired fully. ...**(Interruptions)**... The first cylinder is industry, which includes wherewithal, the services, which is now the mainstay of India's economy and agriculture, which is also very crucial, not just for economic growth but for the sustainability of livelihood of millions of people who are dependent on it. ...**(Interruptions)**... All the three cylinders have been put on fire, and I can say very clearly that as in the last five years, we would see that we are growing at a much faster rate. Sir, this country has become aspirational over a period of time. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, the people of the country are wanting good ...**(Interruptions)**... quality of life. They can make their own destiny. ...**(Interruptions)**... Confidence has ...**(Interruptions)**... into the people's mind. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Prime Minister motivated a large number of women to be self reliant ...**(Interruptions)**... It is a fact that Mudra Yojana is the biggest in the country or may be world ...**(Interruptions)**... People living in urban areas can become entrepreneurs on their own. ...**(Interruptions)**... They can actually get loans without mortgage ...**(Interruptions)**... India has now emerged as the third largest eco-system for startups in the world. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कोई अन्य बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... केवल प्रभु जी की बात ही रिकॉर्ड पर जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कृपया बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**SHRI SURESH PRABHU:** The changing socio-economic structure of the country ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया आप लोग थोड़ा-सा इधर आ जाएँ, उनको बोलने दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग कृपया अपनी जगह जाएँ और वक्ता को बोलने दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय सुरेश प्रभु जी खड़े हैं, आप लोग उनके आगे वैल में नारे लगा रहे हैं, मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, the changing socio-economic structure of the country means that India is now ready to reap the benefits of *...(Interruptions)...* This is unleashed by way of the changing policies of Narendra Modi Government. *...(Interruptions)...* As a result of this, the world will witness a new dynamic country, a new dynamic society in the people, in the entrepreneurs. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, this aspiration aspect is also reflected in this Budget. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, Budget is also goal-oriented. *...(Interruptions)...* This is very important. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, we are a country of 1.3 billion people. *...(Interruptions)...* They must know where the country is going. *...(Interruptions)...* So, we must set goals. *...(Interruptions)...* Goal setting is the most important aspect of realising true potential. *...(Interruptions)...* Therefore, in this particular aspect, Modi ji and the Government have set the goal of five trillion dollar economy. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, when I was the Minister of Commerce and Industry, we had set up a complete road map as to *...(Interruptions)...* how to become a five trillion dollar economy. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, the five trillion dollar economy consists of 20 per cent of the GDP which will come from manufacturing industry; *...(Interruptions)...* 60 per cent, that is, three trillion dollars will come from services *...(Interruptions)...* and one trillion dollars, which is 20 per cent of GDP, will come from agriculture. *...(Interruptions)...* Therefore, agriculture, services and manufacturing, all together will make the five trillion dollar economy --- one trillion dollars from industry, three trillion dollars from services and a trillion dollars from agriculture. *...(Interruptions)...* Therefore, we are prepared in complete terms and I am very happy to see how we are completely working on that particular mission. *...(Interruptions)...* Making five trillion dollar economy is not just a matter of numbers. *...(Interruptions)...* It is a matter of setting goal and realising it so that each and every person in India will be able to benefit from it. *...(Interruptions)...* Once we are five trillion dollars economy, people's income will also double. *...(Interruptions)...* Each and every person, whether it is farmer or woman or small entrepreneur or small shopkeeper or labourer, all of them will benefit from this. *...(Interruptions)...* Therefore, what we say Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas is not just a slogan, but it is a mission. *...(Interruptions)...* We are working on it to make sure that 5 trillion dollar economy will benefit each and every citizen of the country. *...(Interruptions)...* And, to make sure we do that, as I said, this Budget has a developed roadmap for that which I had already prepared, as the Commerce and Industries Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, this is also target-specific. *...(Interruptions)...* For example, we are already working on doubling farmer's income. *...(Interruptions)...* हमारे देश में रहने वाले किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी करने के लिए हम लोगों ने एक कसम खायी हुई है और एक ज़िम्मेदारी उठायी हुई है। *...(व्यवधान)...* इसीलिए हम सब लोगों ने मिलकर किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी करने के लिए जिस कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत की है *...(व्यवधान)...* उसके लिए हमारी वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बजट में एक अगला कदम उठाया है *...(व्यवधान)...* इसीलिए मैं इस बजट का समर्थन भी करता हूं और इसके लिए

ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन्यवाद भी करता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, हम जानते हैं कि किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी होने का मतलब क्या है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कुछ लोग पूछते हैं कि क्या किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी होगी ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन कितना बढ़ेगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, यह बात सिर्फ उससे सीमित नहीं है, यह बात इस बात से सीमित है कि खेती और किसान दो अलग-अलग विषय हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम लोग यदि खेती की तरक्की करते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... If we try to develop only agriculture, not necessarily, we are developing farmers; it is possible that we can look at agriculture from the farmers' perspective, and we can say we want to develop farmers, ...**(Interruptions)**... Obviously agriculture will benefit, but, if we develop farmers and focus on increasing the income, this will definitely have spin-off benefit on agriculture, but, particularly these are the social aspects of it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Therefore, Sir, we are trying to work on doubling farmers' income and a number of measures have been taken in the last five years. ...**(Interruptions)**... Many measures, Sir, providing insurance to the farmers, making farmers access market anywhere in the country, making sure that we provide them support in terms of credit or inputs. ...**(Interruptions)**... You cannot have output without input. ...**(Interruptions)**... All inputs have been guaranteed. ...**(Interruptions)**... including, we are working on making sure that all aspects of agriculture will be taken care of. ...**(Interruptions)**... More importantly, not develop agriculture alone, but, increase farmers income, which has a different dimension. ...**(Interruptions)**... Therefore, this is a target that we have kept for ourselves. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, also, I am trying to say that there is a paradigm shift that India needs to bring in. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, many times, we are thinking, now we really wonder, you look around people here in this hall, or you look at people in this House, or you look at people anywhere in the country, we have a lot of competent people, we have all abilities to do everything. ...**(Interruptions)**... Despite this, why has India not realised the true potential of its growth? ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, we must be thinking that there is something wrong with the people, why we are not able to grow to our potential. Sir, the real fault lies, not with the people of the country. ...**(Interruptions)**... The fault lies with the policies that we pursued for the first sixty years, which has not given us the true benefits of our true potential. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, I am very happy to see that when we talk about New India, we are not talking about New India just as another slogan, New India is a direction; New India is a commitment; New India is a mission, and a New India will make a paradigm shift, a complete break from the past to bring in new ideas, new dynamism which will benefit each and every section of society. ...**(Interruptions)**... We want the people to benefit. New India will bring in new thinking, New India will bring new culture, New India will bring new ideas and New India will bring a complete paradigm shift from the past. ...**(Interruptions)**... Therefore, New India also needs new thinking. ...**(Interruptions)**... This Budget actually is beginning of that process

