

Vol. 249

No. 20



सत्यमेव जयते

Wednesday

17 July, 2019

26 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

CONTENTS

Papers laid on the Table (pages 1-6)

Statement by Minister—

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Nineteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs – *Laid on the Table* (page 6)

Matters raised with Permission—

Sanction of funds under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (page 6)

Need for legislation to check algorithmic bias on social media platforms (pages 6-11)

Need to declare the States hit by major calamities as “Special Focus States” (pages 11-13)

Pathetic condition of National Highway No. 2 from Varanasi to Aurangabad section (pages 13-14)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Creation of Railway Division at Kazipet Junction (page 14)

Death of cows in Gaushalas in Uttar Pradesh (pages 14-16)

Alleged indiscipline in the administration of North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong (page 16)

Need for cyber security in the country (pages 16-17)

Proposal for UNESCO World Heritage Tag for sites in Karnataka (pages 17-18)

Slow progress in the construction of Delhi-Meerut Expressway (pages 18-19)

Low rate of women's participation in the workforce (pages 19-20)

Need to curb increasing cases of child rape in the country (pages 20-22)

Need to fix time for passage of vehicles to avoid congestion at toll plazas (page 22)

Release of pending grants for Nambiyar-Karumeniyar Flood carrier canal in Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu (pages 23-24)

Need to extend the time for recommendations for the draft New Education Policy (pages 24-26)

Need to include the Badaga community of the Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu in the Scheduled Tribes List (pages 26-27)

Need to increase the wages under MGNREGA (pages 27-28)

Hostel facilities for the students of Other Backward Classes (pages 28-29)

Need to start direct train from Hisar Junction to Amritsar (pages 29-30)

Need to build a railway division at Bhagalpur (pages 30-31)

Construction of bridge over river Ganga in Begusarai, Bihar (page 31)

Need to increase the annual kerosene oil allocation to Chhattisgarh (pages 31-32)

Regarding Point of Order (pages 32-33)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 33-59)

Website	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
E-mail	:	rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 59-69)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 69-329)

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Malnutrition among women and children with particular reference to ‘Poshan Abhiyan’ (pages 329-352)

Government Bill – *Passed*

The National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (pages 352-404)

Special Mentions—

Demand to ensure adequate flight operations to various cities of the country from all the airports of Andhra Pradesh – *Laid on the Table* (pages 404-405)

Demand to stop displacement of tribal people from their habitats – *Laid on the Table* (page 405)

Demand to safeguard the relocated 18th century historic monument of Armoury of Tippu Sultan in Karnataka – *Laid on the Table* (pages 405-406)

Demand to name Erode Railway Station after the name of freedom fighter ‘Kodi Katha Kumaran’ – *Laid on the Table* (page 406)

Demand to speed up the construction of new building of Kozhikode Kendriya Vidyalaya-1 – *Laid on the Table* (page 407)

Demand to implement the Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA) strictly – *Laid on the Table* (pages 407-408)

Demand to strengthen voluntary family planning program in India – *Laid on the Table* (pages 408-409)

Demand for removal of all types of services charges on saving bank accounts - *Laid on the Table* (page 409)

Demand to eliminate the weeds of foreign origin - *Laid on the Table* (pages 409-410)

RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 17th July, 2019/26th Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

MoU between the Government of India and the EIL, New Delhi

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Engineers India Limited (EIL), New Delhi, for the year 2019-20. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 260/17/19]

Notification of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

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 (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Notification No. G.S.R 99 (E), dated the 8th February, 2019, publishing the Central Government Pool Residential Accommodation (Amendment) Rules, 2019, issued under Article 309 of the Constitution of India, [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 393/17/19]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Notification No. G.S.R. 133 (E), dated the 20th February, 2019, publishing the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Rules, 2018, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 221/17/19]

I Report and Accounts (2017-18) of various institutes and related papers

II. MoU between the Government of India and the ALIMCO

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (Divyangjan) (NIEPMD), Chennai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 321/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya National Institute for Persons with Physical Disabilities (Divyangjan), 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 Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 322/17/19]
- II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India [Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment] and the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), for the year 2019-20.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 323/17/19]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

II. Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the Land Ports Authority of India, New Delhi and related papers

III. Forty-ninth Annual Assessment Report of the Department of Official Language

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

- I.(A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under Section 167 of the Assam Rifles Act, 2006:—
- (1) G.S.R. 201, dated July 1 - July 7, 2018 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Assam Rifles Naib Subedar (Electrician Motor Vehicle) Group 'B' Combatised Post Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2018.

- (2) G.S.R. 202, dated July 1- July 7, 2018, (Weekly Gazette) publishing the Assam Rifles, Naib Subedar (Teacher), Group 'B' Combatised Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (3) G.S.R. 203, dated July 1- July 7, 2018, (Weekly Gazette) publishing the Assam Rifles Subedar Major Store Keeper Technical (Engineers), Group 'B' Posts (Combatised) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (4) G.S.R. 204, dated July 1 - July 7, 2018 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Assam Rifles Subedar Major (Buildings and Roads) (Engineers) Group 'B' Posts (Combatised) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (5) G.S.R. 247, dated August 5 - August 11, 2018 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Assam Rifles, Naib Subedar (General Duty), Group 'B' Combatised Post Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (6) G.S.R. 248, dated August 5 - August 11, 2018 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Assam Rifles Civil Staff Group 'B' Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (7) G.S.R. 264, dated August 12 August 18, 2018 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Assam Rifles Warrant Officer (Radio Mechanic), Group, 'C' Combatised Posts, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (8) G.S.R. 273, dated August 19 - August 25, 2018, (Weekly Gazette) publishing the Assam Rifles (Para Medical Cadre), Group 'C' Non-Ministerial, Combatised Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (9) G.S.R. 295, dated September 9 - September 15, 2018, (Weekly Gazette) publishing the Assam Rifles Naib Subedar (Religious Teacher), Combatised Post, Recruitment Rules, 2018.
- (10) G.S.R. 36, dated January 27 - February 2, 2019 (Weekly Gazette) publishing the Assam Rifles (Group 'C' Combatised Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (11) G.S.R. 37, dated January 27 - February 2, 2019 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Assam Rifles Para-Medical Staff (Pharmacist) Group 'C' Combatised Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For S.No. (1) to (11) See No. L.T. 162/17/19]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968:—

- (1) G.S.R. 75 (E) dated the 30th January, 2019, publishing the Border Security Force, Combatised Assistant Sub-inspector (Stenographer) and Head Constable (Ministerial), Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2019, along with delay statement.
- (2) G.S.R. 147 (E) dated the 26th February, 2019, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, Border Security Force, Para Veterinary Staff, Group 'B' and Group 'C' (Non-Gazetted) Posts (Combatised) Recruitment Rules, 2019, along with delay statement.
- (3) G.S.R. 118 dated the May 12-May 19, 2018 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, Border Security Force, (Combatised Stenographers Cadre), Group 'A' and Group 'B' Posts, Recruitment Rules, 2019. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 165/17/19]

(C) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 75, dated March 10 - March 16, 2019 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, Central Reserve Police Force, Veterinary Cadre Group 'B' and Group 'C', (Combatised), Posts Recruitment Rules, 2019, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 332/17/19]

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 26 of the Land Ports Authority of India Act, 2010:—

- (a) Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Land Ports Authority of India, 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 Authority.

(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. 336/17/19]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Forty-ninth Annual Assessment Report of the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, regarding

Programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for various official purposes of the Union and its implementation, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 335/17/19]

Report (2017-18) of the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund and the NCSK, New Delhi and related papers

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रतन लाल कटारिया): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Explanatory Memorandum on the recommendations contained in the above said Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 337/17/19]

Report of CAG

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (2) of Section 19A of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Marine Logistics Operations in Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited —Union Government (Commercial) —Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Report No. 7 of 2019 (Performance Audit).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 350/17/19]

Report of CAG

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on behalf of Shri Pralhad Joshi, I lay on the Table, under clause (2) of Section 19A of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Operational Performance and Productivity of the Refinery and Smelter Plants of National Aluminium Company Limited—Union Government (Commercial)—Ministry of Mines, Report No. 6 of 2019 (Performance Audit). [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 351/17/19]

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Nineteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirteenth Report of the Committee on "Security situation in the North Eastern States of India".

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Sanction of funds under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा): सर, ओडिशा गवर्नमेंट ने tourism की स्वदेश दर्शन स्कीम में spiritual circuits और rural circuits को प्रमोट करने के लिए फण्ड allocation किया था। सर, हम लोग जानते हैं कि ओडिशा का रिच कल्चर है। वहाँ बहुत सारे ऐसे मंदिर हैं, जिन्हें spiritual circuits में identify किया गया है। इनमें Akhandalamani, Biraja, Sarala, और Baldev Jew क्षेत्र हैं। इन spiritual circuits के लिए सरकार ने vide letter No. 303, 05.02.2016 के ज़रिए फण्ड sanction करने के लिए रखा था, लेकिन अभी तक फण्ड नहीं मिला है। सर, rural tourism का विकास करने के लिए rural circuits identify किए गए हैं। इनमें दो ज़ोन हैं। ज़ोन-1 में Mayurbhanj के साथ आठ डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं और ज़ोन-2 में पुरी धाम के साथ तीन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं। इनमें कुल मिलाकर 12 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं। इन rural circuits के लिए फण्ड सैंक्शन करने के लिए 26.10.2015 को चिट्ठी से रिक्वेस्ट की थी। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से Ministry of Tourism से निवेदन करती हूँ कि जल्द से जल्द इसे सैंक्शन किया जाए।

Need for legislation to check algorithmic bias on social media platforms

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I am drawing the attention of the House and the Government to the recent happening in a TV channel, and this

plight concerning hundreds of journalists and other employees has been made public by some senior employees of the said channel. Sir, media is a very important part of our democracy. I must make. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... I am. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, how can you allow this? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: I am making a disclosure. ...(Interruptions)... I am making a disclosure. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is talking of a general issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: I am making a disclosure. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: He has got a conflict of interest. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, he has got a conflict of interest. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rameshji, please. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ramesh, you are senior. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am making a disclosure. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hariprasadji, let us hear and then come to a decision. ...(Interruptions)... I do not know what he is going to say. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am making a disclosure that I have interest in the media sector. ...(Interruptions)... Now, in our country, Sir, there is a vibrant and flourishing media sector where new participants are entering every day. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Just sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let us discuss it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, he has got conflict of interest. ...(Interruptions)... It is a clear conflict of interest. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeev, only one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the point? ...*(Interruptions)*... One person can make it. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the issue? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not able to understand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it is a clear conflict of interest. ...*(Interruptions)*... He owns a TV channel. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will not go on record unless others sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Others may sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is a clear conflict of interest. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please help me to properly look into and understand the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... If there is a problem, I would also like to know and then act accordingly. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the issue? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would just call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would call you separately. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the issue? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, he is raising a matter related to a TV channel. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is the owner of a TV channel. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a clear conflict of interest. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rules prohibit it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please read the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please read the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is making a general observation. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... If both of you speak, it will not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rameshji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... 'Need for legislation to check algorithmic bias on social media platforms.' That is the issue he has given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: He has not said that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह जो नहीं जाएगा। ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): He is not speaking on this subject, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't you have confidence in your leader? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, we have. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point is this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...(Interruptions)... If any Member gives notice, the notice is not like Special Mention where you write down everything so that I can go through it or the Secretariat can go through it and find out whether it is okay or not. The Zero Hour notice normally says something about a particular issue. Then, if, I think, the issue is okay, I allow. What he is going to say will be known to me only after the hon. Member raises the issue. The issue that Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... 'Need for legislation to check algorithmic bias on social media platforms.' ...(Interruptions)... That is what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठकर बोल रहे हैं। My problem is, sorry, I am somehow habituated to a system. ...(Interruptions)... Yesterday also, on that issue, which was very important, I could not sleep in the night; I must tell you all, the way we had to adjourn the House thrice. The issue was important, and the Members know that I myself took interest and then went out of the way to. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, we are thankful to the hon. Chairman for resolution of this dispute. ...(Interruptions)... We thank the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we thank you for your intervention. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... My point of concern is this. ...(Interruptions)... Vijilaji, please. ...(Interruptions)... My point of concern is about the proper conduct of the House because it is being telecast live as well. If the Member goes away from the subject on which he has given notice, I am there to check it. You have brought it to my notice, that would be taken care of. You please confine to the social media platforms. ...(Interruptions)... I have said it. ...(Interruptions)... Hariprasadjji ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, but I have to. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not going on record. Do not worry. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I have to respond to it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not respond. ...(Interruptions)... You just. ...(Interruptions)... I have already said that it would not go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: No, no, Sir. The point was made that I have some interest in media and I am making a public disclosure that I have longstanding experience and interest in media. ...(*Interruptions*)... That the House should know. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... Come to the point. ...(*Interruptions*)... Come to the point, Mr. Rajeev. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, Article 19 (1) of the Constitution protects the freedom of expression of all citizens of this country. As you know, more and more of our citizens are moving to social media and having conversations on social media. Sir, there is a trend in social media now about the use of algorithms to suppress, deny, amplify or not amplify certain conversations. Sir, I am bringing the attention. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the true translation of this 'algorithmic'?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: I am just coming to that, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am from a rural area. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am a very common man. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: I am coming to that. Sir, every time an individual raises an issue with the social media platforms, they hide behind the use of algorithms. But, Sir, the fact that I am drawing the attention of the Government and the House to is that these algorithms are, in effect curtailing Article 19(1) of the Constitution that guarantees Freedom of Expression with reasonable restrictions and those restrictions have not been made public by any of these social media platforms, *vis-a-vis*, the algorithms. The use of these automated decision systems such as Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence is increasing everywhere and, in this background, I draw the attention of the House that an "Algorithmic Accountability Bill" has been proposed in the US Senate.

The algorithms are designed and developed by humans and are not immune from human bias.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, you want me to come straight to the suggestion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, because the time is up.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: There is need for a legal and organizational framework in the Ministry. Sir, I believe that the technology is running far ahead of our laws and our ability to regulate. Therefore, I draw the attention of the Government for the need to intervene to ensure that these algorithms are. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Others will say the same thing about you, when you cross the time. I am there to take care. You do not worry. Now, Shri Sasmit Patra.

Need to declare the States hit by major calamities as "Special Focus States"

SHRI SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak about a specific issue which is extremely crucial. The natural calamities are under the governance of no Government. In Odisha, recently, we had the cyclone "FANI" which has actually destroyed millions of trees; has destroyed about 5.6 lakh houses and has caused large scale damage to public property.

Therefore, Sir, as you know and as you are from Andhra Pradesh and I am from Odisha, we are vulnerable to these kinds of geo-climatic changes that take place. Sir, about 35 per cent of the cyclones and natural calamities have actually hit Odisha between 1900 and 2019.

Considering this, Sir, the hon. Chief Minister of Odisha had requested the Union Government to actually provide special focus status to States like Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and other States where such natural calamities actually take place. Therefore, there is a necessity to provide more funds at a ratio of 90:10; 90 being from the Centre and 10 from the States on the same lines as that of Special Category Status in order to ensure that those States which are regularly having to undergo this kind of a problem are able to undertake appropriate relief and restoration measures.

Apart from this, Sir, there is also a suggestion that States like Odisha also need Special Category Status. At the moment, the Special Category Status does not allow for a natural calamity because that proviso is not there.

Therefore, Sir, I would also like to request, through you, to the Government to allow natural calamity as a special proviso to be added into the Special Category Status

which will enable States like Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and other States across the country to actually provide for appropriate relief and restoration work in the event of such natural calamities. Thank you, Sir.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्रम (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (KERALA): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we would also like to associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the people who have raised their hands have to send a slip also. Now, Shri Gopal Narayan Singh.

**Pathetic condition of National Highway No. 2 from Varanasi to
Aurangabad section**

श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मुझे समय देने के लिए आपका धन्यवाद। राष्ट्रीय उच्च पथ-2, जो बनारस से गया तक जाता है, उस पर लगातार तीन साल से 6 लेन का काम हो रहा है, जो अधूरा पड़ा हुआ है। उस पर कम से कम 1200 फ्लाईओवर हैं। जो ब्रिज बनकर तैयार हैं, उनके अप्रोचेज़ नहीं बन रहे हैं। साथ-साथ सोन से लेकर छोटी-बड़ी चार नदियां पड़ती हैं, उनके पुल भी नहीं बने हैं, जबकि उस रोड पर प्रतिदिन 30 से 40 हजार गाड़ियों का ट्रैफिक रहता है। जब सोन की बालू यू.पी. में आती है, उस समय उस रोड पर बहुत ज्यादा प्रेशर बढ़ जाता है, जिसके चलते रोड पर तीन-तीन, चार-चार घण्टे जाम लगा रहता है। डेहरी, सासाराम और औरंगाबाद से बनारस आने के लिए डेढ़ घण्टे का समय लगता है, उसमें तीन-तीन घण्टे का समय लगता है और एक दिन नहीं, बल्कि लगातार ऐसा होता है। जो फ्लाईओवर

बने हुए हैं, ब्रिज बने हुए हैं, उनके किनारे जो सर्विस रोडज़ हैं, वे सब ध्वस्त हो गई हैं, फ्लाईओवर के अप्रोचेज़ समाप्त हो गए। वहां रोड पर कोई देखने वाला नहीं है, कोई गाड़ी खराब हो जाती है तो दोनों तरफ रोड पर तीन-तीन घण्टे जाम लग जाता है, क्योंकि heavy traffic है, उतना ट्रैफिक देश में दूसरी किसी रोड पर नहीं है, इसलिए मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि उस पर अविलम्ब ध्यान दे। और जब तक बरसात से पहले वहां पर कोई approach नहीं बनता है, तब तक दोनों flyovers के बगल में जो ट्रैफिक जाम लगता है, उसके लिए कोई स्पेशल व्यवस्था करें, ताकि वहां जाम लगने की प्रक्रिया न हो। उस पर या तो पुलिस की व्यवस्था करें या कोई अन्य स्पेशल व्यवस्था करके लोगों को deputation पर भेजें, ताकि वहां पर जाम न लगे। महोदय, जो रास्ता एक-डेढ़ घंटे का है, जाम लगने की वजह से वहां पर तीन-चार घंटे लग जाते हैं। ऐसा एक जगह पर नहीं है - डेहरी में अलग से जाम लगता है क्योंकि सोन ब्रिज से अलग उस पार जो दो ब्रिज बने हुए हैं, वे दोनों पूरे नहीं हो पाए हैं, रोड को दोनों तरफ खोद दिया गया है, जिसके चलते वहां पर ट्रैफिक जाम लगना स्वाभाविक है। इसलिए मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह है कि सरकार उस पर अविलम्ब ध्यान दे और कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करे, ताकि वहां पर जाम न लगे, धन्यवाद।

Creation of Railway Division at Kazipet Junction

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity. We request the hon. Minister of Railways, through you, for creation of a Railway Division at Kazipet Junction. This is a very, very important junction connecting almost the entire Southern India. It will be called as a gateway for the Northern and Southern trains. All the trains coming from the Northern side pass through Kazipet Station. It is having so many facilities like diesel loco shed, electric loco shed and fuel refilling centre. Recently, we have got the sanction for wagon shed also. It has a crew control centre at Kazipet, which allows the guards, drivers and other people to maintain the trains going for long distances. Our headquarters is at Secunderabad Division. In the entire South Division, Secunderabad Division gets 60 per cent of the revenue. Out of that 60 per cent revenue, 80 per cent come from the North Telangana district which is a part of Kazipet railway station. It is having all the facilities. It is around 225 kms. away from Balharshah and Vijayawada, whereas, Secunderabad is 135 kms. away. It is a long distance. If we create this division, the employees will also get facilities for education and health at Kazipet Division. I once again request the hon. Minister to kindly consider this request. According to the A.P. Reorganisation Act, the demand for a coach factory is also pending. If it comes to Kazipet, Kazipet will flourish like anything. Thank you.

Death of cows in Gaushalas in Uttar Pradesh

श्री संजय सेठ (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, आजकल देश में गौशालाओं में बहुत से मवेशियों की मौतें हो रही हैं। पिछले कुछ दिनों में उत्तर प्रदेश में करीबन सौ मवेशियों की मौत हो चुकी

है। मरने वाले मवेशियों में सबसे अधिक गायें होती हैं। ये मौतें प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा खुलवायी गयी सभी गौशालाओं में हो रही हैं। उन्हें चारा और पानी न मिलने की वजह से या तो वे मिट्टी चाटकर मर रही हैं या प्यास से मर रही हैं।

महोदय, पिछले दिनों जौनपुर में करीबन डेढ़ सौ मवेशियों की मौतें हुई हैं और आजमगढ़ में भी 25 मवेशियों की मौतें अभी पिछले कुछ दिनों में हुई हैं। इसी प्रकार से बुंदेलखंड और सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में मवेशियों के साथ यही हो रहा है। यह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है कि कुछ राज्यों में एक विशेष समुदाय को ध्यान में रखकर इन्हें निशाना बनाया जा रहा है।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, आपको केवल गौशाला और गाय के बारे में बोलना है।

श्री संजय सेठ: सर, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि गायों को अगर एक जगह से किसी दूसरी जगह पर ले जाते हैं, चाहे गौशाला में रखने के लिए भी ले जाते हैं तो उन्हें वहां पर मारा-पीटा जाता है, उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है।

श्री सभापति: आप अपना सुझाव बताइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... छोड़ दीजिए। आप अपना सुझाव बताइए। आपने अच्छा विषय उठाया है, उसको उठाना सकारात्मक होना चाहिए।

श्री संजय सेठ: सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि जो गौशालाएं हैं, उनमें मवेशियों के लिए proper जगह होनी चाहिए। अगर वहां पर 25 मवेशी रखने की जगह है तो 25 ही रखने चाहिए। वहां पर हो यह रहा है कि डेढ़-डेढ़ सौ गायों को रखा जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त उनके लिए पर्याप्त चारे और पानी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, उनके लिए धन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जिससे वे वहां पर ठीक से रह सकें, उनकी मौतें न हों और उन्हें वोट बैंक की राजनीति की तरह न देखा जाए, धन्यवाद।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

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

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

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اثر پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی ملنے سمیٹے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے
وٹنے سے خود کو سمیٹہ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Many Members have raised their hands. Their names have to be added after receiving the slip. Now, Shrimati Wansuk Syiem.

**Alleged indiscipline in the administration of North Eastern Indira Gandhi
Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I just want to bring to your notice that the establishment of the North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences at Shillong had kindled high hopes among the people of the North East to access world-class healthcare facilities on the lines of AIIMS, JIPMER, etc.

Unfortunately, the incumbent Director of NEIGRIHMS, with his autocratic ways of functioning, is at constant loggerheads with many Heads of Departments, resulting in total collapse of functioning of the Institute. Remoteness of the region has resulted in total neglect of the affairs at NEIGRIHMS by the Centre. Many complaints/representations have been made by activist groups and other public bodies, but all in vain.

Recently, Sir, because of the dictatorial attitude of the Director, he is calling the police to the campus to stop the students from appearing for doctorate and post doctorate examination. So, I urge upon the Central Government to take firm action to restore normalcy at NEIGRIHMS. Thank you.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Need for cyber security in the country

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदय। मैं देश के सभी पति-पत्नी के एकांत काल के निजी पलों की सुरक्षा के संदर्भ में सरकार का और सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इसके कारण प्राइवेसी को खतरा पैदा हुआ है, इसलिए देश को साइबर सिक्योरिटी की नितांत आवश्यकता है।

सभापति महोदय, वैश्विक स्तर पर टेक्नोलॉजी और इंटरनेट में दिनों दिन नए-नए आयात स्थापित हो रहे हैं। टेक्नोलॉजी के फायदे हैं, तो उसके नुकसान भी बहुत हैं। इसका दुरुपयोग

कई बार हमें शर्मसार कर सकता है। बेडरूम में स्मार्ट टीवी का होना खतरनाक है। उसके दुरुपयोग के दो मामले सामने आए हैं। यह सभी को जानकर बहुत हैरानी होगी कि हैकर्स अब हमारे बेडरूम तक पहुंच गए हैं। अभी हाल में ही सूरत में दो घरों में हैकर्स ने अतरंग पलों का वीडियो बनाया। स्मार्ट टीवी से बेडरूम के निजी पलों की जासूसी की दो दिनों में दो घटनाएं सामने आई हैं। हैकर्स ने बिना किसी सिस्टम के ही स्मार्ट टीवी से पहले दंपती के निजी पलों का वीडियो बनाया और फिर नेट पर डाल दिया। घटना का पता तब चला जब दंपती ने वीडियो नेट पर देखा। नेट पर वीडियो देखकर वे हैरान रह गए। इस परेशानी से निजात पाने के लिए वे साइबर क्राइम एक्सपर्ट से सलाह ले रहे हैं। घटना के सामने आने के बाद बेडरूम से स्मार्ट टीवी हटाने का भी सिलसिला शुरू हुआ है और लोग सहमे हुए हैं। यद्यपि साइबर एक्सपर्ट ने वीडियो डिलीट करवा दिया है और आगे की सुरक्षा की सलाह दी है। टेक्निकल तरीके से वीडियो को साइट से डिलीट किया गया है। बताया गया है कि ऐसे कई और भी मामले सामने आ सकते हैं।

दो साल पहले वाशिंगटन में स्मार्ट होम डिवाइसेस के खतरों पर हुई कांग्रेस में प्राइवैसी एक्सपर्ट ने माना था कि स्मार्ट होम गैजेट के पास इतना डेटा होता है, जिससे प्राइवैसी को खतरा हो सकता है। ड्यूक यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रोफेसर अश्विन मैकहैनव झाला ने बताया था कि स्मार्ट मीटर आपको बता सकते हैं कि आपके घर पर कोई है और किस एप्लाइंस का उपयोग कर रहा है। स्मार्ट टीवी और वॉयस अस्सिस्टेंट बातचीत को रिकार्ड कर सकते हैं, जिनमें से कुछ को थर्ड पार्टी के साथ साझा भी किया जा सकता है। स्मार्ट डिवाइसेज डेटा को क्लाउड में भेज देती हैं, ताकि डेटा को algorithm के जरिए एनालाइज किया जा सके। एक बार जब डेटा को क्लाउड में भेज दिया जाता है, तो यूज़र उस डेटा पर अपना कंट्रोल खो देते हैं। इसके बाद आपकी निजता खतरे में पड़ जाती है।

सभापति महोदय, यह चिंता इस विषय के संदर्भ में है और इस पर कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाए क्योंकि मामला काफी गंभीर है, धन्यवाद।

SHRI SURESH GOPI (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री सभापति: यह विषय आपको कैज़ुअल लगा होगा, मगर यह बहुत सेंसिटिव मामला है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार और हम सब लोग इसके ऊपर ध्यान दें और इसका क्या उपाय हो सकता है, इस बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा।

Proposal for UNESCO World Heritage Tag for sites in Karnataka

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, every country feels proud when any of its sites gets the UNESCO tag. This type of heritage monuments or sites take appropriate steps for its preservation as it helps in attracting more tourists which increases the economic activity of the area. Sir, many countries send in a number of proposals to get the UNESCO tag. The Government of Karnataka had sent a proposal

to the ASI on monuments and forts of Deccan Sultanate in Bijapur, Gulbarga and Bidar districts, and the Government of Telangana also had sent a proposal for inclusion of Qutub Shahi monuments around Hyderabad in the UNESCO Heritage Site list.

Sir, these monuments demonstrate the exemplary convergence of national and international styles of architecture and their intersections with the prevalent Hindu architecture of the period and have a great tourist attraction.

Sir, generally, the Union Government sends two proposals to the UNESCO but, for reasons not known, only one proposal has been sent this time. I would request the Government to consider the proposal by the Government of Karnataka and the Government of Telangana, to send the proposals from them because these sites have a great tourist attraction. Sir, the economic development and activity of the area is certainly going to be improved by that. Thank you.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Slow progress in the construction of Delhi-Meerut Expressway

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरठ से दिल्ली आने-जाने पर आम तौर से जाम लगा रहता है। यह केवल मेरठ की ही समस्या नहीं है, बल्कि यह आसपास के शहरों की भी है। मेरठ से दिल्ली का जो एनएच 58 वाला रास्ता है, इस रास्ते से मुजफ्फरनगर, रुड़की, हरिद्वार, देहरादून, बिजनौर और कोटद्वार तक के यात्री आते-जाते हैं। इस रास्ते से करीब 5 लाख लोग प्रतिदिन आते हैं। मेरठ-दिल्ली रास्ते पर जाम लगा रहता है। आम तौर पर यह भी देखने को मिलता है कि मरीज एम्बुलेंस में ही दम तोड़ जाते हैं। लोगों की फ्लाइट्स छूट जाती हैं, लोगों की ट्रेन्स छूट जाती हैं। आए दिन ट्रैफिक जाम की समस्या रहती है। मैं Sunday के दिन आता हूँ, तो 5 घंटे से अधिक का समय लग जाता है। एक वैकल्पिक रूट हापुड़ वाला है, एनएच 24 वाला, उस पर भी काम चल रहा है और वहां पर भी जाम रहता है। इस 75 किलोमीटर के रास्ते को तय करने में 5 घंटे से अधिक समय लग जाता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं केन्द्र सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उसने मेरठ-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेसवे को मंजूर किया। इस एक्सप्रेसवे की मंजूरी 2014 में हुई थी और 2015 में इसका शिलान्यास हुआ था। यह परियोजना तीन साल में पूरी होनी थी, लेकिन अभी उस पर काम चल रहा है, इसीलिए दोनों तरफ जाम लगा रहता है। हरिद्वार तीर्थ नगरी है और वहां पर बहुत सारे लोग जाते हैं। अब वहां कावड़ यात्रा शुरू होने वाली है। इस रास्ते पर आने-जाने वाले लोगों को बहुत परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि यह परियोजना तीन साल में पूरी होनी थी, इसका काम धीमी गति से चल रहा है, आए दिन लोगों को जाम के कारण परेशानी होती है, इसलिए इस परियोजना का काम जल्दी से पूरा किया जाए, धन्यवाद।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

Low rate of women's participation in the workforce

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): सर, पूरे देश में only 22 परसेंट महिलाओं का एम्प्लॉयमेंट है। अरबन एरिया में थोड़ा ज्यादा है, वहां पर 44 परसेंट है और रूरल एरिया में only 19 परसेंट है। सर, हम लोगों ने देखा है कि demonetization होने के बाद काफी लोगों ने जॉब खोया है, जैसे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में महिलाएं ज्यादा हैं, वहां पर महिलाओं का जॉब कम हुआ है। सर, जहां पर कपड़ा बुना जाता है, उसमें जो महिलाएं काम करती थीं, उसमें 4 लाख महिलाओं का काम चला गया है। सर, जो काम का रेश्यो है, वह चीन में 55 परसेंट है, रूस में 51 परसेंट है, यूरोपियन यूनियन में 57 परसेंट है और वर्ल्ड में जो एवरेज है, वह 48 परसेंट है, लेकिन इंडिया में only 22 परसेंट है।

सर, हमारे यहां महिलाएं काम करना चाहती हैं, लेकिन ज्यादातर महिलाएं किसी न किसी के घर में आया बनकर काम करती हैं। सर, ज्यादातर महिलाएं सेनिटेशन का काम करती हैं, यह जो काम है, जो एम्प्लॉयमेंट है, उसे यह करना पड़ता है, इसमें महिला का क्या दोष है? सरकार को उनके लिए कुछ तो करना चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट ने जो इस बार बजट रखा है, उस बजट में भी एम्प्लॉयमेंट के लिए बहुत कम धनराशि रखी गई है। अरबन एरियाज़ में ज्यादा महिलाएं काम करती हैं, लेकिन रूरल एरियाज़ में 19 परसेंट महिलाएं काम करती हैं - मैंने बताया कि वे हाउसकीपर्स, सेनिटेशन वर्कर्स और आया का काम करती हैं। The housekeepers, sanitation workers, presswallas and similar service providers, facilitate the smooth functioning of the lives of families with disposable incomes. अतः मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि महिलाओं को जॉब देने के बारे में सरकार का क्या इरादा है? इंडिया में हम लोगों की संख्या 50 परसेंट है, उस हिसाब से हमारे लिए कितने जॉब्स हैं और क्या हम महिलाएं आया बनकर, सेनिटेशन वर्कर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर में ही छोटे-छोटे काम करती रहेंगी? इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि जो सरकारी नौकरियां हैं, उनमें भी हमें हमारा हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए। अतः मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस बारे में कुछ कर रही है?

श्री सभापति: कल ही, एक महिला World Bank की Chief Financial Officer और Managing Director बनी हैं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से मैं अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री अहमद हसन (पश्चिम बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: While speaking, the Members should look at me and look at the clock also. If you look at me, you will get an indication.

Need to curb increasing cases of child rape in the country

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, a child is sexually abused every 15 minutes in India. The crime is growing at such an alarming rate and has become so

epidemic that the Supreme Court of India registered a *suo motu* PIL on the rise in child rape cases and delay in the probe and trial of these cases. Sir, the Supreme Court prepared a list of child rape cases from January to June, 2019, and found that out of the 24,000 cases lodged during this time, only 900 had completed its trial and been disposed of. That is, only 0.4 out of every ten cases has disposed of. Sir, we need to adopt a zero tolerance policy against such barbaric crimes and pass a legislation which ensures prompt resolution of such cases with harsh punishments.

Sir, now the question is, how to prevent child rapes and molestations. The first thing I would say is that passing stringent laws alone are not enough. We have POSCO and recently death penalty also included in a Bill but these things are not deterring the rapists, and more and more incidents of child abuse are being reported. So, in my view, all these punishments and penalties for child rape should be publicised as much as possible. In most cases the criminals are not being punished because of legal triangle and the negligent attitude of police and administration. In these types of cases, all the legal expenses of the victim's party should be borne by the Government and the Government should provide the victim's family full protection. The negligent police officer should be punished. Sometimes it becomes difficult for the victim's family even to lodge an FIR in the police station. Sir, nowadays, due to easy accessibility of internet and smartphones to porn and also child porn, these are being viewed by a lot of people, even by the adolescent students. These have to be banned or fully regulated. Parents, teachers and children have to be made aware about the danger of such type of sexual attacks by the strangers and even by the relatives. A committee of the experts and social scientists....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. You made very constructive suggestions, but your time is over.

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

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

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

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also 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.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Need to fix time for passage of vehicles to avoid congestion at toll plazas

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन और सरकार का ध्यान एक गंभीर समस्या की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और वह समस्या टोल प्लाजाओं पर लगने वाले जाम के संबंध में है। हमारे देश में जैसे-जैसे विकास हो रहा है, वैसे-वैसे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर चलने वाले वाहनों और यातायात में काफी वृद्धि हो रही है, जिसके कारण राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर प्रायः जाम लगे रहते हैं। सर, जहाँ तक टोल प्लाजा की बात है, वहाँ पर तो स्थिति और भी ज्यादा गंभीर है। वहाँ पर वाहनों के निकलने में काफी समय लग जाता है और उनको काफी इंतजार करना पड़ता है, जिसके कारण पीछे वाहनों की काफी लंबी लाइनें लग जाती हैं, जिससे यात्रियों का समय तो बरबाद होता ही है, उसके साथ-साथ हमारे देश का बहुमूल्य डीजल-पेट्रोल भी काफी मात्रा में व्यर्थ हो रहा है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज बैठ कर व्याख्या मत कीजिए।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: यह हमारे पर्यावरण को प्रदूषित करने का काम कर रहा है। सर, इस जाम के कई कारण हो सकते हैं, परन्तु इसके जो मुख्य दो कारण हैं, उनमें से एक यह है कि टोल प्लाज़ा पर वाहनों के निकलने का समय निश्चित नहीं है, जिसके कारण जाम लग जाता है। दूसरा कारण यह है कि टोल प्लाज़ा पर जो लोग tax collection का काम कर रहे हैं, वे trained नहीं हैं।

इसलिए मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन है कि टोल प्लाज़ा से वाहन के निकलने का समय निश्चित किया जाए, जैसे टैक्स निश्चित है। जब ऐसा होगा, तो उसमें टोल प्लाज़ा वाले ज्यादा रुचि लेकर वाहनों को जल्दी निकालने का काम करेंगे, क्योंकि उनको पता होगा कि अगर वे वाहनों को जल्दी नहीं निकालेंगे, तो उनका revenue कम हो जाएगा। समय निश्चित करने से revenue कम नहीं होगा। धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Correction has to be done. Secretariat has to take note of the same.

**Release of pending grants for Nambiyar-Karumeniyar Flood carrier
canal in Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a demand, through you, since you were instrumental in postponing postal exams in Tamil Nadu.

Tirunelveli has a beautiful perennial river Thamaraparani which receives rainfall from both the South-West Monsoon and also the North-East Monsoon. We have plenty of rain during the North-East Monsoon. So, a scheme for formation of flood carrier canal from Kannadian Channel of Tamiraparani Irrigation System to drought-prone areas of Satankulam, Tisayanvilai by interlinking of Tamiraparani, Karumeniyar and Nambiyar rivers started in 208 in anticipation of funding assistance from the Government of India under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme. So, the new flood carrier is excavated to utilize 2,765 million cubic feet of water out of 13,758 million cubic feet of surplus water which goes into the Bay of Bengal.

Sir, the project was accepted by the Government of India under AIBP to benefit drought-prone areas. The Central Water Commission had approved the cost appraisal for this scheme at ₹ 872.45 crores and investment clearance was accorded by the then Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and now Jal Shakti Ministry. The works were planned to be taken up in four stages. Sir, 90 per cent of works has been completed in stage-I and Stage-II. Now, our hon. Chief Minister has inaugurated Stage-III works on 19th February, 2019. And, survey for Stage-IV works has been completed.

Sir, the Government of Tamil Nadu has spent ₹ 515.93 crores using our own State funds out of the total cost of the project which stands at ₹ 872.45 crores.

The first State-level Sanctioning Committee held its meeting on 18th July, 2017, and approved the scheme under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana. The AIBP is renamed as PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana and the proposal is pending with the Central Water Commission. The project is scheduled to be completed in December, 2020.

So, I urge the Ministry of Jal Shakti to speed up the process. Sir, Secretary, PWD, Government of Tamil Nadu, signed and sent the MoU to CWC, Ministry of Jal Shakti, for its sanction. I would request for sanction and release of 50 per cent of the project cost at the earliest, because it is the agreement between the State Government and the Central Government. Secondly, Sir, the Government of Tamil Nadu has already spent 50

per cent of the total cost of the project. So, I request hon. Jal Shakti Minister to immediately sanction 50 per cent of project cost. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you closely observe Vijilaji, she deserves to be in the Lok Sabha. She raises issues of Tirunelveli every time.

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of Smt. Vijila Sathyananth.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of Smt. Vijila Sathyananth.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of Smt. Vijila Sathyananth.

**Need to extend the time for recommendations for the draft
New Education Policy**

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I draw the attention of the Government and also demand that the stipulated time for recommendations to the Draft New Education Policy must further be extended, at least, for six months to ensure a meaningful review of the draft. Why I demand this is because it is a huge document, running into 477-478 pages. The recommendations in this draft policy will have far-reaching implications on our educational system and the country. Secondly, the draft was initially released only in Hindi and English. Recently, a shorter version of the draft was released in dual languages. I demand that the full revised draft should be released in all 22 languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Thirdly, the draft does not mention about the RPWD Act of 2016, the Child Labour Act of 1986, and Juvenile Justice Act of 2000. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am just completing, Sir. 'Education' is on the Concurrent List. The States will have to give their opinion. And, there are 29 States and 7 Union Territories, including Delhi. These Governments will have to give their opinion. And, unless their concurrence is taken, this draft cannot be accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: That is why, for a meaningful review, Sir, I am demanding extension of time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Point well made.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

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

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने-आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने-आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने-आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने-आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while endorsing the view of my colleague, Mr. D. Raja, that the draft report must be circulated in regional languages, I would also like to make my point. In the fast-growing technological world, when the competition has become global, it becomes inevitable for a new Education Policy. So, the Government has taken the initiative of forming the Kasturirangan Committee, which has also submitted a draft report. And, it has evoked responses from various quarters. Most of the recommendations do not concur with the socio-economic conditions of our country. The deadline, which has been given by the Government, the

HRD Ministry, is only up to 30th July. The academicians, the educational institutions, and the students have varied opinions. And, all those views, which have been expressed online, I think, will be scrutinised only by the officials. So, I would suggest that a scrutiny by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on HRD by inviting and hearing the views of various stakeholders alone would serve the purpose. If the report is tabled in a hasty manner, it would not serve the purpose. We do agree that the education system has to be changed. But, please extend the deadline as a scrutiny by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on HRD is inevitable. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI R.S. BHARATHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For a change, the AIADMK is agreeing with the DMK. Now, Shri K.R. Arjunan.

Need to include the Badaga community of the Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu in the Scheduled Tribes List

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government, through you, that there is a long-pending demand of the Badaga community of Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu, to include them in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

Sir, with your permission, I would now like to speak in my mother tongue, that is, Tamil.