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

of building a New India. *...(Interruptions)...* This is yet another step towards the direction. *...(Interruptions)...* As we always say, the long march begins with the first step that we have taken, so we have taken a number of steps in the last five years. *...(Interruptions)...* This is the beginning of a new step and as the Prime Minister said, when we complete 75 years of India's Independence, we would have a completely new vision for the development of the country. Mahatma Gandhi had talked about a vision. What happened to that vision? People sometimes remember Mahatma Gandhi only during elections, but we believe in his philosophy, we believe in his ideology, we believe in his thinking, and, therefore, hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, has brought in different kinds of ideas taken from many people. *...(Interruptions)...* Therefore, we want to make sure that India becomes a completely —New India', in which every person will be benefited. Therefore, we are trying to work in that direction. *...(Interruptions)...*

Sir, this Budget also has a different type of strategy. It is not a Budget which focuses only on goals, but it is completely strategy-oriented. *...(Interruptions)...* I will talk about a few strategies. An important strategy is that of improving the financial system. Sir, this is very important. *...(Interruptions)...* Unless a financial system is in place, unless the financial system functions properly, unless we make sure that financial system is geared up to take care of the growing needs of the economy, we will not be able to get the desired results. *...(Interruptions)...* In fact, it is like a fuel in the engine. *...(Interruptions)...* To make best use of engine, fuel is needed. But, if the fuel is not there, how will we make the best use of the engine? *...(Interruptions)...* So, economy is an engine, but financial system is the fuel in that engine. Therefore, we are focussing on making sure that this Budget works towards improving our financial system. *...(Interruptions)...* I will say a few points about that.

Sir, firstly, the banks in the country are the real engines of growth. *...(Interruptions)...* Banks collect deposits from households and then they plough them back into the system and we use banks as conduits to make sure that this happens. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, if we don't have the banking system functioning properly, how will this happen? *...(Interruptions)...* In India, we have been following the prudential norms for the banking system for a long time. We have been following Basel norms—Basel-I, Basel-II, Basel-III, Basel-IV. *...(Interruptions)...* We have the prudential norms for recognition of income and provisioning. *...(Interruptions)...* Therefore, our banking system now needs more capital to ensure that not only they conform to the norms but they also have the growth capital. *...(Interruptions)...* In this particular year's Budget, we see that ₹ 70,000 crores *...(Interruptions)...* have been put as growth capital. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not a capital adequacy norm. *...(Interruptions)...* This is

the growth capital. Growth capital would mean that ₹ 70,000 crores of additional money coming into the banking system as capital would bring in higher growth. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, just imagine what would be the implication of this ₹ 70,000 crore? ...*(Interruptions)*... When we put ₹ 70,000 crores into the banks, their capital adequacy will improve, they will have more money, banks can lend, probably, even ten times more to the borrower. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, small traders, weavers... *(Interruptions)*... All of them will get more money, and, therefore, this would mean that farmers will get more, the weavers will get more, small-scale industry will get more and professionals, like doctors, will get more. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, we will be able to now make sure that banking system improves. ...*(Interruptions)*... Banks are really the fundamental foundation of our financial system. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, strengthening our banking system will itself guarantee that we will make sure that India grows at a faster rate in the years to come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, other important intermediary in the financial market is the Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC). Sir, the Non-Banking Financial Companies are very important because sometimes people don't go to the banks and they go to the NBFCs. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, NBFCs have been facing some challenges in the past few years. ...*(Interruptions)*... NBFCs are very close to the marketplace. Therefore, they can mobilize the deposits. They are also very close and more flexible. That is why, they can lend better. Their terms are also not so stringent, many times, as those of the banks. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, Sir, NBFCs are equally important for the structure of the entire financial system. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this Budget talks about giving a facility for credit guarantee to the NBFCs, which will allow the NBFCs to free some of their blocked assets, but for those NBFCs, which are already performing well, it would mean that these good-performing NBFCs will get more money and they would be able to lend better. This would bring more money into the marketplace. This is very important, Sir. The Banks and the Non-Banking Financial Companies, both of which are the important pillars or the foundation of the system, will now get more resources, and, therefore, this Budget needs to be welcomed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, more important thing is our capital markets. Sir, capital markets are very important. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, capital market will consist of two key elements. One, we raise equity, and, the other is we raise debt. For a business, we need both. ...*(Interruptions)*... We need debt, we also need equity. For debt and equity market to grow, this particular Budget is already focussing on many important elements. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, as you know, if the capital market is functioning better, we will be able to get the household savings through this capital market, into the productive assets like equity and debt, and, therefore, we will be able to channelize the resources. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this Budget is focussing on the capital market

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

in a big way, and, therefore, I congratulate the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister for doing this. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, at the end of the day, we must answer a question. We need money for investing into the infrastructure. *...(Interruptions)...* We need money to build factories. We need money to carry out agriculture. But, Sir, where will the money come from? *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, money essentially comes from households. Therefore, households have an important place. *...(Interruptions)...* As the Economic Survey talks about, we must have investment-led growth. For an investment-led growth, you need savings and the savings will come from the households. *...(Interruptions)...* So, this Budget is making provision to ensure that savings will also improve as the households will be able to save more because of less taxation and other issues.

Now, let me come to the Corporate, which is another element. Sir, as you know, overall savings rate of the economy is calculated by three elements. First is, households savings, second is, corporate savings, and, the third is Government savings. *...(Interruptions)...* Households will save more, and, as far as corporates are concerned, almost 99.3 per cent corporates now have been given a benefit of lower tax rates. When you have lower tax rates, it means your retained income increases. *...(Interruptions)...* Post-tax profits, you can keep with the companies, and, therefore, companies' savings will improve. If the companies' savings improve, they will be able to invest it back into the system, and, this again will benefit a lot. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, we are seeing that the fiscal deficit has been kept in check. Fiscal deficit itself means that the Government will not be dis-saving too much. *...(Interruptions)...* For a country as growth-oriented as India, as developing as India, it is inevitable that we will have fiscal deficit but the good part of India's fiscal deficit is that it is improving in quality. *...(Interruptions)...* The Government expenditure is going more into productive expenses, and, so, the fiscal deficit is not a cause of concern. But, I am saying that the fiscal deficit itself being kept in the low, Government's overall savings and economy will improve. *...(Interruptions)...*

Sir, a very important decision, for which I would like to congratulate Narendra Modi Government, is making foreign bonds to be allowed *...(Interruptions)...* in India. This is a very landmark change. You cannot imagine its implications. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, first of all, in India, the cost of borrowing is very high. *...(Interruptions)...* And, therefore, reducing the cost of borrowing would mean that cost of resources from where you do borrowing must be brought down. *...(Interruptions)...* The cost of resources in India is *...(Interruptions)...* basically coming from household, banking deposits, etc. When you are raising foreign bonds, and, as it is, the global markets today are not growing fast, raising resources from abroad would really bring down

the cost of available resources in India significantly. *...(Interruptions)...* It will not only benefit the Government but it will also benefit everybody, even the corporate entities because of the lower benchmark rates. *...(Interruptions)...* Because the borrowing is sovereign, the benchmark rate will go down, and, when the benchmark rate goes down, automatically, this will also benefit the corporates. *...(Interruptions)...* It is a very important decision. *...(Interruptions)...* It is a path-breaking decision which will have a huge impact over a period of time. *...(Interruptions)...* As it is, our public debt to GDP ratio is good. *...(Interruptions)...* Our foreign debt to GDP ratio is also good. *...(Interruptions)...* And from that, if you exclude the foreign debt, which is taken by the corporate sector, the foreign debt taken only by the Government is also very low. *...(Interruptions)...* That gives us a leeway, a room for taking more money. *...(Interruptions)...* And that means that it also gives us great benefit. *...(Interruptions)...*

As I was saying earlier, for business we need two things -- equity as well as debt. *...(Interruptions)...* In fact, normally, debt is three times more than equity. *...(Interruptions)...* It can be even higher. *...(Interruptions)...* So developing a long-term bond market in India is a crying need of the economy. *...(Interruptions)...* For a long time, we have been discussing this. *...(Interruptions)...* Fortunately, you have taken a very important measure in terms of developing a long-term bond market. *...(Interruptions)...*

Sir, infrastructure is going to need at least ten per cent of the GDP. *...(Interruptions)...* That means we will need something like 200-300 billion dollars a year to be put in infrastructure. *...(Interruptions)...* How are you going to get it if you don't have long-term bonds available? *...(Interruptions)...* Normally, infrastructure is a long-term maturity investment. *...(Interruptions)...* So if you invest today, the returns will come after five or seven or ten years later. *...(Interruptions)...* Therefore, developing a long-term bond market is a very important development. I, therefore, want to congratulate the Minister for it. *...(Interruptions)...*

Sir, a very important benefit of this Budget will be this. *...(Interruptions)...* In India, the total revenue expenditure *...(Interruptions)...* the biggest item of revenue expenditure is interest. *...(Interruptions)...* This year, 2019-20, the interest that the Government of India has to pay is ₹ 6,60,471 crore. *...(Interruptions)...* If you can reduce the interest cost, the first beneficiary will be the Government itself. *...(Interruptions)...* So, when we are going to borrow from outside *...(Interruptions)...* and our fiscal deficit is kept in control *...(Interruptions)...* the interest rates will go down. *...(Interruptions)...* And with the interest rates going down in the economy, the benefit of that will reach all sections of society. *...(Interruptions)...* Even those who do household purchases through credit cards, they will pay less interest; those who bought houses, they will pay less interest; and those who are in agriculture

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

will pay less interest...(Interruptions)... So with the reduction in the cost of interest, the Government is the biggest beneficiary because ₹ 6,60,471 crore is its total interest liability. ...(Interruptions)... Imagine the benefits that it will accrue to the economy as a whole. ...(Interruptions)... So, I really welcome it on that count as well. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, the exchange rate will also benefit us positively, because once you have bonds coming in that would mean that we would get more remittances. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, automatically, we will have the exchange rates stabilized which will also benefit India a great deal. ...(Interruptions)... In this Budget, we are also focusing on competitiveness. ...(Interruptions)... And competitiveness is also going to increase because of a number of measures that have been taken in the Budget...(Interruptions)...

Sir, fiscal prudence is one of the important landmarks of this Government. ...(Interruptions)... In the last five years, we had maintained the spirit of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, the FRBM Act was introduced in 2003 when Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)... After that, we have seen that we never really cared for that Act. ...(Interruptions)... The Narendra Modi Government from 2014-2019 always adhered not just to the standards laid down in the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act but the spirit of it as well. ...(Interruptions)... We are seeing now that this year the fiscal deficit will be reduced to 3.3 per cent which itself is great. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, you would be happy to know that UNCTAD has already made a report stating that the Foreign Direct Investment had declined globally. ...(Interruptions)... The total Foreign Direct Investment that is made by all countries put together has gone down. ...(Interruptions)... But I am happy to say that in India we got 64.4 billion USD ...(Interruptions)... We got more FDI when in the rest of the world it is declining. o, that shows that we are really consolidating. ...(Interruptions)... World community has the confidence in us. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, we must really congratulate the Prime Minister as well as the Finance Minister for this wholesale and relai ...(Interruptions)... Inflation also has been kept remarkably low, a record in last 5 years ...(Interruptions)... Sir, along with the financial strategy, which I mentioned, another important strategy of this is social and economic development together. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, there are enough number of social scientists in the world who argue, and sometimes rightly, that social development must happen first when that happens ...(Interruptions)... That becomes a launching pad for economic development. ...(Interruptions)... If you invest in social capital, economic benefit will accrue over a period of time is the theory ...(Interruptions)... There are some others who say that economic development must happen first so that you get financial resources which

you can put into social development in turn society develops ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I must congratulate the Narendra Modi Government that we are not only working on that but we are also making sure that socio-economic development happens at the same time. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, this is a very important aspect. Sir, there are structural changes which have happened in last 5 years ...(*Interruptions*)... I don't want to mention all of them. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is the holistic development which is part of the strategy for country's development ...(*Interruptions*)... It is women-led growth. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is very important development ...(*Interruptions*)... Only recently, McKinsey came out with a report that when women become a part of the growth engine of India's growth story. India will grow faster ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not about women empowerment alone. New dimension is ...(*Interruptions*)... It is women-led growth paradigm shift ...(*Interruptions*)... Therefore, I am very happy to see that this Budget is giving primacy to this very important aspect of women-led growth. ...(*Interruptions*)... Technology is a very important aspect of new India ...(*Interruptions*)... Digital world and digital age is already around us accepted globally ...(*Interruptions*)... This Budget is also trying to embrace technology at unprecedented pace ...(*Interruptions*)... Therefore, you can very clearly see that in technology, India would be the leader in future. ...(*Interruptions*)... This Budget also focuses on that aspect of development ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I am happy to see that in the recent G-20 meeting in Osaka in Japan, Japan came out with an idea of Society 5.0. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is the modern society using technology and taking care of everybody key elements of society 5.0 ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, our Government led by Prime Minister Modi has already worked it out in a very significant way and has provided leadership ...(*Interruptions*)... There, at G-20 he made a presentation. ...(*Interruptions*)... All the world leaders realized that India is making such huge progress into making Society 5.0 a reality even before other countries could think of it remarkable feat ...(*Interruptions*)... So, Sir, I want to say that this Budget is working on mobility including electric cars. ...(*Interruptions*)... Then, there is nobility, to make citizen comply with their obligation voluntarily ...(*Interruptions*)... It is also working on vitality of the economy. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, mobility, nobility and vitality become very important part of public policy ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I am very happy to say that the Budget is focussing on increasing income of the people. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you increase their income, we can have a consumption-led growth. ...(*Interruptions*)... Without income, how can we have consumption? ...(*Interruptions*)... With income only, we can have investment-led growth. ...(*Interruptions*)... Whether you are investment-led or consumption-led, income is necessary. ...(*Interruptions*)... This Budget is focusing on increasing income of the people. ...(*Interruptions*)... Also, this Budget is focussing on making private sector as also entrepreneurship in India as growth parameters dynamics engines ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I am happy to say that