* "Hon'ble Chairman Sir, Nilgiris district in Tamil Nadu is a small hilly district. Many tribal communities such as Badugas, Thodas, Kothars, Kurumbars, Irulars, Paniyars, and Kaatu Nayakars are living there. In 1932 Census, people belonging to Baduga community were considered to be the original inhabitants of Ooty and they were present in the list as ancient tribal community people. As per Constitution of India, Article 341 (1), the President of India ordered inclusion of forty tribal communities in the Scheduled Tribes list of Madras Presidency in the year in 1950. But it is not known why Baduga community was not included in the list. The Backward Commission of India submitted a report in 1955 and recommended in that report that seven tribal communities including Baduga community have to be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Madras Presidency. But Baduga community is not included in the list. In the year 1956, the Union Government added 26 more tribal communities in the list of

*English translation of the original speech made in Tamil.

Scheduled tribes, but then also Baduga community was not included. This is a great injustice done to that community. When linguistic reorganization of states was done in 1956, Baduga community was included in the list of Backward castes. Therefore, people of this community have to lose many of their rights, and have to face so many problems and have to remain in the backward status. Citing all the above reasons, hon. Puratchithalaivi Amma, Goddess of our heart, had written two letters to the Union Government to include Baduga Community in the list of Scheduled Tribes. I would like to bring it to the attention of this House that the present situation of Baduga community people has to be prevented. As per Article 342 (2) of the Constitution of India, Baduga community people meet all the criteria for being considered a tribal community. The Government have to take necessary steps to give due rights to the people of Baduga Community, to save their livelihood, and to include them in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Thank you."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whoever has raised their hands, please send the slips.

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

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

Need to increase the wages under MGNREGA

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir, we all know that Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a unique programme in India. It is spread out to all villages and parts of urban areas. This Programme has been under implementation for a long time. In the last year, 2018, nearly about 5,27,00,000 households were provided employment and 267.91 crore person days' work were created. An amount of ₹ 69,587 crores, 32 lakhs and 77 thousand was spent. Creation of permanent assets and improvement in socio-economic conditions, through this Programme, is continuing. Sir, we have the Minimum Wages Act in different states. Those States are paying a fixed remuneration and wage to the workers involved in the MGNREGA every day. Sir, in my State, ₹187/- are paid every day. In other States, it is different. But, in view of the present economic situation, I urge upon the Government, through you, that 100 days' employment should be increased to 200 days' employment. Secondly, a remuneration to the tune of ₹300/- should be fixed for the workers who are involved in the MGNREGA Programme because a large number of people in India in every State adhere to this Programme and payment is made directly through their own

bank accounts. So, this is a unique programme which is not only improving the life standards and livelihood of the common people, but it is also improving the socio-economic condition of every individual in rural India. With their improved economic situation, they will be able to confront the odds of the economic situation and social conditions. Therefore, I urge upon the Government, through you, to consider it very seriously. I am sure that all of us present in this august House, from both the sides, will agree with my suggestion/proposal with all humility. Sir, you kindly give a direction - I am saying with folded hands —to the Government to consider it very seriously.

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

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

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also 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.

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

MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

Hostel facilities for the students of Other Backward Classes

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज पूरे देश में 52 प्रतिशत से अधिक ओबीसी की आबादी। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि पिछड़े वर्ग के छात्र-छात्राओं के लिए प्रदेश, संभाग, जिला तथा ब्लॉक स्तर पर कोई भी pre-matric एवं post-matric आवासीय छात्रावास संचालित नहीं है।

माननीय महोदय, पिछड़े वर्गों की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब होने के कारण उनके बच्चे शहरी स्तर की गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा ग्रहण करने में असमर्थ हैं, जिससे उनका शैक्षणिक स्तर गिरता जा रहा है। अतः मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए माननीय मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछड़े वर्ग के छात्र-छात्राओं की संख्या एवं परिस्थिति को देखते हुए, बालक एवं बालिकाओं के लिए pre-matric एवं post-matric आवासी छात्रावास संचालित करवाने का कष्ट करें, जिससे पिछड़े वर्ग के छात्र-छात्राओं को अपनी प्रतिभा प्रदर्शित करने का समान अवसर मिल सके, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: अच्छा विषय है।

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

Need to start direct train from Hisar Junction to Amritsar

DR. DP. VATS (Haryana): Sir, thank you very much for granting me permission to bring to your notice ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. Go ahead with the subject.

D.R. D.P. VATS: Sir, Hisar Junction and Hisar Town are very important places in Haryana. Four districts came out of Hisar district, that is, Bhiwani, Hisar, Fatehabad and Sirsa; and still Hisar remains the nodal district. It is an education hub, trade hub. At the same time, there is a Radhaswami Satsang Ashram Dinod close to Hisar and people from Hisar visit Amritsar and Beas very often, and in thousands. But there is no direct train to Amritsar from Hisar. There was a statement by the Ministry of Railways that any important junction, if it is more than 250 kilometres from each other, then a direct Express Train will be started so that people can go and come back the same day. Now the passengers from Hisar have to change their train at Ludhiana, which is again a very busy junction and most of the trains are from Eastern sector and from South which are already over-subscribed or reserved and one-and-a-half bogie for Amritsar doesn't suffice for the crowded passenger traffic.

Therefore, it is requested, through you, that the Minister of Railway should consider and start a direct train from Hisar to Amritsar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

DR. DP. VATS: Simultaneously, I would like to bring to your attention that Hansi-Rohtak railway line is already delayed and it should be expedited fast to mitigate, especially, the traffic jams in Delhi because from ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. That's not part of your subject. Please conclude.

डा. डी.पी. वत्स: इसी के लास्ट में है, सर, it is a part of the subject. ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kahkashan Perween.

Need to build a railway division at Bhagalpur

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन में एक बहुत ही गंभीर मुद्दे को उठाना चाहती हूँ, जो भागलपुर के लोगों से जुड़ा मामला है और यह भागलपुर के लोगों की मांग भी है। पूर्व की सरकार ने भागलपुर में रेल मंडल कार्यालय खोलने की बात कही थी। उसका शिलान्यास भी किया गया, OSD भी बहाल किए गए और DPR भी तैयार हुई, लेकिन अब तक उसे अमली जामा नहीं पहनाया गया है। भागलपुर रेल मंडल कार्यालय इसलिए भी बनना चाहिए क्योंकि मालदा डिवीजन में अगर सबसे ज्यादा आमदनी देने वाला कोई स्टेशन है, तो वह भागलपुर है। 40 से 50 हजार यात्री प्रतिदिन वहां रेलों में सफर करते हैं। एक मंडल कार्यालय खोलने के लिए जितनी शर्तें निर्धारित हैं, उन सारी शर्तों को भागलपुर पूरा करता है। वहां जमीन की कमी नहीं है। DPR में जि 45 एकड़ जमीन की बात कही गई है, वह उपलब्ध है। आपके माध्यम से मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि वहां शीघ्र से शीघ्र मंडल कार्यालय खोला जाए। इस सरकार का नारा है - सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि भागलपुर में मंडल कार्यालय शीघ्र खोला जाएगा।

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): سبھا پتی مہودے، میں سدن میں ایک بہت ہی گمبہیر مدعے کو اٹھانا چاہتی ہوں، جو بھاگلپور کے لوگوں سے جڑا معاملہ ہے اور بھاگلپور کے لوگوں کی مانگ بھی ہے۔ پچھلی سرکار نے بھاگلپور میں ریل منڈل کارپائلے کھولنے کی بات کہی تھی۔ اس کا شلائنیاس بھی کیا گیا، او۔ایس۔ڈی۔ بھی بحال کئے گئے اور ڈی۔پی۔آر۔ بھی تیار ہوئی، لیکن اسے عملی جامہ نہیں پہنایا گیا۔ بھاگلپور ریل منڈل کارپائلے اس لئے بھی بننا چاہئے کیوں کہ مالدہ ڈویژن میں اگر سب سے زیادہ آمدنی دینے والا کوئی اسٹیشن ہے، تو وہ بھاگلپور ہے۔ چالیس سے پچاس ہزار مسافر روزانہ وہاں ریلوں میں سفر کرتے ہیں۔ ایک منڈل کارپائلے کھولنے کے لئے جتنی شرطیں نردھارت ہیں، ان ساری شرائط کو بھاگلپور پورا کرتا ہے۔ وہاں زمین کی کمی نہیں ہے۔ ڈی۔پی۔آر۔ میں جس 45 ایکڑ زمین کی بات کہی گئی ہے، وہ میسر ہے۔ آپ کے مادھیم سے میرا منتری جی سے نویدن ہے کہ وہاں جلد سے جلد منڈل کارپائلے کھولا جائے۔ اس سرکار کا نعرہ ہے - سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وکاس اور سب کا وشواس۔ مجھے پورا وشواس ہے کہ بھاگلپور میں منڈل کارپائلے جلد کھولا جائے گا۔

(ختم شد)

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे विनम्र निवेदन करता हूँ कि मुझे अपना विषय बदलने की अनुमति दी जाए।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: मैंने सुबह लिखकर दिया था, बहुत urgent है।

श्री सभापति: उसे आगे देखेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... आज जो विषय listed है, अभी उसी पर फोकस कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... इसमें आपको कोई problem नहीं होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको आगे भी priority मिलेगी। ...(व्यवधान)... आज आप छोड़ दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं तो listed विषय पर ही बोलिए।

Construction of bridge over river Ganga in Begusarai, Bihar

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम-निर्देशित): सभापति महोदय, बिहार के 5 जिलों के लाखों किसानों को जोड़ने वाला एक पुल है, जिसे शाम्भो-मटिहानी पुल कहते हैं। गंगा नदी पर इस पुल का निर्माण न होने के कारण वहां के लगभग 4 लाख लोग, जो 17 किलोमीटर यात्रा करके अपने गंतव्य तक पहुंच सकते हैं, उसके बदले उन्हें 79 किलोमीटर यात्रा करनी पड़ती है। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि जो किसान 1 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन में अनाज बोते हैं, उनके अनाज का ट्रांसपोर्टेशन नहीं होने के कारण उन्हें औने-पौने दाम पर अपने अनाज को बेचना पड़ता है। उस क्षेत्र में खास करके मटर की खेती होती है, जो मटर दिल्ली तक पहुंचती है। किसान कौड़ी के भाव पर मटर बेचते हैं, जो मटर दिल्ली और बाकी शहरों में महंगे दामों पर बिकती है। उस पुल के निर्माण की डिमांड 2006 से की जा रही है। गंगा के इस पुल के माध्यम से लगभग 1 लाख किसानों की प्रतिदिन यात्रा होती है और आप मानकर चलें कि उसके कारण किसानों के व्यक्तिगत जीवन में, उनके व्यावसायिक जीवन में बहुत ही नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। इसके अंतर्गत चार जिले हैं - बेगूसराय, मुंगेर, जमुई और लखीसराय, इन सभी क्षेत्रों के किसानों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

सर, इसका एक दूसरा aspect यह भी है कि यदि इस पुल का निर्माण होता है, तो इससे झारखंड, पश्चिमी बंगाल और ओडिशा की दूरी भी कम हो जाएगी। आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्रीजी से मेरी यह मांग है कि अविलंब इस पुल के निर्माण की व्यवस्था की जाए, जिससे लाखों किसानों को राहत मिल सके, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: श्री पी. एल. पुनिया।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

श्री सभापति: उनको अपनी बात कह लेने दीजिए।

Need to increase the annual kerosene oil allocation to Chhattisgarh

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, मेरा छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के लिए वार्षिक केरोसिन तेल के आवंटन को बढ़ाने के लिए निवेदन है।

महोदय, 2015-16 में 1,72,000 किलो लीटर केरोसिन तेल का आवंटन था, जिसको 2018-19 में घटा कर 1,15,000 किलो लीटर कर दिया गया है। कहा यह जा रहा है कि उज्जवला योजना लागू होने के बाद इस तरह का आवंटन निरंतर घटाया जा रहा है और इस योजना के अंतर्गत जो लाभार्थी हैं, उनको इसके तहत अपात्र घोषित कर दिया जाता है। छत्तीसगढ़ की विशेष परिस्थितियां हैं और यह गरीब ट्राइबल स्टेट है। यहां पर मुख्यतः आदिवासी गरीब लोग हैं। यहां पर कुल 146 ब्लॉक्स हैं, उनमें से 85 ब्लॉक्स *scheduled blocks* हैं, जो आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र है। उनके लिए दूसरा *cylinder* लेने के लिए एकमुश्त 773 रुपए भी देना संभव नहीं है। छत्तीसगढ़ फैला हुआ प्रदेश है और इसका क्षेत्रफल 1,35,000 किलोमीटर है। वहां पर *LPG cylinder* के वितरक की संख्या भी अनुपातिक दृष्टि से बहुत कम है। दूरदराज के इलाकों में घर-घर जाकर एलपीजी के *cylinder* नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं और इस बाबत राज्य सरकार की तरफ से माननीय पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री को और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी लिखा जा चुका है, लेकिन इसमें अभी कार्रवाई अपेक्षित है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के लिए केरोसिन ऑयल के आवंटन में की गई कटौती को वापस लिया जाए और प्रति वर्ष प्रदेश की मांग के अनुसार 1,58,000 किलोलीटर केरोसिन ऑयल का आवंटन किया जाए, जिससे कि प्रदेश की गरीब एवं जरूरतमंद आबादी को पीडीएस के माध्यम से केरोसिन ऑयल मुहैया कराया जा सके।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

REGARDING POINT OF ORDER

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर Article 19 of Constitution of India और Rule 290 subsection (D) के तहत *conduct of House* को लेकर है। सर, हम सब सदस्यों ने मीडिया पर चर्चा के लिए आपसे निवेदन किया था। आज हमारे दो सदस्यों ने भी जीरो ऑवर में मीडिया के एक चैनल के घटनाक्रम के संबंध में अपनी बात कही। हम किसी *private institution* के बीच में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अगर कोई प्राइवेट चैनल पर किसी महिला के साथ बदसलूकी होती है, कर्मचारी की तनखाह रोकी जाती है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आपका प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर क्या है?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर यह है कि Article 19 को प्रोटेक्ट करना हम पार्लियामेन्टेरियन्स का दायित्व है और रूल 290 का जो सब-सेक्शन 'डी' है, वह *question of ethics* का है। अगर कोई भी मैटर *question of ethics* से रिलेटेड है, तो *suo-moto* आपको अधिकार है कि पब्लिक संज्ञान में अगर किसी मेम्बर के साथ ऐसा मैटर है, तो उसको *Ethics Committee* को भेजा जाए। अगर *Ethics Committee* में आरोप गलत सिद्ध होता है, तो उनको प्रिविलेज हो जाएगा, लेकिन अगर सही आरोप है, तो रूल 290 सब-सेक्शन 'डी' के तहत आपको पावर है कि अगर मीडिया की आवाज किसी मेम्बर के द्वारा दबाई जा रही है, *Rule and Procedure* को *follow* नहीं किया जा रहा है, जो कि हम लगातार मीडिया में देख रहे हैं, तो मीडिया के लोगों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए इसको *Ethics Committee* को भेजा जाए।

श्री सभापति: मैं सभी को एक सुझाव बता देना चाहता हूँ। आप लोग वह वॉच देख रहे हैं, ठीक है, मगर मेरे सामने जो official वॉच है, उस हिसाब से ...(व्यवधान)... हम यह synchronize करेंगे, आपकी मदद भी लेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

Now, it is Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Question No. 256. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anandji, it is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get an opportunity. Question Hour has started. You know the procedure of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Today is not the end of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

इस्पात संयंत्रों का आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार

*256. **श्री राम विचार नेताम:** क्या इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड ने अपने इस्पात संयंत्रों के आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार का कार्य प्रारंभ किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड के भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार कार्य का इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति सहित ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त परियोजना का पूरा किये जाने में कोई विलम्ब हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो परियोजना का आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार कार्य कब तक पूरा कर लिए जाने की संभावना है?

इस्पात मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) जी हाँ। सेल ने भिलाई (छत्तीसगढ़), बोकारो (झारखंड), राउरकेला (ओडिशा), दुर्गापुर (पश्चिम बंगाल) एवं बर्नपुर (पश्चिम बंगाल) स्थित अपने पाँच एकीकृत इस्पात संयंत्रों और सेलम (तमिलनाडु) स्थित विशेष इस्पात संयंत्र के आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार का कार्य शुरू किया था।

(ख) भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र (बीएसपी) में 21,334 करोड़ रुपये की कुल अनुमानित लागत से इसकी कूड इस्पात उत्पादन क्षमता को 3.93 मिलियन टन प्रतिवर्ष (एमटीपीए) से बढ़ाकर 7.0 एमटीपीए करने के लिए आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार कार्य किया गया है। भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में एकीकृत प्रक्रिया रूट के अंतर्गत अभी नई अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं को संस्थापित किया गया है और उनमें प्रचालन और स्थिरीकरण चल रहा है।

(ग) जी, हाँ। बीएसपी की आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने का कार्य ठेकेदारों के खराब कार्य-निष्पादन के कारण प्रभावित हुआ है।

(घ) सितंबर 2010 में सेलम का विस्तार कार्य पूरा हो गया था। आधुनिकीकरण एवं विस्तारित राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र और इस्को इस्पात संयंत्र, बर्नपुर क्रमशः दिनांक 01.04.2015 और 10.05.2015 को राष्ट्र को समर्पित किए गए हैं। दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र और बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र का आधुनिकीकरण एवं विस्तार कार्य क्रमशः जून, 2015 और सितंबर, 2015 में पूरा कर लिया गया है। भिलाई संयंत्र के आधुनिकीकरण एवं विस्तार का एकीकृत प्रक्रिया रूट दिनांक 14.06.2018 को राष्ट्र को समर्पित किया गया है।

Modernisation and expansion of steel plants

†*256. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has started modernisation and expansion of its steel plants;

(b) if so, the details of the modernisation and expansion of SAIL's Bhilai Steel Plant, along with its present status;

(c) whether there has been any delay in completion of the said project; and

(d) if so, by when the modernisation and expansion of projects are likely to be completed?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. SAIL took up modernization and expansion of its five integrated steel plants at Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Bokaro (Jharkhand), Rourkela (Odisha), Durgapur (West Bengal) & Burnpur (West Bengal) and Special Steel Plant at Salem (Tamil Nadu).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The modernization and expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) was undertaken to enhance its crude steel production capacity from 3.93 million tons per annum (MTPA) to 7.0 MTPA at a total approved cost of ₹ 21,344 crore. All newly added facilities under integrated process route of Bhilai Steel Plant have been installed and are under operation and stabilization.

(c) Yes, Sir. The completion of Modernisation and Expansion projects at BSP got affected due to poor performance of Contractors.

(d) The expansion of Salem was completed in September, 2010. The Modernized and Expanded Rourkela Steel Plant and IISCO Steel Plant, Burnpur have been dedicated to the Nation on 01.04.2015 and 10.05.2015 respectively. The Modernisation and Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant and Bokaro Steel Plant have been completed in June, 2015 and September, 2015 respectively. The Integrated process route of Modernization and Expansion at Bhilai Steel Plant has been dedicated to the Nation on 14.06.2018.

श्री राम विचार नेताम: महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न भारत की नवरत्न कंपनियों में एक भिलाई स्टील प्लांट के संबंध में है। सन् 2007 में यूपीए की सरकार के समय भिलाई स्टील प्लांट के साथ-साथ अन्य जितनी भी कंपनियां हैं, प्लांट हैं, उनका आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए एक योजना बनी। उस योजना के तहत भिलाई का जो प्रोजेक्ट बना, वह लगभग 18,000 करोड़ रुपए का बना। यह काम सन् 2007 से लेकर अभी तक चल रहा है। आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार योजना शुरू हुई, किंतु 2019 तक भी विस्तार कार्य चल रहा है। महोदय, यह बहुत जरूरी है, यह सन् 2007 से लेकर अभी तक चल रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कब पूरा होना था और इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है? जब यह कार्य पूरा होना था, उस समय इसकी लागत कितनी थी और आज बढ़ी हुई दर में इसकी लागत कितनी है? साथ ही साथ, यह भी बताएं कि इसमें इतने विलंब का क्या कारण है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: एक सवाल पर्याप्त है। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री राम विचार नेताम जी, पर्याप्त सवाल हो गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम विचार नेताम: इसमें विलम्ब के लिए इससे संबंधित चाहे कोई एजेंसी हो, चाहे अधिकारी हो, उनकी जिम्मेदारी कहाँ-कहाँ बनती है? ...(व्यवधान)... क्या इस संबंध में कोई जाँच कमिटी बनी है? यदि बनी है, तो उसकी रिपोर्ट क्या है?

श्री उपसभापति: आपका सवाल पूरा हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान: उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य की चिंता वाजिब है। सन् 2007 से उस समय की सरकार ने सेल के पाँच प्लांट और तमिलनाडु के सेलम के स्पेशल स्टील प्लांट और raw material division की, जिसमें माइनिंग का कारोबार होता है, इन सब के लिए एक ambitious

modernization और expansion प्लान शुरू किया, लेकिन उस समय जो कल्पना की थी, उसके अनुसार उन दिनों में उसे क्रियावित करने में कुछ विसंगतियां होने के कारण जो प्रोजेक्ट सन् 2007-08 में शुरू होकर सन् 2013 तक खत्म होने वाला था, वह अभी तक *linger on* हो रहा है, अभी तक चल रहा है। माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि यह स्वाभाविक है कि कॉस्ट *over run* हुई है, दामों में, मूल्यों में *expansion* हुआ है, वह बढ़ा है। इस पर विभाग, सेल, सेल के बोर्ड और सीएजी जैसी संस्थाओं ने अपनी-अपनी टिप्पणी भी दी है। उसको संज्ञान में रखा गया है। अगर स्पेसिफिक इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया जाए, तो आज भिलाई स्टील प्लांट का खर्चा जो लगभग 17,000 करोड़ रुपए था, वह बढ़कर 21,000 करोड़ रुपए तक पहुंच गया है। सरकार के सामने यह चिंता का विषय है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को आपके माध्यम से आश्वासन करना चाहूंगा कि अभी की सरकार इस काम को कंप्लीट करने के लिए तत्पर है। हम जल्द ही इस काम को पूर्ण रूप देने वाले हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: दूसरा सप्लिमेंटरी। मेरा आग्रह होगा कि बहुत ही छोटा-सा स्पेसिफिक सवाल पूछें और वैसा ही उत्तर दें।

श्री राम विचार नेताम: महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने करीब-करीब सभी उत्तर गंभीरतापूर्वक दिए हैं। आपने अपने उत्तर के भाग (ग) में यह स्वीकार किया है कि बीएसपी की आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने का कार्य ठेकेदारों के खराब कार्य-निष्पादन के कारण प्रभावित हुआ है। इसमें सिर्फ ठेकेदार ही दोषी नहीं हैं। इससे संबंधित जो बहुत सारे उच्च स्तर के लोग हैं, जो इसका संचालन करते हैं, जिनके पास इसका जिम्मा है, उनका दायित्व कहाँ-कहाँ निश्चित होता है, मैं समझता हूं कि इन समस्त बिन्दुओं पर माननीय मंत्री महोदय जाँच करा रह हैं और जाँच की जो रिपोर्ट आएगी, उसे वे मुझे भी उपलब्ध कराने की कृपा करेंगे।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं पहले ही मान चुका हूं कि सिर्फ ठेकेदारों के कारण यह विलम्ब नहीं हुआ है। उसकी जब कल्पना की गई, तब शायद वह सही नहीं था, जो कि अभी समीक्षा में ध्यान में आता है। जिस प्रकार से उसका क्रियान्वयन किया गया, वह भी सही नहीं था। उस पर सीएजी की टिप्पणी भी आ चुकी है। इन सारी बातों को मैं ऑलरेडी स्वीकार कर चुका हूँ और उसमें जो सुधार की आवश्यकता है, उस दिशा में सरकार काम कर रही है।

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, the Minister had stated that the Salem Steel Plant was modernised in 2010. But, still the Plant is running into losses because the marketing of their products are not vested with the management of Salem Steel Plant. If they are given the powers to market their products, they will make profits. Their request was not heard by the Ministry of Steel. I want to know from the Minister, through you, as to whether the Salem Steel Plant be permitted to market their products so that from the today's loss, they will make profit.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I appreciate the suggestion of hon. Member. This is a piece of information for me. I am a new Minister

in this Department. This is a good suggestion. Certainly, I will, personally, look into this suggestion. If the Salem Steel Plant is given autonomy to sell their own products, it would be more profitable. The Government will look into that.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि करीब पाँच-छः महीने पहले भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में एक पुरानी पाइपलाइन को बदलने के दौरान उसी स्थान पर सात लोगों की मौत हो गई, क्योंकि वह पाइपलाइन बहुत पुरानी हो गई थी। वह पाइपलाइन बहुत विलम्ब के बाद बदली गई। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि उसका विस्तार कब तक होगा? सर, संयंत्र का विस्तार चार मीट्रिक टन से बढ़ाकर सात मीट्रिक टन कर दिया गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि उससे रोज़गार में कितना सृजन हुआ?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: उपसभापति महोदय, एक ही प्रश्न है। वर्ष 2007 में जिन लोगों ने इसकी कल्पना की, गलत कल्पना की। जिस तरीके से उसका क्रियान्वयन किया, वह भी गलत था। यह विषय किसी पर राजनीतिक आरोप का विषय नहीं है, यह व्यवस्था का विषय है। सीएजी ने उस पर टिप्पणी की है। इस विषय की सोच, 2007-08 के दिनों में जिनके हाथों में बागडोर थी, आज वे जितना प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, उतना वे उस समय करते, तो शायद देश का नुकसान नहीं होता और आज यह गंभीर स्थिति पैदा नहीं होती। बाकी, इन्होंने जो वहाँ पाँच-छः महीने पहले हुए एक्सिडेंट के बारे में कहा है, उसका मैं उत्तर दे रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... विप्लव जी, पहाड़ में स्टील ठीक से पहुँचता है। आप वरिष्ठ सदस्या हैं, कृपा करके टीका-टिप्पणी करके हाउस का atmosphere खराब न करें। आप बड़ी बहन हैं, आप छोटी बहन पर थोड़ी कृपा तो कीजिए।

मेरी बहन छाया जी ने एक अच्छा सवाल उठाया है। कुछ महीने पहले भिलाई स्टील प्लांट में एक एक्सिडेंट हुआ, जिसके बाद वहाँ के सीईओ को बदला गया है और एक नया सीईओ नियुक्त किया गया है, वे इस काम में तत्पर हैं। प्लांट में ऐसी दुर्घटना न हो, इस बारे में उनकी जो चिन्ता है, वह वाजिब है, उस पर हम ध्यान देंगे।

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, in Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, there is a provision to establish a steel plant in Kadapa District, which is my District also. I had been on a hunger strike for 12 days for this task. I request the Minister, through you, to tell me as to what the status of this Plant is.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, this is altogether a separate question. But, I know when the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act was passed for bifurcation of the State, a provision was made for setting up of a steel plant in Andhra Pradesh. I will look into that.

Recommendations of second National Commission on Labour

*257. **SHRI RIPUN BORA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to club 44 labour laws into 4 codes as part of reforming labour laws;

(b) the reason behind amalgamation and the benefits to labourers in general therefrom;

(c) whether Government has asked suggestions from labour organisations, unions and experts on the labour laws reforms thereof; and

(d) if so, the recommendations of Second National Commission of Labour and the suggestions from experts thereon?

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

Statement

(a) The Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes namely The Code on Wages; The Code on Industrial Relations; The Code on Social Security and Welfare; and The Code on Occupation Safety, Health and Working Conditions by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws.

(b) Reforms in labour laws are an ongoing process to update the legislative system to address the need of the hour so as to make them more effective, flexible and in sync with emerging economic scenario. The initiatives of amalgamating the labour laws will reduce the complexity in compliance due to multiplicity of labour laws and facilitate setting up of enterprises and thus creating the environment for generating employment opportunities without diluting basic aspects of safety, security and health of workers. As far as workers are concerned, the Labour Codes envisage extension of minimum wages and timely payment of wages to all 50 Crore workers, provision of appointment letter, provision for annual medical check-up, extension of safety and other welfare provisions to all workers working in an establishment of 10 or more (in case of mines and docks, the provisions apply without any threshold) etc.

(c) The formulation of various Codes involved consultation with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Associations and State Governments in the form of tripartite consultation. Besides, the draft Labour Codes was also placed on website of the Ministry seeking comments/suggestions from all stakeholders including general public.

(d) Major recommendations of the Second National Commission on Labour *inter alia* include:

1. Existing set of labour laws should be broadly grouped into four or five groups of laws pertaining to: (i) Industrial relations (ii) Wages (iii) Social security (iv) Safety (v) Welfare and working conditions.
2. The Central Government and the State Government should have a uniform policy on holidays.
3. Flexibility in the hours of work per week and compensation for overtime.
4. To change the basis of tenure in all jobs (permanent as well as non-permanent) to contractual and for stipulated periods preceded by changes in social attitude etc.
5. The evolution of a system of constant up-gradation of employability through training in a wide spectrum of multiple skills
6. The setting up of a system of social security that includes unemployment insurance and provisions for medical facilities.
7. The institution of a mandatory system of two contracts - one, an individual contract and two, a collective contract with workers union.
8. The Government may laid down list of highly paid jobs who are presently deemed as workman category as being outside the purview of the laws relating to workman. Another alternative is that the Government fixes a cut off limit of remuneration which is substantially high enough.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I must congratulate the Labour Minister for giving a very detailed reply prepared in a meticulous way, and he has addressed all the issues. Even then, I have one confusion. In part (b) of the reply, the Labour Minister has mentioned in the last sentence that the Labour Codes envisage extension of minimum wages and timely payment of wages, provision of appointment letter, provision of annual medical check-up, and so on. But, in the last line, it is written that these provisions will be applicable to all workers working in an establishment of 10 or more, etc. Sir, this is my question. Why is this injustice being done to the labour? Does this mean that a labourer, who is poorly paid, who is the deprived section, will have to wait for 10 years or more to get that benefit? So, will the Minister correct this?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य सही बात कह रहे हैं, किंतु आज़ादी के बाद से हमारी जो व्यवस्था है, हम 20 से अधिक सदस्यों की चिंता करते हैं और हम लोगों ने इसमें 10 से अधिक सदस्यों की बात की है, जिसमें करीब 15 प्रतिशत कर्मचारी ही आते हैं और बाकी इसके पीछे के कर्मचारी हमारी इस व्यवस्था में अभी तक नहीं आते हैं। हमारी सरकार और आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी इस ओर चिंतित हैं और वे देश के सभी कर्मचारियों की चिंता में लगे हुए हैं, इसके हिसाब से हम काम कर रहे हैं। हम आपकी भावना से सहमत हैं, किंतु आज की व्यवस्था में 10 से आगे के कर्मचारी ही, जिनकी संख्या 10-12 परसेंट के करीब है, हम उनकी बात कर रहे हैं। मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि Code on Wages, जिसको हमारी सरकार ने मंत्रिपरिषद् में पास किया है, वह शीघ्र ही सदन में चर्चा के लिए आ रहा है। तब हम बैठकर इन सारी बातों की उस पर चर्चा करेंगे। मैं ज्यादा राजनीतिक बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 2002 में संशोधन तय हुए थे, Second Commission में यह तय हुआ कि हम श्रम कानूनों में संशोधन करेंगे और उस समय के 44 कानूनों को 4 कोड्स में बनाने का तय किया था, दुर्भाग्य है कि पिछले 10 वर्षों में इसमें कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। वर्ष 2014 में जब हमारी सरकार आयी, तब हमने इस ओर चिंता की और आज मैं बहुत ही प्रसन्नता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि चार कोड्स में से दो को कैबिनेट ने मंजूर कर दिया है, जो शीघ्र ही इस सदन में आ रहे हैं। हम आप सब की भावनाओं से सहमत हैं कि हम मज़दूर का हित कैसे करें और कैसे अच्छी दिशा में चलें, उसके हिसाब से काम हो रहा है।

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, धन्यवाद। दूसरा सवाल...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, in their Survey Report, it has been revealed that during the last five years' period, the average women's participation in employment dipped over 70 per cent, against the years' period preceding that. The women employees in private sector of the country earn less money. So, I want to know from the Minister as to what steps he will take to remove this gap to give justice to the women employees and labour.

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: सर, ऐसा नहीं है। हम इसकी जानकारी ले रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं सदन को आपके माध्यम से एक बात बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार ने महिला कर्मचारियों के लिए maternity leave 12 सप्ताह से बढ़ाकर 26 सप्ताह कर दी है। यह एक बड़ा कदम है, जिसे सारी महिला साथियों ने स्वीकार किया है। इसके कारण यह बात आ रही है कि अब महिलाओं का रोज़गार कम हो रहा है, हमारे पास इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है, किंतु सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोई कमी नहीं है, पर निजी क्षेत्र में 12 सप्ताह की बजाय 26 सप्ताह की छुट्टी दी जाएगी तो निजी क्षेत्र में काम करने वाली महिला कर्मचारियों के लिए कुछ समस्या ज़रूर है, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है, यदि कोई बात है और आप मुझे स्पेसिफिक सूचना देते हैं तो हम उसकी जानकारी भी लेंगे और आपको भी उससे अवगत कराएंगे।

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, with due respect, as a functionary of a national trade union, I would like to say that there was no proper consultation on the labour

law amendments. Through you, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to inform the House as to which of the national trade unions were consulted. Then, Sir, there are so many cases pending before the industrial tribunals and courts. Which law will be applicable to these pending cases?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Elamaram Kareemji, for being very specific to your question.

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य अक्सर हमसे मिलते रहते हैं। महोदय, इस संदर्भ में हम लोगों की बहुत सी बैठकें हुई हैं। मैं कम से कम 9-10 बार मज़दूर संगठनों से, employees' association से और राज्यों से बात कर चुका हूँ। इसके बाद भी कोई specific बात अगर आप बताना चाहते हैं तो आप कभी भी हमारे कार्यालय में आ सकते हैं। जब सदन में इस विषय पर चर्चा होगी, उस समय आपकी जितनी भी आशंकाएं हैं, उन्हें दूर करने का काम किया जाएगा। मैं फिर से आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि आप जब चाहें, हमारे कार्यालय में आकर जो भी सुझाव आप देना चाहते हैं, वे दें। निश्चित रूप से सभी मज़दूर संगठनों ने इसका स्वागत किया है और इस पर सहमति व्यक्त की है।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, he did not answer the question. Sir, the House needs your protection.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think he has already told that he will give proper information.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, the question is put in the House, the answer should be given in the House. Sir, he asked a pertinent question that there are so many cases pending in the High Court, the Supreme Court and Industrial Tribunals. Which law will be applicable to these pending cases, whether the old law will be applicable or a new law will be applicable? Sir, this way it will lead to collapse of everything.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. You know the Minister has already replied. He has requested the Member to come and give the suggestions that he has.

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा: उपसभापति महोदय, असम में 900 से ज्यादा tea gardens हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनमें काम करने वाले permanent and temporary labourers जो हैं, उनकी संख्या 9 लाख से ज्यादा है। इसके अतिरिक्त वहां पर small tea gardens की संख्या more than four lakh है। Is plantation labour covered by the 44 labour laws in our country? मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो Plantation Labour Act है, उसके संशोधन और उसे कार्यरूप देने के लिए Ministry ने क्या व्यवस्था ली है, कृपया उसके संबंध में बताएं।

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज की तारीख में जो पुराना कानून है, वही चलेगा। मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि एक सप्ताह में ही वह हाउस में आज जाएगा। उसके बाद पुराने कानून बदल जाएंगे और नए के अनुसार हम लोग काम करेंगे। अगर आपकी कोई specific शिकायत है और आप उसके बारे में बताएंगे, तो उसका समाधान करवाया जाएगा।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा एक specific सवाल है। सन् 1991 से labour reforms की जब बात होती है, तो मुझे वह oxymoron लगता है कि हम किसकी बात कर रहे हैं। मैं सीधा कहूंगा कि Workmen'ss Compensation Act, Industrial Dispute Act - ये सारे emerge हुए और ये तमाम कानून emerge हुए, Article 19 से - Freedom of Association से। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे एक गारंटी दें क्योंकि हमें पता है कि जब ये थे या आप हैं, labour reforms के नाम पर क्या होता है, वह हम सब जानते हैं। तो Article 19 जो है...

श्री उपसभापति: मनोज जी, सवाल पूछिए।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: वह protected रहेगा, आप इसकी गारंटी सदन में दें।

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार की रुचि थी और 2002 में हम लोगों ने निर्णय लिया कि हम उस समय जो 44 श्रम कानून हैं, इन्हें सरलीकृत करके चार codes में लाने का काम करेंगे, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि 2004 से लेकर 2014 तक इन पर कोई कदम, कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी। अब हम लोग आए हैं तो हम लोग तत्काल इसमें सक्रिय हुए हैं। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की रुचि है कि इसे एक सही दिशा में लेकर जाने का काम किया जाए। Cabinet दो कानून पास कर चुकी है और दो में देश का कानून अतिशीघ्र ही इस सदन में आने वाला है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो आशंकाएं आप व्यक्त कर रहे हैं, उनमें इन आशंकाओं का पूरा समाधान होगा। मेरा विश्वास है, तब आप हमारी सारी बातों से सहमत होंगे। अगर आपको इस संदर्भ में कभी भी कोई सुझाव नज़र आता है, तो आप यहां पर आ हमारे ऑफिस में आकर हमें दे सकते हैं।

Hiring of co-pilots by Air India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India is in the process of hiring around 270 co-pilots when Government has initiated the disinvestment process for loss making carrier;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Air India has also created a new post of Chief Pilot as well as two Executive Director level position in the IT and Civil Departments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No new post of Chief Pilot has been created in Air India. However, in terms of Directorate General of Civil Aviation requirement, there is a Chief Pilot designated for each type of Aircraft in the fleet as per CAP 3100-Air Operator Certification Manual. Further, the post of Executive Director (IT) already exists and currently there is no post of Executive Director (Properties & Facilities) in Air India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your first supplementary question.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has agreed with my question about hiring of co-pilots in Air India. But, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, as to when, this process of hiring of co-pilots in Air India will be completed and whether any time-frame has been fixed in this regard.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that there are 1677 pilots in Air India, out of which 1108 are permanent employees and 569 are on fixed-term contract. Therefore, the process of hiring pilots is an ongoing and a continuous process. Hon. Member's question was related to the advertisement which was put out in 2017. We are in the process of following up on that advertisement. Equally, I also want to inform the hon. Member that more recently, in June, we have put another advertisement for 132 slots. What happens is that there is a natural attrition rate. Some pilots retire at the age of 58 years. After that, some of them choose to serve and we can keep them till the age of 65. Others resign and move on to greener and more lucrative jobs or desk jobs. So, this is an ongoing process. All I can assure the hon. Member is that at any given point of time, we ensure that there are no vacant slots. So, in response to the earlier vacancies which were announced, in one case, there were 77 vacancies in one category, and, we were able to fill 42. People come and go on but we ensure zero-based analysis where at given point of time, we do not have any shortage so that the aircraft are fully manned.

Equally, I want to inform the hon. Member that these vacancies are calculated over the next three to five year period and, therefore, some of these vacancies may have been announced in June, 2017, and, they have been overtaken by events, and, a new

vacancy announcement has been made. So, it is very difficult for me to give a precise response as to when all the vacancies announced at a particular time will be fulfilled.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Sir, my second supplementary is about the runway accidents. There has been an increase in the number of airline accidents and safety violations. I have come to know that as many as 20 pilots have been suspended by the DGCA in the last two weeks, which is a record number. Therefore, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the steps taken by Air India to ensure that the pilots strictly follow the air safety norms and do not violate safety guidelines.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I think, the hon. Member's reference is to news reports during the last ten days or so, where on account of heavy rains in some of the airfields in the country, the aircraft landing has overshoot the runway, and, as a result, maybe the air strip has also been blocked, as happened in the case of Mumbai runway. That particular runway at Mumbai is capable of handling 45 flights an hour but because the runway was blocked, there was a problem. But, I want to mention that these are not Air India specific. With regard to the incidents which you are referring to, I think, many other airlines share the credit. The DGCA conducts an enquiry on each of these things, and, maybe, if it appears that the number of people, against whom action has been taken, are more, it may have something to do with new Minister in the Ministry of Civil Aviation where my instructions are that there has to be zero tolerance in case there is dereliction or where it comes to our notice that there has been carelessness. I can tell you that in each of the DGCA enquiries, action is taken. Yes, in the last few days, I think, the number of cases where action has been initiated appears to be more, but, I believe that it is not much higher than that of other periods, and, I am hoping that the message would have gone to all the airlines and, so, we will have less of these incidents. Let me also mention that in the aviation terminology, there is a difference between an accident and an incident. But, we are trying to ensure zero-defect and zero-tolerance in respect of all this.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण और माननीय मंत्रियों, दोनों से यह आग्रह है कि आपके प्रश्न भी संक्षिप्त हों और उनके उत्तर भी संक्षिप्त हों, ताकि हम लोग अधिक से अधिक प्रश्नों को ले सकें, जैसा कि माननीय चेयरमैन साहब का सुझाव है।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, between 2014 and 2019, the Government of India has invested almost about ₹ 24,306 crores, including budgetary support, in the national airline to make it turnaround. However, there is little success. What are the plans the Government has, other than privatization of airline, to make it profitable?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the Government has announced that it is committed to privatization of the airline, that is, Air India, the flag carrier. But in order to privatize it, there is a turnaround plan in order to give it operational efficiency and also to make it profitable in the immediate term. We will be ending the financial year 2018-19 on 31st March with an operating loss of something like ₹7,000 crore. But in the financial year, 2019-20, starting from 1st April, the airline is expected to make a profit. The Government proposed to establish an alternate mechanism and that alternate mechanism will take the decisions for privatization. I may inform hon. Members that some of these factors are beyond the Government's control. Forty per cent of the operating expense of an airline goes in what is called aviation turbine fuel. Then you have geopolitical developments. We were very happy yesterday when the airspace was reopened by a neighbouring country. The Air India had already incurred a loss of something like ₹430 crore in the four months or so of the closed airspace. The revival plan basically concentrates on operational efficiency and cost reduction. I am afraid while reducing cost, sometimes we have to be careful because cost reduction in the short term can have medium- and long-term adverse consequences.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: उपसभापति महोदय, अभी बजट में एयर इंडिया को डिस-इन्वेस्टमेंट करने के निर्णय से अवगत कराया गया और इसी बीच में एयर इंडिया ने को-पायलट के 132 पदों पर रिक्तियां घोषित की हैं। इन पदों पर भर्ती के लिए 3 जुलाई, 2019 को इंटरव्यू के लिए भी जा चुके हैं। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि एयर इंडिया के डिस-इन्वेस्टमेंट के बाद उन्हें कोई न कोई बहाना लगाकर हटाया नहीं जाएगा?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I had already mentioned it in response to an earlier supplementary question that Air India has both permanent employees, permanently employed pilots, and people on fixed-term contracts. We ensure that at any given point in time they only have the number of pilots required. The ones who are being recruited now are against fixed-term contracts and they are not permanent employees. I am sure whoever acquires this airline through the privatization process would want to take air planes, 125 of them, half of which are owned by Air India, along with pilots who are manning them. The pilots on fixed-term contract basis have to match the number of aircraft that we are flying.

Crimes against children

*259. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crimes against children are showing an increasing trend in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, separately during the last two years;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that crimes against children have shown a steep rise in Assam;
- (d) if so, the details thereof during the last two years along with the steps taken by the State Government to effectively check such crimes; and
- (e) whether the Union Government intends to issue any advisory to the State Government in this regard?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes statistics on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The published reports are available till the year 2016. Details of State/Union Territory-wise cases registered (including Assam) for crimes against children during the period from 2015 to 2016 are given at Annexure (*See* below). Number of cases registered under crimes against children in Assam was 2835 and 3964 in 2015 and 2016 respectively.

As per the information provided by the Government of Assam, several steps have been taken by the State Government which include:

- (i) 64 women cells have been created in district and sub-divisional headquarters.
- (ii) A women helpline No. 181 'SAKHI' has been launched on 29.03.2018 in Assam to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women (including girls) affected by violence.
- (iii) The State Government has requested the Hon'ble High Court for setting up fast-track Courts for day to day trial of cases of crime against women (including girls).
- (iv) The State Government has issued instructions to police officers and other officers concerned to tackle crime against women with a firm hand.
- (v) Instructions have also been issued by Assam Police Headquarters on 1.4.2018, to all Superintendents of Police and Commissioner of Police regarding matters related to prevention, decision, investigation and trial of cases relating to crime against women.

- (vi) Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU) have been set up in each district of Assam. All police stations have designated Child Welfare Police Officers (CWPOs). These CWPOs are members of the SJPU. The SJPU is headed by an officer of the rank of Dy. Superintendent of Police or above. Two social workers are also provided to SJPU in 27 administrative districts. The SJPU deal with cases of children below the age of 18 years.
- (vii) Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTU) have been created and operationalised in all districts to effectively combat crimes related to trafficking particularly in women and children.
- (viii) Capacity Building of police personnel to handle cases of crime against women is being done through regular training in CID HQ, District HQ, Range HQ etc. Such trainings are aimed at improving knowledge, skills and attitude of police officers. The help of NGOs and other stakeholders like Assam State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, State Child Protection Society, UNICEF etc is being taken for conducting these trainings.
- (ix) A special cell funded by National Commission for Women with the help of TATA Institute of Social Science is currently functional at Panbazar PS. There are two women counselors to provide assistance to women victims.
- (x) Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) on investigation of Crimes against Women and Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act have been circulated to all districts for the guidance of investigating officers.
- (xi) To check cyber crime, cyber forensic training laboratories at Silchar and Jorhat provide assistance to investigating officers in detecting such crimes.
- (e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility of maintaining law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

However, Government accords utmost priority to the safety of children. The Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Women and Child Development have issued various advisories from time to time on steps to be taken for effective prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes against Children, measures needed to prevent trafficking and to trace children, filing of FIR in case of

Missing Children, kidnapping of minors, tackling of cyber crime relating to obscene content against women and children and safety and security of children living in Child Care Institutions.

Annexure

*State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR) under Total Crimes against
Children during 2015-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1992	1847
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	181	133
3.	Assam	2835	3964
4.	Bihar	1917	3932
5.	Chhattisgarh	4469	4746
6.	Goa	242	230
7.	Gujarat	3623	3637
8.	Haryana	3262	3099
9.	Himachal Pradesh	477	467
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	308	222
11.	Jharkhand	406	717
12.	Karnataka	3961	4455
13.	Kerala	2384	2879
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12859	13746
15.	Maharashtra	13921	14559
16.	Manipur	110	134
17.	Meghalaya	257	240
18.	Mizoram	186	188
19.	Nagaland	61	78
20.	Odisha	2562	3286
21.	Punjab	1836	1843
22.	Rajasthan	3689	4034

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016
23.	Sikkim	64	110
24.	Tamil Nadu	2617	2856
25.	Telangana	2697	2909
26.	Tripura	255	274
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11420	16079
28.	Uttarakhand	635	676
29.	West Bengal	4963	7004
TOTAL STATE(S)		84189	98344
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	102	86
31.	Chandigarh	271	222
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35	21
33.	Daman and Diu	28	31
34.	Delhi	9489	8178
35.	Lakshadweep	2	5
36.	Puducherry	56	71
TOTAL UT(S)		9983	8614
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		94172	106958

Source: Crime in India.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, hon. Minister has given a detailed list of crimes against children. He has also mentioned a few steps taken towards arresting the increase of cases. But day in day out, we see child rape cases in newspapers every day. We also know that Nirbhaya Fund was created to expand awareness of these crimes. I want to know the details of the utilization of Nirbhaya Fund from the hon. Minister.

SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY: Sir, this Government accords topmost priority to safety of women and girls in the country. निर्भया फंड के बारे में बताया जा चुका है। हम उसके लिए अलग-अलग कदम उठा रहे हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार बहुत कन्सर्न्ड है देश में गर्ल्स के साथ जो atrocities हो रही हैं। इस विषय पर हम अलग-अलग काम कर

रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार ने 2018 में एक एक्ट बनाया, क्रिमिनल एक्ट में अमेंडमेंट किया है। The Ministry of Home Affairs has launched an online analytical tool for Police called Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences. उसके बाद other projects हैं। निर्भया फंड के बारे में पूछा गया था। The Emergency Response Support System, यह निर्भया फंड के द्वारा बना चुके हैं, which provides a single emergency number (112) based on computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress has been operationalised in 20 States and UTs in 2018-19. The total cost of the project is ₹385 crore. Some funds, around ₹278.00 crore, are also released to States. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the MHA has launched a cyber crime portal under Nirbhaya Fund on 20th September, 2018 for citizens to report obscene content. The total cost of this project is ₹223 crore. Funds are released to the States and Union Territories as per CCPWC project. Cyber crime forensic. ...*(Interruptions)*... एक ही प्रश्न, निर्भया फंड के बारे में पूछा गया है, मैं उसी का उत्तर दे रहा हूँ। यही क्वेश्चन पूछा है। मैं उसी का आंसर दे रहा हूँ। यदि पूरा देना है, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में किए गए कामों के बारे में मेरे पास बताने के लिए बहुत कुछ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief so that next question can be taken up.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: My supplementary is about ₹1,000 crore which was earmarked for Nirbhaya Fund. What utilisation have you made of that amount of Nirbhaya Fund?

SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY: I am telling you the same thing. निर्भया फंड के धन के द्वारा ही हम साइबर क्राइम फोरेंसिक की ट्रेनिंग दे रहे हैं। हम विभिन्न राज्यों में इसके अन्तर्गत 3,664 स्टेट पर्सनेल including ऑफिसर्स, प्रॉसीक्यूटर्स, और ज्यूडीशियल ऑफिसर्स को ट्रेनिंग देने पर इस फंड से पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं। Details are given An amount of ₹200 crore is distributed as a one-time grant under the Central Victim Compensation Fund Scheme. हमने 200 करोड़ रुपए इसके लिए खर्च किए हैं। Delhi Police is providing facility to social workers, counsellors, etc. in district and sub-district police stations. They commenced a new building in Delhi. इसके लिए भी, इसी फंड से धन खर्च किया गया है। इसके साथ-साथ इसी फंड से हम 'Safe City Projects' के नाम पर देश के लगभग 8 शहरों में धन खर्च कर रहे हैं। उनमें अहमदाबाद, बेंगलुरु, चेन्नई, दिल्ली, हैदराबाद, कोलकाता, लखनऊ और मुंबई आदि शहर हैं। सरकार द्वारा किए गए खर्च और निर्भया फंड से किए गए खर्च को जोड़कर कुल 2,919 करोड़ रुपए खर्च करने के लिए रखे गए हैं, जिनमें से अभी तक 773 करोड़ रुपए रिलीज़ किए गए हैं। Then comes improving forensic investigation especially DNA analysis.

इसके लिए भी हमने निर्भया फंड में से धन खर्च किया है। उससे हमने चंडीगढ़ में 99.76 करोड़ रुपए से एक अच्छा DNA एनेलेसिस का प्रोजेक्ट बनाया है। इसी प्रकार से बहुत सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जो निर्भया फंड के धन से बनाए गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप कृपया माननीय सदस्य को यह सारी जानकारी डिटेल् में बाद में दे दीजिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Next supplementary.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, although I wanted to know the details about some funds which are still left, but I am not going into those details. I had raised a specific question in part (c) of my question that crime against children has shown a steep rise in case of Assam and some States of the North-East. It is increasing; it is not decreasing. From 2015 to 2016, the chart has shown increase in the crimes. The details of the steps taken to arrest the trend have been given. A very important point is, Anti Human Trafficking Units have been created under this. But, even if the Anti Human Trafficking Units are there, human trafficking is increasing from Assam and the North-East. So, what are the reasons and what concrete steps are being taken by the Government?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: उपसभापति महोदय, देश में हमारी सरकार आने से पहले IPC के अलग-अलग एक्ट्स थे, लेकिन हमारी सरकार आने के बाद, दिनांक 20 सितम्बर, 2018 को साइबर क्राइम पोर्टल बनाया गया है, जिसके माध्यम से देश भर के किसी भी गांव से कोई भी व्यक्ति इस पोर्टल पर केस रजिस्टर कर सकता है। उसके कारण देश की जनता में चेतना पैदा हुई है और इस कारण अब ज्यादा केसेस रजिस्टर किए जा रहे हैं।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: My question is about human trafficking.

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: ह्यूमन ट्रैफिकिंग के केसेज भी इसी में आते हैं। इसके ऊपर देश भर में एक अच्छी detailed report आ रही है। Human trafficking के ऊपर हम अभी एक बहुत बड़ा काम NIA को दे रहे हैं। About ₹ 108 lakh has been given by the Central Government. Human trafficking के बारे में असम में यह पैसा दिया गया है। इसके साथ-साथ the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) regularly, from time to time, briefs the State Government. फिर भी हम अलग-अलग स्टेट्स को advisory देते हैं, instructions देते हैं, notifications देते हैं। इस विषय के ऊपर जो-जो कदम उठाने चाहिए, आप लोगों को मालूम है कि उन कदमों को उठाने के लिए हम initiaion ले रहे हैं। इसके साथ-साथ हम State level conference और Central level conference के लिए भी पैसे दे रहे हैं। Human trafficking का issue एक State subject है, फिर आजकल यह international subject भी हो गया है, इसलिए हम एक NIA का बिल भी सदन के सामने, आप लोगों के सामने लाने वाले हैं, जिसमें हम NIA को इसकी जिम्मेदारी दे रहे हैं। जब हम यह responsibility उसको देंगे, तो जो international level की human trafficking की समस्या है, हम उसको रोक सकते हैं, ऐसी सरकार की सोच है।

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, in our country, children are increasingly susceptible to cyber bullying, online sexual abuse and exploitation as well as cyber extremism and online enticement to illegal behavior through violent or sexually explicit audio-visual content. Even the National Plan of Action for Children, 2016, recognizes that online threats, child pornography and sex terrorism are emerging as serious issues affecting our children. My supplementary question is this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to put only one question. Two supplementary questions can be asked only by the Member, whose question has been included in the list. So, please put one question.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Right, Sir. Are there any measures being taken specifically to protect children from online threats and abuse?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: सर, यह विषय बहुत गम्भीर है और आने वाले दिनों में यह देश और दुनिया के सामने एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल होगा। हमारी सरकार इस विषय पर बहुत से कदम उठा रही है। The MHA has launched a cyber crime portal for women and children on 20th September, 2018 for a citizen to report obscene content. The total cost of this project is ₹223 crores. इसमें cyber crime, forensic training, all over India, to 3,664 police personnel, State officers including 440 public prosecutors and judicial officers identifying, detecting and resolving cyber crimes against the women and children have been imparted. Cyber crime आने वाले दिनों में एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या होगी, इसलिए इसके ऊपर संसद में भी चर्चा होनी चाहिए तथा syllabus और curriculum में भी इस विषय को लाना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं माननीय सांसद से यह request करना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि cyber crime एक बहुत गम्भीर समस्या है, यह समस्या हर घर और हर परिवार में होगी, जिसके लिए सरकार बहुत कदम उठा रही है, आप भी समय-समय पर इसके ऊपर अपने सुझाव दीजिए। आने वाले दिनों में हम इसके ऊपर काम करेंगे।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, अभी मंत्री जी ने जो reply दिया है, उसमें यह दिखाया गया है कि there has been an increase in crimes against children. So, I would like to ask the Minister: How many cases are pending in the last five years and what are you doing to expedite them?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: सर, सबसे पहले मैं इस साल का आँकड़ा बताऊंगा। इस साल लगभग 12,609 rape cases POCSO के अन्दर आए हैं, उनमें से investigation complete करके 6,662 cases में charge sheet दाखिल की गई है, जो 53 परसेंट है। Cases under investigation, 2,397 हैं, वह 19 परसेंट है। ये ऐसे केसेज़ हैं, जिनका निपटान दो महीने के अंदर, less than two months में हो गया। जो केसेज़ more than two months under investigation रहे, ऐसे केसेज़ की संख्या 3,590 है, जो 28% है। चूंकि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, इसलिए इसके लिए हम

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लगातार चिट्ठी लिख रहे हैं और conference कर रहे हैं। हम इसके लिए Police Officers and Judicial Officers को ट्रेनिंग भी दे रहे हैं। इसके साथ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को अलग-अलग विषय पर प्रमोट करते हुए पैसा भी दे रहे हैं। आने वाले दिनों को हम इस प्रकार के कामों को और भी बढ़ाएंगे।

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो: मंत्री जी अपने जवाब में लिखा है कि time to time, Ministry of Home Affairs और Ministry of Women and Child Development को हम advisory भेजते हैं। इन्होंने यह भी लिखा है कि क्राइम में काफी कमी आई है, लेकिन NCRB की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 2013-14 में children के खिलाफ जो क्राइम हुए, उनकी संख्या 58,224 थी, 2014-15 में 89,473 थी, 2015-16 में 94,172 और 2016-17 में 1 लाख ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सवाल पूछें।

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो: इन्होंने कहा है कि क्राइम कम हुए हैं, लेकिन NCRB की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक क्राइम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इसमें बताया गया है कि kidnapping and abduction के केसेज़ 49% हैं, बच्चियों के साथ जो रेप केसेज़ हुए हैं, वह 18% हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप कृपया सवाल पूछें।

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो: मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्राइम लगातार बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं, हालांकि इसके लिए सरकार advisory भी भेजती है। इसके लिए कोई preventive और deterrent इंतजाम किए जाएं। Cyber-crime भी बढ़ता जा रहा है, trafficking भी बढ़ता जा रही है। इसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: सर, केसेज़ बढ़े हैं, यह सही है। पहले ऐसे केसेज़ होने के बाद भी कुछ जगह पर रिपोर्ट नहीं हो पाती थी, लेकिन निर्भया कांड के बाद, देश भर में कई portals आए हैं, उसके बाद से इस तरह के केसेज़ ज्यादा रजिस्टर हो रहे हैं। 2018 से पहले, पुलिस स्टेशंस के लिए एक ऐक्ट बनाया गया। किसी भी पुलिस स्टेशन में अगर कोई केस जाएगा, उसका रजिस्ट्रेशन जरूर होना चाहिए और अगर रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं किया गया, केस की FIR नहीं निकाली गई, तो concerned Officer के ऊपर action होगा। इसके साथ-साथ ये ऑर्डर्स भी दिए गए हैं कि चार महीने के अंदर-अंदर केस का investigation होना चाहिए। अगर चार महीने के अंदर केस का investigation करके charge-sheet file नहीं हुई, तो उसकी रिपोर्ट हमारी Women Trafficking Cell, Delhi को भेजनी पड़ेगी। इस तरह के बदलाव हम लाए हैं।

उपसभापति जी, इसके लिए हम दो-तीन कदम और उठा रहे हैं। यह समस्या सबकी है। केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा हम देश भर में Fast Track Courts लाने वाले हैं। आने वाले दिनों में यह proposal Cabinet के approval के लिए जाने वाला है। इन Fast-Track Courts के लिए हम देश भर में काम कर रहे हैं। पूरे देश में, 31 स्टेट्स में लगभग 1.6 लाख केसेज़ पेंडिंग हैं। इन केसेज़ को हमें within two years, Fast Track Court में clear करना ही होगा, ऐसा हम इस proposal में ला रहे हैं। आगे आने वाली Cabinet meeting में यह रखा जाएगा। दूसरा,

अभी पेपर्स में भी आया था, POCSO (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences) में जो केसेज़ चल रहे हैं, हम इस ऐक्ट को और मज़बूत बना रहे हैं। इसमें हम बहुत सारे issue लेकर आ रहे हैं।

उपसभापति जी, इसमें the modification of law will address the need for stringent measures against rising trend of child sex abuse in the country and combat the menace of relatively new kind of crimes. The Government has determined stressing that the strong penal provisions will act as a deterrent. It intends to protect the interest of the vulnerable children in times of distress and ensure their safety and dignity.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, कृपया आप ब्रीफ में बोलिए, क्योंकि अभी हम लोग बहुत कम क्वेश्चंस कवर कर पाए हैं।

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: सर, आने वाले दिनों में मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारत सरकार इस विषय पर कठिन ऐक्ट लाने वाले हैं, जिसे हम इसी संसद में लाएंगे। इसमें दो Acts आएंगे। एक proposal Fast Track Court के लिए आने वाला है और एक POCSO के लिए आने वाला है। इसके साथ, आने वाले दिनों में जितने भी pending cases हैं, कोर्ट के द्वारा उनका speedily prosecution हो सके, ताकि हम दोषियों को अच्छी तरह से सज़ा दे सकें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 260; questioner not present. Are there any supplementaries?

***260. [The Questioner was absent.]**

Details of unorganised sector

***260. SHRI SANJAY SINGH:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's unorganised sector is shrinking, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether unorganised sector is draining India's economy and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) There is no separate published data for unorganized sector as a whole. However, shrinking of unorganized sector is a positive indicator of development.

Government has taken a number of steps towards expansion of the organized sector. These are as under:—

Under the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) initiative undertaken by the Ministry of Labour & Employment there has been a significant improvement in the registration of beneficiaries and 1.2 crores number of employees benefitted in the last three year, which is an indication of shifting from informal sector to the formal sector for availing the Social Security Benefit. In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganized sector including workers in agriculture sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. This Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganized 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 unorganized workers depending upon their eligibility. Government of India and State Governments pay the annual premium in equal share without any burden on the beneficiary. The health and maternity benefits are addressed through Ayushman Bharat scheme. For old age protection in the form of minimum assured monthly pension, Government of India has recently launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM). Under the scheme, minimum assured monthly pension of ₹ 3000/- will be provided to the unorganized workers after attaining the age of 60 years. Prescribed monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government.

Delay in NRC process

*261. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that National Register of Citizens (NRC) process has been inordinately delayed;
- (b) what action has been taken by Government for publication of final NRC in Assam;
- (c) how many foreigners have been identified by Government during NRC exercise; and
- (d) whether NRC will help in checking illegal migration?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam is to be published by 31st July, 2019 as per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(d) A number of steps have been taken to check illegal migration. These include erection of fencing on international boundary, enhanced vigil by border guarding forces, use of technology for border guarding, smart fencing etc. NRC is the register containing names of Indian citizens in Assam.

Pressure on real estate sector

*262. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how the Ministry is looking at the stress that the real estate sector is passing through;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is huge loss of jobs in the real estate sector due to glut in the sector; and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry will take this issue, as MSME sector was taken with RBI for helping hand to real estate sector?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Land and colonization are State subjects. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has not received any information regarding stress on or loss of jobs in the real estate sector. However, this Ministry has taken following steps to strengthen and boost the real estate sector:—

- The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA) has been enacted to establish Real Estate Regulatory Authority to regulate and promote the real estate sector, and to ensure sale of real estate projects, in an efficient and transparent manner and to protect the interest of consumers. The Act

also provides for an adjudicating mechanism for speedy dispute redressal and the Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals. Under its provisions, developers compulsorily have to deposit seventy percent of the amount realised for real estate project from allottees in a separate bank account to cover the cost of construction and land. RERA, inter alia, makes the promoter 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 home buyers, as per the terms of the agreement for sale.

- A number of reforms have been implemented to facilitate Ease of Doing Business in construction permits. An Online Building Permission System (OBPS) - a single window system for all clearances relating to building construction, has been implemented in Delhi and Mumbai since 2016. Under this system, various internal and external agencies have been integrated seamlessly through a Common Application Form enabling online submission of plans, online fee payment and online No Object Certificates (NOCs) from various internal and external agencies. As a result, Country's rank has improved from 181 in World Bank's Doing Business Report (DBR) 2018 to 52 in DBR-2019 in construction permit indicator. So far, OBPS has been implemented in 1,705 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the Country.
- In order to achieve the vision of 'Housing for All', under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMA Y- U), nearly 84 lakh houses, against the validated demand of about 1 crore, have been sanctioned and more than 48 lakh houses have been grounded for construction, of which over 26 lakh houses have been completed and delivered to the beneficiaries. A National Urban Housing Fund (NUHF) has been created through which so far ₹ 28,000 crore have been released to States/ Union Territories (UTs).
- This Ministry has prepared a draft Model Tenancy Act (MTA) with the aim to balance and protect the interest of both the tenant and owner by regulating renting of premises in an efficient and transparent manner through an adjudicating mechanism for speedy dispute resolution. Draft MTA has been shared with the States and UTs seeking their views and has been uploaded on the Ministry's website at <http://mohua.gov.in/cms/draftmodificationact.php> soliciting comments / views from public/Stakeholders.
- In order to promote affordable housing, the Government has included 'affordable housing' under the harmonized list of infrastructure sub-sector by inserting a new item in category of 'Social and Commercial Infrastructure'.

- Reduction in Goods and Service Tax (GST) on under-construction housing projects, from 8% to 1% in case of Affordable Housing and from 12% to 5% in case of other housing projects with no Input Tax Credit (ITC).
- Priority Sector Lending for a dwelling unit has been increased from ₹ 28 lakh to ₹ 35 lakh in metros and from ₹ 20 lakh to ₹ 25 lakh in non-metros for Affordable Housing.
- Exemption of income tax on notional rent on a second self-occupied house, and threshold rental income for Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) has been raised from ₹ 1.80 lakh to ₹ 2.40 lakh.
- Benefit of rollover of capital gains increased from investment in one residential house to two residential houses for a tax payer having capital gains up to ₹ 2 crore.
- Exemption has been granted on profit under section 80-IBA of the Income Tax Act on the affordable housing projects approved till 31 March, 2020. Further in the Union Budget 2019-20, it has been proposed to widen the scope of availing benefit under this section by increasing the carpet area of a residential unit in the housing project from 30 to 60 square meters in metros and 60 to 90 square meters in non-metros, for residential unit valued upto ₹ 45 lakh.
- Period of exemption from levy of tax on notional rent on unsold inventories has been extended from one year to two years.
- In the Union Budget 2019-20, it has been proposed to insert a new sub-section [80EEA] in the Income Tax Act for deduction upto ₹ 1.5 lakh for interest paid on loans borrowed w.e.f. 1 April, 2019 upto 31 March, 2020 for purchase of a house valued upto ₹ 45 lakh, in addition to the deduction of upto ₹ 2 lakh in respect of self-occupied property on account of interest paid on housing loan under section 24 of Income Tax Act.

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the constraints that the Ministry is facing in granting the status of industry to the real estate sector and whether they had any consultation with the Ministry of Finance regarding this or not; if so, what the result is.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, we have already granted the status of industry to affordable housing segment. We have also given a large number of other concessions

—I would rather say, we have taken initiatives—which will provide some relief to the real estate sector. But, I would like to remind the hon. Member that land and colonisation are, at the end of the day, within the State-subject. On the issues of the stress that the hon. Member has referred to in the question, those have to be dealt with by the local factors. As far as we are concerned, I can list a large number of actions that we have taken, brought the GST rate down for Affordable Housing and, for other housing projects, we have also made certain announcements in the latest Budget. Nirmalaji has offered additionally; for houses up to ₹45 lakh, where we had an income-tax cushion of up to two lakh rupees, she added another ₹1.5 lakh. But, the issue is, again, I come back to the fact that these are essentially within the State-subject. Many of these actions have to be provided by the respective State Governments.

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Sir, I have also come to know that RERA has not been implemented by many States. Is it true or not? If it is true, how is the Government going to protect these buyers?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that on the notification of RERA, the present status of implementation is that 30 States and UTs have notified it. The establishment of Real Estate Regulatory Authority has been done by 29 States and UTs. The establishment of Tribunal is by 22 States and UTs. The number of projects registered under RERA is 42,240. The real estate agents registered under RERA is 33,000-plus.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Now the issue here is, in some of the States like the North-East, there are specific issues, and in so far as Andhra Pradesh is....

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Amendments in child labour laws

*263. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make amendments in child labour laws including fixing of accountability of labour officials with a view to ensuring the enrolment of each and every child in school;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of child labourers rescued and rehabilitated during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether there are any welfare schemes for children working in unorganised sectors of the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government has amended the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 and enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition & 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.

Under the amended Act, appropriate governments may confer power and impose duties on a District Magistrate to carry out the provisions of the Act. District Magistrate can also specify their subordinates for exercising such powers and performing such duties within their local limits.

(c) The number of child labourers who were rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project Scheme during the last three years, State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour. Under the Scheme children in the age group of 9-14 years, rescued/withdrawn from work are 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.

Statement

Number of children who were rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme during the last three years, State-wise:

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	814	203	778
2.	Assam	434	915	4562
3.	Bihar	0	2800	0

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
4.	Gujarat	0	187	101
5.	Haryana	40	0	171
6.	Jharkhand	334	2014	1225
7.	Karnataka	681	679	763
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4442	11400	4910
9.	Maharashtra	1692	5250	8122
10.	Nagaland	0	197	111
11.	Punjab	592	994	915
12.	Rajasthan	630	105	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	2850	2855	2534
14.	Telangana	1431	2137	935
15.	Uttar Pradesh	3066	0	8020
16.	West Bengal	13973	17899	17137
TOTAL		30979	47635	50284

Pension to persons above 60 years age

*264. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided and approved a new scheme, which assures all shopkeepers, retail traders and self-employed persons a minimum monthly pension of ₹3,000 after the age of 60 years; 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) Yes Sir. Cabinet has recently approved a new Pension Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Laghu Vyapari Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-LV MY), for the benefit of shopkeepers /retail traders and self-employed persons for providing monthly minimum assured pension of ₹ 3000. It is a voluntary and contribution based central sector scheme, for the entry age group of 18-40 years. The contribution under the scheme is payable by the subscriber and the Central Government, in equal share, *i.e.* 50:50 basis. This will be based on self-declaration.

Eligibility criteria of the scheme are as under:—

- (i) A shop keeper/ retail-trader /self-employed person if registered with GSTN, his/ her firm's annual turnover should not exceed ₹ 1.5 crore.
- (ii) He/she should not be an income tax payee.
- (iii) He/she should not be a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS/PM-SYM.

Revamping post-matric scholarship scheme

*265. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans for revamping the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Post Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Castes students, Central Assistance is released to States/UTs for the total expenditure under the scheme, over and above their respective Committed Liability. The level of Committed Liability is fixed at the beginning of every Plan period/ Finance Commission cycle based on the expenditure during the previous Plan period. Due to the 'Committed Liability Concept', maximum part of the Financial burden is to be borne by the State Governments/UT Administrations at the beginning of the new year Plan period/ Finance Commission Cycle. It has, therefore, been envisaged to change the funding pattern under the scheme from 'Committed Liability' to a pre-decided 'fixed sharing ratio' between Centre and the State Governments.

Plans for Revamping the existing Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Other Backward Classes (OBC) Students is usually finalised at the time of continuation of the Scheme, which is due after financial year 2019-20.

Department of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) is implementing an Umbrella Scheme titled "Scholarship for Students with Disabilities". Post-matric Scholarship scheme is one of the components of the said scheme. At present there is no proposal for revamping Post-matric Scholarship scheme for Students with Disability.

Circulation of fake notes

*266. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that counterfeit Indian currency notes are circulating in the country through India-Nepal border;
- (b) if so, what action Government has taken in this regard, the details thereof;
- (c) how many fake Indian currency notes have been recovered by Government during last three years and current years, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that the smugglers are now targeting small towns in the country to circulate the counterfeit currencies; and
- (e) if so, what is Government's response to this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Cases of smuggling and circulation of fake Indian currency have been reported in the country including those from across the Indo-Nepal border. Intelligence and security agencies of Central and State Governments keep a close watch on the elements involved in the circulation of fake currency in the country and take action in accordance with law.

The Government has taken various measures in this regard which *inter alia*, include:-

- (i) Vigil is being maintained at the India Nepal border to check the smuggling and circulation of FICN. There has been excellent cooperation between security agencies of the two countries to check the influx of FICN into India.
- (ii) Training programmes are conducted for the Nepalese Police officers on combating the circulation of fake currency notes to sensitize them on smuggling/counterfeiting of Indian currency.
- (iii) FICN Coordination Centre (FCORD) has been established by the MHA to share intelligence/ information among different security agencies of the states/ central government to counter the problem of circulation of FICN in the country.
- (iv) A Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) has also been created in NIA to investigate terror funding and FICN cases.

(c) As per data available with National Crime Records Bureau, face value of FICN seized during the years 2016, 2017, 2018 & 2019 (upto 30.6.2019) is ₹ 24.61 crores, ₹ 28.10 crores, ₹ 17.75 crores and ₹ 6.22 crores respectively.

(d) and (e) FICN has been seized/ recovered in small towns in India. Mostly, it is of lower denomination and low quality FICN printed with the help of scanners/ printers. RBI conducts awareness programmes for the State Police personnel/ bank personnel/ general public on identifying FICN. Training programmes are regularly conducted for State police personnel on FICN.

Sikh prisoners under TADA

*267. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Sikh prisoners arrested under Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA) have completed their sentence long back and have not yet been released;

(b) the number of such prisoners, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to release them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) Religion-wise details of prisoners are not maintained centrally.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 'Prisons' and 'Persons detained therein' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. State Governments are responsible for prison administration, and are competent to consider and take decision on release of prisoners as per the provisions of law.

Ailments caused due to GAIL gas pipeline blast

*268. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware that 17 survivors of GAIL gas pipeline blast at Nagaram in Konaseema region in 2014 are still suffering from various ailments and three of them are in a pitiable condition;

(b) whether GAIL promised to provide corporate treatment to the injured, but did not provide them such treatment and hence they are suffering;

(c) whether Government promised to set up fire station, upgradation of health centre and to extend drinking water supply scheme to Nagaram; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons due to which nothing has been done so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) GAIL has informed that all the survivors are provided with treatment at Apollo hospitals, Kakinada. Based on the advice of the treating Doctors and hospitals their condition is being monitored and accordingly treatment is being provided. Out of 17 survivors, 14 are successfully treated and discharged. Remaining three survivors are being regularly looked after by GAIL based on their medical need and requirement for which entire cost of treatment, travel and stay during treatment are paid directly to treating hospitals by GAIL.

(c) and (d) GAIL had launched various developmental initiatives under its CSR, most of which are centered at Nagaram Village and its surrounding areas. GAIL has contributed more than ₹ 35.00 crore for various CSR activities in East Godavari and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh. Out of this more than ₹ 11.00 crore has been spent on CSR projects exclusively in and around Nagaram village. Major CSR initiatives were launched by GAIL in and around Nagaram Village in particular for community engagement which include the following:—

- (i) Setting up a Skill Development Centre at the cost of ₹ 4.30 crore at Boyi Bheemanna Human Resource Development Centre at Nagaram Village. Since 2015-16 more than 850 local educated unemployed youth have been provided skill training under various hydrocarbon sector skill trades.
- (ii) Supporting various developmental works in Nagaram Village, Mamidikuduru Mandal, with a total funding support of more than ₹ 4.00 crore spread over FY 2015-16 to FY 2018-19.
- (iii) Providing doorstep primary healthcare facilities at ₹ 1.30 crore to local population through operation of a Mobile Medical Unit at Nagaram which covers 21 villages in and around Nagaram.

- (iv) Extending support towards procurement of medical equipment at ₹ 50 lakh to Primary Health Centre, Nagaram and Community Health Centre, Razole.

Over last 3 years, GAIL has been contributing an amount of ₹1.00 crore every year to district administration specifically for activities related to Nagaram development.

GAIL has also supported activities like replacement of Filter media for Quality Water Supply to Nagaram village and allocated ₹4.0 crore for provision of clean drinking water through household tap connection in Nagaram village.

Migration of labourers to the metropolitan cities

*269. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of workers shift from their native States to the neighbouring metropolitan cities every year in search of employment;
- (b) whether any survey has been made by Government to assess migrant labourers moving to the major metropolitan cities;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Labourers/workers do migrate in and out of the State in search of livelihood. The Constitution of India guarantees the right to every citizen to move to and reside in any State/UT in search of Occupation/Job.

(b) to (d) As migration of workers from one State to another State is a continuous process and the migrant workers keep on moving from one State/Metropolitan city to other States/Metropolitan Cities in search of work. No survey has been conducted by Ministry of Labour & Employment in this regard. However, according to the Economic Survey 2016-17, "the size of the workforce as per Census 2011, was 482 million people and based on extrapolation, this figure would have exceeded 500 million in 2016. If the share of migrants in the workforce is estimated to be even 20%, the size of the migrant workforce can be estimated to be over 100 million in 2016 in absolute terms".

High unemployment rate in Gujarat

*270. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise trends in the rate of unemployment over the last two years, whether the highest unemployment rate is in Gujarat, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether India's unemployment numbers are presented only once in every five years as compared to other countries which have figures on a quarterly basis; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18 and annual employment-unemployment survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for the persons of age 15 years and above to the extent available is given below. The State/UT-wise detail is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Unemployment Rate		
Survey#	Gujarat	All-India
2017-18 (PLFS)	4.8%	6.0%
2015-16 (Labour Bureau)	0.6%	3.7%

Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey

(b) and (c) To ascertain the employment and unemployment situation in the country, the quinquennial labour force surveys were conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These surveys were conducted during the year 1972-73, 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94, 1999-00, 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12. Labour Bureau also conducts annual employment-unemployment survey which were conducted during the year 2009-10, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2015-16 and 2016-17. Considering the need for availability of labour force statistics at more frequent intervals, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation had launched the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) during 2017-18, with the objective of measuring quarterly changes of various statistical indicators of the labour market in urban areas as well as generating the annual estimates of different labour force indicators both in rural and urban areas.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Unemployment Rate for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis to the extent available

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015-16	2017-18
		(Survey by Labour Bureau)@	NSS(PLFS)@
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.5	4.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.9	5.8
3.	Assam	4.0	7.9
4.	Bihar	4.4	7.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.2	3.3
6.	Delhi	3.1	9.4
7.	Goa	9.0	13.9
8.	Gujarat	0.6	4.8
9.	Haryana	3.3	8.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	10.2	5.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.6	5.4
12.	Jharkhand	2.2	7.5
13.	Karnataka	1.4	4.8
14.	Kerala	10.6	11.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3.0	4.3
16.	Maharashtra	1.5	4.8
17.	Manipur	3.4	11.5
18.	Meghalaya	4.0	1.6
19.	Mizoram	1.5	10.1
20.	Nagaland	5.6	21.4
21.	Odisha	3.8	7.1
22.	Punjab	5.8	7.7

1	2	3	4
23.	Rajasthan	2.5	5.0
24.	Sikkim	8.9	3.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.8	7.5
26.	Telangana	2.7	7.6
27.	Tripura	10.0	6.8
28.	Uttarakhand	6.1	7.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	5.8	6.2
30.	West Bengal	3.6	4.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.0	15.8
32.	Chandigarh	3.4	9.0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.7	0.4
34.	Daman and Diu	0.3	3.1
35.	Lakshadweep	4.3	21.3
36.	Puducherry	4.8	10.3
ALL-INDIA		3.7	6.0

@ Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation; Employment
unemployment survey of Labour Bureau

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Share of aviation logistics cost towards GDP

†2694. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage-wise share of aviation logistics related cost towards GDP, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to bring down the logistics related cost, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per the 2018 year-end review carried out by Ministry of Commerce & Industry, the share of total logistics cost, which includes aviation-related logistics cost, is around 14 per cent of GDP. In so far as aviation logistics costs are concerned, several initiatives have been taken to sustain the growth impetus in air cargo and to reduce logistics cost. The comprehensive National Civil Aviation Policy launched in 2016 focuses on cost reduction, efficiency improvement and promotion of ease of doing business across the air cargo value chain, inter alia among others through the following:—

- (i) streamlined and simplified Customs and other regulatory processes;
- (ii) e-governance and adoption of suitable technologies to improve efficiency and make transparent documentation and information requirements;
- (iii) enhancement and upgradation of physical and digital infrastructure for domestic and international air cargo and express deliveries both at airports and at off-airport facilities;
- (iv) development of dedicated Air Freight Corridors with airports of other countries; and
- (v) laying down service level standards for air cargo stakeholders for reduction of dwell time.

Impact of GST and demonetisation on unemployment rate

2695. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the unemployment rate has been the highest during 2014 to 2019;
- (b) if so, what are the reasons for this high unemployment rate;
- (c) to what extent demonetisation and GST has contributed to this unprecedented unemployment growth; and
- (d) what measures Government proposes to generate employment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) As per the results of annual Periodic

Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18 and employment-unemployment survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for the persons of age 15 years and above is given below:—

Survey* Year	Unemployment Rate
2017-18 (PLFS)	6.0%
Survey by Labour Bureau	
2015-16	3.7%
2013-14	3.4%

* Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau Survey.

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:—

<i>Employment generated through Schemes/Programmes</i>				
Schemes/Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (in lakh)	3.23	4.08	3.87	5.87 (till 31-03-2019)
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (in crore)	235.14	235.64	233.74	267.9 (till May, 2019)
Candidates placed under DDU-GKY (in lakh)	1.09	1.48	0.76	1.36 (till May, 2019)
Placement under DAY-NULM (in lakh)	0.34	1.52	1.15	1.63 (till 18-06-2019)

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 01-07-2019, the scheme has covered 1,52,035 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.

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 and to meet their employment requirement.

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, other 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.