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

this Budget is working on it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Focussing on employment, I have got figures of employment and how this Government has been able to generate employment on a massive scale in farm sector and non-farm sector, in formal sector and non-formal sector, in corporate sector as well as in small enterprises. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of them have been able to generate jobs. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, I can see very clearly that with this Budget provision, in the next few years' time, we will see employment also rising very rapidly. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Scheduled Castes have got 30.6 per cent increase in this Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Scheduled Tribes have got 29.3 per cent increase in this Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*... The North-East has got 25.5 per cent increase in this Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*... I just mentioned about women-led growth. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, women have got 10.20 per cent increase in the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*... Seventy per cent beneficiaries of MUDRA Yojana are women. ...*(Interruptions)*... Same is the case with Ujjwala and many others. Government Schemes ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, farmers are really looking in a different way to the 100 clusters with 60,000 new artisans who will benefit. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then comes the small traders. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is something which nobody can imagine. ...*(Interruptions)*... महोदय, जो छोटे-छोटे व्यापारी अपना कारोबार करते हैं, ऐसे व्यापारियों और कारोबारियों को ...*(व्यवधान)*... तीन करोड़ लोगों को मोदी सरकार पेंशन देने जा रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं वापस दोहराता हूँ कि तीन करोड़ छोटे कारोबारियों और छोटे व्यापारियों को पेंशन मिलने वाली है। सर, अभी तक उन्हें केवल टेंशन मिलती थी, लेकिन अब उन्हें पेंशन मिलेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a point of order by Shri Binoy Viswam. ...*(Interruptions)*... मैं आप सभी से आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि कृपया अपनी-अपनी सीटों पर जाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बजट जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बहस हो रही है। कल का समय निकल चुका, लोक सभा ने कल रात 11.00 बजे तक बैठकर बहस की थी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यहां इतना शोर हो रहा है, मैं इस स्थिति में आपका प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर कैसे सुन सकता हूँ ? ...*(व्यवधान)*... हाउस ऑर्डर में हो, तो प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर सुन सकता हूँ। Please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: We are already seeing that customs duty has been reduced on several electronic items so that we can import capital goods. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, new industrial....*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री सुरेश प्रभु जी, आप बैठिए। वहां से प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर उठाया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, Rule 237. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, Rule 237 says that a Member desiring to make

any observations on any matter before the Council shall speak from his place. ...*(Interruptions)*... From his place, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am going through it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I want a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** लेकिन माननीय सदस्य, किसी अन्य माननीय सदस्य को उसके अपने स्थान से बोलने न दें और उसके आगे खड़े हो जाएं, यह अधिकार भी किसी माननीय सदस्य को नहीं है। Your point of order is disallowed.

**श्री सुरेश प्रभु:** सर, मैं बोल रहा था कि सभी sectors के ऊपर इस बजट में ध्यान दिया गया है। मैं कुछ sectors के बारे में जिक्र करूंगा, सभी के बारे में नहीं बताऊंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Manufacturing हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था की जान है। हमने देखा कि कुछ समय से दुर्भाग्यवश हमारे देश में manufacturing sector में गिरावट आ रही है। उसे ठीक करने के लिए हम लोगों ने नई औद्योगिक नीति बनाई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... We have made a new industrial policy. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is already prepared. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sure, under the leadership of Narendra Modi ji, we would unveil it. ...*(Interruptions)*... This industrial policy talks about making sure that the traditional businesses grow faster but also it takes care of a very important issue of bringing in new technology. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय बिनोय विश्वम जी, अभी सीट का आवंटन नहीं हुआ है, इसलिए आप यह विषय नहीं उठा सकते हैं। Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, all new technology that would drive the future growth, how to bring those new technologies to India? ...*(Interruptions)*... How do you make sure that we get large companies to come and start manufacturing in India, which we are making sure that this Budget is also talking about. ...*(Interruptions)*... As I said, we have already set a target for 1 trillion dollars to be coming from industry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, this is going to be a very important thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mega manufacturing plants, which would be set up here, would also generate jobs. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, Sir, most importantly, लेकिन जो छोटे-छोटे उद्योग हैं, जो लघु उद्योग हैं, उन्हें बढ़ावा देने और उनमें काम करने वालों के लिए भी हमने काफी चिन्ता की है और उनकी भलाई के लिए भी इस सरकार ने इस बजट में काफी प्रावधान किए हैं। इसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*... और यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों में इसके सहारे हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था जब तेजी से आगे बढ़ेगी, तो देश के छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों को भी बड़ा-बड़ा लाभ होगा, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ सेवा क्षेत्र में काफी काम किया गया है एवं कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी हमने देश में पहली बार Agriculture Export Policy लागू की। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसके माध्यम से देश से पहली बार एक बिलियन डॉलर से अधिक कृषि उत्पादों का निर्यात किया जाएगा, जिससे किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी होने में बहुत बड़ी सहायता मिलेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इससे हमारे देश के किसान, हमारे देश के मजदूर, हमारे देश में छोटे-छोटे

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

व्यापार करने वाले व्यापारी, हमारे देश की महिलाएं, हमारे देश के SC और ST के लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ेगी, तभी सही मायने में देश का विकास होगा। इस बजट में इस बारे में भी पूरी चिन्ता की गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, मैंने कहा कि मोदी सरकार की एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि Start Up के माध्यम से गांवों में बहुत तरक्की करने की रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब आप छोटे-छोटे गांवों में जाते हैं और वहां छोटे-छोटे लोगों से मिलते हैं, तो वे आपको बताते हैं कि उन्होंने Start Up के माध्यम से अपनी जिंदगी की नई शुरुआत की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, इस तरह से मैं कह सकता हूं कि जितने लोग Start Up से जुड़े हुए हैं, उससे अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि आने वाले दिनों में नई पीढ़ी सिर्फ अपने पैरों पर ही खड़ी नहीं होगी, बल्कि लाखों लोगों के लिए नए रोजगार के अवसर भी उपलब्ध होंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हमारा भविष्य बनाने के लिए, देश को दिशा देने के लिए आज काम करना होगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... तभी हमें उसका लाभ ...**(व्यवधान)**... आने वाले दिनों में लगातार मिलता रहेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर एक ऐसी ही चीज है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मुझे यह बताने में बहुत खुशी है ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम हमेशा चीन की बात करते हैं, उन्होंने करीबन 12 प्रतिशत ...**(व्यवधान)**... अपनी जीडीपी का हिस्सा ...**(व्यवधान)**... लगातार तीस, पैंतीस सालों तक ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में निवेश किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह चीज हमने पहले नहीं की थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पिछले पाँच सालों में हमने देखा है कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार आने के बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम लोगों ने लगातार इन्वेस्टमेंट करने के लिए इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को चुना। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इससे यह लाभ होगा कि लोगों को जॉब्स तो मिलेंगी ही ...**(व्यवधान)**... साथ ही आने वाले दिनों की जो चुनौतियाँ होंगी ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनका सामना करने के लिए हमारे हाथ में साधन होंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने देखा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... चाहे रोड हो, चाहे रेल हो ...**(व्यवधान)**... ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, रेल के लिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार का ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहला बजट ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब इस सदन में पेश किया गया था ...**(व्यवधान)**... तब हम लोगों ने पाँच सालों में 8.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये निवेश करने का प्लान ...**(व्यवधान)**... किया था ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब हम उससे ज्यादा भी करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, इसी तरह से, आने वाले दिनों में ...**(व्यवधान)**... जहां तक एविएशन सेक्टर की बात है ...**(व्यवधान)**... ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यहां पर हमारे हरदीप सिंह पुरी जी बैठे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... India is now the third largest aviation market in the world and this is also because we have made investment and now, we are proposing ₹ 100 lakh crores in the next five years. ...**(Interruptions)**... सर, energy mix, हमारे श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, I must congratulate our Government. Without energy, we can never succeed. ...**(Interruptions)**... In fact, now the situation is such that in incremental energy use, India is the largest user of incremental energy. ...**(Interruptions)**... Therefore, energy security becomes important. ...**(Interruptions)**... I must congratulate him. ...**(Interruptions)**... First time what we have done is, we have strategic reserves in India. ...**(Interruptions)**... I do not want to give the details because that is something which is very important for the country. But, thanks to hon.