Zoning of airspace under digital sky platform

2696. PROF M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to stated:

- (a) whether the process of zoning of airspace for flying of drones into red, amber and green zones has been completed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the map and green zones that are marked for automatic approval for flying of drones under the digital sky platform, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3 - Air Transport Series X Part I Issue I, dated 27th August, 2018 issued by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation on requirements for operation of civil Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS) defines the operating restrictions for drones. The process of zoning of airspace for drones is incomplete.

(b) The details of State/UTs/Organisations for which mapping data is incomplete is as below:—

- (i) Bihar
 - (ii) Ministry of Defence (Indian Army and Indian Navy); and
 - (iii) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
- (c) The airspace not marked as No Drone Fly Zone is designated as Green Zone and is mapped for automatic approval for flying of drones in digital sky application.

Night landing facility at Kullu and Shimla airports

2697. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is no night landing facility in many airports in the country including Kullu and Shimla airports in Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is considering to upgrade technology to provide night landing to all airports in the country including Kullu and Shimla airports in Himachal Pradesh; and

- (d) if so, time by when it is to be upgraded and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The night landing facility is not available at many of the airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) including Kullu and Shimla airports in Himachal Pradesh. The airports of AAI which are not equipped with night landing facility are Kadapa in Andhra Pradesh, Tezu and Pasighat in Arunachal Pradesh, Diu in Daman and Diu, Safdarjung in Delhi, Keshod and Kandla in Gujarat, Kangra, Kullu and Shimla in Himachal Pradesh, Lengpui in Mizoram, Agatti in Lakshadweep, Akola, Kolhapur, Gondia, Jalgaon, Juhu and Solapur in Maharashtra, Shillong in Meghalaya, Ludhiana in Punjab, Puducherry, in Puducherry, Kota and Kishangarh in Rajasthan, Pakyong in Sikkim, Salem and Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu, Begumpet in Telangana, Behala and Cooch Behar in West Bengal, Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh and Pantnagar in Uttarakhand. 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.

(c) and (d) Upgradation of facilities at airports including night landing facility is a continuous process and is undertaken by the AAI depending upon commercial viability, traffic demand, operational requirements, demand from airlines, technical feasibility, availability of land etc. At Kullu and Shimla airports, the Runway Strip Width and Runway End Safety Area as mandated by Directorate General of Civil Aviation's civil aviation requirements for night landing cannot be made available due to land constraints.

Setting up new airport at Hollongi, Arunachal Pradesh

2698. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to set up a new airport at Hollongi, near Rajgarh, Arunachal Pradesh at the border of Assam-Arunachal Pradesh;
- (b) if so, what is the present status of the project therefor; and
- (c) what is the projected time for completed and operation of this airport thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Civil Aviation has

granted 'In Principle' approval on 18th January, 2019 for setting up a New Greenfield Airport at Hollongi, Itanagar. Present status of the project is that Airports Authority of India (AAI) has already initiated preparation of bidding documents in this regard.

(c) The projected date for completion and operationalization of the airport is 30.06.2022. However, completion of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure etc. by the airport developer.

Comprehensive aviation infrastructure overhaul

2699. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned/ propose to plan a comprehensive aviation infrastructure overhaul as air traffic is booming; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In view of the increasing growth in air traffic, the Government had released the National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP), 2016 on 15.06.2016 to revamp the Indian aviation sector in a significant manner. The aim is to provide an ecosystem for harmonised growth of various aviation sub-sectors, *i.e.* Airlines, Airports, Cargo, Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO), General Aviation, Aerospace Manufacturing, Skill Development, etc. In compliance with NCAP-2016, many steps have been taken, which include the following:—

- (i) Introduction of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik) to stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable.
- (ii) Revival of un-served and under-served airports/airstrips, helipads of the State Governments, Airports Authority of India (AAI), Civil Enclaves and Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) through a budgetary support of ₹4500 crores under RCS-UDAN.
- (iii) Introduction of Greenfield Airport Policy for development of Greenfield Airports across the country by Government or private entities. In line with the Policy, Government of India has granted 'In Principle' approval for setting up of 21 Greenfield Airports across the country.

- (iv) Introduction of 'Scheduled Commuter Operator' under Commercial Air Transport Operations.
- (v) Rationalization of Category-I routes under Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs).
- (vi) Modification in 5/20 requirement so that all airlines can commence international operations provided they deploy 20 aircraft or 20% of total capacity, whichever is higher, for domestic operations.
- (vii) Liberalization of domestic code share points in India within the framework of Air Service Agreements (ASA).
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has embarked upon a Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) plan of ₹ 25,000 crores for next 4-5 years for development/modernization/upgradation of terminal buildings of AAI airports in the country.
- (x) Tax and non-tax related changes to encourage investment in MRO facilities, equipment, tooling and training.

Safety audit of airlines in the country

2700. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is doing with regard to safety of airlines;

- (b) whether DGCA regularly conduct safety audit of airlines in the country;
- (c) if so, the details of last five safety audits conducted by DGCA, findings of such audits and what action DGCA has taken on the same;
- (d) whether there are any plans or any private airline came before the DGCA for its revival; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and what the DGCA/Ministry has done in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) DGCA proactively works towards improving the safety level of civil air transport in the country. The steps taken by DGCA to enhance the level of aviation safety in India are listed in the Statement (See below).

(b) Yes, Sir. The DGCA regularly conducts safety audits of scheduled and non-scheduled airline operators in the country as per the Annual Surveillance Plan.

(c) The last five safety audits conducted were of Air India Express, SpiceJet, Air India, Indigo and Go Airways. The salient findings of the audits include the following:-

- (i) Implementation of Safety Management System (SMS) was found to be deficient.
- (ii) Quantum of Digital Flight Data Recorder (DFDR) data analysed under Flight Operations Quality Assurance (FOQA) was not as per the Indian safety regulators requirement.
- (iii) Inspection schedules were not revised as per the latest Maintenance Planning Document (MPD).
- (iv) Maintenance Control Centre was found to be not maintained as per the required manpower.
- (v) Flight crew rostering software was not upgraded.
- (vi) Untrained staff were found manning check-in counters. The other staff at counters too, were found to have inadequate knowledge for handling of dangerous goods despite being trained in Dangerous Good Regulations (DGR).
- (vii) DGCA found that there was delay in carrying out the corrective actions for the FOQA exceedances.

DGCA has directed the operators to take corrective action.

(d) and (e) No such proposal for revival from any private airline has been received by DGCA.

Statement

The steps taken by DGCA to enhance level of aviation safety in India

Measures taken to ensure air safety include the following:—

- **Implementation of recommendations emanating from investigation of aircraft accidents and hazardous incidents:** Safety recommendations emanating from investigation of various aircraft accidents and incidents are followed up for implementation with the concerned agencies so as to prevent recurrence of similar accidents/incidents.
- **Issue of air safety circular/civil aviation requirements:** Accidents/Incidents are regularly analyzed and based on these analysis air safety circulars are issued to bring important observations/findings to the notice of the operators to avoid the recurrence of the accidents. Safety precautions also are circulated through the air safety circulars. Whenever requirement is felt regulatory changes are done by issuing civil aviation requirements.
- **Surveillance by flight inspectors:** The flight inspector of DGCA carryout periodic proficiency and standardization checks of pilots of various operators to ensure that laid down operating procedures are followed.
- **Regulatory audit of operators:** Regulatory audit teams of DGCA carry out periodically regulatory audit of operators and maintenance organizations. The deficiencies pointed out in the regulatory audit reports are immediately brought to the notice of the operators for taking necessary remedial measures. DGCA, in its effort to make the operators more responsible for quality control and safety, has stressed that operators should also conduct their internal audit apart from DGCA regulatory audit.
- **Periodic spot Checks:** Periodic spot checks on the operations and maintenance activities of the operators have been intensified by DGCA officers to ensure observance of the laid down procedures.
- **Special operating precautions in poor weather conditions:** Operators and airport authorities have been advised to take specific actions during periods of monsoon

and fog. Airline pilots are subjected to special checks to ensure their proficiency in monsoon conditions.

- **Prevention of bird strike incidents:** Continuous efforts are being made in association with airport authorities and local civic authorities to take effective measures to reduce bird strike menace.
- **Action against defaulters:** Whenever it is found that there is gross violation of the laid down norms or compromise of safety, strict action is taken against the defaulters.

Sale proceeds of components of Air India

2701. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what is the list of significant (more than 5 per cent value of the total) components of property, plant and equipment of Air India, which were sold during financial year 2014-15 to 2018-19 along with its fair value and sale proceeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Air India has monetized 30 properties with a value of ₹ 611.16 Crore during Financial Year 2014-15 to 2018-19. Out of this, Air India has realized an amount of ₹534.65 crore till date through sale of its non-core assets in various cities in India and abroad. The details of properties sold in the last 5 years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Further, four Boeing 787-8 aircraft were sold on sale and lease back basis during FY 2014-15 at sale value of USD 468 million and two B 777-200LR aircraft were sold to M/s Etihad at sale Value of USD 134.6 million during FY 2014-15.

Statement

Details of reals estate assets sold along with price in the last five years

Sl. No.	Details of Property/ Unit	Sale Value (₹ in crore)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	12 properties having 33 Unit	410.32	Sale completed upto Sept., 2018 and money received.

1	2	3	4
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 Oct., Nov., Dec, 2018 and Feb., 2019. Approved by Board. Acceptance letters for 47 units issued. ₹ 100.00 crore received up to date against part sale value

Non-operational airports of AAI

2702. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) are non-operational in the country, if so, the details thereof, as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has suffered losses on account of maintenance of such non-operational airports during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by when such non-operational airports are likely to be operational; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. The State-wise list of AAI owned non-operational airports/civil enclaves in the country is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Yes, Sir. The AAI has suffered losses on account of maintenance of such non-operational airports during each of the last three years and the current year. The details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). As there is no revenue in these airports and minimum expense is incurred to maintain the airports which results in loss.

(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 crore. Till date, 39 airports including AAI airports have been operationlised under RCS-UDAN scheme in the country.

Statement-I

List of non-operational airports

State	Sl. No.	Name of Airport
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Donakonda
Arunachal Pradesh	2.	Daparizo
Assam	3.	Rupsi
	4.	Shella
Bihar	5.	Jogbani
	6.	Muzaffarpur
	7.	Raxaul
Gujarat	8.	Deesa (Palanpur)
Jharkhand	9.	Chakulia
	10.	Deogarh
Madhya Pradesh	11.	Khandwa
	12.	Panna
	13.	Satna
Mizoram	14.	Aizawal (Turial)
Telangana	15.	Nadirgul
	16.	Warangal
Tamil Nadu	17.	Vellore
	18.	Thanjavur (CE)
Tripura	19.	Kailashahar
	20.	Kamalpur
	21.	Khowai
Uttar Pradesh	22.	Bareilly (CE)
	23.	Lalitpur

State	Sl. No.	Name of Airport
West Bengal	24.	Asansol
	25.	Balurghat
	26.	Malda

CE - Civil Enclave

Statement-II***(A) Losses of Non-Operational Airports***

(₹ in crore)

State	Sl. No.	Name of Airport	2015-16		
			Revenue	Expenditure	Profit (+) / Loss (-)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Donakonda	0.00	0.13	-0.13
Arunachal Pradesh	2.	Daparizo	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	3.	Rupsi	0.00	0.09	-0.09
	4.	Shella	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	5.	Jogbani	0.00	0.28	-0.28
	6.	Muzaffarpur	0.00	0.18	-0.18
	7.	Raxaul	0.00	0.25	-0.25
Gujarat	8.	Deesa (Palanpur)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	9.	Chakulia	0.00	0.00	0.00
	10.	Deogarh	0.00	0.19	-0.19
Madhya Pradesh	11.	Khandwa	0.00	0.00	0.00
	12.	Panna	0.00	0.00	0.00
	13.	Satna	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	14.	Aizawal (Turial)	0.00	0.04	-0.04
Telangana	15.	Nadirgul	0.00	0.00	0.00
	16.	Warangal	0.01	0.29	-0.28

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	17.	Vellore	0.00	0.15	-0.15
	18.	Thanjavur (CE)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	19.	Kailashahar	0.00	0.09	-0.09
	20.	Kamalpur	0.00	0.19	-0.19
	21.	Khowai	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	22.	Bareilly (CE)	0.00	0.00	0
	23.	Lalitpur	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	24.	Asansol	0.00	0.00	0.00
	25.	Balurghat	0.00	0.26	-0.26
	26.	Malda	0.01	0.18	-0.17

CE - Civil Enclave

(B) Losses of Non-Operational Airports

(₹ in crore)

State	Sl. No.	Name of Airport	2016-17		
			Revenue	Expenditure	Profit (+) / Loss (-)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Donakonda	0.00	0.14	-0.14
Arunachal Pradesh	2.	Daparizo	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	3.	Rupsi	0.00	0.00	0.00
	4.	Shella	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	5.	Jogbani	0.00	0.28	-0.28
	6.	Muzaffarpur	0.00	0.19	-0.19
	7.	Raxaul	0.00	0.25	-0.25
Gujarat	8.	Deesa (Palanpur)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	9.	Chakulia	0.00	0.00	0.00
	10.	Deogarh	0.00	0.24	-0.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh	11.	Khandvva	0.00	0.00	0.00
	12.	Panna	0.00	0.00	0.00
	13.	Satna	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	14.	Aizawal (Turial)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telangana	15.	Nadirgul	0.00	0.00	0.00
	16.	Warangal	0.00	0.74	-0.74
Tamil Nadu	17.	Vellore	0.00	0.17	-0.17
	18.	Thanjavur (CE)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	19.	Kailashahar	0.00	0.09	-0.09
	20.	Kamalpur	0.00	0.15	-0.15
	21.	Khowai	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	22.	Bareilly (CE)	0.00	0.00	0
	23.	Lalitpur	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	24.	Asansol	0.00	0.11	-0.11
	25.	Balurghat	0.01	0.26	-0.25
	26.	Malda	0.00	0.24	-0.24

CE - Civil Enclave

(C) Losses of Non-Operational Airports

(₹ in crore)

State	Sl. No.	Name of Airport	2017-18		
			Revenue	Expenditure	Profit (+) / Loss (-)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Donakonda	0.00	0.14	-0.14
Arunachal Pradesh	2.	Daparizo	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	3.	Rupsi	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
	4.	Sheila	0.00	0.00	0
Bihar	5.	Jogbani	0.01	0.26	-0.25
	6.	Muzaffarpur	0.02	0.16	-0.14
	7.	Raxaul	0.01	0.25	-0.24
Gujarat	8.	Deesa (Palanpur)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	9.	Chakulia	0.00	0.00	0.00
	10.	Deogarh	0.00	0.53	-0.53
Madhya Pradesh	11.	Khandwa	0.00	0.00	0.00
	12.	Panna	0.00	0.00	0.00
	13.	Satna	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	14.	Aizawal (Tural)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telangana	15.	Nadirgul	0.00	0.00	0.00
	16.	Warangal	0.00	0.55	-0.55
Tamil Nadu	17.	Vellore	0.01	0.22	-0.21
	18.	Thanjavur (CE)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	19.	Kailashahar	0.00	0.05	-0.05
	20.	Kamalpur	0.00	0.08	-0.08
	21.	Khowai	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	22.	Bareilly (CE)	0.00	0.00	0.00
	23.	Lalitpur	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	24.	Asansol	0.00	0.00	0.00
	25.	Balurghat	0.00	0.24	-0.24
	26.	Malda	0.00	0.18	-0.18

(D) Losses of non-operational airports

(₹ in crore)

State	Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Revenue	Expenditure	Profit (+) / Loss (-) (Provisional- Without Apportionment)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Donakonda	0.00	0.00	-0.14
Arunachal Pradesh	2.	Daparizo	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	3.	Rupsi	0.01	0.35	-0.35
	4.	Shella	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	5.	Jogbani	0.00	0.28	-0.28
	6.	Muzaffarpur	0.00	0.18	-0.18
	7.	Raxaul	0.00	0.26	-0.26
Gujarat	8.	Deesa(Palanpur)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	9.	Chakulia	0.00	0.00	0.00
	10.	Deogarh	0.01	0.1	-0.09
Madhya Pradesh	11.	Khandwa	0.00	0.00	0.00
	12.	Panna	0.00	0.00	0.00
	13.	Satna	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	14.	Aizawal (Turial)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telangana	15.	Nadirgul	0.00	0.00	0.00
	16.	Warangal	0.00	0.56	-0.56
Tamil Nadu	17.	Vellore	0.01	0.85	-0.83
	18.	Thanjavur (CE)	0.01	0.18	-0.17
Tripura	19.	Kailashahar	0.00	0.48	-0.48
	20.	Kamalpur	0.00	0.08	-0.08
	21.	Khowai	0.00	0.09	-0.09

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh	22.	Bareilly (CE)	0.03	0.03	0.00
	23.	Lalitpur	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	24.	Asansol	0.00	0.00	0.00
	25.	Balurghat	0.00	0.27	-0.27
	26.	Malda	0.02	0.15	-0.13

CE - Civil Enclave

Black marketing of tickets for air travel in Kedarnath

†2703. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the pretext of air travel in Kedarnath, the cases of black marketing of tickets and ticketing frauds have come to light;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating on taking any action in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The helicopter operations in Kedarnath are governed by Uttarakhand Civil Aviation Development Authority (UCADA), Government of Uttarakhand and there are many helicopter operators flying shuttle services from various helipads for Shri Kedarnath ji in the Mandakini Valley during the season. The entire operations is monitored by the District Administration, Rudraprayag, Government of Uttarakhand. Government of Uttarakhand has received some complaints in this regard and District Administration thereof has lodged First Information Reports (FIR) in 8 such cases.

(b) and (c) The District Magistrate (DM) Rudraprayag had positioned one Heli In-charge officer at all helipads to keep a check on black ticketing. Further, UCADA had also positioned 02 officers at the helipad to monitor and interact with the passengers. Further, the State Government of Uttarakhand has been contemplating sale of tickets for all helicopter operators selected by UCADA through Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN) Limited or through any agency of the State Government on Centralized Distribution basis next year.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Unusual jump in technical glitches in airlines

2704. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's airlines have reported an unusual jump in technical glitches and related flight cancellations and delays in the past several months;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) had issued any fresh directive to airlines to take maximum air safety steps; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Technical snags/glitches occur during normal course of operation of the aircraft. Operators are responsible for monitoring and rectification of the observed/reported technical snags/glitches.

Few cases of repetitive defect have been reported in Pratt and Whitney 1100 engines installed on Airbus A320 Neo aircraft.

(c) and (d) DGCA has laid down regulations/procedures for defect recording, reporting, investigation, rectification and analysis through:—

- (i) Analyzing Engineering Statistical Reports submitted by the operators.
- (ii) Surveillance (Planned audits) as per Annual Surveillance Plan.
- (iii) Spot checks (Unplanned checks).
- (iv) DGCA has been issuing instructions/directives to the operators to contain the defect/glitches in order to minimize flight delays/cancellations.

Taking over Jet Airways by Air India

2705. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to take over Jet Airways by Air India to get back the lucrative international/domestic routes; and
- (b) 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) No such proposal is under consideration in the Government to take over Jet Airways by Air India.

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

Resuming air service from Darima airport of Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh

†2706. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is considering to connect Ambikapur of Chhattisgarh with Raipur and other cities by air route under the Regional Connectivity Scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any plan to resume the air service from the Darima airport of Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh which was abandoned earlier;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for upgradation of Darima airport of Ambikapur, if so, the steps taken to start/increase air mobility from this airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik), M/s Air Odisha Aviation Private Limited was awarded Raipur-Bilaspur-Ambikapur-Bilaspur-Raipur-Jharsuguda-Raipur-Raigarh-Raipur-Jagdalpur-Vishakhapatnam-Jagdalpur-Raipur network under RCS - UDAN. The same was terminated/cancelled due to non-compliance of Selected Airline Operator (SAO) Agreement by SAO. No valid bid was received in subsequent rounds of bidding under RCS-UDAN. RCS-UDAN is market driven mechanism. Development of regional air connectivity routes is left to market forces such that airlines undertake assessment of demand and nature of supply required on particular routes and lead the process under RCS - UDAN. 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.

Turbulence in airline companies in the country

2707. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the airline companies in the country undergoing any turbulence;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) what is Government's assessment about the situation;
- (c) the reasons for present situation of Jet Airways; and
- (d) what Government proposes to do particularly for the employees who were not paid salaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) 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) M/s Jet Airways (India) Limited reported aggregated losses during last few quarters which eroded its liquidity and jeopardized its ability to sustain its operations. As a result there were significant overdues towards all creditors including the lessors of the aircrafts, pilots, suppliers, oil companies etc.

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 plans are the responsibility of the airline. Government of India has no role in raising funds for M/s Jet Airways (India) Limited, as it is an internal matter of the airline. State Bank of India has filed an application under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC), which has been admitted by National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai on 20 June, 2019 to work out a resolution plan under the said code. Revival of the airlines is now possible only under IBC.

Mid-flight engine damage to passenger jets

2708. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of passenger jet to have suffered mid-flight engine damage or technical difficulties while flying during the last four years, year-wise;
- (b) whether steps have been taken by Government to avoid the occurrence of near disaster-like situations with mid-flight engine damage;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) During the last four years, a total number of 39 incidents of mid-flight engine damage or technical difficulties have occurred during flight of Indian civil registered aircraft engaged in scheduled airline operation.

The year-wise break up of such cases are as follows:—

Year	Number of Cases
2015	7
2016	6
2017	9
2018	17

(b) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken steps to prevent the occurrence of mid-flight engine damage.

The occurrence related to the damage to engines are investigated to determine the cause of events and necessary mitigation actions based on the findings are taken to prevent recurrence of similar events. The mitigation actions include:—

- (i) Grounding of aircraft till affected engine is replaced or as per the directions issued by the manufacturer.
- (ii) Introduction of modification of related parts based on Airworthiness directive issued by State of design or manufacturer service bulletins/service instructions.
- (iii) Introduction of additional inspection or reducing the inspection intervals of engine parts/items to identify the impending failures of engines and replacing it before its actual failure.
- (iv) Imposing operational limitations, if required.
- (d) Does not arise.

Opening of Hosur airport in Tamil Nadu

2709. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for delay in opening of Hosur airport in Tamil Nadu;

- (b) if so, whether some vested interest are not allowing to open the airport;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether any deadline has been fixed for opening of Hosur airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The existing airstrip at Hosur is owned and operated by M/s Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited (TAAL) as a private airstrip and is located at a distance of 45 kms. from Kempegowda International Airport, Bengaluru (BIAL). As per the provisions of Concession Agreement between Ministry of Civil Aviation and BIAL, no new or existing airports (except for Mysore and Hassan airports and that too for domestic purpose only) are permitted to be developed as, or improved or upgraded into, a Domestic Airport/International Airport within an aerial distance of 150 kilometres of the Bengaluru Airport before the twenty-fifth anniversary of its opening date which is 24th May, 2008.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No, Sir. No deadline has been fixed by Ministry of Civil Aviation for opening of Hosur airport.

Dues owed to AAI by foreign airlines

2710. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether out of ₹ 2189.68 crore, which is due to Airports Authority of India (AAI), how much amount is owed by foreign airlines;
- (b) the details of the amount owed and on what head; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken by Government in recovering them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Out of total traffic outstanding dues of ₹ 2189.68 crore owed by airlines to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) as on 31.05.2019, ₹ 284.84 crore are owed by foreign airlines. The dues are owed under 'traffic' head.

(c) AAI takes the following steps for recovery of pending dues from airlines:—

- (i) Regular follow up with airlines to clear their dues as per Credit Policy.
- (ii) In case of delay, AAI issues notice to airlines to settle the dues.

- (iii) Penal interest is charged on account of delay in settlement of dues as per Credit Policy.
- (iv) In case where delay persists, besides encashment of the security deposit, the operation of airline is put on cash and carry basis.

Legal course of action is also followed in case over dues persist.

Performance and financial progress of UDAN scheme

2711. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of UDAN scheme for regional connectivity both in terms of performance and financial progress;
- (b) whether Government has achieved the desired result, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government has cancelled some licenses issued under the scheme, if so, the details thereof together with the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) 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 Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik) involving 705 RCS routes. 186 RCS routes have been commenced connecting 40 RCS airports. Out of these, nine RCS-UDAN networks have been cancelled/terminated due to default by Selected Airline Operators (SAOs). Viability Gap Funding of INR 250 crores (approximately) have been disbursed to SAOs under RCS-UDAN.

- (c) No. Sir. However, the Implementing Agency has cancelled/terminated some of the routes/networks awarded to SAOs due to their default under RCS-UDAN.

Crisis face by Jet Airways employees

2712. MS. DOLA SEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether over 20,000 employees of Jet Airways are facing an unprecedented crisis today since they have not been paid their salaries and wages all of a sudden and neither has the airlines made any provision for gratuity or full and final settlements or compensation, which is completely against the law of the land of the country; and

- (b) what measures are being taken by the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Jet Airways (India) Limited reported aggregated losses during last few quarters which eroded its liquidity and jeopardized its ability to sustain its operations. As a result there were significant overdues towards all creditors including the lessors of the aircrafts, pilots, suppliers, oil companies etc. Due to the suspension of operation by Jet Airways, large number of employees of different category working with the airline have been adversely affected.

Each airline prepares its business plan on the basis of their own market assessment and liabilities. Based on their business plan, the efficient operations and financial resources are the responsibility of the airlines. Government of India has no role in raising funds for M/s Jet Airways (India) Limited, as it is the internal matter of the airline. National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai has admitted an application filled by State Bank of India (SBI) under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) on 20th June, 2019 to work out a resolution plan under the said code. Revival of the airline is now possible only under IBC.

Restarting of routes under UDAN scheme in Maharashtra

2713. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to restart five routes under the UDAN scheme in the State of Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the concerned airports have been readied for this purpose; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) M/s Deccan Charters Private Limited was awarded RCS network: "Mumbai-Nasik-Pune-Nasik-Mumbai-Aurangabad-Mumbai-Kolhapur-Mumbai-Jalgaon-Mumbai-Sholapur-Mumbai" in the first round of bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik). This network was cancelled/terminated due to non-compliance of Selected Airline Operator (SAO) agreement by the Selected Airline Operator (SAO).

In the third round of bidding under RCS-UDAN, the above cancelled routes were taken up for bidding. The following RCS routes connecting Maharashtra have been awarded to the Selected Airline Operators:—

- (i) Mumbai - Kolhapur - Mumbai (M/s Ghodawat Enterprises Private Limited and M/s Turbo Megha Airways Private Limited.)
- (ii) Mumbai - Jalgaon- Mumbai (M/s Turbo Megha Airways Private Limited.)
- (iii) Nasik-Pune-Nasik (M/s Airline Allied Services Limited.)

(c) and (d) There are five (5) airports in the State of Maharashtra, out of which flight operations are already taking place in Kolhapur, Nanded and Ozar (Nashik), whereas Jalgaon airport is ready for operations, but RCS flight operations are yet to start. Sholapur airport is not ready at present, due to obstruction (chimney) in the flight path.

Impact of increased airfare on passengers

2714. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that private airports and the airports operated by AAI owe dues to CISF which may pull out its force from airports if the dues were not cleared;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not clearing the same;
- (c) whether the Ministry plans for increased Passenger Service Fee (PSF) to clear the same;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the impact of the same to the passengers due to increased passenger airfares?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Airports Authority of India (AAI) and private airport operators owe dues to Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), the details of which are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The 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 has increased. Also, the

salaries of security personnel have been enhanced due to the implementation of the 6th and the 7th pay commissions. These reasons led to a gap in the amount of ASF collected *vis-a-vis* the cost of deployment. 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) from 1st July 2019.

(d) As the increase in ASF is very nominal, the impact on passengers will be insignificant.

Statement

*Outstanding Cost of Deployment (COD) dues of airports under CISF
as on 31.05.2019*

Sl. No.	Airport Name	Outstanding Dues (In ₹)
1	2	3
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
8.	Bhubaneshwar 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

1	2	3
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
38.	Rajkot Airport	980581
39.	Ranchi Airport	27831189
40.	Shilong Airport	785592
41.	Shimla Airport	9521264
42.	Silchar Airport	8272088

1	2	3
43.	Tezpur Airport	510757
44.	Trichy Airport	774798
45.	Tirupupati 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

Direct flights from Bhubaneswar to other countries

2715. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to provide direct international flights from Biju Patnaik International (BPI) Airport, Bhubaneswar to Sri Lanka, Dubai, Singapore and other countries;

(b) whether Government is considering to relax the norms relating to bilateral rights for foreign airlines, so that they can operate direct flights to Dubai from International Airport, Bhubaneswar;

(c) whether BPI Airport, Bhubaneswar has not been declared as embarkment point for haj pilgrims in Odisha; and

(d) whether Government would declare BPI Airport, Bhubaneswar as Embarkation Point for the benefit of minority communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Sir, the start of operations to any destination depends on the commercial viability of routes and availability of resources with the airlines. The Indian carriers are free to mount operation from any points in India including Bhubaneswar to the points in foreign countries including Sri Lanka, Singapore and UAE(Dubai) which are available under respective bilateral agreements. Bhubaneswar has also been included in 18 tourist destinations available for SAARC, except Afghanistan and Pakistan) and ASEAN countries to/from which designated carriers of India as well as designated carriers of SAARC and ASEAN countries (including Sri Lanka and Singapore) can mount unlimited operations. At present Air Asia Berhad is operating 4 nights per week to Kuala Lumpur and Thai Air Asia is operating 3 flights per week to Bangkok from Bhubaneswar Airport (each direction).

(b) No Sir. India has already granted 11 points of call to the designated carriers of UAE (Dubai) against only one point available to Indian carriers in UAE(Dubai). Grant of additional points of call depends upon the terms of reciprocity and balance of benefits. Further grant of additional point of call may also affect the operations of Indian carriers and harm development of hubs within the country.

(c) No Sir. BPI airport Bhubaneswar has not been declared as embarkation point for the pilgrims of Odisha.

(d) There is no proposal for declaring BPI airport, Bhubaneswar as embarkation points for Haj pilgrims.

Rise in demand for air travel in the country

2716. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the rise in demand for air travel in the country is expected to choke several key airports over the next few years, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) is set to embark on a study to assess the capacity at 48 of its airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the AAI is in the process of selecting a consultant to conduct the survey; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Some of the Airports Authority of India (AAI) airports face congestion at certain periods of the day when demand exceeds capacity which results in congestion at the airport. In order to augment capacity to meet the present and future growth, AAI has reviewed the airport infrastructure of their airports and initiated action to meet the demand. Further, AAI has embarked upon a Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) plan of ₹ 25,000 crore to meet the raising demand.

(c) and (d) The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has selected a consultant to evaluate capacity of its 48 airports and to suggest ways and means to increase the capacity at these airports.

Recruitment for filling up backlog vacancies in Air India

2717. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the end of December 2018, Air India had many permanent employees, including on deputation to other companies and agencies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it also had employees on contract and on deputation from other group companies;

(c) whether it is also a fact that keeping operational requirements in view, a special recruitment drive is on and the airlines is in the process for filling up the existing backlog of vacancies of pilots; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As on December, 2018, there were 10290 permanent employees in Air India, including 1707 employees on deputation to subsidiaries/other organisations.

(b) As on December, 2018, there were 3289 Fixed Term Contract employees in Air India and 3040 employees on deputation from other group companies.

(c) and (d) In view of the fleet augmentation, addition of new sectors, natural wastage and attrition etc. in the category of Pilots, Air India is hiring Pilots from Open Market for smooth operation of its flights.

In order to clear the shortfall/backlog of SC/ST/OBC vacancies for the post of Pilots, advertisement for filling up of 217 vacancies from amongst Sr. Trainee Pilot (With B-787/B-777/B-737 Endorsement or With A-320 Endorsement) or Trainee Pilot (CPL Holders) has been issued. From the above exercise, a total of 75 Senior Trainee Pilots have joined.

Airports in Haryana under UDAN scheme

2718. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of airports planned to develop under the UDAN scheme;
- (b) the number of airports made operational so far, countrywide;
- (c) whether the airports in Haryana have been made operational, if not, the reasons for delay;
- (d) whether there is a delay in realising the objective of UDAN, in terms of non-operational airports and routes;
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the measures taken by Government to mitigate such delays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik), 106 airports/waterdromes (76 unserved, 20 underserved and 10 waterdromes) have been identified for operation of RCS - UDAN flights.

(b) Under RCS - UDAN, 39 Airports (23 unserved and 16 underserved) have been upgraded and operationalized.

(c) In the second round of bidding under RCS - UDAN, Hissar - Chandigarh - Delhi - Hissar was awarded to Selected Airline Operator(SAO). However, this award was cancelled/terminated due to default by Airline. Development works for operationalization of Hissar Airport have been completed. Under RCS - UDAN version 3.0, Lucknow - Ambala -Srinagar - Hindan - Srinagar - Ambala - Lucknow network has been awarded. The location for civil enclave at Ambala has been finalized as per the recommendations of Government of Haryana.

(d) to (f) Under RCS - UDAN, 212 networks were awarded. Out of these, nine RCS - UDAN networks have been cancelled/terminated due to default by SAOs. Balance 203

RCS - UDAN networks involve 698 RCS - UDAN routes. Till date, 186 RCS - UDAN routes have commenced.

Loss of jobs in Jet Airways

2719. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the collapse of the Jet Airways has resulted in loss of 23,000 jobs, loss of employment in supporting services and passenger inconvenience;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the consortium of lenders and promoters of Jet Airways and Etihad Airways had agreed to a resolution plan to sustain the flight operations;

(c) if so, the reasons of its non implementation;

(d) whether Government has received any representation from the pilots, executives and crew of the Jet Airways to intervene to save the airlines; and

(e) the steps proposed by Government to revive Jet Airways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Jet Airways (India) Limited reported aggregated losses during last few quarters which eroded its liquidity and jeopardized its ability to sustain its operations. As a result there were significant overdues towards all creditors including the lessors of the aircraft, pilots, suppliers, oil companies etc. Due to the suspension of operation by Jet Airways, large number of employees of different category working with the airline have been adversely affected. Despite the best efforts, the differences between the two partners (M/s Jet Airways (India) Limited promoters and Etihad Airways) could not be bridged and eventually, the Resolution Plan was not accepted by the Board of Etihad Airways in its meeting dated 12.03.2019.

(d) and (e) Representations were received from National Aviator Guild, Jet Aircraft Maintenance Engineers Welfare Association, Society for Welfare of Indian Pilots etc. However, 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 plans are the responsibility of the airline. Government of India has no role in raising funds for M/s Jet Airways (India) Limited, as it is an internal matter of the airline.

Paying higher penalties for cancellation of flights

2720. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that air travelers will now have to pay higher penalties if they cancel their flights or amend their bookings closer to the date of departure;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these changes made by the private airlines bear the approval of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA); and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) In accordance with the Passenger Charter issued by Ministry of Civil Aviation, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has amended the Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3, Series M, Part II and incorporated the following provision in the amended CAR:

"Look-in option for 24 hours after booking ticket where passenger can cancel or amend the ticket without any additional charges, except for the normal prevailing fare for the revised flight for which the ticket is sought to be amended. This facility shall not be available for a flight whose departure is less than 7 days from booking date. Beyond 24 hours of initial booking time, this option is not available and the passenger has to pay the relevant cancellation fees for amendment".

(c) and (d) As per the prevailing regulations, airlines are free to establish reasonable charges/fees for the services being offered by them which include charges for cancellation of pre-booked tickets also.

Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana benefits to women

2721. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to implement the Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY) in the State of West Bengal;
- (b) whether Government proposes to expand the facilities available under Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana to women from all sections of society; and

- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, the Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY) is being implemented in all States/UTs of the country including West Bengal. Out of the total 326 districts selected in the country for implementation, 10 districts are in West Bengal. The RVY covers all senior citizens including women belonging to BPL category who suffer from age related disabilities.

Latest equipment to paramilitary forces

2722. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

SHRI RAJ MANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether paramilitary forces of the country are fully equipped to tackle the present security situation of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to provide the latest equipment to the paramilitary forces of the country to tackle any of the terrorists and other security situation of the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Equipping Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)/ Assam Rifles (AR)/National Security Guard (NSG) for handling any security situation in the country is a continuous process as per their operational requirements. CAPFs/ AR/NSG have been allocated funds for their modernization through acquisition of latest state-of-art weapons, clothing, specialized vehicles and equipment.

- (c) The requirements of the forces are constantly evolving and efforts are continuously made by the Government to meet them as per assessment of the need of the forces.

Additional foreigners tribunals in the country

2723. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government ordered establishment of additional Foreigners Tribunals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) in which States, these Foreigners Tribunals are being established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) 100 Foreigners Tribunals (FTs) are presently functional in the State of Assam. No Foreigners Tribunal has been established in any other State/ Union Territory (UT). Additional FTs are established as per requirement.

Success of red corner notices

2724. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is very little success in extradition request of Indian Government despite issue of Red Corner Notices by Interpol;

(b) how many requests have been sent to Interpol during last three years for issue of Red Corner Notices, persons involved and notices issued by Interpol;

(c) the details of cases in which the extradition of the accused actually took place; and

(d) the details of the cases in which extradition could not be done and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) No Sir. Red Notice is issued by Interpol and is meant to facilitate quick location and arrest of a person abroad and providing the information to the national agency / authority on whose request the Notice was issued. The Red Notice is not a pre-requisite for and may not necessarily lead to the extradition of a fugitive offender for which there is a separate legal process to be followed.

However, during the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, Red Notice requests sent to Interpol by Central Bureau of Investigation (National Central Bureau of Interpol, India) were 91, 94 and 123 and Notices published by Interpol were 87, 84 and 76 respectively. In 2019, upto 15.07.2019, 41 Red Notice requests have been sent to Interpol and 32 requests have been published. The year-wise details of fugitives arrested / located abroad through Interpol Channels are as under:-

Year	Number of fugitives arrested/located
2016	36
2017	35
2018	24
2019	16

As per the available data, during the years 2016, 2017, 2018 and upto 01.04.2019, total 27 accused persons were extradited / deported from foreign countries to India, based on Red Notice / Extradition requests made by Indian law enforcement agencies.

Compensation to families of security personnel killed in Pulwama attack

2725. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any compensation has been granted to the families of security personnel killed in the Pulwama attack on 14th February, 2019;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the compensation amount per family by Centre and State, State-wise;
- (c) whether next of kin of the deceased security personnel have been provided Government jobs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Next of Kin (NoK)/families of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel killed in the Pulwama attack have been provided the following compensation/ benefits:

₹ 35 lakhs as Central Ex-gratia lump sum compensation, ₹ 5 lakhs as Ex-gratia from duty State, ₹ 20 lakhs from Risk Fund of CRPF, ₹ 1.5 lakhs from Central Welfare Fund of CRPF, ₹ 30 lakhs from State Bank of India Para Military Salary Package (PMSP) cover. In addition, they have received Ex-gratia from Home States as per rules of the State concerned.

Voluntary donors have also contributed through 'Bharat Ke Veer' portal. Besides, additional compensation given by some of the States i.e. Gujarat Government @ ₹ 10 lakh, Tripura Government @ ₹ 2 lakh and Sikkim Government @ ₹ 3 lakh.

The above benefits/ compensations are in addition to admissible service benefits viz. Death -cum- Retirement Gratuity (DCRG), Group Insurance, General Provident Fund (GPF) and Liberalized Pensionary Award under Central Civil Service (Extra Ordinary Pension) Rules, 1939.

(c) and (d) As regards compassionate appointment/Government jobs, 08 NoKs have been provided Government jobs, cases of 04 NoKs are in process, 06 NoKs are unwilling for jobs in CRPF. Wards of 18 cases are minors and in 4 cases, only old aged parents are available.

National Cyber Crime Coordination Centre

†2726. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to set up National Cyber Crime Coordination Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof highlighting its characteristics and terms and conditions; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to centralise the online reporting system and surveillance as well as investigation of cyber crime and create legal and technical infrastructure to deal with it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. MHA has rolled out a scheme 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C)' for the period 2018-2020, to combat cyber crime in the country, in a coordinated and effective manner. The scheme has following seven components:

- (i) National Cybercrime Threat Analytics Unit.
- (ii) National Cybercrime Reporting Portal.
- (iii) Platform for Joint Cybercrime Investigation Team.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) National Cybercrime Forensic Laboratory Ecosystem.
- (v) National Cybercrime Training Centre.
- (vi) Cybercrime Ecosystem Management Unit.
- (vii) National Cyber Research and Innovation Centre.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public order' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India. States/UTs are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes through their law enforcement machinery. The Law Enforcement Agencies take legal action as per provisions of the law against the reported cyber crimes.

The Central Government has launched Cybercrime Reporting Portal to enable citizens to report online content pertaining to Child Pornography (CP)/ Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) or sexually explicit content such as Rape/Gang Rape (CP/ RGR).

The Central Government has taken steps to spread awareness on cyber crime, issue cyber related alerts/ advisories, capacity building/ training of law enforcement officers/ judges/ prosecutors, improving cyber forensics facilities etc. to prevent cyber crime and expedite investigations.

Progress of development works in LWE affected areas

2727. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken up road connectivity projects in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) physical and financial progress of works taken up, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Improvement of road connectivity has been one of the major developmental initiatives in LWE affected areas. The details are as under:

- (i) **Road Requirement Plan (RRP-I):** The scheme envisages construction of 5,422 km roads in 34 LWE affected districts of 9 States. Of these 4,811 km roads have been completed at the cost of ₹ 7,390 crore so far.

- (ii) **Road Connectivity Projects in LWE affected Areas (RCPLWE):** The Scheme, approved in December, 2016, envisages construction of 5,412 km. roads in 44 LWE affected districts of 9 States at an estimated cost of ₹ 11,725 crore. Sanction has been conveyed to State for 5,065 km, of which 845 km have been completed so far.

- (c) State-wise physical and financial progress as follows:—

Sl. No.	States	RRP-I		RCPLWE	
		Length completed (in km)	Expenditure (₹ in cr.)	Length completed (in km)	Expenditure (₹ in cr.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.38	23	92	54
2.	Bihar	674	570	164	129
3.	Chhattisgarh	1543	2385	191	122
4.	Jharkhand	703	1204	155	118
5.	MP	192	182	2	31
6.	Maharashtra	434	901	11	12
7.	Odisha	581	884	100	85
8.	Telangana	617	1152	53	55
9.	Uttar Pradesh	67	89	77	39
TOTAL		4,811	7,390	845	645

Compensation/benefits to operational casualties in CAPF

2728. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are pending cases of payment of compensation/benefit to the operational casualties in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) due to terrorist/extremist incidents;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) details of number of extremist incidents reported, number of casualties of CAPF and compensation paid and pending cases during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) The details of number of terrorist/extremist incidents, number of casualties and compensation paid/ pending for the last three years (2016-2018) are as follows:

Year	Number of terrorist/extremist incidents reported	Number of casualties of CAPFs and AR personnel	Compensation paid by Central Government	Compensation pending
2016	361	65	65	Nil
2017	364	64	64	Nil
2018	498	47	46	01*
TOTAL	1223	176	175	01

* Matter relating to succession certificate was *sub-judice* in court.

Increase in hate crimes in the country

2729. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that hate crimes have increased in the country in the last two years;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the State-wise actions initiated to curb the hate crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) Indian Penal Code (IPC) does not define any crime as 'hate crime' and therefore, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain data under the head 'hate crimes'. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection and investigation of crimes and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories to States and UTs, from time to time, to maintain law and order and ensure that any person who takes law into his/her own hands is punished promptly as per law, which are available on the Ministry's website www.mha.gov.in.

Incidents of mob lynching

2730. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that incidents of mob lynching have increased manifold in the country in the last six months;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) what actions are being initiated to curb such heinous incidents; and
- (d) the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection and investigation of crimes and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain specific data with respect to lynching incidents in the country. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs have issued advisories to States and UTs, from time to time, to maintain law and order and ensure that any person who takes law into his/her own hand is punished promptly as per law. An advisory dated 04.07.2018 was issued to the States and UTs to keep watch on circulation of fake news and rumours having potential of inciting violence, take all required measures to counter them effectively and to deal firmly with persons taking law into their own hands. Further, advisories dated 23.07.2018 and 25.09.2018 were issued to the State Governments/UT Administrations for taking measures to curb incidents of mob lynching in the country. The Government through audio-visual media has also generated public awareness to curb the menace of mob lynching. The Government has also sensitized the service providers to take steps to check the propagation of false news and rumours having potential to incite mob violence and lynching.

National Register of Citizens

†2731. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering on preparing a National Register of Citizens (NRC);

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard 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 NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) The National Register of Citizens (NRC) is being updated 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.

Encounter with naxals in Chhattisgarh

2732. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many CRPF personnel were killed in an encounter with naxals in Bijapur district in Chhattisgarh on 28th June, 2019;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the security personnel were patrolling at the site where the encounter with naxals took place; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. On 28 June 2019, in an attack by CPI(Maoist), three CRPF personnel were martyred on Keshkutul-Bhairamgarh road in Bijapur district. The CRPF team was moving from Keshkutul camp to Battalion Headquarters in Bhairamgarh when the attack took place. One 14 year old girl was also killed in the attack by the Left Wing Extremists.

Sealing of porous borders to prevent infiltration

2733. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that porous nature of borders existing in the country is the main reason for cross- border infiltration in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to seal these porous borders to completely prevent cross-border infiltration;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (e) India's land borders are characterized by deserts, mountains, forests and riverine terrain. Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross-border infiltration which inter-alia includes deployment of Border Guarding Forces along the International Border, erection of border fencing and floodlighting, effective domination of the borders by patrolling, laying Nakas, manning observation posts along the border, vulnerability mapping of Border Out Posts (BOPs), deployment of surveillance equipments, strengthening of intelligence network, anti-tunneling exercise in vulnerable areas and deployment of technological solutions in non-feasible areas like riverine gaps, etc.

Removal of employees at lower level

†2734. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has initiated the process of removal of employees at lower level on the basis of performance, character and corruption;

(b) if so, whether any committee has been set up for this purpose, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of employees dismissed and identified respectively under this process; and

(d) whether Government proposes to give a chance to the employees by issuing a warning before their dismissal, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) Yes Sir. The provisions of Fundamental Rules (FR) 56(j), Rule 48 of Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 and Rule 16(3) (Amended) of All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) [AIS (DCRB)] Rules, 1958 lay down the procedure of periodical review for premature retirement of Government servants at all levels, on the grounds of lack of integrity and ineffectiveness in public interest. This is a continuous process. Further, as per the applicable disciplinary rules, the Government has the right to take disciplinary action against erring officials for imposition of prescribed penalties including dismissal/removal from service.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Committees, wherever prescribed under the Rules/Guidelines, have been constituted.

(c) A total number of 1083 officials have been dismissed from the Government service under the applicable disciplinary rules in the Ministry including its organizations during the last 5 years.

(d) As per provisions in applicable disciplinary rules, sufficient opportunities of defence are provided to the Government servants before imposing any penalty including dismissal from Government service.

CRPF jawans killed in attack in Anantnag

2735. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of CRPF jawans have been killed/injured in a sneak attack in Anantnag district of Jammu and Kashmir on the 12th June, 2019;

(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) Pursuant to Government's policy of zero tolerance against terrorism, the security forces are taking proactive action against terrorists. Due to concerted and synergized efforts of security forces, 126 terrorists have been neutralized in the state of Jammu and Kashmir in the year 2019 (till June).

On 12th June, 2019 a CRPF/ Police party was attacked in Anantnag district of Jammu and Kashmir. In this incident, 5 CRPF personnel and One JK Police personnel attained martyrdom. 4 CRPF personnel and One civilian have injured. One terrorist was neutralised.

Cases of custodial deaths

2736. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of custodial deaths have increased during the last few years but the convictions were rare;

(b) if so, the details of custodial deaths reported in the country during the last three years and in how many cases the responsible policemen were punished and convicted;

(c) whether it is a fact that India had signed the UN Convention against torture two decades ago which resulted in custodial deaths, but no legal process for its ratification has been completed as yet; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) As per information received from National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), details of deaths in police custody in the last three years are given below:

Year	No. of deaths in Police Custody
2016-17	145
2017-18	146
2018-19	136

NHRC has recommended disciplinary action against 1 public servant in the last three years. No record of conviction is maintained by the NHRC.

(c) and (d) The 273rd Report of the Law Commission along with draft of "The Prevention of Torture Bill" was circulated to the State Governments/ UT Administrations for their views. This Ministry has submitted a status report along with comments received from the State Governments to the Supreme Court in a related court case.

Delimitation in J&K

†2737. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government is planning to carry out the process of delimitation again in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) The State of Jammu and Kashmir was not included within the purview of the Delimitation Act 2002 as article 170 of the Constitution of India that

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

deals with delimitation of constituencies for State Legislative Assemblies has not been extended to Jammu and Kashmir. Delimitation of Legislative Assembly Constituencies in the State of Jammu and Kashmir is carried out under sections 47 and 141 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir.

Cases of human trafficking

†2738. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that number of cases involving child trafficking, removal of body organs, child labour and bonded labour, etc. have increased among the cases of human trafficking;
- (b) if so, the reasons for such a rise in cases every year; and
- (c) if not, the State-wise details of cases for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crime, including Human Trafficking, in its publication "Crime in India". Published reports are available till the year 2016. NCRB maintains data of cases of human trafficking reported and the data on number of victims trafficked and rescued each year but data regarding purpose of trafficking at the time of reporting of cases is not maintained separately. However, when the victims are rescued, the data regarding the purpose of trafficking is compiled by NCRB. During the years 2014 to 2016, the number of child victims (below 18 years) rescued from trafficking across the country were 8956, 11898 and 14183 respectively. The number of trafficking victims for removal of organs rescued from 2014 to 2016 were 0, 3 and 2 respectively. The number of trafficking victims for forced labour rescued during the years 2014 to 2016 were 5038, 9755 and 10509 respectively.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility of maintaining law and order and protection of life and property of the citizens rest with respective State Governments, who are competent to deal with the offence of human trafficking under the extant provisions of laws.

However, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has extended support to the States in establishing 332 Anti Human Trafficking Units in various districts of the States to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

address the problem of trafficking. MHA has issued various advisories to the States and UTs providing detailed guidelines and SOPs to effectively tackle the malady of trafficking. MHA has also been providing financial assistance to State Governments and Judicial Academies to hold regular 'State level conferences' and 'Judicial Colloquiums' to sensitize their police officials at various levels, judicial officers, prosecutors and other stakeholders concerned about the latest provisions of law relevant to trafficking and their role and responsibility in curbing the crime of trafficking. The collective efforts of the State machinery and the Central Government have contributed to the increase in the number of victims rescued from trafficking in successive years.

Casualties in naxal attacks

2739. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of naxal attacks and casualties security forces suffered during the last three years and current year, State-wise, with particular reference to naxalaffected districts;

(b) whether Government feels that specialised training, sophisticated weapons and equipment is required to tackle this serious problem;

(c) if so, the specialised training, equipment given to security forces and amount being spent on the same during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) what sort of assistance, financial, technical, etc., States are getting from Government in this regard during the above said period, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) There has been a steady decline in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) related violence and geographical spread of LWE influence in the country. The details of LWE related incidents and Security Force personnel martyred in last three years, State-wise, are as under:—

State	2016		2017		2018		2019 (till 15 June)	
	Incidents	SFs killed	Incidents	SFs killed	Incidents	SFs killed	Incidents	SFs killed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	17	0	26	1	12	0	7	0
Bihar	129	12	99	0	59	2	35	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhattisgarh	395	38	373	60	392	55	140	14
Jharkhand	323	9	251	3	205	9	82	8
Madhya Pradesh	12	0	3	0	4	0	1	0
Maharashtra	73	3	69	3	75	0	41	15
Odisha	86	3	81	8	75	1	29	0
Telangana	7	0	5	0	11	0	3	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	1048	65	908	75	833	67	339	38

(b) to (d) 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 modernization and training of State Police.

State Police personnel are trained by Army, NSG and Greyhounds of Andhra Pradesh. 16 Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) schools have been established with central funding in 06 LWE affected States.

The details of funds released to the States, under various schemes, are as under:—

Modernisation of Police Fund (MPF)

(In ₹ crore)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Till 1.06.19)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	41.1	31.62	50.8	18.34	141.86
Bihar	19.15	5.73	13.17	5.13	43.18

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chhattisgarh	1.73	2.02	8.56	5.66	17.97
Jharkhand	1.64	1.91	9.91	0	13.46
Kerala	11.09	16.12	17.78	1.43	46.42
Madhya Pradesh	21.86	30.47	37.96	8.9	99.19
Maharashtra	12.8	9.78	9.57	0.45	32.6
Odisha	26.22	19.87	35.09	11.7	92.88
Telangana	29.4	22.6	64.16	13.33	129.49
Uttar Pradesh	35.8	28.2	118.67	47.39	230.06
West Bengal	12.31	48.94	46.93	0	108.18
TOTAL	213.1	217.26	412.66	112.33	955.29

Security Related Expenditure (SRE)

(In ₹ crore)

States	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
				(Till 10.07.19)	
Andhra Pradesh	13.05	21.03	11.59	5.5	51.17
Bihar	13.86	30.63	14.13	7.27	65.89
Chhattisgarh	49.95	92.74	54.53	30.68	227.9
Jharkhand	61.95	93.37	64.53	25.93	245.78
Kerala	0	0	2.93	2.39	5.32
Madhya Pradesh	0	2.89	1.94	1.04	5.87
Maharashtra	21.8	31.86	13.11	7.18	73.95
Odisha	16.56	125.81	12.71	6.88	161.96
Telangana	9.6	17.21	6.26	5.1	38.17
Uttar Pradesh	4.95	7.29	7.15	1.69	21.08
West Bengal	18.22	22.11	11.07	0	51.4
TOTAL	210	445	200	93.66	948.66

Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS). The scheme is implemented on re-imbursement basis for capacity building of Special Forces and Intelligence Bureaus of the States for LWE operations. The scheme has an overall outlay of ₹ 1,006. The following amount has been allotted to States as advance:

(In ₹ crore)	
State	Total
Andhra Pradesh	3
Bihar	8
Chhattisgarh	13
Jharkhand	14
Maharashtra	3
Odisha	6
Telangana	3
TOTAL	50

Freedom fighter pension

2740. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about number of freedom fighters still existing and availing pension, if so, State-wise details thereof;
- (b) whether some applications are pending for freedom fighter pension; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) State-wise/Union Territory-wise total number of Freedom Fighters receiving pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No application for grant of pension, complete in all respects and duly verified and recommended by the concerned State Government is pending with this Ministry.

Statement*Data of SSSY beneficiaries as on 12.07.2019*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Freedom Fighter
1.	Andhra Pradesh	229
2.	Assam	119
3.	Bihar	1460
4.	Chandigarh	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	28
6.	Daman and Diu	6
7.	Delhi	103
8.	Goa	356
9.	Gujarat	180
10.	Haryana	176
11.	Himachal Pradesh	240
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	145
13.	Jharkhand	65
14.	Karnataka	341
15.	Kerala	129
16.	Madhya Pradesh	119
17.	Maharashtra	1204
18.	Manipur	6
19.	Meghalaya	1
20.	Mizoram	1
21.	Nagaland	1
22.	Odisha	129
23.	Puducherry	20
24.	Punjab	471
25.	Rajasthan	172

Sl. No.	State	Freedom Fighter
26.	Tamil Nadu	394
27.	Telangana	2138
28.	Tripura	12
29.	Uttar Pradesh	404
30.	Uttarakhand	98
31.	West Bengal	933
TOTAL		9689

Proposal to expand paramilitary forces

2741. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to expand all paramilitary forces such as BSF, CRPF, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has been receiving requests from the State Governments for such forces; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Augmentation of the strength of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) is undertaken by the Government from time to time as per administrative and operational requirements. In the last 5 years viz. 2014-15 to 2018-19, 47 CAPF battalions have been raised and a new regional hub of National Security Guard has been established at Gandhinagar (Gujarat).

(c) and (d) CAPFs are made available to the State Governments, on their request, to assist them to maintain public order.

Cyber Crime Wing in States

2742. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish a separate Cyber Crime Wing

(CCW) in all the States across the country in view of increasing number of cyber crimes and also increasing misuse of social media;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has asked all the State Governments to set up a Cyber Crime Wing in all the districts to handle cyber crime effectively;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (e) "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects as per the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order, setting up of specific wings, protection of life and property of citizens etc. rests primarily with the respective State/ Union Territory Government. The State/UT Governments are competent to deal with offences including cyber crime offences under the extant provisions of law.

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is implementing a scheme namely 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children', under which an advisory dated 13.01.2018 has been issued to all States/Union Territories for setting up institutional arrangement for handling cyber crime at State and district levels.

Further, MHA has launched an online cybercrime reporting portal, www.cybercrime.gov.in to enable complainants to report complaints pertaining to Child Pornography/Child Sexual Abuse Material, rape/gang rape imageries or sexually explicit content. The portal facilitates the States/UTs to view complaints of cyber crime online and take appropriate action. All States/UTs have designated cyber nodal officers to deal with complaints reported through the portal.

Training institutes for Home Guards

2743. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would give information about the service conditions of Home Guards;
- (b) whether there is uniformity in their service conditions in various States; and
- (c) whether Government is contemplating to establish training institutes for Home Guards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Home Guards is a voluntary organization and is governed by the Home Guards Acts and Rules of the respective States. As such, Central Government does not maintain information on service conditions of Home Guards in various States.

(c) As of now, Central Government is not contemplating to establish any training institute for Home Guards.

Illegal parking lots in NCT of Delhi

2744. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large number of illegal parking lots running in NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of illegal parking lots running in NCT of Delhi;

(c) whether any complaints has been received regarding running illegal parking lots by involvement of Delhi Police personnel and parking mafia;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the guilty Delhi Police personnel/mafia during years 2017, 2018 and 2019; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to stop illegal parking lots in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) As informed by the Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB), New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC), North Delhi Municipal Corporation (North DMC), South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) and East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC), no illegal parking lots are running within their respective jurisdiction.

(c) and (d) As informed by Delhi Police, no complaint has been received regarding running of illegal parking lots by involvement with Delhi Police personnel and parking mafia.

(e) With a view to augment the parking facilities in Delhi, all the three Municipal Corporations have planned construction of Stack/Multi-level/underground parking. It has also been informed that as and when any unauthorized parking comes to notice,

stern action is taken to lift such vehicles by the Zonal Authorities and Local Police/Traffic Police. The Delhi Police maintains constant pressure to keep the roads, footpaths, market areas, public places, etc. free from improper/obstructive parking of vehicles to ensure smooth flow of traffic. Special drives are also launched by Delhi Police on regular intervals to check and control improper parking of vehicles.

Special package to Andhra Pradesh

2745. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that then Prime Minister on the floor of Rajya Sabha had assured that development package to Andhra Pradesh on the lines of KBK special plan in Odisha and the Bundelkhand special package in Madhya Pradesh will be given; and

(b) if so, why Government is so reluctant to give special package assistance to the State of Andhra Pradesh as assured by the then Prime Minister?

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

(b) The special plan for the KBK (Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi) Districts of Odisha was implemented under the State Component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). Consequent upon the implementation of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, numerous schemes, including the said special plan became a part of devolution to the States. Accordingly, no fresh allocation has been made since 2015-16 to the States under the Special Plan. NITI Aayog in its report on Developmental Support to the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh under Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 dated 1st December, 2015 recommended a total amount of ₹ 2100 crore for the 7 backward districts of Andhra Pradesh @ ₹ 300 crore per district. ₹ 1050 crore has been released so far by the Central Government for the development of 7 backward districts of Andhra Pradesh in three instalments of ₹ 350 crore each @ ₹ 50 crore per district per year.

FDI proposals pending for security clearance

2746. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many cases of FDI proposals are pending with the Ministry for security clearance;

(b) how many such cases are pending and what is the average time taken to grant clearance; and

(c) whether security clearances delay FDI in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Home Affairs makes every endeavour to accord security clearance to cases of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) expeditiously. The average time taken for clearance of such proposals has reduced significantly from about four months in 2014 to about two months in 2019. Only seven cases of FDI are presently under the consideration of Ministry of Home Affairs and no case is pending beyond prescribed time limit.

(c) No, Sir.

Cyber crime and cyber security

2747. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cyber crime and cyber security have national and international dimensions;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to deal with cyber crime and cyber security; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India. States/UTs are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes through their law enforcement machinery. The Law Enforcement Agencies take legal action as per provisions of law against the cyber crime offenders.

However, Central Government has taken steps to spread awareness about cyber crimes, issue of alerts/advisories, capacity building/training of law enforcement personnel/prosecutors/judicial officers, improving cyber forensics facilities etc. to prevent such crimes and to speed up investigation. The Government has launched the online

cyber crime reporting portal, www.cybercrime.gov.in to enable complainants to report complaints pertaining to Child Pornography/Child Sexual Abuse Material, rape/gang rape imageries or sexually explicit content. The Central Government has rolled out a scheme for establishment of Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) to handle issues related to cyber crime in the country in a comprehensive and coordinated manner.

Further, Government has taken several steps to prevent and mitigate cyber security incidents. These include:—

- (i) Establishment of National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) for protection of critical information infrastructure in the country.
- (ii) All organizations providing digital services have been mandated to report cyber security incidents to CERT-In expeditiously.
- (iii) Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre) has been launched for providing detection of malicious programmes and free tools to remove such programmes.
- (iv) Issue of alerts and advisories regarding cyber threats and counter-measures by CERT-In.
- (v) Issue of guidelines for Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) regarding their key roles and responsibilities for securing applications/infrastructure and compliance.
- (vi) Provision for audit of the Government websites and applications prior to their hosting, and thereafter at regular intervals.
- (vii) Empanelment of security auditing organisations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.
- (viii) Formulation of Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism.
- (ix) Conducting cyber security mock drills and exercises regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organisations in Government and critical sectors.
- (x) Conducting regular training programmes for network/system administrators and Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) of Government and critical sector organisations regarding securing the IT infrastructure and mitigating cyber attacks.

Protection of SC/ST people

†2748. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the State-wise and year-wise details of the steps taken for the security and protection of people belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and cognizance, research and adjudication of the crimes against them during the last three years?

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

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

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 has been amended in 2016. The amendments broadly relate to provisions of relief amount for 47 offences of atrocities, rationalization of the phasing of payment of relief amount, enhancement of relief amount, payment of admissible relief within seven days, completion of investigation and filing of charge sheet within sixty days to enable timely commencement of prosecution.

Meeting of Central Hindi Committee

†2749. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken and the outcome of the deliberation on each topic in the meeting of Central Hindi Committee held under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister in September, 2018; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) when the next meeting would be held as per rules and the initiatives taken for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) In the 31st Meeting of Central Hindi Committee held on 06.09.2018 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister, mainly, the development of modern technology for the propagation of Hindi, the use of simple and easy Hindi words for official purposes, the use of simple Hindi words in Hindi translation, filling up of vacant Hindi posts, development of a mobile application by Ministry of External Affairs for the convenience of foreign tourists, etc. were discussed. Action on these points is a continuous process. All the Ministries/Departments have, therefore, been given proper directions for taking appropriate action on these points.

(b) As per requirement the meeting of the Central Hindi Committee is held after consultation with the members and with the concurrence of Hon'ble Chairman.

Marine police stations for Odisha coast

2750. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would sanction two new marine police stations for Odisha coast;

(b) whether Government would make provision for construction of three new jetties along Odisha coast; and

(c) whether Government would provide seaworthy boats of different sizes and design with capability of entering the sea during adverse sea condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) Based on the vulnerability/gap analysis carried out in consultation with the Government of Odisha, Government of India has sanctioned 18 Coastal Police Stations, 5 Jetties, 41 boats, 23 four-wheelers and 41 two wheelers to Odisha under the Coastal Security Scheme.

Status of establishment of Greyhounds Training Centre in Andhra Pradesh

2751. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would provide the status of the proposal for

establishment of Greyhounds Training Centre in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for abnormal delay in the matter;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to shelve the proposal for the time being, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for early establishment of the above centre in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (d) Government has already approved the proposal for setting up of state-of-the-art Greyhounds Training Centre in Andhra Pradesh at a cost of ₹ 219.16 crores in April, 2018. The land for setting up of Greyhounds Training Centre has been identified and Forest Clearance Stage-I has been obtained by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also released an amount of ₹9.08 crores to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the project.

Use of Central Forces in West Bengal

2752. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is arbitrarily using Central Forces in the State of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of reported poll related violence in the State of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal in 2019 general elections; and

(d) the details of number of Central Forces deployed in the State of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during 2019 general elections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are made available to State Governments, on their request, to assist them to maintain public order.

(c) "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and State Governments are responsible for maintenance of law and order.

(d) CAPFs are deployed for election related duties on the specific recommendations of Election Commission of India (ECI).

Assistance to families of martyred security personnel

†2753. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided any assistance to the families of martyred security personnels; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of admissible benefits which are provided to the next of kin of such Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) personnel killed in action are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Details of admissible benefits to the Next of Kin (NoK) of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) personnel who are killed on duty

- (i) **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.
- (ii) **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.
- (iii) **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.
- (iv) **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.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (v) **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.
- (vi) **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'.
- (vii) **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.
- (viii) **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.

Inter-State border disputes

2754. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures taken by Government for solving the Inter-State border disputes between Assam-Nagaland and Assam-Mizoram; and
- (b) whether Government would express views in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) The Inter-State border dispute between Assam and Nagaland is *sub-judice* in the Supreme Court of India. Government of Assam had filed an Original Civil Suit No. 2/1988 in the Supreme Court.

As regards Assam-Mizoram border dispute, there are certain boundary issues between the two States. The Government of Assam and Mizoram have been advised

to resolve the border dispute amicably. It has also been suggested to these States to hold periodic meetings of Principal Secretaries of Home Departments to resolve border issues, maintain *status quo* as regards the disputed areas and take adequate measures to maintain peace in respective areas of the two States.

Number of undertrial prisoners

2755. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of undertrial prisoners in country's jails in the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the percentage of undertrial prisoners as compared to the total number of prisoners in the last three years, year-wise; and
- (c) the number of undertrial prisoners who were in prison for less than six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles prison statistics in its publication "Prison Statistics India". Published reports are available till the year 2016. Details of total inmates, number of undertrial prisoners and percentage of undertrial prisoners to total inmates for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given below:—

Year	Total Number of Inmates	Total Number of Undertrial Prisoners	Percentage of Undertrial Prisoners to total Inmates
2014	4,18,536	2,82,879	67.6
2015	4,19,623	2,82,076	67.2
2016	4,33,003	2,93,058	67.7

- (c) A total of 1,60,823, 1,61,284 and 1,70,357 undertrial prisoners were confined in jails up to a period of 6 months in the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

Uniform Jail Manual

2756. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what infrastructural changes have been brought out by Government for proper implementation of prisoner's conjugal rights in an appropriate environment;

(b) whether concerned personnel are being trained accordingly so as to prevent any privacy violation; and

(c) why can't a Uniform Jail Manual be issued by the Central Government laying required guidelines on conjugal visits as well as regulating the plight of inmates in the jails across the country?

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 Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. No such specific guidelines have been issued by the Central Government on conjugal rights of prisoners and matters related thereto. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs circulated the Model Prison Manual, 2016 to all States and UTs in May, 2016 which has a chapter on 'Parole and Furlough'. One of the objectives of releasing prisoners on parole and furlough is to enable them to maintain continuity with their family life and deal with familial and social matters.

Illegal activities in Raghubir Nagar, New Delhi

2757. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ganja (Cannabis) and liquor are being sold illegally in some residential houses of 12^{1/2} yards transit camp, Raghubir Nagar, New Delhi-110027 area;

(b) whether satta, gambling and other illegal activities are also mushrooming at large scale in above mentioned residential houses at the behest of local police Beat No. 10 and Station House Officer, Rajouri Garden;

(c) if so, what actions have been taken to stop these activities;

(d) whether there is any general public meeting of senior police officials at regular intervals in above mentioned area; and

(e) if so, how many?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) As reported by Delhi Police, during the current year 2019 (upto 30.06.2019), 03 cases under the Delhi Excise Act, 02 cases under the Delhi Public Gambling Act and 01 case under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act have been registered by Delhi Police in the area of Transit Camp, Raghubir Nagar, Delhi (under the jurisdiction of Police Station Rajouri Garden).

(b) As reported by Delhi Police, no such illegal activities have come to notice which can be said to be mushrooming in the area at the behest of Beat Staff and SHO/Rajouri Garden.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Delhi Police has reported that Senior Police Officials interact with the public from time to time and regularly visit the area. A total of 14 meetings with public have been conducted by SHO/Rajouri Garden in this area during the last three years and current year (upto 30.06.2019).

World Press Freedom Index

2758. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is ranked 140 in the 2019 World Press Freedom Index;

(b) the details of measures taken by Government in the past to ensure safety and security of press and other media persons; and

(c) the number of attacks on journalists reported during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) The Government has come across media reports carrying the result of survey 'World Press Freedom Index, 2019' by 'Reporters without Borders'. However, Press Council of India (PCI) has raised its concern about the authenticity and credibility of the reports, the basis on which the ranking is done, as also the methodology used to rank the nations.

(b) Central Government attaches highest importance to the safety and security to every citizen of the country including journalists. The existing laws for protection of citizens also cover journalists. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories to the States and UTs, from time to time, to maintain law and order and to ensure that any person who takes law into his/her own hands is punished promptly as per law. An advisory specifically on safety of journalists was issued to States/UTs on 20th October, 2017 requesting them to strictly enforce the law to ensure

the safety and security of media persons, which is available on the Ministry's website www.mha.gov.in.

(c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has not published data on attacks in respect of separate categories of professionals, including journalists.

Protection and safety of Amarnath Yatra

2759. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there has been violent incidents on Amarnath Yatra in the past;

(b) whether Government is taking adequate steps for protection and safety of Amarnath Yatra and prevent such mishappenings again; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir makes all necessary arrangements for the safe and smooth conduct of yatra.

Government of India provides necessary support to the State Government including deployment of sufficient number of CAPF Coys, deployment of mountain rescue teams, NDRF and SDRF teams on strategic locations, upgradation of tracks and fixing railings along the critical stretches of the tracks, installation of Automatic Weather Stations, etc.

State Government has introduced various steps such as QR-Coding/Bar-coding of Yatra Permit Forms at Access Control Gates and selective camps to track the movement of yatis in the yatra area including necessary arrangements for water supply, food grains, langar facilities at various places in the yatra area.

Metro Rail Projects for Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada

2760. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has given its approval for Bhopal and Indore Metro Rail Projects recently and the Union Cabinet has also decided to provide ₹7,000 crore for above metros;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons why the Ministry is not giving its approval for Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada metro in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Government of India has approved Metro Rail Projects for the cities of Bhopal (27.87 km.) and Indore (31.55 km.) at an estimated completion cost of ₹6941.40 crore and ₹7500.80 crore respectively in the month of November, 2018. The share of Government of India in the form of equity, sub-ordinate debt and pass through assistance is ₹4657.78 crore for Bhopal and ₹4476.36 crore for Indore.

(c) The proposals of rail-based Mass Rapid Transit System for Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada submitted by Government of Andhra Pradesh in December, 2015 and June, 2015, respectively were returned in September, 2017 with a request to review and revise the proposals in line with contents of Metro Rail Policy, 2017. Government of Andhra Pradesh has not submitted revised proposals.

Details of Smart Cities

2761. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people are benefited by the scheme for Smart City and if so, the details thereof including the cities in Punjab, Haryana and Jharkhand;

(b) whether Government has any plan to include more cities under the said scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Punjab, Haryana and Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The objective of the Smart Cities Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions.

The mission has a two-pronged strategy of Area Based Development (ABD) and Pan-city Development. ABD looks at development of compact areas in a city to create a replicable model for other areas within the city. Pan-city Development envisages application of selected Smart solutions to the existing city-wide infrastructure.

A total of 5,151 projects worth ₹ 2,05,018 crore have been included by the selected 100 cities in their Smart Cities Proposals (SCPs). The SCPs are citizen-driven document and have been framed after consultation with various stakeholders. As on July 11, 2019, 3,645 projects worth ₹ 1,34,994 crore have been tendered, of which 2,834 projects worth ₹ 90,176 crore are under implementation/have been completed.

Three cities, namely, Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar have been selected from the State of Punjab for development as Smart Cities. A total of 77 projects worth ₹ 6,465 crore have been included by the three cities in their SCPs. As on July 11, 2019, 41 projects worth ₹ 1,538 crore have been tendered, of which 26 projects worth ₹ 899 crore are under implementation/have been completed in the three cities of Punjab.

Two cities, namely, Karnal and Faridabad have been selected from the State of Haryana for development as Smart Cities. A total of 119 projects worth ₹ 3,789 crore have been included by the two cities in their SCPs. As on July 11, 2019, 34 projects worth ₹ 1,100 crore have been tendered, of which 20 projects worth ₹ 607 crore are under implementation/have been completed in the two cities of Haryana.

One city, namely, Ranchi has been selected from the State of Jharkhand for development as Smart Cities. A total of 24 projects worth ₹ 1,489 crore have been included by the Ranchi city in their SCPs. As on July 11, 2019, 29 projects worth ₹ 3,190 crore have been tendered, of which 28 projects worth ₹ 2,603 crore are under implementation/have been completed in the Ranchi city of Jharkhand.

(b) No, Sir.

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

PMAY(U) in Uttar Pradesh

2762. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed, district-wise in Uttar Pradesh during last three years under Pradhan Mantri AwasYojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)]; and

(b) the number of houses to be constructed district-wise in Uttar Pradesh during the next three years under PMAY(U)?

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 (MoHUA) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] since 25.06.2015 in urban areas.

The State of Uttar Pradesh has undertaken demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing under the scheme. The likely validated demand reported so far by the State is around 15 lakhs.

Based on the project proposals received so far from the State, a total 12,95,895 houses have been approved, out of this 5,92,685 are at various stages of construction and 3,39,109 have been completed/occupied. District-wise details of houses sanctioned, houses at various stages of construction, houses completed during last three years and cumulative number of houses completed are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Land and colonization are State subjects. Identification of eligible beneficiaries and formulation of projects are done by States/Union Territories (UTs). The State Government has been requested to get the project proposals for all the remaining demand sanctioned by December, 2019 so that construction of all houses may progressively be completed by 2022.

Statement

District-wise details of houses sanctioned, houses at various stages of construction, completed during last three years and cumulative Number of houses completed PMAY(U) in the State of Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	District	Houses Sanctioned (Nos.)	Houses Grounded for Construction (Nos.)	Houses Completed during last three years (Nos.)	Cumulative Number of houses Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agra	37,155	27,227	9984	16,167
2.	Aligarh	36,633	14,532	5810	6,414
3.	Allahabad	16,475	7,424	4651	5,272
4.	Ambedkar Nagar	10,530	3,832	2682	2,965
5.	Amethi	3,964	2,313	1279	1,272
6.	Amroha	17,838	4,830	2375	2,474

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Auraiya	9,642	3,227	1469	1,528
8.	Azamgarh	10,896	4,988	3191	3,646
9.	Bagpat	8,081	3,731	1573	1,729
10.	Bahraich	9,250	2,885	1834	1,941
11.	Balarampur	2,056	1,313	424	575
12.	Ballia	20,220	5,550	3839	4,087
13.	Banda	16,760	5,282	1512	1,858
14.	Barabanki	13,546	3,932	1821	2,010
15.	Bareilly	19,571	10,168	4928	5,492
16.	Basti	12,825	5,279	3011	3,264
17.	Bhadohi	22,326	10,947	4369	4,535
18.	Bijnor	28,698	9,803	5773	6,393
19.	Budaun	15,213	7,033	4770	5,328
20.	Bulandshahr	33,499	15,691	6641	7,471
21.	Chandauli	12,802	7,003	2430	2,593
22.	Chitrakoot	3,671	1,804	1063	1,001
23.	Deoria	19,831	9,312	3056	3,381
24.	Etah	6,926	4,599	2387	2,639
25.	Etawah	7,154	3,558	2112	2,311
26.	Faizabad	13,411	6,170	3846	4,649
27.	Farrukhabad	4,947	2,082	792	939
28.	Fatehpur	11,755	3,504	2738	3,056
29.	Firozabad	42,397	23,450	12276	16,853
30.	Gautam Buddh Nagar	9,337	8,376	3073	7,977

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Ghaziabad	64,879	25,300	15979	17 833
32.	Ghazipur	13,374	5,031	2736	2,965
33.	Gonda	6,988	2,574	1262	1,407
34.	Gorakhpur	43,067	25,298	10328	15,788
35.	Hamirpur	6,849	3,822	1542	1,696
36.	Hapur	8,312	3,676	1144	889
37.	Hardoi	11,535	5,497	2518	2,656
38.	Hathras	11,380	3,466	1220	1,284
39.	Jalaun	13,337	5,611	2916	3,345
40.	Jaunpur	13,293	5,294	1597	1,715
41.	Jhansi	24,662	12,507	5217	5,876
42.	Kannauj	9,392	5,589	2282	2,504
43.	Kanpur Dehat	11,802	4,458	2173	2,599
44.	Kanpur Nagar	42,471	16,946	3311	4,181
45.	Kasganj	9,648	4,032	1218	1,321
46.	Kaushambi	7,177	3,425	2638	2,936
47.	Kushinagar	24,630	8,184	4717	5,381
48.	Lakhimpur Kheri	19,671	11,800	6449	7,226
49.	Lalitpur	18,097	6,229	3692	4,191
50.	Lucknow	50,157	27,654	13114	16,228
51.	Maharajganj	17,005	5,520	2856	3,267
52.	Mahoba	10,293	3,556	2167	2,278
53.	Mainpuri	11,761	3,986	1850	2,432
54.	Mathura	20,533	9,132	4122	4,694

1	2	3	4	5	6
55.	Mau	15,191	6,025	4047	4,874
56.	Meerut	27,887	11,213	6215	8,531
57.	Mirzapur	31,673	21,592	8373	9,412
58.	Moradabad	28,583	11,695	5207	6,309
59.	Muzaffarnagar	19,888	9,155	4885	5,729
60.	Pilibhit	16,737	8,638	4340	4,874
61.	Pratapgarh	8,644	3,335	1759	2,346
62.	Raebareli	11,780	5,856	3609	4,280
63.	Rampur	14,408	9,199	2280	3,021
64.	Saharanpur	23,634	7,740	4223	4,826
65.	Sambhal	5,735	2,472	1911	2,045
66.	Sant Kabir Nagar	11,946	6,903	2814	3,247
67.	Shahjahanpur	8,985	3,450	2518	2,841
68.	Shamli	19,226	7,440	4730	5,074
69.	Shravasti	3,818	1,502	924	1,033
70.	Siddharthnagar	6,279	2,253	1187	1,246
71.	Sitapur	23,065	8,953	4867	5,157
72.	Sonbhadra	9,935	4,056	2043	2,546
73.	Sultanpur	5,537	2,316	375	424
74.	Unnao	26,840	11,748	6253	6,506
75.	Varanasi	28,182	18,712	8821	10,276
TOTAL		12,95,895	5,92,685	2,84,138	3,39,109

Projects completed under SCM

2763. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of projects completed under Smart Cities Mission (SCM), with details of locations, during the last two years;
- (b) the amount allotted and spent during the last three financial years; and
- (c) what is the timeline for completion of these projects and the projects likely to be completed by the end of the financial year 2019, the location-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) A total of 5,151 projects at an estimated cost of ₹ 2,05,018 crore have been included by the 100 selected Smart Cities in their Smart City Proposals. As per Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, the Central Government proposes to give financial support to the extent of ₹ 48,000 crore (45% of SCP value- including State share) over five years *i.e.* an average of ₹ 500 crore per city over the mission period.

An equal amount, on a matching basis, is to be provided by the State/ULB. Apart from these, around ₹ 42,028 crore (21%) is expected from convergence with other Missions, ₹ 41,022 crore (21%) from PPP, around ₹ 9,843 crore (4.8%) from loans, ₹ 2,644 crore (1.3%) from own resources and remaining from other sources. 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. City-wise and year-wise release of funds to Smart Cities during the last three years and status of utilization is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The amount allotted and spent during the last three financial years is given below:—

Budgetary allocation and release under Smart Cities Mission

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Requirement as per Cabinet Note	Funds provided by Government of India	Funds Released
2015-16	4,000	1,496.20	1,469.2
2016-17	10,000	4,598.50	4,492.5
2017-18	14,000	4509.50	4,499.50
2018-19	10,000	6,000.00	5856.8
2019-20	10,000	6,450	796
TOTAL	48,000	23,054.2	17,114

(c) Round-wise selection of cities and timeline for completion of projects is given below:—

Selection in Round	Selection of nos. of cities	Time-line for completion of Projects
1	20 Smart Cities in Round 1 in January, 2016	Round 1 cities- 2020-21
Fast Track	13 Smart Cities in Fast Track Round in May, 2016	Round 2 cities (including Fast Track cities)- 2021-22
2	27 Smart Cities in Round 2 in September, 2016	
3	30 Smart Cities in Round 3 in June, 2017	Round 3 cities- 2022-23
4	9 Smart Cities selected in Round 4 in January, 2018 and 1 more city in June, 2018	Round 4 cities- 2023-24

As on July 11, 2019, 3,645 projects worth ₹ 1,34,994 crore have been tendered, of which 2,834 projects worth ₹ 90,176 crore are under implementation/have been completed and 918 projects worth ₹ 14,977 crore have been completed.