Prime Minister's diplomacy, thanks to the efforts of the Petroleum Minister that we could get strategic reserves of oil available in India and bulk of it has been made available for investment by the country...(Interruptions)... So this is unique. You cannot even imagine. Energy security is important, but at the same time, other aspects of energy also...(Interruptions)... The changing energy mix...(Interruptions)... Sir, we will be embarking upon a very ambitious target of one lakh megawatts of solar, 70,000 megawatts of wind...(Interruptions)... All of this put together, our energy security will be properly addressed and, at the same time, environment security will also be taken care of. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Jairam Ramesh is the former Environment Minister. ...(Interruptions)... We will get energy security as well as environment security addressed in this Budget...(Interruptions)... So this is a Budget, which is also making a march towards making that happen. ...(Interruptions)...

सर, एक बहुत ही अहम कदम, जो इस बजट में उठाया गया है ...(व्यवधान)... उसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... जल शक्ति मंत्रालय को बड़ी मात्रा में बजट का ...(व्यवधान)... प्रावधान दिया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

सर, आप सब जानते हैं कि आज यदि हमारे देश की कोई सबसे बड़ी चिंता है, तो वह पानी की चिंता है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इसीलिए पानी भी पी रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... जो पानी की चिंता है ...(व्यवधान)... उस पानी की चिंता को दूर करने के लिए कोई एक कदम उठाने से काम नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया में ऐसे 13 मंत्रालय हैं ...(व्यवधान)... जो पानी के लिए काम करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... जब मैं अटल जी की सरकार में था ...(व्यवधान)... तब हमने उस पर काम किया था। ...(व्यवधान)... 13 मंत्रालय पानी पर काम कर रहे हैं और पानी का सोर्स एक ही है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप जब तक पानी को ...(व्यवधान)... सोर्स से लेकर ...(व्यवधान)... जहाँ पानी का इस्तेमाल करना है ...(व्यवधान)... उससे पूरे ecosystem को नहीं जोड़ते हैं, तब तक पानी की समस्या हल नहीं होगी। ...(व्यवधान)... इसी चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की स्थापना की गई है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इसके लिए भी मोदी जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। सर, इससे किसको लाभ होगा? ...(व्यवधान)... इससे महिलाओं को लाभ होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... वे पानी लाने के लिए चार-चार, पाँच-पाँच किलोमीटर तक जाती हैं ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे किसानों को लाभ होगा, क्योंकि किसानों के खेत में ही पानी आएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे मजदूरों को लाभ होगा ...(व्यवधान)... शहर में रहने वाले, गाँव में रहने वाले सभी लोगों को लाभ होगा ...(व्यवधान)... उद्योग क्षेत्र को लाभ होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

सर, आने वाले समय में पानी की क्वालिटी पर भी ध्यान दिया जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, आपको पता होगा कि पानी की क्वालिटी ठीक न होने के कारण दो-तिहाई से ज्यादा लोगों को बीमारियाँ हो जाती हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इसका कारण पानी की क्वालिटी है। ...(व्यवधान)... पानी का मंत्रालय बनाना और उसके लिए अच्छी मात्रा में राशि का प्रावधान करना ...(व्यवधान)... मैं मानता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है। ...(व्यवधान)...

महोदय, इसके साथ ही कनेक्टिविटी पर भी ध्यान दिया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... सागरमाला हो, भारतमाला हो ...(व्यवधान)... गैस ग्रिड हो ...(व्यवधान)... या वॉटर ग्रिड हो ...(व्यवधान)...

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

ऑप्टिक फाइबर केबल हो ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन सभी के ऊपर ध्यान दिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं मानता हूँ कि इस बजट में हमारे जितने भी कार्यक्रम हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... मनरेगा हो ...**(व्यवधान)**... साठ हजार करोड़ रुपये का ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रावधान किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 75 हजार ...**(व्यवधान)**... rural entrepreneurs बनाने की बात की गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए और तेजी से विद्युतीकरण करने की बात की गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं मानता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब पूरी तरह से ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश का विकास गाँव के विकास से होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गाँव का विकास होगा, तो देश का विकास होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस धारणा को ध्यान में रखते हुए ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने गाँव और शहर, दोनों का साथ में विकास करने के लिए इस बजट में बड़ी मात्रा में ...**(व्यवधान)**... राशि का प्रावधान किया है। सर, यह कहना जरूरी है कि बजट हमारे देश की तरक्की करने का एक साधन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके आधार पर ही हम सोच सकते हैं कि देश की तरक्की कैसी होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश की तरक्की करने के लिए हमने बहुत सारे देश देखे, ...**(व्यवधान)**... जहाँ जो तरक्की हुई, उसके पीछे देश का नेता कौन है, उसके ऊपर यह निर्भर करता है कि देश की तरक्की कितनी तेजी से होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम सबने ही नहीं, इस देश की जनता ने नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को नेता मानते हुए अगले पाँच साल काम करने के लिए कहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने जो अलग-अलग कदम उठाए, उनमें foreign policy और trade policy को इकट्ठा करना तथा लोगों को motivate करना शामिल हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, जब तक हम लोगों को motivate नहीं करते, जब तक लोग खुद यह नहीं सोचते कि यह देश मेरा है, मैं देश के लिए काम करूँगा, तब तक देश की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मोदी जी ने यह काम पिछले कुछ सालों में बड़ी मात्रा में किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसीलिए आज लोगों ने 'स्वच्छ भारत' जैसा कार्यक्रम पूरी मात्रा में अपनाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसका कारण है कि लोगों ने इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में इस कार्यक्रम को अपनाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, एक बहुत बड़ी बात, जो नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने की, जिसका लाभ हमारे देश को तो होगा ही, पूरे विश्व को भी होगा, वह है - International Solar Alliance. ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज International Solar Alliance की वजह से पूरे विश्व के लोग इसमें सम्मिलित होंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके कारण आप आने वाले समय में देखेंगे कि सौर ऊर्जा का दाम इतना कम होगा कि आम आदमी अपने घर में और हर किसान अपने खेत में उस ऊर्जा का इस्तेमाल कर पाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके कारण इसका लाभ होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह भी इस बात की मिसाल है कि अगर देश को एक अच्छा नेतृत्व मिलता है, तो किस तरह से काम होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लोगों की सोच बदलना, mindset बदलना, जो एक बहुत बड़ी बात है, नेता का काम होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने यह काम बड़ी मात्रा में किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसीलिए उन्होंने कहा है कि आप job-seekers नहीं बनिए, आप job-providers बनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसका बहुत बड़ा परिणाम लोगों के दिलों में हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप देखेंगे कि आने वाले दिनों में बड़ी मात्रा में लोगों को इसका लाभ होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, आपने देखा है कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की वजह से अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे लाभ हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बता रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जापान ने 75 बिलियन डॉलर्स और United Arab Emirates ने 50 बिलियन डॉलर्स, both together, 125 billion dollars they have committed when because of huge increase in oil prices globally, our rupee had come under