Statement

Status of amount released to smart cities during the last three financial years and status of utilization

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	During 2015-16	During 2016-17	During 2017-18	During 2018-19	During 2019-20	Total released	Utilization certificate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	188	8	0	98	0	294	273.20
		Tirupati	2	92	102	0	0	196	43.84
		Kakinada	190	6	0	98	0	294	196.00
		Amaravati	0	0	18	372	98	488	379.50
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	0	194	2	0	0	196	9.23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	2	0	18	40	0	60	2.00
		Itanagar	0	0	0	58	0	58	0.39
4.	Assam	Guwahati	2	189	5	0	0	196	16.27
5.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	2	0	17	41	0	60	5.92
		Bhagalpur	2	63	131	0	0	196	11.08

Written Answers to

[17 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

145

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Biharsharif	2	0	0	58	0	60	5.00
		Patna	0	0	18	176	0	194	9.22
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2	71	123	0	0	196	189.18
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2	94.5	99.5	0	0	196	69.11
		Bilaspur	2	0	18	38	0	58	9.09
		Atal Nagar (Naya Raipur)	0	0	18	104	0	122	29.40
8.	Daman and Diu	Diu	0	0	0	110	0	110	0.79
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	0	2	0	102	0	104	0.70
10.	Delhi	NDMC	2	194	0	0	0	196	119.51
11.	Goa	Panaji	2	0	110.2	83.8	0	196	98.50
12.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	2	0	18	90	0	110	36.97
		Ahmedabad	2	194	0	98	0	294	193.15
		Surat	2	194	0	98	98	392	291.12
		Vadodara	2	0	109	85	0	196	105.00
		Rajkot	2	0	19	175	0	196	58.19

146

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

		Dahod	2	0	17	167	10	196	35.01
13.	Haryana	Karnal	2	0	17	41	0	60	1.58
		Faridabad	2	92	102	0	0	196	83.72
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	2	188	6	0	0	196	45.76
		Shimla	0	0	18	40	0	58	2.31
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	2	92	102	0	98	294	196.00
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu/Srinagar	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.00
		Srinagar	0	0	18	40	0	58	12.28
		Jammu	0	0	18	40	0	58	15.00
17.	Karnataka	Mangaluru	2	0	109	6	0	117	15.20
		Belagavi	2	194	0	0	0	196	46.11
		Shivamogga	2	0	109	85	0	196	13.05
		Hubballi-Dharwad	2	0	109	85	0	196	12.18
		Tumakuru	2	0	109	85	0	196	36.02
		Davanagere	2	194	0	0	0	196	66.57
		Bengaluru	0	0	0	58	100	158	4.96
18.	Kerala	Kochi	2	194	0	0	0	196	8.72

Written Answers to

[17 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 147

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Thiruvananthapuram	0	0	18	176	0	194	5.52
19.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	2	0	0	58	0	60	0.28
20.	Madhya	Bhopal	188	8	0	98	98	392	289.00
	Pradesh	Indore	188	8	0	0	98	294	243.62
		Jabalpur	2	194	0	0	98	294	196.00
		Gwalior	2	92	102	0	0	196	33.19
		Sagar	2	0	18	65	0	85	14.99
		Satna	2	0	18	176	0	196	10.65
		Ujjain	2	92	102	0	0	196	107.70
21.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	2	0	18	176	0	196	24.19
		Nashik	2	92	102	0	0	196	24.26
		Thane	2	62	132	0	0	196	56.74
		Greater Mumbai#	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.00
		Amravati#	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.65
		Solapur	2	194	0	0	0	196	48.95
		Nagpur	2	92	102	0	0	196	162.48
		Kalyan-Dombivali	2	92	102	0	0	196	14.07

148

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

		Aurangabad	2	92	102	0	0	196	21.20	Written Answers to
		Pune	2	194	0	0	0	196	189.16	
22.	Manipur	Imphal	2	0	109	6	0	117	3.70	
23.	Meghalaya	Shillong	2	0	0	53	0	55	0.73	
24.	Mizoram	Aizawl	2	0	0	58	0	60	1.99	
25.	Nagaland	Kohima	2	0	109	6	0	117	53.51	[17 July, 2019]
26.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	190	6	0	0	98	294	196.00	
		Rourkela	2	0	188	6	0	196	18.37	
27.	Puducherry	Puducherry	2	0	98	3	0	103	2.23	
28.	Punjab	Ludhiana	2	194	0	0	0	196	26.10	
		Jalandhar	2	0	27	31	0	60	12.93	Unstarred Questions
		Amritsar	2	0	27	31	0	60	11.52	
29.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	188	8	0	0	0	196	114.07	
		Udaipur	161.2	34.8	0	0	0	196	167.08	
		Kota	2	91	103	0	0	196	69.13	
		Ajmer	2	92	102	0	0	196	93.54	149
30.	Sikkim	Namchi	2	0	109	85	0	196	155.46	
		Gangtok	0	0	17	177	0	194	47.87	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	2	0	18	176	0	196	45.50
		Tirunelveli	2	0	18	176	0	196	61.93
		Dindigul#	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.00
		Thanjavur	2	0	109	85	0	196	83.24
		Tiruppur	2	0	18	176	0	196	36.13
		Salem	2	0	109	85	0	196	99.08
		Vellore	2	0	109	85	0	196	72.00
		Coimbatore	2	188	6	0	0	196	154.12
		Madurai	2	0	109	85	0	196	43.67
		Erode	2	0	0	194	0	196	70.51
		Thoothukudi	2	0	18	176	0	196	13.90
		Chennai	2	188	6	0	0	196	166.03
32.	Telangana	Karimnagar	2	0	18	40	0	60	0.82
		Greater Warangal	2	92	0	6	0	100	18.52
33.	Tripura	Agartala	2	63	131	0	0	196	52.84
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	2	0	0	58	0	60	1.18
		Aligarh	2	0	19	89	0	110	41.60

150

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

		Saharanpur	2	0	17	41	0	60	0.81	Written Answers to [17 July, 2019]
		Bareilly	2	0	0	58	0	60	2.11	
		Jhansi	2	0	36	22	0	60	4.56	
		Kanpur	2	0	109	85	0	196	117.27	
		Allahabad	2	0	19	175	0	196	74.27	
		Lucknow	2	66.2	127.8	0	0	196	86.07	
		Varanasi	2	0	109	85	0	196	70.40	
		Ghaziabad#	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.60	
		Agra	2	0	109	85	0	196	103.61	
		Rampur#	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.21	
		Merrut/Raebareli#	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.00	Unstarred Questions
35.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2	0	18	40	0	60	6.15	
36.	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	2	0	0	58	0	60	17.69	
		Bidhannagar#	2	0	0	0	0	2	2.00	
		Durgapur#	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.56	
		Haldia#	2	0	0	0	0	2	2.00	
TOTAL			1469.2	4492.5	4499.5	5856.8	796	17114	6613.10	

Source: MIS Data as on 11 July 2019

#cities not selected.

Funds allocation under PMAY (U)

2764. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] to various States and Union Territories in the country during the last three years for providing permanent houses to the poor people living in urban areas;

(b) the number of houses sanctioned under various projects and the cost involved with particular reference to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab; and

(c) the amount disbursed as interest subsidy in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab for acquisition or construction of houses under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme and the number of beneficiaries, State-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) State/UT wise details of central assistance sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] for providing houses to the eligible beneficiaries of urban area during the last three years as well as details of houses sanctioned under PMAY (U) and cost involved therein are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Interest subsidy disbursed to the beneficiaries on their housing loans under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme component of PMAY (U) for construction /acquisition of new houses during the last three years is ₹ 234.67 crore for 11,008 beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh, ₹ 399.32 crore for 18,240 beneficiaries in Telangana and ₹ 180.76 crore for 8,281 beneficiaries in Punjab.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Central assistance sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY (U)} during the last three years as well as details of houses sanctioned under PMAY (U) and cost involved therein

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total Project Cost (₹ in crore)	Total Houses Sanctioned (Nos.)	Central Assistance sanctioned (during last three years) (₹ in Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	54.13	612	9.18

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	69,907.87	12,47,988	15,821.02
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	357.87	6,285	71.25
4.	Assam	2,212.35	71,527	892.10
5.	Bihar	13,902.89	2,68,939	3,285.08
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	57.72	249	4.65
7.	Chhattisgarh	9,647.82	2,29,201	3,232.02
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	278.03	4,604	76.57
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	51.63	942	15.35
10.	Delhi (UT)	2,728.22	14,111	289.49
11.	Goa	122.11	658	12.25
12.	Gujarat	46,205.05	5,27,669	7,201.48
13.	Haryana	25,118.66	2,60,548	3,898.24
14.	Himachal Pradesh	455.72	8,639	109.27
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,859.16	34,657	514.12
16.	Jharkhand	11,651.48	1,87,581	2,280.51
17.	Karnataka	34,477.14	5,82,469	8,237.06
18.	Kerala	4,736.72	1,23,836	1,839.70
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	34,992.56	6,89,732	9,707.55
21.	Maharashtra	87,503.06	9,86,933	14,292.38
22.	Manipur	1,094.95	42,821	642.67
23.	Meghalaya	177.35	4,658	33.80
24.	Mizoram	630.83	30,027	294.81
25.	Nagaland	799.73	28,760	370.89

1	2	3	4	5
26	Odisha	5,217.61	1,42,033	1,862.90
27	Puducherry (UT)	528.07	11,507	173.66
28	Punjab	2,634.05	56,786	843.99
29	Rajasthan	11,047.20	1,82,417	2,257.75
30	Sikkim	14.79	529	7.97
31	Tamil Nadu	33,380.11	6,48,855	8,951.52
32	Telangana	18,097.30	2,10,988	2,007.76
33	Tripura	2,236.33	80,347	1,162.27
34	Uttar Pradesh	55,905.27	12,95,895	17,402.95
35	Uttarakhand	2,353.96	34,653	445.20
36	West Bengal	16,245.00	3,51,405	4,193.64
TOTAL		4,96,682.74	83,68,861	1,12,441.06

Funds allotted under AMRUT

2765. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Atal Mission of Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in the country during the last three years, with funds allotted for each year;

(b) the funds provided to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab, separately during the last three years; and

(c) whether funds would be increased to provide basic amenities to them in view of large slums in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The year-wise physical progress under Atal Mission of Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is given in the table below:

Progress up to	Works Completed	Contracts awarded & work in progress	Under tendering	Total
March, 2017	0	10,421	21,796	32,217
March, 2018	263	36,684	26,155	63,102
March, 2019	3,403	59,115	16,124	78,642

The year-wise financial progress and funds allotted during last three years under AMRUT are given in the table below:

Financial Year	Funds Allotted	Funds released against various components of AMRUT					
		Project Funds	Administrative & Office Expenses (A&OE)	Reforms Incentive	Funds against eligible JnNURM projects	GIS based Master Plan	Total
2016-17	4,803	2,404	115	400	1867	0	4,786
2017-18	4,943	3,526	104	500	714	62	4,906
2018-19	6,400	5,339	266	521	21	27	6,174

(b) The funds provided to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab under AMRUT during last three financial years are given in the table below:

(All figures in ₹ crore)

State	Financial Year	Funds released against various components of AMRUT					
		Project Fund	A&OE	Reforms Incentive	GIS	JnNURM	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	2016-17	70.32	4.68	13.62	0	0	88.62
	2017-18	397.90	11.71	27.14	4.55	0	441.3
	2018-19	91.39	14.05	52.32	9.11	0	166.87
Telangana	2016-17	55.44	0	10.73	0	51.69	117.86
	2017-18	70.23	4.62	19.93	1.90	19.73	116.41
	2018-19	135.49	5.54	37.78	0	0	178.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Punjab	2016-17	80.16	5.35	0	0	124.24	209.75
	2017-18	0	6.68	17.57	2.57	0	26.82
	2018-19	96.96	8.02	15.15	0	0	120.13

(c) Under AMRUT individual projects are selected, appraised, approved and implemented by the concerned States/Union Territories (UTs). The Government of India only approves State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) and releases Central Assistance (CA) as per Mission guidelines. A total State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) of ₹77,640 crore for the entire mission period for all 36 States/UTs have already been approved by the year 2017.

Maintenance of DDA gymnasias

†2766. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether gymnasias are being run by DDA, if so, district-wise numbers thereof;
- (b) whether responsibility of maintenance of these gymnasias lies with DDA or any external institution;
- (c) whether several defective rods/plates in DDA sports complex, Vasant Kunj could invite mishap at any time as weight difference has been found because of such defective rods/plates, whether there is any accountability in this regard, details thereof; and
- (d) whether no TV cable recharge is done for several days and no attention is paid on gymnasias's maintenance, whether there is any mechanism for its investigation and interaction with people to know about these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that it runs multi gyms (fitness centres) at its Sports Complexes and green areas in Delhi. DDA has further informed that it has multi Gyms at 14 Sports Complexes, 3 Mini Sports Complexes, 1 Golf Course and 21 Gyms in green areas. Details of District-wise 40 multi Gyms are as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

-
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. South Delhi - 1 no. | 6. North East - 6 nos. |
| 2. East Delhi - 3 nos. | 7. South East - 2 nos. |
| 3. New Delhi - 2 nos. | 8. North West - 8 nos. |
| 4. North Delhi - 1 nos. | 9. West Delhi -12 nos. |
| 5. South West - 4 nos. | 10. Central Delhi - 1 no. |
-

(b) DDA has informed that multi gyms are run either on manpower basis or on licence fee basis. DDA has further informed that the maintenance of the multi gyms, run on manpower basis, is its responsibility. For multi gyms on licence fee basis, the licensee is responsible to maintain the premises as well as the upkeep of the equipment. The responsibility of the multi gym is with the licensee subject to the control of DDA. Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) of the equipment is done by DDA.

(c) DDA has informed that good quality barbells and weights have been provided at Vasant Kunj Sports Complex. However, the licensee is responsible to take all necessary precaution to prevent any mishap.

(d) DDA has informed that Cable TVs provided in multi gyms at DDA sports complexes are generally recharged timely, though in some cases, there have been delays. Users of the multi gyms can provide feedback about the facility through complaint books at the sports complexes or by registering their complaints in mobile app smart city 311.

Interest subsidy scheme for housing

2767. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is implementing the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of urban poor who have benefited from the above scheme during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the progress and performance of the above project in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Government of India had implemented the Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) on a pilot basis during the 11th Five Year Plan period. The objective of the Scheme was to create an enabling and a supportive environment for expanding credit flow to the housing sector and increasing home ownership in the country. The scheme was discontinued from 30.09.2013.

Currently, Government is implementing a Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS), an interest subsidy scheme, as one of the components of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)}.

(b) The State-wise details of beneficiaries and the amount released during the last 3 years under ISHUP are given in the following table:

States	FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19	
	No. of Benefeciaries	Amount in ₹ lakh	No. of Benefeciaries	Amount in ₹ lakh	No. of Benefeciaries	Amount in ₹ lakh
Karnataka	-	-	9	1.04	-	-
Kerala	-	-	6	1.78	-	-
Haryana	-	-	1	0.14	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	16	2.96	-	-

(c) Under ISHUP, the National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO), the two Central Nodal Agencies, had disbursed ₹6.82 crore for 9213 beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh and ₹4.27 crore for 3500 beneficiaries in Karnataka.

Review of implementation of RERA

2768. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has reviewed implementation of Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) since its enactment;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are still some States which have not yet notified RERA;

(c) if so, the details of such States and reasons for not notifying RERA, State-wise;

(d) whether it is also a fact that some States have also watered down the provisions of RERA;

(e) if so, the details of each of such State which has watered down the provisions of RERA, State-wise; and

(f) the steps Ministry is going to take to convince States to implement RERA the way it was approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs reviews the progress of implementation of Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA) including notifying of RERA Rules, establishment of Real Estate Regulatory Authority and Real Estate Appellate Tribunals etc. in States/ Union Territories (UTs) on regular basis. Section 84 of RERA provides that the appropriate Government *i.e.* States/Union Territories shall make and notify rules, for carrying out the provisions of RERA. The rules framed by the states/UTs have to be in consonance with RERA. So far 30 States and UTs have notified rules under RERA.

Four North-East States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim are yet to notify the rules under RERA. Government of India has requested these States to notify the rules early.

State of West Bengal has enacted its own Act *i.e.* West Bengal Housing Industry Regulation Act, 2017 (HIRA) instead of notifying rules under RERA. HIRA has been challenged in Hon'ble Supreme Court by a homebuyer's association and matter is *sub judice*.

RERA is not applicable in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. However, State of Jammu and Kashmir has notified its own Act *i.e.* Jammu and Kashmir (Regulation and Development) Act, 2018.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has requested the States through various communications, workshops and review meetings to examine the provisions of the rules framed by States and take necessary action to ensure that the same are in accordance with the provisions of RERA in order to ensure implementation of RERA in its letter and spirit.

Notification of Delhi's P-1 Zone

2769. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA had sent proposals of 14 villages of P-1 Zone in Delhi for notification of Development Area of DDA by Land and Building Department, Government of NCT of Delhi;

(b) the reasons for delay in issuing notification in respect of these villages;

(c) whether Government would instruct Land and Building Department to issue notification so that these villages of P-1 Zone are also included for registration on web-portal of land pooling policy; and

(d) whether in view of delay in notification from Land and Building Department, Government would notify these villages as land in Delhi is within purview of Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has intimated that the proposal to declare 14 villages (part) falling in Zone P-I as Urban under Section 507 of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and as Development area under Section 12 of Delhi Development Act, 1957 has been referred to North Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, respectively on 08.08.2018, followed by reminder on 01.01.2019. This is as per the requirement of extant statute.

Progress of Smart City Mission

2770. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the implementation of the ambitious project of Smart Cities to change the urban landscape in the country;

(b) the details of the progress achieved in the project so far, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) whether keeping in view new threats of terrorism, organised crimes and cyber attacks, the security in the Smart Cities remains a big challenge; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The objective of Smart Cities Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure such as adequate water supply, assured electricity supply, sanitation including solid waste management, efficient urban mobility and public transport, etc. to give a clean and sustainable environment and decent quality of life to its citizens through application of 'Smart' solutions. 100 cities have been selected under the Mission for development as Smart Cities. The strategic components of Smart Cities Mission are Area-based development (ABD) wherein certain areas are taken up for development either on Greenfield/retrofitting/redevelopment models through integration of the physical, social, institutional and economic infrastructure and Pan-city development wherein cities are implementing at least one or more smart solutions in areas on priority for the entire city.

Some of the key initiatives being implemented by Smart Cities include Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs), Complete Streets projects which focus on developing pedestrian friendly and cycle-friendly infrastructure, Solar Rooftop projects, Smart Water and Waste Water projects, development of vibrant urban spaces (parks, waterfronts, upgrading local tourist destinations, preserving local heritage) etc. Details of the progress achieved in the Mission so far, State-wise and project-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As per the Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, one of the core infrastructure elements in a Smart City is safety and security of citizens, particularly, women, children and the elderly. Accordingly, Integrated Command and Control Centres are being set up by the cities to achieve the objectives of the Mission. Devices such as Close Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras, Emergency call box/panic buttons etc. are being installed throughout the city as well as on public transport services for monitoring of the city through ICCCs. In addition, some cities have developed mobile applications and helplines to respond to incidents of crime. The Ministry has also circulated Cyber Security framework developed by National Security Council Secretariat, Government of India among all States/Smart Cities to be considered while implementation of Solutions for Smart Cities.

In addition, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has informed that close and effective coordination between intelligence and security agencies at the Centre and the State level is being maintained in order to avert terror incidents in the country. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organised to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other Agencies and

State Governments. With a view to enhance the capacity of State forces, the Central Agencies have been organising training programmes for the States forces on intelligence sharing and investigation of terrorism cases. Many States have raised Special Forces to deal with terrorism. Central Armed Police Forces and National Security Guards have also been stationed at different locations to assist the States in dealing with such incidents. Further, Intelligence inputs on terror threats are regularly shared with State Governments/Agencies concerned with advice to take appropriate measures and sensitize their field formations to prevent any untoward incident. Terrorist Organisations are using various internet based social media platforms to propagate its ideology. Cyber space is being closely watched in this regard by the agencies concerned and action is taken as per law.

Statement

Details of tenders/work orders issued and completed by the Smart Cities

(Amount 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
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	2	14.33
Port Blair	0	0	0	0	2	14.33
Andhra Pradesh	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
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2	171.89	0	0
Itanagar	0	0	1	90	0	0
Pasighat	0	0	1	81.89	0	0
Assam	4	497.82	5	33.93	2	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Guwahati	4	497.82	5	33.93	2	5.00
Bihar	31	1281.17	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	10	239.19	3	205.24	1	0.15
Patna	8	346.66	19	1105.25	2	515.34
Chandigarh	12	1152.55	11	100.30	13	167.99
Chandigarh	12	1152.55	11	100.30	13	167.99
Chhattisgarh	23	582.13	50	1149.82	43	218.77
Bilaspur	5	88.47	11	631.45	1	3.76
Atal Nagar (Naya Raipur)	1	1.47	1	10.00	1	158.00
Raipur	17	492.19	38	508.37	41	57.01
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silvassa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	4	491.91	3	53.18	1	0.29
Diu	4	491.91	3	53.18	1	0.29
Delhi	6	152.00	11	822.94	79	303.93
New Delhi Municipal Council	6	152.00	11	822.94	79	303.93
Goa	4	43.68	10	334.31	8	14.03
Panaji	4	43.68	10	334.31	8	14.03
Gujarat	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Surat	10	621.36	26	2559.36	49	1067.45
Vadodara	14	475.74	24	1261.05	32	940.89
Haryana	14	492.98	17	604.76	3	2.71
Faridabad	3	30.64	14	595.19	3	2.71
Karnal	11	462.34	3	9.57	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	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
Jammu and Kashmir	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
Jharkhand	1	586.46	27	2564.06	1	39.38
Ranchi	1	586.46	27	2564.06	1	39.38
Karnataka	171	4408.74	292	8166.50	120	732.87
Belagavi	37	1002.72	38	993.64	46	497.00
Bengaluru	2	95.69	20	1383.46	0	0
Davanegere	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	50	398.49	77	1841.73	35	111.20
Kerala	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
Lakshadweep	0	0	3	7.7	0	0
Kavaratti	0	0	3	7.7	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	77	7647.77	267	9058.88	132	2408.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhopal	5	3137.71	42	1731.10	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	209.59	12	335.43	1	0.10
Ujjain	2	92.05	28	1533.14	15	187.60
Maharashtra	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
Manipur	13	170.75	4	275.16	0	0
Imphal	13	170.75	4	275.16	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shillong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	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
Odisha	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Puducherry	1	1.58	7	49.83	1	12.60
Puducherry	1	1.58	7	49.83	1	12.60
Punjab	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
Rajasthan	56	1454.38	118	3159.68	69	640.48
Ajmer	11	70.17	40	706.21	28	126.99
Jaipur	18	382.25	32	813.06	13	264.29
Kota	13	792.75	15	494.32	15	216.26
Udaipur	14	209.21	31	1146.09	13	32.94
Sikkim	9	463.59	16	649.80	1	7.64
Gangtok	6	408.59	5	214.75	0	0
Namchi	3	55.00	11	435.05	1	7.64
Tamil Nadu	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
Telangana	25	911.98	14	180.19	6	513.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karimnagar	5	285.51	2	11.43	0	0
Warangal	20	626.47	12	168.76	6	513.69
Tripura	7	39.68	24	362.87	8	5.82
Agartala	7	39.68	24	362.87	8	5.82
Uttar Pradesh	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
Moradabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saharanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Varanasi	3	119.20	31	1084.73	48	1271.42
Uttarakhand	10	332.13	13	588.98	1	13.44
Dehradun	10	332.13	13	588.98	1	13.44
West Bengal	12	29.74	13	20.37	4	1.10
New Town Kolkata	12	29.74	13	20.37	4	1.10
GRAND TOTAL	811	44817.40	1916	75199.02	918	14977.21

Source: MIS data as on 11 July, 2019

Revised National Hawkers Policy

2771. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised National Hawkers Policy restricts hawkers from vending in and around railway stations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether due to congestion in metro cities, local governing bodies are not being able to implement the National Hawkers Policy, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the States which have framed rules and schemes for the welfare of street vendors as per provision of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for protection of livelihood of street vendors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) In order to protect rights of urban street vendors, regulate street vending activities and to ensure uniformity in legal framework for street vending, the Government has enacted the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 which came into force w.e.f. May I, 2014. The Act is applicable to all States/UTs except for State of Jammu and Kashmir and also any land, premises and trains owned and controlled by the Railways under the Railway Act, 1989.

(b) No issue, regarding non implementation of Street Vendors Act due to congestion in metro cities, has been reported by any States/UTs to Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

(c) Rules under the Act have been notified by 33 States/UTs. Meghalaya has notified Rules under its own Street Vendors Act. Further, Telangana has also drafted the Rules. The States/UTs which have notified the Scheme include Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, NCT of Delhi, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. Meghalaya has notified Scheme under its Street Vendors Act.

(d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs issues advisory to the States/UTs, from time to time, to follow the provisions laid down in the Act. Further, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is also implementing, through States/UTs, Support to Urban Street Vendors, as a component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihood Mission. It provides for survey of street vendors, development of City Street vending plans, infrastructure development, training and skill development of street vendors, and their financial inclusion.

Increasing interest subsidy for urban poor

2772. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase interest subsidy for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/urban poor to enable them to buy houses under Public Sector Housing Schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is considering to provide 6.5 per cent subsidy on home loans for a period of 15 years to economically weaker/low-income group people and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the subsidy likely to be provided to both the said categories would be ₹2.3 lakh per housing unit on net present value and 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) and (c) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} is effective from 17.6.2015. Under CLSS, the beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) having household annual income up to ₹3.00 lakh and Low Income Group (LIG) having household annual income above ₹3.00 lakh and up to ₹6.00 lakh, subject to their otherwise being eligible under the scheme, are at present provided interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5% on the housing loans up to ₹6.00 lakh from Banks, Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) and other such institutions for a tenure of 20 years or actual tenure of loan, whichever is earlier. The interest subsidy admissible to the beneficiaries under the scheme for housing loans for ₹6.00 lakh for a period of 20 years works out to approximately up to ₹ 2.67 lakh in each case. The credit linked subsidy is available only for loan amounts up to ₹6.00 lakh and additional loans beyond ₹6.00 lakh, if any, are at nonsubsidized rate. The interest subsidy is credited upfront to the loan account of beneficiaries and the Net Present Value (NPV) of the interest subsidy is calculated at a discount rate of 9%.

Single room tenements for migrant labour families

2773. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on proposal to build single room tenements for migrant labour families in metros on rent to solve problems of growing slum

settlements and aspirations of lower income groups to live in pucca tenement with basic amenities;

(b) whether labour cess funds are to be used for project as initial working capital with involvement of Ministry of Labour and Employment; and

(c) whether urban bodies will identify labour families with ₹ 3 lakh annual income or less and issue them vouchers to be redeemed by housing boards or private builders who will own high-rise block of tenements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) No Sir. However, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has prepared a draft Model Tenancy Act (MTA) with the aim to balance and protect the interest of both the tenant and owner by regulating renting of premises in an efficient and transparent manner through an adjudicating mechanism for speedy dispute resolution. Draft MTA has been shared with the States and Union Territories (UTs) seeking their views and has been uploaded on the Ministry's website at <http://mohua.gov.in/cms/draftmodificationact.php> soliciting comments/views from public/Stakeholders.

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban) Mission Guidelines recommend utilization of cess fund for construction of rental houses for workers as the Construction Workers Welfare Fund is set up by States/UTs under the Central Law of Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.

Amendments in SCM

2774. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make certain amendments in the Smart City Mission (SCM) due to slow pace of progress;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the SCM is moving at snail's speed in many parts of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no proposal at present to make amendments in the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) on account of pace of progress of the SCM.

(c) and (d) No. Sir. The pace of project execution of SCM during the last one year is given below:

Pace of project execution of Smart Cities Mission

(₹ crore)

Project Milestone	01 July 2018		01 July 2019		% increase	
	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
Tender Issued	452	21313	802	44820	77%	110%
Work Order Issued	720	27595	1903	74961	164%	172%
Work Completed	371	7694	913	14974	146%	95%
TOTAL	1543	56602	3618	134755	134%	138%

Delay in allotment of flats/plots by builders

2775. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people who have not been allotted flats, land plots by the builders who have been either declared bankrupt or found guilty of mismanaging funds;
- (b) what is the policy towards those people who are waiting for allotment;
- (c) how many people have already been allotted flats/plots after the intervention of the Ministry; and
- (d) the list of builders who have been blacklisted?

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 of housing projects.

However, this Ministry has enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA) to protect the interest of homebuyers. As per Section 20 of the

RERA, the 'Appropriate Government' *i.e.* States/Union Territories (UTs) are required to establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority to regulate and develop the real estate sector in the concerned State/UT.

The Real Estate Regulatory Authority of the concerned State/UT is required to register and regulate real estate projects and real estate agents registered under RERA. The Regulatory Authority is also required to publish and maintain a web portal, containing relevant details of all real estate projects for which registration has been given, for public viewing.

Section 34 of RERA also enables the Real Estate Regulatory Authority to maintain a database, on its website, for public viewing, and enter the names and photographs of the defaulting promoters, or the promoters who have been penalised under the Act, with reasons therefor, and the details of the projects for which registration has been revoked, for access to the general public.

Allotments under PMAY(U)

2776. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a rumour was spread in an organised manner that people can submit applications in the office of the Ministry for allotment of a house under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Urban [PMAY(U)];

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what action has been taken against those people who have spread this rumour; and

(d) whether it is a fact that forms for allotment are being sold in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Some unknown persons are spreading rumours that people can submit applications in the office of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) for allotment of a house under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Urban [PMAY(U)] Mission. As a result, large number of people are approaching the MoHUA at Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi for submitting their application forms by taking photocopied format from others for availing benefits under PMAY(U) Mission.

The PMAY(U) Mission has a provision to submit online applications through the MoHUA's website (www.pmayinis.gov.in) and the applicants may also submit their applications to the concerned implementing agency or Urban Local Body (ULB) as per prescribed format 4A and 4B of PMAY(U) Mission guidelines. In case of Delhi, Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) and Delhi Development Authority (DDA) are the implementing agencies for PMAY(U) Mission.

In this regard, a Press Brief has been issued for public to approach DUSIB and DDA to submit their applications to avail benefits under PMAY(U) Mission. A First Information Report (FIR) has also been lodged against the unknown persons indulged in the unauthorised activities in the name of PMAY(U) Mission.

Bisalpur-Jaipur Drinking Water Project

†2777. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government plans to develop/implement the second stage of the ambitious Bisalpur-Jaipur drinking water project in order to provide drinking water to the urban areas of Jaipur district by arranging financial resources through external assistance, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Central Government plans to develop/implement the currently operational Bisalpur project for the drinking water problem of urban areas of Tonk district by providing financial resources through external assistance, 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) Urban water supply is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments to plan, design, execute and operate water supply schemes in the urban areas of the country. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has not developed/implemented 2nd phase of operational Bisalpur project for providing drinking water to the urban areas of Jaipur and Tonk district.

Delay in Phase-IV of Delhi Metro

2778. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fourth phase of Delhi Metro is running behind the schedule;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the remedial measures being taken to overcome the hurdles;
- (d) the physical and financial progress of the Phase-IV of Delhi Metro; and
- (e) the tentative deadline by which the said project would get finished *vis-a-vis* its earlier deadline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) Government of India (GoI) has approved three priority corridors of Delhi Metro Phase-IV project comprising 61.7 k.m. in March, 2019. Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) in April, 2019 directed Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) not to start the work till the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) revised approval in tune with the approval concurred by GNCTD. MoHUA has requested GNCTD to review their decision for stopping the work of Delhi Metro Phase-IV and lift the embargo at the earliest in the public interest. Hon'ble Supreme Court on 12.07.2019 has ordered that the work of Delhi Metro Phase-IV be started forthwith. DMRC has informed that it has started preparatory work. The project is scheduled to be completed in five years from the date of start of work.

Solid waste management under SCM

2779. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the initiatives taken up in solid waste management, if any, under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM), the State-wise details thereof;
- (b) how many solid waste management centres have been established under the above mentioned mission since its launch and how much solid waste generated in cities is treated in these plants, the State-wise details thereof; and
- (c) how much renewable energy and organic manure has been produced, if any, by these plants as of May, 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The State-wise details of projects for Solid Waste Management under Smart Cities Mission (SCM) are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The details of solid waste generated and treated, renewable

energy and organic manure produced by these plants, as sought in the Question, is not maintained.

Statement

Project status for Solid Waste Management under SCM9

(Amount in ₹ crore)

State/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
Andhra Pradesh	2	6	7	138	1	0.10
Assam	0	0	1	10	0	0
Bihar	2	76	1	2	1	9
Chandigarh	2	45	0	0	2	31
Chhattisgarh	1	19	2	111	0	0
Delhi	0	0	1	0	9	22
Gujarat	6	91	4	1386	5	39
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	2	4	2	61	0	0
Kerala	3	9	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	2	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	3	3	22	558	41	292
Maharashtra	1	190	12	85	6	11
Manipur	1	10	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2	46
Odisha	0	0	1	25	0	0
Punjab	0	0	1	8	0	0
Rajasthan	10	246	9	220	3	153

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	1	14	32	300	4	32
Telangana	4	61	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2	38	7	653	7	209
Uttarakhand	1	13	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	42	827	103	3559	81	844

Housing projects undertaken by NBCC (India) Limited

2780. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of housing projects undertaken by NBCC (India) Limited during the last three years in NCR, particularly in Gurugram;

(b) how many of them have been handed over to allottees in perfect condition including internal road, 24 hour foolproof and safe electricity and water supply, boundary wall and security provisions;

(c) whether there is any complaint from the allottees particularly from the Green View-colony about low quality of work, non-construction of approach road, lack of proper and safe electricity and water connection; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by NBCC and the Ministry over the complaint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) NBCC (India) Limited has undertaken 3 housing projects in the National Capital Region (NCR) during the last three years, out of which 02 have been handed over with all provisions including internal road, 24-hour electricity and water supply, boundary wall and security provision. NBCC has a dedicated division for addressing customer related issues and a dedicated team of engineers at site which coordinates with various agencies and attend to the customers. With regard to the Green View Colony, Sector 37 D, Gurugram, NBCC has informed that there have been some complaints from the allottees about the approach road, water supply and electricity connection, which are addressed by NBCC promptly. Permanent electricity and water supply connections have been provided and all roads within the premises have been constructed. NBCC has deposited ₹40 crore with the Town and Country Planning Department, Chandigarh, Government of Haryana in the year 2010 as

external development charges and is pursuing with them for providing better road connectivity. In the meantime, to facilitate easy access, NBCC has constructed an approach road for the premises.

Implementation of PMAY(U)

2781. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the rate of completion of houses is very low under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)];
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, year-wise and State/UT-wise;
- (c) the details of the funds allotted, sanctioned and utilised under the scheme so far, year-wise and State/UT-wise;
- (d) the details of the subsidy availed by the home buyers under the scheme so far along with the features of the subsidy components, year-wise and State/UT-wise; and
- (e) the details of the preference of beneficiaries in choosing of the components for getting the Central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)}, the States/UTs have undertaken demand survey for assessing the actual demand of houses. The validated demand is around 112 lakh houses. Against this demand, based on project proposals received so far from States/UTs, a total of 83.69 lakh houses have been sanctioned, out of which 48.37 lakh houses are at various stages of construction and 26.14 lakh houses have been completed. The year-wise and State-wise details about completion of houses under PMAY(U) are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The year-wise and State/UT-wise details of Central assistance sanctioned, released and utilised under PMAY(U) are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) for EWS/LIG component of PMAY(U), beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) having household annual income upto ₹ 3,00,000/- and Lower Income Group (LIG) having household annual income between ₹ 3,00,001/- to ₹ 6,00,000/- are eligible for an interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5% for housing loans upto ₹ 6.00 lakh for a maximum tenure of 20 years.

Government of India is also implementing Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme to provide interest subsidy for housing loans to eligible beneficiaries belonging to Middle Income Group (CLSS for MIG). The scheme covers two income segments in the MIG viz. annual household income between ₹ 6,00,001 to ₹ 12,00,000 (MIG-I) and annual household income between ₹ 12,00,001 to ₹ 18,00,000 (MIG-II). The interest subsidy under the scheme are available to beneficiaries of MIG-I category and MIG-II for loan amounts upto ₹ 9,00,000/- and 12,00,000/-, respectively. The interest subsidy are at the rate of 4% and 3% respectively.

The year-wise and State/UT-wise details of the subsidy availed by home buyers under CLSS are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(e) PMAY(U) comprises of 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). The Central assistance can be availed under only one of the components by the beneficiaries. Out of the 83.69 lakh houses sanctioned, 55.3% are under BLC, 31.6% under AHP, 5.4% under ISSR and 7.8% are under CLSS component.

Statement-I

State/UT and year-wise completion of houses under PMAY(U)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Year-wise completion of houses (Nos.)					
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-	-	20	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,876	3,758	3,299	29,791	2,60,223	10,414
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	176	144	-	16	1,308	-
4.	Assam	794	103	66	381	13,847	104
5.	Bihar	3,727	1,123	12,184	2,100	37,464	1,004
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	2	4,963	57	154	33
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,062	4,620	3,307	3,561	42,096	1,836
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	48	1	103	366	1,167	195
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	-	3	65	291	42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Delhi (UT)	8,080	4,499	4,244	2,487	17,579	1,202
11.	Goa	-	1	10	99	392	96
12.	Gujarat	6,196	11,562	28,928	48,726	1,96,550	24,258
13.	Haryana	696	790	549	2,093	10,535	1,627
14.	Himachal Pradesh	409	8	43	202	1,858	78
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	726	477	203	179	3,566	67
16.	Jharkhand	1,539	2,473	3,886	26,421	31,343	886
17.	Karnataka	2,702	5,111	11,920	31,087	94,920	4,986
18.	Kerala	2,107	1,804	301	3,809	42,691	1,603
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7,104	5,460	5,316	39,119	2,19,728	7,500
21.	Maharashtra	15,655	21,567	13,621	35,162	1,20,918	16,241
22.	Manipur	730	42	24	177	2,231	-
23.	Meghalaya	180	130	248	27	450	3
24.	Mizoram	338	143	118	188	632	17
25.	Nagaland	1,799	67	494	89	1,394	3
26.	Odisha	1,118	1,183	2,771	2,376	46,075	601
27.	Puducherry (UT)	288	151	79	51	1,899	56
28.	Punjab	905	1,947	338	1,860	9,335	1,501
29.	Rajasthan	10,709	15,045	4,256	8,204	21,641	5,076
30.	Sikkim	169	-	1	2	61	3
31.	Tamil Nadu	18,248	18,807	6,593	34,004	1,57,589	13,852
32.	Telangana	2,552	95	2,792	3,140	58,171	5,172
33.	Tripura	178	4	161	7,303	28,663	33
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5,654	8,462	9,639	12,005	2,97,627	5,722
35.	Uttarakhand	479	264	1,460	1,986	5,669	796
36.	West Bengal	15,137	7,612	7,191	30,765	89,509	3,351
TOTAL		1,13,381	1,17,455	1,29,111	3,27,898	18,17,596	1,08,358

Statement-II**State/UT-year and wise Central Assistance Sanctioned, Released and Utilised under PMAY(U)**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in crore)					Central Assistance Released (₹ in crore)					Central Assistance Utilised (₹ in crore)				
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	9.14	0.05	-	-	-	0.23	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.05	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,939.42	4.45	7,368.92	8,447.65	71.08	368.78	235.56	2,676.32	3,465.38	71.07	0.95	4.45	1,112.19	1,582.15	1,066.15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	77.39	1.05	67.31	2.88	-	27.77	28.90	20.80	11.07	16.69	23.67	32.93	0.02	0.06	44.52
4.	Assam	0.04	167.42	672.17	52.50	184.76	0.04	13.85	326.43	10.59	153.24	0.04	0.20	4.88	8.42	109.19
5.	Bihar	688.13	665.28	852.57	1,767.24	222.92	121.81	287.32	437.35	504.53	25.44	0.19	112.86	200.93	223.03	3.03
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.04	0.07	1.17	3.42	0.72	0.04	0.07	1.17	3.42	0.72	0.04	0.07	1.17	3.42	0.72
7.	Chhattisgarh	85.05	239.25	1,312.91	1,679.85	124.56	119.41	60.32	504.67	419.12	31.10	3.62	7.13	29.61	292.50	251.79
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	0.02	13.21	36.18	27.18	4.68	0.02	1.57	23.89	22.64	4.68	0.02	1.16	8.34	20.03	4.68
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	0.79	7.10	7.46	0.96	-	0.07	4.00	5.06	0.96	-	0.07	1.46	4.42	1.71
10.	Delhi (UT)	1.26	2.38	56.93	230.17	28.33	1.26	2.38	56.93	230.17	28.33	1.26	2.38	56.93	230.17	28.33

11.	Goa	0.02	0.20	3.07	8.99	2.36	0.02	0.20	2.17	9.35	2.36	0.02	0.20	2.17	8.99	2.36
12.	Gujarat	1,337.63	678.63	1,817.40	4,705.45	655.77	351.71	608.53	1,106.73	3,495.03	449.91	112.00	319.04	909.72	2,927.37	832.58
13.	Haryana	208.79	15.43	823.40	3,059.41	32.57	110.79	8.60	150.36	368.75	32.57	1.86	45.28	35.75	191.52	33.71
14.	Himachal Pradesh	43.90	52.56	51.35	5.37	1.66	9.33	11.50	17.10	25.21	1.66	0.12	3.48	7.07	15.10	4.37
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.98	88.25	124.01	301.87	1.18	6.26	2.49	61.01	36.02	1.18	6.26	0.44	1.42	40.63	7.84
16.	Jharkhand	206.06	726.39	1,273.37	280.75	311.87	110.42	193.55	669.91	419.46	22.07	16.70	54.52	212.84	414.09	119.94
17.	Karnataka	889.25	1,240.37	3,630.85	3,365.84	96.31	410.63	195.93	1,697.50	729.00	96.32	100.49	164.92	132.91	832.05	642.64
18.	Kerala	66.85	379.53	890.80	569.37	35.95	26.64	56.54	263.87	660.88	35.95	0.78	4.37	44.51	142.15	182.86
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	848.03	2,171.73	3,539.88	3,995.95	146.32	301.85	417.69	2,362.87	2,722.70	146.20	40.52	56.93	335.30	2,237.97	948.15
21.	Maharashtra	30.88	1,784.89	1,374.05	11,133.44	746.97	30.88	482.12	796.27	2,899.89	368.35	30.88	110.54	721.95	2,603.62	368.35
22.	Manipur	-	146.25	250.66	245.76	-	-	23.40	136.38	12.19	22.96	-	0.38	1.31	1.22	21.98
23.	Meghalaya	0.02	0.80	11.05	21.94	36.40	0.02	0.52	4.72	0.99	0.07	0.02	0.32	0.50	0.99	0.07
24.	Mizoram	163.92	0.18	288.89	5.74	0.28	15.83	0.18	60.35	34.07	0.28	7.65	0.18	2.87	5.74	7.79
25.	Nagaland	41.68	187.59	0.10	183.19	44.77	16.23	60.56	9.78	65.31	0.02	-	16.25	0.10	0.27	15.52
26.	Odisha	350.23	390.11	543.01	929.78	12.87	169.62	111.00	157.44	386.28	12.87	6.19	36.95	74.83	381.53	259.91
27.	Puducherry (UT)	0.13	57.86	59.80	56.00	1.27	0.13	4.46	42.73	15.45	1.27	0.13	0.14	1.03	5.97	17.04
28.	Punjab	0.83	599.19	32.72	212.08	32.86	4.61	66.21	93.82	181.61	32.86	0.83	2.64	30.08	148.04	32.86
29.	Rajasthan	638.02	47.60	1,075.60	1,134.55	104.09	240.67	105.39	183.25	398.11	104.09	46.33	102.58	107.30	480.07	138.84

Written Answers to

[17 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

181

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
30.	Sikkim	-	0.02	7.77	0.18	0.07	-	0.02	1.29	1.80	0.07	-	0.02	0.05	0.18	0.07
31.	Tamil Nadu	652.54	2,831.85	3,137.84	2,981.83	364.20	132.11	634.60	1,194.39	1,408.78	161.90	55.95	112.69	206.20	1,075.90	1,546.25
32.	Telangana	1,231.31	19.66	1,646.12	341.98	88.26	325.99	142.70	773.60	341.98	88.26	1.85	5.80	51.54	1,462.69	88.26
33.	Tripura	78.00	512.94	494.85	154.49	0.71	30.05	287.51	160.56	150.99	0.71	19.88	264.92	1.71	38.17	149.66
34.	Uttar Pradesh	284.01	154.42	5,340.13	11,908.41	2,206.97	121.18	77.88	1,621.87	4,631.15	140.24	10.68	43.42	174.02	2,042.81	147.23
35.	Uttarakhand	170.36	30.30	175.80	239.10	20.26	65.55	29.58	131.35	79.85	20.26	4.13	12.18	58.01	80.45	24.10
36.	West Bengal	1,140.66	1,034.14	960.41	2,199.09	79.55	102.83	446.48	780.07	1,294.39	79.56	4.10	4.18	61.48	1,506.36	155.97
TOTAL		12,190.42	14,244.80	37,937.31	60,258.96	5,661.54	3,222.50	4,597.68	16,531.21	25,041.27	2,154.23	497.17	1,523.63	4,590.22	19,008.10	7,258.51

Statement-III

State/UT and year-wise details of beneficiaries and subsidy released under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of PMAY(U)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Beneficiaries (Nos.)					Subsidy Released (₹ in crore)				
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 8.07.2019)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 8.07.2019)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	0.05	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	51	232	1,880	8,896	3,075	0.95	4.45	40.13	190.09	71.07

3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	0.02	0.06	-
4.	Assam	2	13	249	415	104	0.04	0.20	4.88	8.42	2.20
5.	Bihar	10	96	564	3,286	1,004	0.19	1.53	11.09	69.63	25.45
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	2	3	57	154	33	0.04	0.07	1.17	3.42	0.72
7.	Chhattisgarh	150	665	1,579	5,192	1,484	1.59	7.13	26.77	101.22	31.09
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1	55	366	851	195	0.02	1.16	8.34	20.03	4.68
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	3	65	205	42	-	0.07	1.46	4.42	0.96
10.	Delhi (UT)	79	164	2,487	10,179	1,202	1.26	2.38	56.93	230.17	28.33
11.	Goa	1	10	99	392	96	0.02	0.20	2.17	8.99	2.36
12.	Gujarat	1,919	9,510	36,174	1,16,005	18,835	32.02	189.25	839.86	2,792.04	449.91
13.	Haryana	94	220	1,663	8,869	1,627	1.86	4.05	31.90	191.40	32.57
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8	13	67	259	78	0.12	0.18	1.17	5.37	1.66
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	26	123	260	67	-	0.44	1.42	5.25	1.18
16.	Jharkhand	11	40	306	2,809	836	0.18	0.63	5.57	55.90	21.87
17.	Karnataka	140	578	4,035	20,571	4,422	2.65	10.14	84.67	446.10	96.31
18.	Kerala	42	259	1,429	6,549	1,603	0.78	4.37	27.22	130.57	35.95
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	348	1,739	6,222	23,379	5,981	5.81	29.17	130.75	511.96	146.32

Written Answers to

[17 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

183

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21.	Maharashtra	1,534	5,453	31,314	1,09,871	15,356	30.88	110.54	721.95	2,603.62	368.35
22.	Manipur	-	23	92	55	-	-	0.38	1.31	1.22	-
23.	Meghalaya	2	20	26	53	3	0.02	0.32	0.50	0.99	0.07
24.	Mizoram	16	15	186	297	17	0.14	0.18	2.87	5.74	0.28
25.	Nagaland	-	1	5	14	3	-	0.02	0.10	0.27	0.02
26.	Odisha	27	87	511	1,612	601	0.07	0.74	8.37	30.89	12.87
27.	Puducherry (UT)	7	7	51	285	56	0.13	0.14	1.03	5.97	1.27
28.	Punjab	43	144	1,410	6,664	1,501	0.83	2.64	30.08	148.04	32.86
29.	Rajasthan	350	943	4,036	18,791	5,076	3.34	12.20	77.13	383.47	104.09
30.	Sikkim	-	1	2	8	3	-	0.02	0.05	0.18	0.07
31.	Tamil Nadu	477	909	4,570	18,864	4,076	7.10	16.67	89.93	399.74	93.39
32.	Telangana	95	294	2,358	15,588	3,745	1.85	5.80	51.54	341.98	88.26
33.	Tripura	4	10	94	362	33	0.08	0.16	1.71	7.82	0.71
34.	Uttar Pradesh	280	758	6,302	31,489	5,722	4.79	13.40	132.94	679.12	140.44
35.	Uttarakhand	13	92	1,257	3,440	796	0.21	1.53	25.06	71.09	20.26
36.	West Bengal	129	224	2,869	11,388	3,351	2.40	4.18	61.48	256.60	79.55
TOTAL		5,835	22,607	1,12,449	4,27,059	81,023	99.36	424.33	2,481.56	9,711.82	1,895.14

184

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Funds released under PMAY(U)

2782. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the ₹ 1.26 lakh crore committed for the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] ₹ 52,113 crore has been released so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that under the scheme, beneficiaries from Economically Weaker Section (EWS) can get 1.5 lakh for the construction of homes; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the scheme also includes *in-situ* slum redevelopment and credit linked subsidies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)], a total of 83,68,861 houses have been sanctioned under PMAY(U) as on 8th July, 2019 across the country. The committed Central assistance involved for construction of these houses is ₹ 1,30,294.00 Crore of which ₹ 51,547.00 Crore have been released to the States/Union Territories (UTs)/Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) concerned. The released amount of Central assistance includes ₹ 14,612.00 crore of interest subsidy availed by 6,48,973 beneficiaries on their housing loans under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of PMAY (U) to construct/acquire new houses.

(c) and (d) The housing requirement of the eligible beneficiaries under PMAY(U) are met through four components, namely:

- (i) "*In-situ*" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) with central assistance of ₹ 1 lakh per house,
- (ii) Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) with Central assistance of ₹1.5 lakh per house,
- (iii) Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancements (BLC) with Central assistance of ₹ 1.5 lakh per house, and
- (iv) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) wherein interest subsidy of 6.5%, 4% and 3% on housing loan amount upto ₹6 lakh, ₹9 lakh and ₹12 lakh

respectively are admissible for eligible beneficiaries belonging to Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/ Lower Income Group (LIG), Medium Income Group-I (MIG-I) and Medium Income Group-II (MIG-II) respectively.

Water wastage from over head tanks in DDA flats

2783. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is daily massive water wastage from overhead tanks during the last four years in Sector 23B DDA Flats Dwarka everyday and what steps have been taken by DDA;

(b) whether Jal Board is not interested to take over as per their policy Ground Plus-Four, if so, the measures steps taken by Government in future, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any plan to raise the bill for the water from allottees by DDA in future, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the Resident's Welfare Association (RWA) has reported about some wastage of water from these overhead tanks provided in flats in sector 23B Dwarka. DDA has further informed that the individual allottees are responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of overhead tanks and the residents are sensitized from time to time to avoid over flow from their overhead tanks.

(b) Delhi Jal Board (DJB), Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that as per policy, it does not take over services of multi storied buildings. As per its approved scheme, DJB provides only bulk water connection and the water supply services including underground, reservoir and boosting arrangements shall be done by the developing agency and this agency is also responsible for maintaining the internal distribution system and supply of water at adequate pressure.

(c) DDA has informed that the water meter reading of individual flats has been taken and raising of bills in process.

P-1 zone villages under DDA Land Pooling Policy

2784. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of villages of P-1 zone in Delhi proposed under the Land Pooling Policy of DDA;

(b) whether sector delineation has not been done for Zones P-1 yet and web portal of Land Pooling Policy (LPP) of DDA has not opened registration of land for this zone;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government would instruct the authorities concerned to expedite the process of P-1 zone in a time bound manner so that sector delineation process of P-1 zone is done by DDA and included on web portal for registration of land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) As per the Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021, Zone P-1 does not have urbanisable area, and hence, it was not included for the Land Pooling Policy. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has intimated that the proposal to declare the following 14 villages (part) falling in Zone P-I as Urban under Section 507 of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and as Development area under Section 12 of Delhi Development Act, 1957 has been referred to North Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, respectively on 08.08.2018:

- (i) Mamoorpur (Part)
- (ii) Narela (Part)
- (iii) Bankner (Part)
- (iv) Alipur (Part)
- (v) Holambi Kalan (Part)
- (vi) Iradat Nagar (Naya Bans) (Part)
- (vii) Khera Khurd (Part)
- (viii) Khera Kalan (Part)
- (ix) Jind Pur (Part)
- (x) Budhpur Bijapur (Part)
- (xi) Nangli Puna (Part)
- (xii) Siraspur (Part)
- (xiii) Kureni (Part)
- (xiv) Bhorgarh (Part)

This is as per the requirement of extant statute. DDA has followed up the matter with the above mentioned departments.

Minimizing urban poverty through DAY-NULM

†2785. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) is being run by the Central Government with the purpose of minimizing the urban poverty by increasing the opportunities of livelihood through skill development and other measures;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of urban poor people have been provided with the sources of livelihood through skill development and other mediums under the said scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing the "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)" to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, for improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. The mission also aims at building strong grassroot level institutions of the urban poor. Further, the mission aims at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless. In addition, the Mission also aims at addressing livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security, etc.

(c) and (d) The Employment Through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P) component of the Mission aims to provide skills to the urban poor to increase their income through structured and market-oriented courses that can provide wage employment and/or self-employment opportunities and alleviation of urban poverty on a sustainable basis. Further, Self-Employment Programme (SEP) component focuses on financial assistance to individuals/groups/Self Help Groups (SHGs) of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures or micro-enterprises. Since F.Y. 2014-15,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under EST&P component 5,37,087 skill trained and certified candidates have been placed, under SEP (I&G) 4,28,666 beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises and 5,18,368 SHGs have been disbursed loans under SHG- Bank Linkage programme.

Scheme for elimination of landfill sites

2786. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating on any scheme to eliminate the landfill sites in Delhi, Bhopal, Indore, Ujjain and Gwalior cities of Madhya Pradesh and other metropolitan cities; and

(b) if so, the details of the said scheme and by when it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Government of India (GoI) has launched Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U) on 2nd October, 2014 with an objective to make country Open Defecation Free (ODF) and 100% scientific disposal of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) by 2nd October, 2019. Under SBM (U), Government of India provides Grant-in-Aid/Viability Gap Funding upto 35% of approved project cost for Solid Waste Management Projects for scientific disposal of Municipal Solid Waste including remediation of landfill sites.

Metro rail projects in Madhya Pradesh

†2787. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that metro rail projects for Bhopal and Indore cities in Madhya Pradesh have been approved;

(b) if so, the details of length and cost of the said metro network and funds provided thereof along with the details of the works that have been completed so far; and

(c) the point-wise details about the budget allocated for Rewa-Sidhi-Singrauli Rail line in Madhya Pradesh, in the financial year, 2018-19, the physical progress made on allocated budget, in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bhopal Metro Rail Project comprises two corridors of a total length of 27.87 km. viz. (i) Karond Circle to AIIMS (14.99 km.) and (ii) Bhadbhada Square to Ratnagiri Tiraha (12.88 km) at a total completion cost of ₹6941.40 crores. Indore Metro Rail Project comprises one Ring Line of length of 31.55 km from Bengali Square - Vijay Nagar - Bhawarsala - Airport - Palasia - Bengali Square at a total completion cost of ₹7500.80 crores. Funds amounting to ₹685.00 crore and ₹673.00 crore have been allocated to Bhopal Metro Rail Project and Indore Metro Rail Project respectively for the Financial Year 2019-20. Majority of the work for both tie projects are under tendering process.

(c) Ministry of Railways has informed that Rewa-Sidhi-Singrauli (165 km.) section is a part of Lalitpur-Satna-Rewa-Singrauli (541 km.) new line project. An outlay of ₹315 crore was provided for this project for the year 2018-19. On Rewa-Sidhi-Singrauli section, earthwork, bridges work, blanketing, construction of Road over bridge/Road under bridge etc. are at different stages of execution, wherever land is available.

Delhi as role model Smart City

2788. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the flagship programme known as 'Smart City' has failed to achieve its target;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Delhi's Role Model Smart City is still struggling between land pooling and land submission to DDA and instead of creation of a Smart City it is struggling to build temporary roads in L-zone area; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir. Under Smart Cities Mission (SCM), as on July 11, 2019, 3,645 projects worth ₹ 1,34,994 crore have been tendered, of which 2,834 projects worth ₹ 90,176 crore are under implementation/have been completed and 918 projects worth ₹ 14,977 crore have been completed.

(b) and (c) In so far as the National Capital Territory of Delhi is concerned, the State has allocation of one Smart City against which New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has been selected in Round-1 in 2016 for development as Smart City under SCM.

As regards, Delhi's Role Model Smart City, Land Pooling Policy, 2018 of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) envisages development in Land Pooling areas through use of Smart-City principles including arrangements for disposal and treatment of wastewater, rain water harvesting, solid waste management, storm water drainage, water recycling, etc.

Aadhaar access for night shelters

2789. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that huge numbers of homeless and beggars refused to temporarily move to night shelters and large numbers were denied just due to not having Aadhaar card;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the State/UT-wise and year-wise details during the last three years thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) It is the primary responsibility of Governments of the States/Union Territories to provide shelter for the urban homeless. In order to complement and supplement their efforts in this regard, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is administering a scheme 'Shelter for Urban Homeless' (SUH) as one of the components of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), through respective States/UTs. Under this, 24x7 permanent shelters are provided to cater to the requirements of urban homeless. No data is maintained by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs about the number of homeless who have refused to move temporarily to shelters.

Operational Guidelines of SUH provide that the socio demographic particulars of the individuals should be collected by the shelter coordinator in the prescribed form at the time of admission to the shelter. These details are basically required for exploring the possibility of re-integration of homeless with their families. The Registration Form for registering the urban homeless in shelter does not prescribe for presenting any identify proof including Aadhaar.

The shelters under DAY-NULM are, however, a space for convergence and provision of various entitlements of social security, food, education and health care system. Accordingly, the Shelter Management Agencies and Committees would be

responsible to ensure the availability of various entitlements and benefits to the homeless. These benefits include Electors' Photo ID Card, Aadhaar Card etc.

- (c) Does not arise.

Health and rights of contractual workers

2790. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what mechanism are in place to ensure the health and rights of contractual workers;
- (b) whether there is any method to penalise the employers in case of infraction of laws; and
- (c) whether any such penalty has been imposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The institutional mechanism of Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) under the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) {CLC(C)} is in place for the purpose of implementation of the provisions of the various labour laws, including occupational safety and health, and protection of the rights of contract workers in the Central sphere. The labour laws and the rules thereunder provide for varying penal provisions depending upon the nature of contraventions/ violation and the same are imposed in the process of enforcement. The inspections conducted, irregularities detected, the prosecutions launched and the convictions obtained against Contractors and Principal Employers by the CIRM in the Central Sphere under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 during the last five years is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of inspections conducted under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 during the last five years in Central Sphere's establishments

Sl. No.	Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	No. of inspections conducted	4744	10593	8843	8490	8577
2.	No. of irregularities detected	60184	117936	89296	97779	87928

Sl. No.	Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
3.	No. irregularities rectified	66228	73741	68808	68716	45121
4.	No. of prosecutions launched	3140	3411	3168	3538	3227
5.	No. of convictions	3012	2009	2266	2583	1372

Contribution of employees towards EPF and EPS under PMRPY

†2791. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new employees for whom the payments towards EPF and EPS from the employers' entire contribution were made by the Ministry under Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) during the last three years;

(b) the details of amounts paid for the same; and

(c) the number of new employees given employment during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The total number of employees benefited under Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) from 01.04.2016 to 31.03.2019 is 1.18 crore with year-wise details as under:

Year	Employees benefited
2016-17	33031
2017-18	3025084
2018-19	8746888
TOTAL	11805003

The amount paid from 01.04.2016 to 31.03.2019 is ₹ 4370.60 crore.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Labour force engaged in textile mills

2792. SHRI. ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that textile industry is the second largest source of employment in the country;
- (b) how many labour force are engaged in private and Government controlled textile mills during the last three years; and
- (c) whether Government labour welfare schemes are equally implemented in both the sectors, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per the latest available Annual Survey of Industries which provides employment only in the organized manufacturing (both private and Public) sector, employment in the Textiles and Wearing Apparel were 25.27 lakh in 2014-15, 26.48 lakh in 2015-16 and 26.97 lakh in 2016-17.

(c) Government has been implementing various schemes for welfare and development of textile workers/weavers including handicraft artisans which *inter alia* include the following:-

- (i) Under the Group Insurance scheme for powerloom workers, insurance cover is provided to all the powerloom weavers/workers in the case of natural death, accidental death as well as partial and permanent disability due to accident. Additionally, the weavers/workers enrolled under this scheme are entitled for educational grant of ₹ 600/- per child half-yearly for two children studying in 9th to 12th standard for a maximum period of 4 years. Under the scheme, total number of powerloom weavers/workers enrolled was 1.11 lakh in 2015-16, 1.32 lakh in 2016-17 and 1.62 lakh in 2017-18.
- (ii) Under the "Textile Workers Rehabilitations Fund Scheme (TWRFS)" which has been merged with the Rajiv Ghandi Shramik Kalyan Yojana (RGSKY) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the textile workers who rendered jobless due to permanent closure of the mills, are provided a relief of 75% of the wage employment in the first year, 50% in the second and 25% in the third year.

- (iii) Under the "Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, (HWCWS)", life and accidental insurance are provided to handloom weavers/workers in the age groups of 18-50 years. It was, then, converged under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY). The HWCWS has been merged under "Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana" (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY). Total of targeted enrollment of weavers/workers under the PMJJBY and converged MGBBY are 5.32 lakh for 2017-18 and 6.65 lakh for 2018-19 which include 3.84 lakh for general States and 2.84 lakh for North Eastern States. As add on benefit to the above, scholarship @ ₹ 180/- per month per child is provided to a maximum of two children of the beneficiaries studying 9th to 12th standard.
- (iv) Further for welfare of handicraft artisans such as health and life insurance, recognition, extending credit facilities, supply of tools and equipments to the artisans, programmes being implemented are:
- (a) Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY) on hold;
 - (b) Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY);
 - (c) Support to artisans in indigent circumstances;
 - (d) Credit Guarantee Scheme;
 - (e) Interest Subvention Scheme;
 - (f) Issue of Identify Cards and creation of data-base.

Occupational diseases

2793. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of occupational diseases at workplaces/factories/mines have been reported;
- (b) if so, the details of such diseases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, sector and State-wise;
- (c) whether steps have been taken by Government for regular checkup of workers and miners in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of occupational

diseases in respect of mines as reported by the mine management to Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under Ministry of Labour and Employment are given in the Statement-I (See below) and the details of occupational diseases in respect of factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, as reported by the Chief Inspector of Factories of the States/UTs to the Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) under Ministry of Labour and Employment is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) The Government of India has comprehensive legislation in the form of the Mines Act, 1952 and provisions in the Rules/Regulations thereof to ensure Safety, Health and Welfare of persons employed in Mines. The Factories Act, 1948 provides for ensuring safety, health and welfare of workers employed in factories registered under the Act.

There are statutory provisions under the Mines Act, 1952 and Rules and Regulations framed thereunder to check and prevent occupational diseases in mines like initial medical examination before employment, periodical medical examinations of persons employed in mines and engineering control measures on prevention and generation of air-borne dust at workplace are also made. The mine management is required under the Mines Act, 1952 to conduct regular health check-up of the persons employed in the mines.

The Factories Act, 1948 and State Factories Rules are enforced by the respective State Governments/UTs. For the workers employed in hazardous processes industries and dangerous operations as defined under the Factories Act, 1948, pre-employment and periodical medical examination is required to be carried by the occupiers of such factories.

Statement-I

Details of occupational diseases in mines as reported by the mine management to DGMS

State	Sector	Occupational disease	Year of reporting			
			2016	2017	2018	2019 till 04.07.2019
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Telengana	Coal	Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis	2	2	2	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Non-coal	Silicosis	0	0	5	0
Tamil Nadu	Non-coal	Silicosis	0	0	3	0
Odisha	Non-coal	Silicosis	0	0	1	0

Statement-II

State-wise details of occupational diseases in the registered factories under the Factories Act, 1948 during 2016 to 2018

Sl. No.	State	Occupational Diseases	2016	2017	2018
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	Nil	Nil	NA
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	Nil	Nil	NA
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	*	*	*
4.	Assam	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Bihar	-	Nil	Nil	NA
6.	Chandigarh	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Chhattisgarh	Silicosis	2	Nil	NA
		Silicotuberculosis	Nil	7	NA
		Noise Induced Hearing Loss	Nil	13	NA
8.	Daman and Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	Nil	Nil	NA
9.	Delhi	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Goa	Lead poisoning	Nil	Nil	NA
		Silicosis	Nil	Nil	NA
11.	Gujarat	Byssinosis	Nil	3	NA
		Contact dermatitis	Nil	Nil	NA
		Deafness	Nil	Nil	NA
		Nasal Septum Perforation	Nil	Nil	NA
		Noise Induced Hearing Loss	3	13	3

Sl. No.	State	Occupational Diseases	2016	2017	2018
		Pneumoconiosis (Silicosis)	Nil	Nil	NA
		Silicosis	1	4	NA
		Silicotuberculosis	1	Nil	NA
12.	Haryana	Pneumoconiosis	7	Nil	NA
		Silicosis	21	90	NA
13.	Himachal Pradesh	-	Nil	Nil	NA
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	Nil	Nil	NA
15.	Jharkhand	-	Nil	Nil	NA
16.	Karnataka	-	Nil	Nil	NA
17.	Kerala	Silicosis	4	Nil	Nil
18.	Lakshadweep	-	*	*	*
19.	Madhya Pradesh	-	Nil	NA	NA
20.	Maharashtra	Asbestosis	Nil	Nil	NA
		Bladder Cancer	Nil	Nil	NA
		Chrome Ulceration	Nil	Nil	NA
		Irritant Contact Dermatitis	Nil	Nil	NA
		Noise Induced Hearing Loss	Nil	Nil	NA
		Silicosis	Nil	1	NA
		Toxic Nephritis	Nil	Nil	NA
21.	Manipur	-	Nil	NA	NA
22.	Meghalaya	-	Nil	Nil	NA
23.	Mizoram	-	Nil	Nil	NA
24.	Nagaland	-	Nil	Nil	NA
25.	Odisha	Silicosis	Nil	Nil	NA
		Silico-Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	NA
26.	Puducherry	-	Nil	Nil	NA
27.	Punjab	-	Nil	Nil	NA
28.	Rajasthan	-	Nil	Nil	NA

Sl. No.	State	Occupational Diseases	2016	2017	2018
29.	Sikkim	-	*	*	*
30.	Tamil Nadu	Bilateral Cystic Bronchiectasis suspected Silicosis	Nil	Nil	NA
		Miliary TB with Industrial Bronchitis suspected Silicosis	Nil	Nil	NA
		Silicosis-Pulmonary Fibrosis	Nil	Nil	NA
31.	Telangana	Byssinosis	Nil	Nil	NA
32.	Tripura	-	Nil	Nil	1
33.	Uttar Pradesh	-	Nil	Nil	NA
34.	Uttarakhand	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	West Bengal	Noise Induced Hearing Loss	Nil	NA	NA
		Silicosis	Nil	NA	NA
TOTAL			39	131	4

*: There are no registered factories in this State/UT.

NA: Data not submitted by the Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs to DGFASLI.

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with the Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs.

Including more categories of workers under ESI scheme

2794. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to include more categories of workers under the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other measures taken by Government to protect the interests of workers of unorganised sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question above.

(c) ESI Act, 1948 is applicable in the areas notified under section 1 (3) of the Act. At the first instance, the Act is applicable to all factories (including factories belonging to the Government) deploying 10 or more employees other than seasonal factories under section 2 (12) of the Act. Under section 1 (5), the appropriate Government may notify the provisions of the Act to any other establishment or class of establishments, industrial, commercial, agricultural or otherwise: Provided that where the provisions of this Act have been brought into force in any part of a State, the said provisions shall stand extended to any such establishment or class of establishments within that part if the provisions have already been extended to similar establishment or class of establishments in another part of that State.

(d) 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.

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 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.

Government of India in February, 2019, launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM), a voluntary and contributory pension scheme, for the benefit of unorganised workers. Under the scheme, minimum assured monthly pension of ₹ 3000/- will be provided to the beneficiaries after attaining the age of 60 years. Under the scheme, the subscriber is required to pay the prescribed contribution amount and the Central Government will provide the equal matching contribution.

These schemes are implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India under the overall supervision of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Varying trends in unemployment

2795. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of unemployment rates in the country, the State-wise details thereof;
- (b) the reasons for unemployment rates being lower in the well developed States like Delhi, Tamil Nadu compared to the underdeveloped States like West Bengal;
- (c) the steps being taken to reduce unemployment by the Central Government; and
- (d) the steps being taken to reduce unemployment in collaboration with the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) 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 unemployment rate for persons of age 15 years and above in Delhi and Tamil Nadu is 9.4% and 7.5% respectively as compared to 4.6% in West Bengal. The State-wise detail is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

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 set up 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.

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.	State/UT	Unemployment Rate (in %)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.8
3.	Assam	7.9

1	2	3
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
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

1	2	3
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.

Increasing minimum wages of the workers

†2796. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to increase the minimum wages of the workers of various trades;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto;
- (c) whether Government has consulted trade unions in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the other steps being taken by Government for the welfare and social security of workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. Rates fixed in the Central sphere are applicable to establishments under the authority of Central Government, railway administration, mines, oil-fields, major port or any corporation established by a Central Government. Employment other than the scheduled employment for central Sphere come under the purview of State Government and accordingly State Government wages are applicable in such employments.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Central Government has revised the basic minimum wages on 19.01.2017 for Agriculture, Construction, Non-Coal Mines, Stone-Mines, Sweeping and Cleaning, Watch and Ward and Loading/Unloading, after consultation with the Minimum Wages Advisory Board (MWAB) which is a tripartite body and includes trade unions.

(e) Steps taken by EPFO for benefits of members:

- Online and UMANG App based claim filing. Member can also check his claim status online.
- Pensioners' portal and 'Jeevan Pramaan' Digital Life Certificate facility for 65.60 lakhs Pensioners.
- SMS alerts to members for account transactions.
- Online Nomination (e-Nomination), linking of UAN with AADHAAR through UMANG APP and EKYC PORTAL.
- In case of death of a member, Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance benefit enhanced to a maximum of ₹ 6 lakhs and minimum ₹ 2.50 lakhs.

Steps taken by ESIC for welfare of the workers:

- The Insured Persons and (or) their family are provided social security by providing Medical Benefit and Cash Benefit under the Employees' State Insurance Act.

Atal Bimit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana

2797. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a scheme of ESIC 'Atal Bimit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana' for Insured Persons (IP) covered under the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ESI Corporation has launched a scheme named 'Atal Bimit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana' (ABVKY) which, in case the Insured Person (IP) is rendered unemployed,

provides relief to the extent of 25% of the average per day earning during the previous four contribution periods (total earning during the four contribution period/730) to be paid up to maximum 90 days of unemployment once in lifetime of the IP on submission of claim in form of an Affidavit. The Scheme has been made effective from 01.07.2018. The scheme is implemented on pilot basis for a period of two years initially. The eligibility conditions and other features of the scheme are as under:-

- The Insured Person should have been rendered unemployed during the period the relief is claimed.
- The Insured Person should have been in insurable employment for a minimum period of two years.
- The Insured Person should have contributed not less than 78 days during each of the preceding four contribution periods.
- The contribution in respect of him should have been paid or payable by the employer.
- The contingency of the unemployment should not have been as a result of any punishment for misconduct or superannuation or voluntary retirement.
- AADHAAR and Bank Account of the Insured Person should be linked with insured person data base.
- In case the IP is working for more than one employers and is covered under the ESI scheme he will be considered unemployed only in case he is rendered unemployed with all employers.
- As specified in Section 65 of the ESI Act, an IP shall not be entitled to any other cash compensation and the Relief under ABVKY simultaneously for the same period. However, periodical payments of Permanent Disability Benefit (PDB) under ESI Act and Regulations shall continue.
- As specified under Section 61 of the ESI Act, an IP who is in receipt of Relief under ABVKY shall not be entitled to receive any similar benefit admissible under the provisions of any other enactment.
- The IP will be eligible for medical benefit as provided under the Act for the period he is availing this relief.

- The claim for relief under ABVKY may be submitted by the claimant any time after rendering unemployed, but not later than one year from the date of unemployment to the appropriate Branch Office in form of affidavit in prescribed Form. No prospective claim *i.e.* claim for relief under ABVKY for any future period will be allowed.
- The IP will submit his claim online through the ESIC Portal.
- The Relief under ABVKY shall be paid/payable by Branch Office to IPs directly in their bank account only.

Data of women domestic workers in the country

2798. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of registered/unregistered women domestic workers including minors in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether Government is aware of such workers including minors being exploited and ill-treated in various work places/households in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the preventive steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard and the measures taken to ensure the rights of such domestic workers;
- (d) whether Government proposes to formulate a national policy on domestic workers; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to regulate placement agencies particularly with regard to domestic workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) statistics (2011-12), an estimated 3.9 million workers are employed by private households, of which 1.3 million are male and 2.6 million are female workers. The data on registered/unregistered domestic workers is not maintained at the central level.

(b) and (c) Whenever any complaint regarding exploitation of domestic workers is received, action is taken as per law. However, the Central Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 for providing social security to all

unorganised workers including domestic workers. The Act provides formulation of social security schemes *viz.* life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits and old age protection by the Central Government. The State Governments are mandated under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to formulate suitable welfare schemes for unorganised sector workers, including domestic workers, relating to provident fund, employment injury benefits housing, education schemes for children, skill upgradation of workers, financial assistance and old age homes.

(d) and (e) A draft National Policy on domestic workers is under consideration of the Central Government. The salient features of the draft policy are as under:—

- (i) Inclusion of domestic workers in the existing legislations.
- (ii) Domestic workers will have the right to register as workers. Such registration will facilitate their access to rights and benefits accruing to them as workers.
- (iii) Right to form their own associations, trade unions.
- (iv) Right to have minimum wages, access to social security, protection from abuse, harassment, violence.
- (v) Right to enhance their professional skills.
- (vi) Protection of Domestic Workers from abuse and exploitation.
- (vii) Domestic Workers to have access to courts, tribunals, etc.
- (viii) Establishment of a mechanism for regulation of concerned placement agencies.

The Ministry of Labour is working on a draft policy for regulation of placement agencies for domestic workers in consultation with the ILO and other stakeholder. Further, action is being taken to extend the purview of the draft policy to include in it other placement agencies, which deal with placement of other kind of workers also. An advisory has also been issued to the State Governments/UTs requesting them to take necessary steps for making legislation/policies for protection of domestic workers from exploitation by unscrupulous agents/unregistered placement agencies.

Comprehensive policy to protect the domestic workers

2799. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive policy including enactment of Act to protect the interest of domestic workers who work for private

households, often without clear term of employment, unregistered in any book and excluded from the scope of labour legislation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) A draft National Policy on domestic workers is under consideration in the Central Government. The salient features of the draft policy are as under:

- (i) Inclusion of Domestic Workers in the existing legislations.
- (ii) Domestic workers will have the right to register as workers. Such registration will facilitate their access to rights & benefits accruing to them as workers.
- (iii) Right to form their own associations, trade unions.
- (iv) Right to have minimum wages, access to social security, protection from abuse, harassment, violence.
- (v) Right to enhance their professional skills.
- (vi) Protection of Domestic Workers from abuse and exploitation.
- (vii) Domestic Workers to have access to courts, tribunals, etc.
- (viii) Establishment of a mechanism for regulation of concerned placement agencies.

Reduction in ESI contribution

2800. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to reduce the employers' contribution to the ESI scheme;

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

(c) whether Government is aware that this step will adversely affect the workers who are beneficiaries of the scheme; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The rate of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) contribution has been reduced from 6.5 per cent of wages (employers' share @ 4.75 per cent and employees' share @ 1.75 per cent) to 4 per cent of wages (employers' share @ 3.25 per cent and employees' share @ 0.75 per cent) to bring more and more employees under the ambit of ESI Act, 1948. The reduced rates of contribution are applicable from 01.07.2019. The reduction in rate of contribution will reduce the burden on employees and employers, improve the coverage as well as compliance and also contribute towards "Ease of doing Business"

(c) and (d) There will not be any adverse effect on the benefits which are being provided to the employees and beneficiaries covered under the ESI Act, 1948. Even after reduction in the rate of contribution, the employees will be able to avail all the ESI benefits as per their entitlement.

Non-depositing of PF and ESI deducted from employees' salaries

2801. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many employers were not strictly depositing the amount of Provident Fund (PF) and ESI deducted from the salaries of the employees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are huge backlog with the employers on this account; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to realise these amount from the employers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The details of arrear demand, collection thereof and amount outstanding (backlog) under Provident Fund (PF) for the year 2018-19 are as under:

	(₹ in Crores)
Arrear Demand	1251.44
Amount Recovered	459.81
Backlog	791.63

For realizing the arrears under PF, various steps are taken by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) under sections 8B to 8G of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF and MP) Act, 1942 which include:—

- (i) Attachment and sale of the movable or immovable property of the establishment or, as the case may be, the employer;
- (ii) Arrest of the employer and his detention in prison;
- (iii) Appointing a receiver for the management of the movable or immovable properties of the establishment or, as the case may be, the employer.

Further action under section 14 of the EPF and MP Act, 1952 for filing of prosecution cases against the defaulting employers before the appropriate courts of law.

Similarly, steps are taken to recover the amount from defaulting employers as per the provisions of section 45 C to 45 I of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948.

Prosecution cases are also filed against such defaulting units/employers as per provisions of ESI Act, 1948 and IPC in the appropriate Court of Law. As on 31.03.2018 total 1007 prosecution cases are pending against defaulting employers under ESIC.

Survey for child labour for rehabilitation

†2802. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that an amount of ₹ four lakhs is being allocated to every district for conducting survey in every three years for collecting the number of child labourers and setting them free from child labour and their rehabilitation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of findings made through latest survey held in the country, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The District Project Societies at District level are required to conduct the baseline survey to identify child labour. As per the revised National Child Labour Project (NCLP) guidelines a sum of ₹ 4 lakhs per district to be surveyed can be spent on the survey. This amount is to cover all expenses involving survey such as training of enumerators, actual field work, honorarium besides others. As per the NCLP guidelines, the surveys are required to be conducted by the concerned NCLP societies within 3 years since the last survey.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) During 2018-19, a total of 30283 working children were identified.

Increasing unemployment rate in 15-24 age group

2803. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to International Labour Organisation (ILO) the unemployment rate in 15-24 age group is much higher;
- (b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and
- (c) what has been the rate of unemployment in this age group between 2014 and 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18 and employment-unemployment survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis to the extent available is given below:

Survey* Year	Unemployment Rate
2017-18 (PLFS) (age 15-29 years)	17.8%
Survey by Labour Bureau	
2015-16 (age 18-29 years)	10.2%
2013-14 (age 18-29 years)	9.4%

* Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey

Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976

2804. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that conviction rate is abysmally low under the relevant provisions of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976;

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

(c) whether Government has emphasised upon the States/UTs to be more stringent/strict in implementing this Act, in view of the fact that bonded labour has not been completely eradicated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Government is aware of the low conviction rate under the Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976.

(b) Possible reasons for low conviction, as discussed in different forums are as under:—

(i) General social bias

(ii) Nature of bonded labour being migrants, absentism of Witnesses due to their migratory nature

(iii) DM/SDM Courts not as proficient in trial as judicial Courts.

(c) and (d) The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976 is being implemented by the concerned State Govts./UTs. The Act provides for an institutional mechanism at the district level in the form of Vigilance Committees. For the purpose of implementing the provisions of this Act, the State Governments/UTs may confer, on an Executive Magistrate, the powers of a Judicial Magistrate of the first class or second class for trial of offences under this Act. Government of India has introduced a revamped Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers- 2016, under which financial assistance to the tune of ₹1.00 (one) lakh, ₹2.00 (two) lakhs & ₹ 3.00 (three) lakhs are provided to released bonded labourers based on their category and level of exploitation along with other non-cash assistance for their livelihood.

Benchmark for minimum wages in the country

2805. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Code on Wages Bill, 2017 was referred to Standing Committee and if so, whether Government has received recommendation from the Committee;

(b) whether the Bill would enable the Central Government to set benchmark for the minimum wages for different regions in the country;

(c) whether the States will not be able to dilute the minimum wages below the benchmark set by the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and time by when legislation is expected to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Code on Wages Bill, 2017 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 10.08.2017 and subsequently, referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour which presented its Report to the Lok Sabha on 18th December, 2018. However, with dissolution of the 16th Lok Sabha, the Code on Wages Bill, 2017 lapsed. Subsequently, The Code on Wages Bill, 2019, has been prepared after considering the recommendations of Parliamentary Standing Committee. The Code on Wages Bill, 2019, addresses the issue of fixing of 'floor wage' and related aspects. The Code is at pre- legislative stage .

New Labour legislation

2806. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans for a new labour legislation;

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

(c) to what extent this will help improvements in the labour related issues in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes namely The Code on Wages, The Code on Industrial Relations, The Code on Social Security & Welfare, and The Code on Occupation Safety, Health and Working Conditions by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. As far as workers are concerned, the Labour Codes envisage extension of minimum wages and timely payment of wages to all 50 Crore workers, provision of appointment letter, provision for annual medical check-up, extension of safety and other welfare provisions to all workers working in an establishment of 10 or more (in case of mines and docks, the provisions apply without any threshold) etc.