pressure ...(Interruptions)... Shri Narendra Modi's leadership ensured that because of his personal relationship with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, because of his closeness with the UAE leadership, he could get 125 billion dollars of swap credit which has a result on our economy ...(Interruptions)... That is why I am saying it is a part of our Budget. Therefore, it is a very important development which has happened ...(Interruptions)... Also, I can see very clearly that in future, you will see India becoming the second largest economy behind China and ahead of United States in terms of purchasing power parity ...(Interruptions)... Sir, we should not be forgetting the fact that India has always been the second largest economy only until few centuries ago ...(Interruptions)... Now, we have seen that a decline that happened in the economy over a period of time, has now been restored, and you will see that India will occupy the rightful place in the comity of nations. India will be a very important economy, and what is the benefit from it? Every citizen of India will benefit from it ...(Interruptions)... Wherever you go, you will get job opportunities in India ...(Interruptions)... Every woman will be able to lead a life of honour; every worker will very proudly say, "I am an Indian, and I am contributing to the growth of the country"; every farmer will say, "I not only provide food security to Indians, producing for India, but I am exporting my products globally, and therefore, I am also a part of the global supply chain" ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, a new important development that has happened in the world is the emerging global supply chain ...(Interruptions)... India should be part of the global supply chain. You should not just be watching it on the sidelines, but you should be playing a very key important role in terms of making sure that India becomes a part of global supply chain ...(Interruptions)... India become a key component of that ...(Interruptions)... Such opportunities are knocking at our door.

Sir, India is going to be a large economy. This Budget is laying the foundation for that. So, this is the first Budget of the new Government of Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, and in the next five years, I am sure, whatever targets we have kept for ourselves, we will achieve them ...(Interruptions)... More importantly, I feel that the number does not matter. Quality of life matters, and therefore, the hon. Prime Minister talked of ease of living ...(Interruptions)... That is very important. The quantitative growth is one aspect, but, the qualitative improvement is for more important ...(Interruptions)... Ease of living will make sure that ...(Interruptions)... Not only that people who are earning more are taxed but also the people's lifestyle will improve. That is very important. जब हम देखेंगे कि लोगों की जिन्दगी में बदलाव आए हैं, तभी हम सबसे ज्यादा आनन्द का अनुभव ले पाएंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी ने यह बात कही थी कि जब तक कतार के अंत में खड़ा हुआ जो आदमी है, उसका उदय नहीं होता है, जब तक अंत्योदय नहीं होता है, तब तक सही मायने में देश का विकास नहीं

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

हो सकता। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं मानता हूँ, इसी धारणा और इसी विचारधारा को आगे बढ़ाते हुए, देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को खड़ा करने के लिए जो प्रयास हमारी सरकार ने किए हैं, मैं उसके लिए उन्हें बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ और उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपके माध्यम से, अपने देश के सभी लोगों से भी यह अपील करता हूँ कि आप सब आइए, हम हाथ में हाथ मिलाकर काम करेंगे और देश को आगे बढ़ाएंगे, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में आपने जो विश्वास रखा है, उसी विश्वास को आगे ले जाते हुए हम देश को और समृद्ध बनाएंगे। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस बजट के माध्यम से, बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में, हमने एक बहुत विशाल कदम आगे उठाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके लिए मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी और वित्त मंत्री जी को भी बधाई देता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... साथ ही साथ मैं हमारे वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी को भी बधाई देता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे हमारे युवा मंत्री हैं और उन्होंने इसमें अपना बहुत बड़ा योगदान दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे बहुत अच्छे क्रिकेटर हैं और इस बजट में उन्होंने on debut ही पहली सेंचुरी लगा दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... On debut सेंचुरी लगाने के लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ और उम्मीद रखता हूँ कि अभी तो उन्हें World Cup में भी खेलना है क्योंकि इनको अभी यहीं रहना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक दिन वे रोहित शर्मा जी का रिकॉर्ड भी तोड़ पाएंगे, ऐसा मैं विश्वास रखता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी आपने half century लगाई है, आपको अभी पांच साल का बजट लाना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप ऐसा करेंगे, यह विश्वास रखते हुए मैं सभी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आप सब भाइयों को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ, क्योंकि आपकी वजह से ही मुझे यह पता चला कि मैं इतने जोर से भी बात कर सकता हूँ, नहीं तो मुझे यह बात कभी पता नहीं लगती ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मैं आपको भी बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं माननीय पी. चिदम्बरम जी से पुनः आग्रह करूंगा कि वे बजट पर बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय पी. चिदम्बरम जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि आप नहीं बोल रहे हैं, तो मैं अगले स्पीकर, प्रो. राम गोपाल योदव जी को बुलाता हूँ।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, बजट जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर इन परिस्थितियों में हमारी पार्टी के स्पीकर नहीं बोल सकते हैं, इसलिए हमारी पार्टी इस सदन का बहिष्कार करती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अपनी पार्टी के सभी सदस्यों सहित, हम सदन से walk-out करते हैं।

*(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)*

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री ए. नवनीतकृष्णन ...**(व्यवधान)**... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, please speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... Only your speech will go on record. Please speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... वेल में इस तरह नारे लगाना बिल्कुल उचित नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमें सोचना होगा कि हम लोकतंत्र को किस दिशा में आगे ले जा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN** (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. ...**(Interruptions)**... I thank hon. Amma because only because of her I am in this House. Regarding the Budget, ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Viswam, I am giving a ruling on your point of order. As sitting arrangements have not been finalized, there is no point of order. Now, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, please speak.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome this Budget because this Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister is pro-poor. There is no doubt about it and also a very important point to be noted is that a woman Finance Minister has very boldly presented this Budget. *...(Interruptions)...* Kindly listen to me. I will take only three minutes. I will not take much time. Please, Sir... *...(Interruptions)...* I have only one aspect. The other aspects have been covered by Shri Suresh Prabhu. So, I have one point. You will also be interested. A woman Finance Minister presented the Budget and she has also broken the glass ceiling. *...(Interruptions)...* Please understand. I am not going to say anything on the merits of the Budget, but a woman has presented the Budget. She has broken the glass ceiling. This is a very, very important point. She has broken the glass ceiling. *...(Interruptions)...* It is an invisible barrier which she has broken and very elegantly and politely and also effectively she has presented this Budget. I also congratulate her for having quoted from *Purananooru* because the Tamil literature is well known. It is a classical literature. She has quoted the right portion of *Purananooru*. So, as a Tamilian, I appreciate her for quoting appropriate words from *Purananooru*. *...(Interruptions)...* All the credit goes to the hon. Prime Minister because under his leadership she was able to present this Budget with many features which are favourable to the poor people of India. I want to highlight one or two points. She has mentioned about the Zero Budget Natural Farming. It is a must because now the farmers are not having the purchasing power. They are not able to purchase the inputs like chemical fertilizers and other items. So, I wholeheartedly welcome the scheme - Zero Budget Natural Farming. Now I draw the attention of this House to... *...(Interruptions)....* one Mr. Nammalvar of Tamil Nadu. He has propagated natural farming. It is good for farming community and Nammalvar's services must be recognised by the Central Government. Nammalvar was a graduate in Agriculture. He was in the Government department. After serving the Tamil Nadu Government, he resigned from his post and he propagated the concept of natural farming. So, natural farming concept, we feel, must be adopted by each and every farmer of this nation and also I humbly urge upon our hon. Prime Minister to recognise the services of Nammalvar because he has lifted many farmers from poverty and they are also now earning money because of his concept of natural farming. *...(Interruptions)....* Regarding crop insurance, my humble submission is – it had earlier been spoken of by the hon. Member, Shri A. K. Selvaraj – that the unit shall not be the village, each and every field must be taken as a unit and insurance must be given. Further, I urge the Central Government that the insurance premium must be paid by both the Central and State Governments

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

**4.00 P.M.**

so that farmer need not pay any premium. In our State, with regard to mulberry cultivation, the Government of Tamil Nadu is making the payment of insurance premium and farmer need not pay anything. *...(Interruptions)...* So, this scheme must be accepted and implemented throughout the country for all kinds of crops. This is my humble submission. *...(Interruptions)...*

I, now, come to the issue of soil testing. It is very, very important. Now, soil testing is still in force. There is no doubt about it. But, farmers are not able to go to laboratory and get it timely tested. So, this is the whole problem. *...(Interruptions)...* So, the Government must take steps to see that samples are collected by officials themselves from fields, get tests done and reports be given to farmers. In the absence of this, farmers are put to trouble. Farmers are not able to get lab reports on time. And, Sir, awareness among the farmers must be created that soil testing is a must. *...(Interruptions)...*

Sir, many welfare schemes are announced in the Budget which have already been mentioned by Shri Suresh Prabhu. So, I don't want to waste the time of the House. My humble request would be: There is inequality in income and social status. *...(Interruptions)...* So, the Central Government must take appropriate steps to bridge the gap. Sir, in our State, our hon. Amma had been implementing all the welfare and pro-poor programmes very effectively. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Sir, due to disturbance, I am not able to continue my speech further. So, I thank the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister for having presented a very good Budget. Thank you.

**श्री उपसभापति:** इससे पहले कि मैं अगले speaker को आमंत्रित करूँ, आप सबसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो माननीय सदस्य बैल में हैं, वे कृपया अपनी सीटों पर जाएं और यूनियन बजट पर महत्वपूर्ण बहस होने दें। *...(व्यवधान)...* बैल में नारे लगाना, तालियां बजाना, बजट पर बहस न होने देना या सवाल जवाब का सत्र न होने देना, मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सब इस बात पर चिन्तन करें। *...(व्यवधान)...* श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय। *...(व्यवधान)...* श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य। *...(व्यवधान)...* श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह। *...(व्यवधान)...* डा. के. केशव राव। *...(व्यवधान)...* प्रसन्न आचार्य, प्लीज़। *...(व्यवधान)...*

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** हाउस में ऑर्डर नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...* ऐसे नहीं चलेगा। *...(व्यवधान)...*

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Maharashtra):** Sir, how are you running the House? *...(Interruptions)...* This is not correct at all. *...(Interruptions)...* What is happening here? *...(Interruptions)...*

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** Sir, what is happening? *...(Interruptions)...*

**SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha):** Sir, I wanted to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

But, it is not possible to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I urge you to please call my name when the House is in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं आप सबसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि जो लोग वैल में हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप कृपया नारे मत लगाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... BAC में बजट पर 12 घंटे discussion के लिए निर्धारित हुए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप भी उसमें थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जिन्हें चेयर से बोलने के लिए कहा गया है, उनके अलावा कोई अन्य बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: \*

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: \*

**श्री उपसभापति:** फिर मैं अन्य स्पीकर को बुलाता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I now call डा. के. केशव रावा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, you please bring the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am interested to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am interested to speak, but I will speak when the House is in order.

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्रसन्न आचार्य जी, मैं सबसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि हाउस ऑर्डर में लाएं और बजट पर बोलें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: How can I speak, Sir? Nobody can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं दूसरे वक्ता को आमंत्रित कर रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... डा. के. केशव रावा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... श्री इलामारम करीम। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... डा. नरेन्द्र जाधव। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, you please call me when the House is in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to wholeheartedly support this maiden Budget presented by hon. Finance Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman. ...*(Interruptions)*... This Budget has been subjected to a lot of criticism by 'professional pessimists' as hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, rightly called them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Many critics who had expected a 'Big Bang Budget' seem to have been disappointed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Some called it insipid, some others said, it is a great opportunity lost! Sir, I respectfully disagree with these remarks and with all the humility at my command, I wish to say without any hesitation or any reservation that the Budget 2019-20 is one of the finest Budgets that we have ever had. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, what are the strong points about this Budget? In my opinion, there are at least three strong points. ...*(Interruptions)*... First, it maintains the fiscal glide path. By budgeting the fiscal deficit at 3.3 per cent of

[Dr. Narendra Jadhav]

the GDP, it continues the process of fiscal correction, moving towards the target of 3.0 per cent of the GDP by the year 2021-22. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Secondly, Sir, this Budget effectively consolidates the great work that has been done in the last five years, especially in terms of 'ease of living', with initiatives covering water, electricity, cooking gas, housing, health insurance and pensions. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Budget, Sir, not only consolidates the groundwork done earlier but also builds on that further. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I am walking out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*(At this stage the hon. Member left the Chamber)*

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, to my mind, the biggest achievement of this Budget is that it lays down the necessary groundwork for the Indian economy to take off and achieve within five years, the vision given by hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, that is, to be a five trillion US dollar economy by 2024. ...*(Interruptions)*... More specifically, Sir, this Budget essentially aims at investment-driven economic growth. ...*(Interruptions)*... How much investment are we talking about? ...*(Interruptions)*... We are talking about a massive investment of ₹ 20 lakh crore every year for five years! Where is this investment going to take place? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is going to take place in the connectivity infrastructure, roads, rails, air, shipping, inland waterways and also in housing, especially affordable housing. Where is the land going to be available for this Budget? ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a brilliant idea thrown in this Budget, in para 26, Sir. It says and I quote: "Large public infrastructure can be built on the land parcels held by the Central Ministries and Central PSUs all across the country." This is a brilliant idea. ...*(Interruptions)*... How is the financing of this massive investment going to take place? Sir, a number of ideas have been presented in this Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*... First of all, Credit Guarantee Enhancement Corporation is going to be set up by 2019-20. Secondly, Sir, there is an action plan for deepening long-term bonds market. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thirdly, permitting the transfer of FII, that is, Foreign Institutional Investor' investment in debt securities issued by IDF-NBFCs to domestic investors. ...*(Interruptions)*... Fourth, getting retail investors to invest in treasury bills and in the Government's securities issued by the Government and providing the Non-Resident Indians with seamless access to Indian equities since India is the world's largest recipient of remittances. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sixth, since India's sovereign external debt, Sir, as a ratio of GDP is very small – it is, in fact, less than five per cent – the Government, as indicated in the Budget, is going to start raising a part of its gross borrowing programme in external markets in foreign currencies. ...*(Interruptions)*...

It would also be aiming at developing International Financial Centres in India and holding Annual Global Investors' Meet in India. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, these are the initiatives which are capable of raising and sustaining India's real GDP growth to eight per cent plus per year ...*(Interruptions)*... and it would lead to the achievement of the target of US dollar five-trillion economy in the year 2024. ...*(Interruptions)*... And in the process, Sir, these initiatives are going to create a very large number of jobs. ...*(Interruptions)*... No Budget, Sir, – and I submit to you – could have operationalized the Hon. Prime Minister's great vision of achieving US dollar five-trillion economy by laying down a realistic and an innovative programme of action as this Budget has done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

So, I wholeheartedly commend the hon. Finance Minister, Nirmala Sitharamanji, for her maiden Budget and I wholeheartedly support this Budget from the bottom of my heart. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं अगले वक्ता को आमंत्रित करने से पहले जो लोग वेल में हैं, उनसे पुनः निवेदन करूंगा कि वे अपनी जगह पर जाएं और बजट पर महत्वपूर्ण बहस होने दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... श्री अनिल देसाई ...*(व्यवधान)*... श्री अनिल देसाई ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise in support of the Budget 2019-20 presented by hon. Finance Minister, Nirmala Sitharamanji. ...*(Interruptions)*... I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for her maiden Budget which is comprehensive and all-inclusive with a resolve to make India a five-trillion dollar economy. ...*(Interruptions)*... From building physical and social infrastructure to digital India, from self-sufficiency and export of food grains, pulses, oil seeds, fruits and vegetables to healthy society, Ayushman Bharat, from MSMEs to mega industries, from water management and clean rivers to space programme, Gaganyaan, I am sure that NDA Government's vision for the decade would certainly take India to the next level where it richly deserves. ...*(Interruptions)*...

This Budget is not only about announcements or hollow promises or assurances. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a Budget with populist measures but it's a Budget which enumerates measures which were provisioned earlier and needed to be implemented for the people of India. ...*(Interruptions)*... This Budget mainly comprises steps which are crucial for the infrastructural development, solutions on agrarian crises, water conservation, job creations, creating healthy atmosphere for investment and incentivizing exports thus giving a thrust to the Indian economy's overhaul. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, now I would like to speak about my State of Maharashtra. ...*(Interruptions)*... Maharashtra has the highest GSDP among 33 Indian States and Union Territories. As of late, Maharashtra contributes around 14.69 per cent of total India's GDP at current prices followed by Tamil Nadu at 8.27 per cent. Sir, Maharashtra may be

[Shri Anil Desai]

the second most populous State in the country, it is a home to 9.28 per cent of India's population which gets only around 5.5 per cent share of Union taxes from the Centre. Maharashtra accounts for 38.3 per cent of the total direct tax collection in India. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**सदन के नेता (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत):** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी तथा अन्य माननीय सदस्यों से बातचीत हुई है और यह तय हुआ है कि हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाकर आगे की कार्यवाही की जाए। कल प्रातः 11 बजे से ही वे बजट पर चर्चा करेंगे। हमारे संसदीय कार्य मंत्री, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह करेंगे कि वे यहाँ प्रारंभ से ही उपस्थित रहें। हमारी इस बात पर अंडरस्टैंडिंग हुई है और मुझे विश्वास है कि आनन्द शर्मा जी और माननीय सांसदगण कल 11 बजे से बजट पर चर्चा प्रारंभ कराकर, देर रात तक बैठकर उसकी उसकी चर्चा करवाएंगे।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** यह हमारी सहमति है। आज जो कारण थे, मैं उसके विषय में नहीं जाना चाहता, जिसके लिए हमारे तमाम सदस्य भी उत्तेजित थे और हमने ऐसा सरकार का ध्यान तथा देश का ध्यान आकृष्ट करने के लिए किया था। हमने सरकार से आग्रह किया है और जैसा माननीय नेता सदन ने कहा कि कल सुबह 11 बजे से बजट पर चर्चा शुरू हो। हमारा दल, कांग्रेस पार्टी और तमाम विपक्ष इस चर्चा के लिए गंभीर है। We are very serious about the debate. We have also requested that tomorrow, as we understand that the Finance Minister is busy in the Lok Sabha today, let the hon. Minister be present here. We have requested the Government, and we have also conveyed this to the hon. Chairman, let there be an orderly debate tomorrow morning beginning 11 o'clock. We would request you to adjourn the House, Sir.

**श्री उपसभापति:** चेयर के लिए इससे अधिक प्रसन्नता की कोई बात नहीं हो सकती, क्योंकि आप सब माननीय सदस्य जिस रूप में तय करते हैं, उसी रूप में चेयर हाउस चलाता है। यह मेरे लिए बहुत प्रसन्नता की बात है कि हाउस in order चले और ऐसे अनेक महत्वपूर्ण वक्ता हैं, जिनकी बातों को हम लोग सुनें। जो सहमति आपस में बनी है, उसके तहत, श्री अनिल देसाई जी, बाकी वक्त आपको कल मिलेगा।

The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Thursday, the 11<sup>th</sup> July, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at seventeen minutes past  
four of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Thursday, the 11<sup>th</sup> July, 2019.*