Increasing unemployment rate

2807. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the level of unemployment is among the highest in the last four decades;

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

(c) whether it reflects the failure of Government to provide suitable employment to the working age population of the country whereas a large number of vacancies in Government are lying unfulfilled;

(d) if so, remedial measures taken by Government to address the problem of high unemployment; and

(e) the details of such measures taken in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) and quinquennial employment and unemployment surveys conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 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. The State-wise detail is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Survey year	Unemployment Rates (In %)			
	Rural		urban	
	Male	Female	Male	female
1	2	3	4	5
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

1	2	3	4	5
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.

(d) and (e) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country including Haryana 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.

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 and to meet their employment requirement.

Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of start-up businesses, to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of unemployment rate for persons of all ages according to usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis during 2017-18 (PLFS)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Unemployment Rate (in%)			
		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.5	2.3	5.4	9.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.3	10.7	8.2	20.6
3.	Assam	7.4	14.3	5.3	11.4
4.	Bihar	7.2	2.3	9.2	6.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.7	2.1	5.9	11.4
6.	Delhi	3.6	0.0	9.6	11.4
7.	Goa	10.7	21.0	6.0	29.8
8.	Gujarat	5.5	4.0	4.3	4.3
9.	Haryana	9.0	11.0	6.5	12.0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	6.2	3.9	7.4	13.7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.7	5.4	6.1	22.9
12.	Jharkhand	7.8	3.7	10.4	11.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Karnataka	4.0	3.4	6.3	7.2
14.	Kerala	5.9	19.6	6.6	27.5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4.5	1.2	7.9	6.9
16.	Maharashtra	3.5	2.8	6.2	11.5
17.	Manipur	9.9	17.8	11.1	12.3
18.	Meghalaya	0.3	0.9	5.6	8.9
19.	Mizoram	5.9	8.3	12.7	17.7
20.	Nagaland	19.0	33.4	16.5	36.4
21.	Odisha	7.4	5.3	7.3	12.7
22.	Punjab	7.4	10.3	6.5	13.5
23.	Rajasthan	5.8	1.2	6.8	9.9
24.	Sikkim	2.0	3.9	4.2	9.9
25.	Tamil Nadu	8.8	6.1	6.5	9.0
26.	Telangana	7.2	5.0	8.5	12.6
27.	Tripura	6.1	7.9	6.0	19.7
28.	Uttarakhand	6.7	7.6	7.1	23.8
29.	Uttar Pradesh	6.2	1.5	9.6	10.5
30.	West Bengal	4.3	1.7	6.7	6.0
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.5	39.0	3.4	47.1
32.	Chandigarh	3.9	1.3	5.2	21.2
33.	Dadra and Nagar	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
34.	Daman and Diu	8.3	0.0	2.3	4.3
35.	Lakshadweep	11.2	26.6	13.2	56.5
36.	Puducherry	5.8	37.3	8.0	17.6
ALL-INDIA		5.8	3.8	7.1	10.8

Source: Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2017-18
M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation

Samadhan portal for industrial dispute

2808. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial disputes were raised in SAMADHAN (Software Application for Monitoring and Disposal, Handling of Industrial Disputes) Portal since its launch, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) how many of these disputes were brought to settlement before Conciliation Officer (CO) of that particular area of dispute, in case of no settlement, how many Failure of Conciliation (FOC) reports have been generated; and

(c) based on the progress of SAMADHAN in six States, whether the Ministry has a plan to expand this facility to all other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The number of industrial disputes raised in SAMADHAN Portal since its launch (State-wise) and their status is as under:

Sl. No.	State	No. of disputes raised	No. of Disputes disposed off	
			By way of FOC*	By way of MOS**
1.	Rajasthan	38	Nil	Nil
2.	Delhi	18	Nil	Nil
3.	Karnataka	13	Nil	Nil
4.	Chhattisgarh	12	Nil	Nil
5.	Odisha	05	Nil	Nil
6.	Madhya Pradesh	05	Nil	Nil

* FOC: Failure of Conciliation

** MOS: Memorandum of Settlement

(c) Yes, Sir.

Unemployment Rate

2809. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted study or survey regarding the rate of change of employment during the last three years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has collected the data regarding the employment opportunity in the Government sector during the last three years;

(c) if so, the State-wise details of employment generated in Government sector and private sector during the last three years;

(d) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the unemployment rate has increased during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Labour Bureau, an attached office of the Ministry of Labour and Employment has conducted five household based Annual Employment Unemployment Surveys (EUS) since 2010-11 and released reports thereon. According to the 3rd, 4th and 5th EUS reports for the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16, Worker Population Ratio (WPR) defined as the number of persons employed per 1000 persons on Usual Principal Status (UPS) approach for persons 15 years and above was 48.5%, 49.9% and 47.8% respectively.

As per the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) being conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during July 2017-June 2018, estimates of Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in usual status (ps+ss) are 34.7% at all India level. However, methodology varies in the NSSO and Labour Bureau's surveys and figures are not comparable.

(b) and (c) No such comprehensive data is available for the Government sector or the private sector as such. However, Labour Bureau initiated a Revamped Quarterly Employment survey (QES) in April, 2016 by extending scope and coverage with the objective to measure relative change in employment situation over successive quarters in sizeable segment of Non-farm Industrial economy covering 8 major sectors viz. Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation and Restaurants and IT/BPO in establishments having 10 or more workers.

Under the New Series, the sector-wise details regarding level estimates under first round and change estimates of employment under 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Rounds from April 2016 to Oct., 2017 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) As per NSSO's annual Periodic Labour Force Survey, the Unemployment Rate according to Usual Status (ps+ss) approach stood at 6.1 per cent. For the year

2013-14 and 2015-16, Labour Bureau's annual Employment-Unemployment Survey estimated Unemployment rate stood at 4.9% and 5% respectively. NSSO's data and Labour Bureau's estimate are not comparable due to differences in their methodologies.

Statement

Sector-wise details of level estimates under First round and change estimates of employment in subsequent rounds

Table: Sector-wise Change of Employment

		Level Estimates (1st Round) and Change Estimates of Employment (2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th & 7th) (in lakhs)						
Sl. No.	Sector	Level Estimates as on 1 April, 2016	Change Estimates (1 July, 2016 over 1 April, 2016)	Change Estimates (1 Oct. 2016, over 1 July, 2016)	Change Estimates (1 Jan., 2017 over 1 Oct., 2016)	Change Estimates (1 Apr. 2017 over 1 Jan. 2017)	Change Estimates (1 Jul. 2017 over 1 Apr. 2017)	Change Estimates (1 Oct. 2017 over 1 Jul. 2017)
1.	Manufacturing	101.17	-0.12	0.24	0.83	1.02	-0.87	0.89
2.	Construction	3.67	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.10	-0.22
3.	Trade	14.45	0.26	-0.07	0.07	0.29	0.07	0.14
4.	Transport	5.8	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.03	-0.03	0.20
5.	Accommodation and Restaurant	7.74	0.01	-0.08	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.02
6.	IT/ BPO	10.36	-0.16	0.26	0.12	0.13	0.02	0.01
7.	Education	49.98	0.51	-0.02	0.18	0.02	0.99	0.21
8.	Health	12.05	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.31	0.31	0.11
TOTAL		205.22	0.77	0.32	1.22	1.85	0.64	1.36

Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Yojana

†2810. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Yojana has been launched by the Central Government under which a provision of pension of ₹ 3000 per month to the workers of unorganised sector has been made;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether all the beneficiaries of this scheme have been identified; and
- (d) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the number of beneficiaries benefited under this scheme, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Government of India in March, 2019 launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM), a voluntary and contributory pension Scheme, for the benefit of unorganised workers as per their eligibility. This scheme provides minimum assured monthly pension of ₹3,000/- after attaining the age of 60 years. The subscriber is required to pay the prescribed contribution and the Central Government shall provide the equal matching contribution. This scheme is implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The State-wise numbers of beneficiaries under PM-SYM on 12.07.2019 are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise numbers of beneficiaries enrolled as on 14.07.2019 under PMSYM

Status Report

State	Cards printed
Haryana	606280
Maharashtra	554460
Uttar Pradesh	511580
Gujarat	352875
Bihar	141611
Odisha	126079
Jharkhand	117935
Chhattisgarh	109037
Madhya Pradesh	102938
Rajasthan	84087
Karnataka	51576
Jammu and Kashmir	49550

State	Cards printed
West Bengal	48611
Tamil Nadu	47848
Andhra Pradesh	40321
Punjab	28548
Uttarakhand	22547
Himachal Pradesh	19582
Telangana	16864
Tripura	14638
Assam	11690
Kerala	8070
Delhi	6216
Manipur	2619
Nagaland	2127
Meghalaya	1446
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1174
Chandigarh	1046
Puducherry	1029
Arunachal Pradesh	976
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	658
Mizoram	485
Daman and Diu	410
Goa	247
Sikkim	91
Lakshadweep	21

Increasing unemployment after world recession

2811. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of unemployment figures, State-wise and category-wise;

(b) the steps Government proposes to take to reduce unemployment in the next five years;

(c) whether there is any policy change made in this regard;

(d) whether the figure has substantially increased after the world recession; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the increase on account of the recession?

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, category-wise in the country is given below.

Social group	Unemployment rate (in %)
Scheduled Tribe (ST)	4.3
Scheduled Caste (SC)	6.3
Other Backward Class(OBC)	6.0
Others	6.7
ALL PERSONS	6.1

The State-wise detail of unemployment rate for all persons is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (e) 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	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: 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 01-07-2019, the scheme has covered 1,52,035 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 all ages on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis during 2017-18(PLFS)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Unemployment rate (In %)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.9
3.	Assam	8.1
4.	Bihar	7.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.3
6.	Delhi	9.7
7.	Goa	13.9
8.	Gujarat	4.8
9.	Haryana	8.6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.3
12.	Jharkhand	7.7
13.	Karnataka	4.8
14.	Kerala	11.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4.5
16.	Maharashtra	4.9
17.	Manipur	11.6

1	2	3
18.	Meghalaya	1.5
19.	Mizoram	10.1
20.	Nagaland	21.4
21.	Odisha	7.1
22.	Punjab	7.8
23.	Rajasthan	5.0
24.	Sikkim	3.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	7.6
26.	Telangana	7.6
27.	Tripura	6.8
28.	Uttarakhand	7.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	6.4
30.	West Bengal	4.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.8
32.	Chandigarh	9.0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.4
34.	Daman and Diu	3.1
35.	Lakshadweep	21.3
36.	Puducherry	10.3
ALL-INDIA		6.1

Source: Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2017-18M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Parallel Marketing System (PMS) of LPG

2812. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Parallel Marketing System (PMS) of LPG in private sector could not yield desired result in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes any changes in LPG Control Order and review its existing policy?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Presently, for supply of LPG, Parallel Marketeers are operating in the Packed Domestic LPG, Packed Commercial LPG, Industrial LPG and Auto LPG sector. During the year 2018-19, share of Parallel Marketeers in total Packed domestic sale, Commercial/Industrial sale and Transport sale is 0.7%, 21.4% and 54.9% respectively.

(c) Various Control Orders and Statutory Guidelines related to petroleum products are reviewed / amended from time to time.

Cylinder refills under PMUY

†2813. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 86 per cent of the new consumers turned up for getting their second cylinder refilled under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) during the last one year; and

(b) the number of consumers who have got one, two and three gas cylinders filled per year during the last three years, under the said scheme, the details thereof separately in respect of filling of cylinders, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that more than 86% of PMUY beneficiaries who are atleast one year old have returned for the refill.

(b) The details of number of consumers who have got one, two and three gas cylinders(including installation cylinder) filled per year during the last three years are as under:

Year	Number of consumers got one cylinder filled	Number of consumers got two cylinders filled	Number of consumers got three cylinders filled
2016-17	17100418	6081839	3202270
2017-18	17678834	8611242	5762440
2018-19	43573188	16685132	9505162

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Inconsistency in pricing of petroleum products

2814. DR. SANTANU SEN:

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been inconsistency in the pricing of petroleum products during last six months;

(b) if so, the details of average monthly rate of petrol and diesel in the State of West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh during last six months;

(c) whether it is a fact that there was stagnancy in the pricing of petroleum products irrespective of mobility in the international price of crude oil during the general elections of 2019; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. The prices of petroleum products are linked to the price of respective products in the international market. Oil Marketing Companies take a decision on retail selling price after considering various aspects including international product prices, exchange rate, tax structure, inland freight and other cost elements.

The average monthly rate of petrol and diesel at state capitals of West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh during the last six months is given below:-

Month	Petrol			Diesel		
	Kolkata	Patna	Lucknow	Kolkata	Patna	Lucknow
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jan.-19	72.13	74.13	69.84	66.04	67.51	63.53
Feb.-19	72.94	74.92	70.48	67.79	69.23	65.03
Mar.-19	74.62	76.56	71.82	68.80	70.22	65.89

(₹/Litre)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apr.-19	74.95	76.89	72.09	68.05	69.49	65.25
May-19	74.00	75.96	71.33	68.14	69.58	65.32
June-19	72.67	74.63	70.20	66.34	67.78	63.72
July-19 (till 12.7.2019)	74.13	75.97	71.34	67.54	68.82	64.68

Source: IOCL

Cooperation with Russia in hydrocarbon/petroleum sector

†2815. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to expand cooperation with Russia in hydrocarbon/petroleum sector;
- (b) if so, the projects being considered in this regard, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of steps taken to import crude oil from Russia in order to strengthen energy security of India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Bilateral cooperation in hydrocarbon sector is an important pillar of the strategic partnership between India and Russia. Indian oil and gas companies have acquired exploration and production (E&P) assets in oil and gas sector in Russia. Russian oil and gas companies have also invested in hydrocarbon sector in India. Indian oil and gas companies are importing crude/natural gas from Russia.

Initiative for Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) promotion

2816. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative to promote Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) as an alternative, green transport fuel for efficient municipal solid waste management and in tackling the problem of polluted urban air due to farm stubble-burning and carbon emissions and also help bring down dependency on crude oil imports; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government is promoting the use of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) as an alternative green transport fuel for efficient management of biomass and organic waste. In this direction, Oil PSUs have launched 'Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation' (SATAT) initiative on 1st October 2018. SATAT initiative has the potential of addressing environmental problems arising from landfill emissions, farm stubble burning, etc. and also bring down dependency on oil/gas import. So far, Oil Marketing Companies and Gas Marketing Companies have awarded Letter of Intent (LoI) for 344 plants for production and supply of CBG.

Selling price of diesel and petrol to neighbouring countries

2817. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the selling price of diesel and petrol by Indian oil companies to Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar; and

(b) whether it attracts any taxes, if so, what is the quantum of taxes?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Diesel and petrol is sold to Nepal Oil Corporation (NOC) by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) under Supply Agreement between IOCL and NOC. The basis of pricing of diesel and petrol is Landed Cost of Products (LCP) at notional pricing point at Haldia/ Mumbai. Freight is added to the LCP for arriving the Ex Depot/Terminal supply price. The current price of diesel and petrol ex Haldia and Mumbai (effective from 01.07.2019) is given as below:—

Diesel -	Ex-Haldia:	₹ 35,729.34/KL
	Ex Mumbai:	₹34,994.85/Kl
Petrol -	Ex-Haldia:	₹ 31,742.59/KL
	Ex-Mumbai:	₹ 31,099.56/KL

Diesel and petrol is supplied to Bhutan by IOCL on Delivered Supply basis and is inclusive of delivery charges over and above Ex Supply location price. The current Ex Supply location price (effective from 01.07.2019) is given below:

Diesel	Ex-Siliguri	₹ 48,683.70/KL
	Ex-Bongaigaon:	₹ 46,060.63/KL
	Ex-Betkuchi:	₹ 46,060.63/KL

Petrol	Ex-Siliguri:	₹ 49,399.70/KL
	Ex-Bongaigaon:	₹ 45,836.63/KL
	Ex-Betkuchi:	₹ 45,836.63/KL

This Ministry does not maintain details of taxes, duty, cess etc. levied by neighbouring countries.

Assessment of requirement of CNG stations

2818. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment of the requirement of CNG stations in different States;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is shortage of CNG stations leading to a high waiting time for vehicles; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the authority to grant authorization to the entities for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs) as per PNGRB Act, 2006. PNGRB identifies GAs for authorizing the development of CGD network in synchronization with the development of natural gas pipeline connectivity, natural gas availability and techno-commercial viability to provide Piped Natural Gas (PNG) and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG). PNGRB has authorized 228 GAs covering 406 districts spread over 27 States and Union Territories up to 10th CGD bidding round for development of CGD Network across country. Establishment of CNG stations is part of development of CGD Network and is carried out by the entities based on its techno-commercial viability in the area. PNGRB has informed that there are 1742 CNG stations operational as on 31.03.2019. The number of CNG stations as per the work plan submitted by the entities during 9th and 10th CGD bidding rounds is given in the Statement.

Statement

Number of CNG stations as per the work plan submitted during 9th and 10th CGD bidding rounds

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	GAs	No. of GAs authorized	Work programme/ CNG Stations
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram Districts Anantapur and YSR (Kadapa) Districts Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore District	3	426
2.	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu	Chittoor, Kolar and Vellore Districts	1	251
3.	Assam	Cachar, Hailakandi and Karimganj Districts Kamrup and Kamrup Metropolitan Districts	2	72
4.	Bihar	Aurangabad, Kaimur and Rohtas Districts Begusarai District Gaya and Nalanda Districts Araria, Purnia, Katihar and Kishanganj Districts Arwal, Jehanabad, Bhojpur and Buxar Districts Khagaria, Saharsa and Madhepura Districts Lakhisarai, Munger and Bhagalpur Districts Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Saran and Samastipur Districts	8	459
5.	Bihar and Jharkhand	Nawada and Koderma Districts Sheikhpura, Jamui and Deoghar Districts	2	37
6.	Daman and Diu and Gujarat	Diu and Gir Somnath Districts	1	35
7.	Gujarat	Surendranagar District (Except areas already authorized) Barwala and Ranpur	7	140

1	2	3	4	5
		Talukas Navsari District (Except areas already authorized), Surat District (Except areas already authorized), Tapi District (Except areas already authorized) and the Dangs District Junagadh District Kheda District (Except areas already authorized), Morbi District (Except areas already authorized) and Mahisagar District Narmada (Rajpipla) District Porbandar District		
8.	Haryana and Himachal Pradesh	Panchkula District (Except areas already authorized), Sirmaur, Shim la and Solan (Except areas already authorized) Districts	1	45
9.	Haryana and Punjab	Sirsa, Fatehabad and Mansa (Punjab) Districts	1	54
10.	Haryana	Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri and Mahendragarh Districts Hisar District Jhajjar District Sonipat District (Except areas already authorized) and Jind District Nuh & Palwal Districts Kaithal District	6	277
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Hamirpur and Una Districts	1	10
12.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Hazaribagh and Ramgarh Districts Giridih and Dhanbad Districts Chatra and Palamu Districts Seraikela-Kharsawan District West Singhbhum District	5	179
13.	Karnataka	Chitradurga and Davanagere Districts Udupi District Ballari and Gadag Districts Bidar District Dakshina Kannada District Ramanagara District Bagalkot, Koppal and Raichur Districts Chikkamagaluru, Hassan and Kodagu Districts Kalaburagi and Vijayapura Districts Mysuru, Mandya and Chamarajanagar Districts Uttara Kannada, Haveri and Shivamogga Districts	11	812

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Kerala	Kozhikode and Wayanad Districts Malappuram District Palakkad and Thrissur Districts Alapuzzha, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram Districts	4	763
15.	Kerala and Puducherry	Kannur, Kasaragod and Mahe Districts	1	125
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal and Rajgarh Districts Guna District Rewa District Satna and Shahdol Districts Ashoknagar District Gwalior (Except already authorized) District and Sheopur District Morena District Raisen, Shajapur and Sehore Districts Shivpuri District Sidhi and Singrauli Districts Ujjain (Except area already authorized) District, Dewas (Except area already authorized) District and Indore (Except area already authorized) District	11	309
17.	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	Anuppur, Bilaspur and Korba Districts	1	20
18.	Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	Jhabua, Banswara, Ratlam and Dungarpur Districts	1	54
19.	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi (Except area already authorized) District, Bhind, Jalaun, Lalitpur and Datia Districts	1	29
20.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar and Aurangabad Districts Latur and Osmanabad Districts Sangli and Satara Districts Sindhudurg District	4	225
21.	Maharashtra and Gujarat	Valsad (Except areas already authorized), Dhule and Nashik Districts	1	156

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Odisha	Angul and Dhekanal Districts Sundargarh and Jharsuguda Districts Balasore, Bhadrak and Mayurbhanj Districts Bargarh, Debagarh and Sambalpur Districts Ganjam, Nayagarh and Puri Districts Jagatsinghpur and Kendrapara Districts Jajpur and Kendujhar Districts	7	116
23.	Puducherry and Tamil Nadu	Karaikal and Nagapattinam Districts	1	27
24.	Puducherry	Puducherry District	1	130
25.	Punjab	SAS Nagar District (Except areas already authorized), Patiala and Sangrur Districts Ludhiana District (Except area already authorized), Barnala and Moga Districts Jalandhar District (Except areas already authorized), Kapurthala and SBS Nagar Districts Ferozepur, Faridkot and Sri Muktsar Sahib Districts Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur Districts	5	278
26.	Rajasthan	Banner, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur Districts Alwar (Other than Bhiwadi) and Jaipur Districts Kota District (Except area already authorized), Baran and Chittorgarh (Only Rawatbhata Taluka) Districts Bhilwara and Bundi Districts Chittorgarh (Other than Rawatbhata Taluka) and Udaipur Districts Dholpur District Ajmer, Pali and Rajsamand Districts Jalore and Sirohi Districts	8	576
27.	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram District Chennai and Tiruvallur Districts Coimbatore District Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur Districts Ramanathapuram District Salem District Tiruppur District	7	890

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Telangana	Bhadrachalam Kothagudem and Khammam Districts Jagtial, Peddapalli, Karimnagar and Rajanna Sircilla Districts Jangaon, Jayashankar Bhupalpally, Mahabubabad, Warangal Urban and Warangal Rural Districts Medak, Siddipet and Sangareddy Districts Medchal-Malkajgiri, Ranga Reddy and Vikarabad Districts Nalgonda Suryapet and Yadadri Bhuvanagiri Districts	6	268
29.	Tripura	Gomati District West Tripura (Except areas already authorized) District	2	12
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr District (Except areas already authorized), Aligarh and Hathras Districts Allahabad District (Except areas already authorized), Bhadohi and Kaushambi Districts Amethi, Pratapgarh and Raebareilly Districts Auraiya, Kanpur Dehat and Etawah Districts Faizabad and Sultanpur Districts Gorakhpur, Sant Kabir Nagar and Kushinagar Districts Meerut District (Except areas already authorized), Muzaffarnagar and Shamli Districts Moradabad (Except areas already authorized) District Unnao (Except areas already authorized) District Azamgarh, Mau and Ballia Districts Bareilly (Except area already authorized) District, Pilibhit and Rampur Districts Basti and Ambedkarnagar Districts Farrukhabad, Etah and Hardoi Districts Gonda and Barabanki Districts Jaunpur and Ghazipur Districts Kanpur (Except area already authorized) District, Fatehpur and Hamirpur Districts	19	785
31.	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	Bijnor and Nainital Districts	1	91

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun District	1	50
33.	West Bengal	Burdwan District Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Uttar Dinajpur Districts Howrah (Except Area already authorized) District and Hoogly (Except Area already authorized) District Nadia (Except Area already authorized) District and North 24 Parganas (Except Area already authorized) District South 24 Parganas (Except Area already authorized) District	5	480
TOTAL			136	8181

Provision of CNG at petrol pumps across the country

‡2819. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the existing provisions for supply of CNG to the petrol pumps;
- (b) whether it is a fact that CNG is not being supplied to the petrol pumps situated at a distance of 50 kilometers from CNG pipeline passing through Hazira;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the reformatory steps taken by Government in this regard, by which CNG can be supplied to all the petrol pumps of the country and people all over the country may avail affordable CNG?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the authority to grant authorization to the entities for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs) as per PNGRB Act, 2006. PNGRB identifies GAs for authorizing the development of CGD network in synchronization with the development of natural gas pipeline connectivity, natural gas availability and techno-commercial viability to provide Piped Natural Gas (PNG).

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Authorised City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities can set up CNG stations on its own or through agreement with Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) at their Retail Outlets for supplying Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) at petrol pumps based on their techno-commercial viability. CNG stations can also be set up in the areas not authorized by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) on the basis of NOC given by PNGRB.

PNGRB has authorized 228 GAs covering 406 districts spread over 27 States and Union Territories up to 10th CGD bidding round.

In order to promote the expansion of City Gas networks, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has allocated Domestic gas to meet the entire requirement of PNG (Domestic) and CNG (Transport) segments of CGD sector and it has been kept under no cut category. GAIL has been authorised to supply domestic gas to CGD entities.

Sale of ONGC and OIL fields to private firms

2820. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government has decided to sell the oil fields owned by ONGC and OIL to private firms;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details including the name of private bidders and the financial details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) With a view to increase domestic production of oil and gas and to monetize the unmonetised and relinquished discoveries, Government has offered discoveries for development under Discovered Small Field Policy through International Competitive Bidding. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) have recently issued Notice Inviting Offers (NIO) on 27.06.2019 and 28.06.2019 respectively for 66 small and marginal nomination fields on revenue sharing basis.

(c) The discoveries clustered in Contract Areas have been awarded under Revenue Sharing Model, where the Operator shares percentage of revenue, as per the bid, to the Government, besides paying royalty. Two DSF Bid rounds have been conducted. Thirty (30) Contract Areas were awarded in DSF Round I and twenty three (23) in DSF Round II. A list indicating Contract Area, location, name of awardees and Participating Interest (PI) under two DSF Bidding Rounds is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of contract area, location, names of awardees and participating interest under two DSF bidding rounds

Details of awards under DSF Bid Round – I

Sl. No.	Location	Contract Area Name	Company (s)	PI
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Madhya Pradesh	VN/ONDSF/NOHTA/2016	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	100
2.	Kutch Offshore	GK/OSDSF/KD/2016	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	100
3.	Mumbai Offshore	MB/OSDSF/B80/2016	Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited	50
			Adbhoot Estates Private Limited	50
4.	Mumbai Offshore	MB/OSDSF/B9/2016	Adani Welspun Exploration Limited	100
5.	Mumbai Offshore	MB/OSDSF/B15/2016	Bharat PetroResources Limited	100
6.	Mumbai Offshore	MB/OSDSF/B127E/2016	Bharat PetroResources Limited	100
7.	Mumbai Offshore	MB/OSDSF/B-37/2016	Sun Petrochemicals Private Limited	100
8.	KG Offshore	KG/OSDSF/GSKV1/2016	KEI-RSOS Petroleum and Energy Private Limited	100
9.	Assam	AA/ONDSF/BARSILLA/2016	RamyanaIspat Private Limited	29
			BDN Enterprises Private Limited	29
			Duggar Fiber Private Limited	23
			Mahendra Infratech Private Limited	19

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Assam	AA/ONDSF/DIPLING/ 2016	Ramyana Ispat Private Limited BDN Enterprises Private Limited Duggar Fiber Private Limited Mahendra Infratech Private Limited	29 29 23 19
11.	Assam	AA/ONDSF/CHARAIDEO/ 2016	Oilmax Energy Private Limited	100
12.	Assam	AA/ONDSF/DUARMARA/ 2016	Oilmax Energy Private Limited	100
13.	Gujarat	CB/ONDSF/KAMBOI/ 2016	Nippon Power Limited	100
14.	Gujarat	CB/ONDSF/WEST BECHRAJI/2016	Nippon Power Limited	100
15.	Gujarat	CB/ONDSF/ELAO/2016	PFH Oil and Gas Private Limited	100
16.	Gujarat	CB/ONDSF/KHAMBEL/ 2016	Megha Engineering and Infrastructures Limited	100
17.	Gujarat	CB/ONDSF/SOUTH PATAN/2016	South Asia Consultancy FZE	100
18.	Assam	AA/ONDSF/ JERAIPATHAR/2016	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	100
19.	Rajasthan	RJ/ONDSF/BAKHRI TIBBA/2016	Bharat Petro Resources Limited	100
20.	Rajasthan	RJ/ONDSF/SADEWALA/ 2016	Bharat Petro Resources Limited	100
21.	Assam	AA/ONDSF/PATHARIA/ 2016	Vijayasri Bhaskar Industries Private Limited	100
22.	Assam	AA/ONDSF/LAXMIJAN/ 2016	Megha Engineering and Infrastructures Limited	100
23.	Andhra Pradesh	KG/ONDSF/ BHIMANAPALLI/2016	PFH Oil and Gas Private Limited	100

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Andhra Pradesh	KG/ONDSF/ACHANTA/2016	PFH Oil and Gas Private Limited	100
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	AA/ONDSF/KHEREM/2016	Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited	40
			Oil India Limited	40
			Prize Petroleum Company Limited	20
26.	Andhra Pradesh	KG/ONDSF/KORAVAKA/2016	KEI-RSOS Petroleum and Energy Private Limited	100
27.	Tamil Nadu	CY/ONDSF/NEDUVASAL/2016	Gem Laboratories Private Limited	100
28.	Tamil Nadu	CY/ONDSF/KARAIKAL/2016	Bharat PetroResources Limited	100
29.	Assam	AA/ONDSF/HILARA/2016	Prize Petroleum Company Limited	100
30.	Andhra Pradesh	KG/ONDSF/SANARUDRAVARAM/2016	Prize Petroleum Company Limited	100

Details of awards under DSF Bid Round II

Sl. No.	Basin/ Location	Contract Area Name	Company (s)	PI(%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam Shelf/ Assam	AA/ONDSF/Madhakali/2018	Arsh Corporate Services Private Limited	100%
2.		AA/ONDSF/Umatara/2018	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	90%
			Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited	10%
3.		AA/ONDSF/Disaijan/2018	Invenire Energy Private Limited	100%

1	2	3	4	5
4.		AA/ONDSF/Tiphuk/2018	Shanti G.D. Ispat And Power Pvt. Ltd.	19%
			Bagadiya Brothers Private Limited	70%
			Shanno Business India Private Limited	11%
5.		AA/ONDSF/Hazarigaon/2018	Vedanta Limited	100%
6.	Assam-Arakan Fold Belt/ Tripura	AA/ONDSF/Tulamara/2018	Oil India Limited	100%
7.	Cambay Basin/ Gujarat	CB/ONDSF/Vadatal/2018	Ganges Geo Resources Private Limited	100%
8.		CB/ONDSF/A1/2018	Shanti G.D. Ispat And Power Pvt. Ltd.	19%
			Bagadiya Brothers Private Limited	70%
			Shanno Business India Private Limited	11%
9.		CB/ONDSF/D45/2018	Ganges Geo Resources Private Limited	100%
10.	Rajasthan	RJ/ONDSF/Chinnewala/2018	Oil And Natural Gas Corporation Limited	100%
11.	KG Onland/ Andhra Pradesh	KG/ONDSF/Palakollu/2018	Ganges Geo Resources Private Limited	100%
12.		KG/ONDSF/Suryaraopeta/2018	Ganges Geo Resources Private Limited	100%
13.		KG/ONDSF/Kaza/2018	Vedanta Limited	100%

1	2	3	4	5
14.		KG/ONDSF/Gokarnapura/ 2018	Keerthi Industries Limited	100%
15.	KG Offshore	KG/OSDSF/G4/2018	Gem Petro E&P Private Limited	100%
16.		KG/OSDSF/GSKW/2018	Oil India Limited	100%
17.	Mumbai Offshore	MB/OSDSF/CA/2018	Oil And Natural Gas Corporation Limited	100%
18.		MB/OSDSF/D31/2018	Arch Softwares Private Limited	100%
19.		MB/OSDSF/NMT/2018	Oil And Natural Gas Corporation Limited	100%
20.		MB/OSDSF/SB15/2018	Oil And Natural Gas Corporation Limited	100%
21.		MB/OSDSF/D33/2018	Oil And Natural Gas Corporation Limited	100%
22.		MB/OSDSF/D18/2018	Ganges Geo Resources Private Limited	100%
23.	Bengal- Purnea Basin/ Mahanadi Offshore	NEC/OSDSF/D11/2018	Arch Softwares Private Limited	100%

Gas pipeline in Bihar

†2821. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to connect many cities through gas pipeline in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the cities in the country where gas is being supplied to consumers through gas pipelines; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) the details of cities of Bihar where gas through pipeline is made available?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the authority to grant authorization to the entities for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs) as per PNGRB Act, 2006. PNGRB identifies GAs for authorizing the development of CGD network in synchronization with the development of natural gas pipeline connectivity, natural gas availability and techno-commercial viability to provide Piped Natural Gas (PNG). PNGRB has authorized 228 GAs covering 406 districts spread over 27 States and Union Territories up to 10th CGD bidding round. Details of the GAs authorized till 10th CGD bidding round including those in the state of Bihar are given in the Statement.

Statement

List of All Geographical Areas covered till 10th CGD bidding round

Sl. No.	State/UT	Geographical Areas
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada, East Godavari District (excluding areas already authorized), West Godavari district, Krishna district (excluding areas already authorized), Vijaiwada, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram Districts; Anantapur and YSR (Kadapa) Districts; Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore District
2.	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu	Chittoor, Kolar and Vellore Districts
3.	Assam	Upper Assam, Cachar, Hailakandi and Karimganj Districts; Kamrup and Kamrup Metropolitan Districts
4.	Bihar	Patna district, Aurangabad, Kaimur and Rohtas Districts; Begusarai District; Gaya and Nalanda Districts; Araria, Purnia, Katihar and Kishanganj Districts; Arwal, Jehanabad, Bhojpur and Buxar Districts; Khagaria, Saharsa and Madhepura Districts; Lakhisarai, Munger and Bhagalpur Districts; Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Saran and Samastipur Districts
5.	Bihar and Jharkhand	Nawada and Koderma Districts, Sheikhpura, Jamui and Deoghar Districts

Sl. No.	State/UT	Geographical Areas
6.	Daman and Diu and Gujarat	UT of Daman, Diu and Gir Somnath Districts
7.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kutch (West), Kutch (East), Amreli district, Patan district, Dahej, Vagra Taluka, Dahod district, Banaskantha district, Anand district (excluding areas already authorized), Panchmahal district, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Surat, Bharuch, Ankleshwar, Nadiad, Navsari (part) district, Rajkot, Surrendernagar (part) district, Ahmedabad City and Daskroi area, Hazira, Valsad (part) district, Anand area including Kanjari and Badtal villages (in Kheda district), Surendranagar District (Except areas already authorized); Barwala and Ranpur Talukas; Navsari District (Except areas already authorized), Surat District (Except areas already authorized); Tapi District (Except areas already authorized) and the Dangs District; Junagadh District, Kheda District (Except areas already authorized), Morbi District (Except areas already authorized) and Mahisagar District; Narmada (Rajpipla) District, Porbandar District
8.	Chandigarh, Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh	Chandigarh(UT) and Panchkula (Part), SAS Nagar(Part) and Solan (Part) districts
9.	Haryana and Himachal Pradesh	Panchkula District (Except areas already authorized), Sirmaur, Shimla and Solan (Except areas already authorized) Districts
10.	Haryana and Punjab	Sirsa, Fatehabad and Mansa (Punjab) Districts
11.	Haryana	Sonipat (part) district, Panipat district, Yamuna Nagar district, Rewari district, Rohtak district, Karnal district, Ambala and Kurukshetra district, Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri and Mahendragarh Districts; Hisar District; Jhajjar District; Sonipat District (Except areas already authorized) and Jind District; Nuh and Palwal Districts; Kaithal District
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Hamirpur and Una Districts
13.	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum district, Ranchi district, Bokaro, Hazaribagh and Ramgarh Districts; Giridih and Dhanbad Districts; Chatra and Palamu Districts; Seraikela-Kharsawan District; West Singhbhum District

Sl. No.	State/UT	Geographical Areas
14.	Karnataka	Bengaluru (Rural and Urban) districts, Tumkur district, Dharwad district, Belgaum district, Chitradurga and Davanagere Districts; Udupi District; Ballari and Gadag Districts; Bidar District; Dakshina Kannada District; Ramanagara District; Bagalkot, Koppal and Raichur Districts; Chikkamagaluru, Hassan and Kodagu Districts; Kalaburagi and Vijayapura Districts; Mysuru, Mandya and Chamarajanagar Districts; Uttara Kannada, Haveri and Shivamogga Districts
15.	Kerala	Ernakulam district, Kozhikode and Wayanad Districts; Malappuram District; Palakkad and Thrissur Districts; Alapuzha, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram Districts
16.	Kerala and Puducherry	Kannur, Kasaragod and Mahe Districts
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas (part) district, Dhar district, Indore including Ujjain city (Part) district, Gwalior (part) district, Bhopal and Rajgarh Districts; Guna District; Rewa District; Satna and Shadol Districts; Ashoknagar District; Gwalior (Except already authorized) District and Sheopur District; Morena District; Raisen, Shajapur and Sehore Districts; Shivpuri District; Sidhi and Singrauli Districts; Ujjain (Except area already authorized) District, Dewas (Except area already authorized) District and Indore (Except area already authorized) District
18.	Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh	Anuppur, Bilaspur and Korba Districts
19.	Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	Jhabua, Banswara, Ratlam and Dungarpur Districts
20.	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi (Except area already authorized) District, Bhind, Jalaun, Lalitpur and Datia Districts
21.	Maharashtra	Palgarh district and Thane Rural, Raigarh district (excluding area already authorized), Pune district (areas already authorized), Ratnagiri district, Solapur district, Kolhapur district, Mumbai and Greater Mumbai, Pune city including Pimpri-Chinchwad and adjoining contiguous areas Hinjewadi,

Sl. No.	State/UT	Geographical Areas
		Chakan, Talegaon, Thane (Urban and adjoining Municipalities), Ahmednagar and Aurangabad Districts; Latur and Osmanabad Districts; Sangli and Satara Districts; Sindhudurg District
22.	Maharashtra and Gujarat	Valsad (Except areas already authorized), Dhule and Nashik Districts
23.	Odisha	Khordha district, Kuttack district, Angul and Dhekanal Districts; Sundargarh and Jharsuguda Districts; Balasore, Bhadrak and Mayurbhanj Districts; Bargarh, Debagarh and Sambalpur Districts; Ganjam, Nayagarh and Puri Districts; Jagatsinghpur and Kendrapara Districts; Jajpur and Kendujhar Districts
24.	Punjab	Jalandhar (part) district, Ludhiana (part) district, Amritsar, Bhatinda district, Roopnagar district, Fatehgarh Sahib district, SAS Nagar District (Except areas already authorized), Patiala and Sangrur Districts; Ludhiana District (Except area already authorized), Barnala and Moga Districts; Jalandhar District (Except areas already authorized), Kapurthala and SBS Nagar Districts; Ferozepur, Faridkot and Sri Muktsar Sahib Districts; Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur Districts
25.	Rajasthan	Kota (part) district, Bhiwadi (in Alwar district), Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur Districts; Alwar (Other than Bhiwadi) and Jaipur Districts; Kota District (Except area already authorized), Baran and Chittorgarh (Only Rawatbhata Taluka) Districts; Bhilwara and Bundi Districts; Chittorgarh (Other than Rawatbhata Taluka) and Udaipur Districts; Dholpur District; Ajmer, Pali and Rajsamand Districts; Jalore and Sirohi Districts
26.	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram District; Chennai and Tiruvallur Districts; Coimbatore District; Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur Districts; Ramanathapuram District; Salem District; Tiruppur District

Sl. No.	State/UT	Geographical Areas
27.	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem and Khamman Districts; Jagtial, Peddapalli, Karimnagar and Rajanna Sircilla Districts; Jangaon, Jayashankar Bhupalpally, Mahabubabad, Warangal Urban and Warangal Rural Districts; Medak, Siddipet and Sangareddy Districts; Medchal-Malkajgiri, Ranga Reddy and Vikarabad Districts; Nalgonda Suryapet and Yadadri Bhuvanagiri Districts
28.	Tripura	Agartala, Gomati District; West Tripura (Except areas already authorized) District
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura (part) district, Meerut (part) district, Allahabad (part) district, Jhansi (part) district, Saharanpur district, Bulandshahr (part) district, Baghpat district, Bareilly (part) district, Kanpur (part) district, Agra, Firozabad TTZ, Lucknow, Khurja, Moradabad (Part) district, Varanasi district, Gautambudh Nagar, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr District (Except areas already authorized), Aligarh and Hathras Districts; Allahabad District (Except areas already authorized), Bhadohi and Kaushambi Districts; Amethi, Pratapgarh and Raebareli Districts; Auraiya, Kanpur Dehat and Etawah Districts; Faizabad and Sultanpur Districts; Gorakhpur, Sant Kabir Nagar and Kushinagar Districts; Meerut District (Except areas already authorized), Muzaffarnagar and Shamli Districts; Moradabad (Except areas already authorized) District; Unnao (Except areas already authorized) District: Azamgarh, Mau and Ballia Districts; Bareilly (Except area already authorized) District, Pilibhit and Rampur Districts; Basti and Ambedkarnagar Districts; Farrukhabad, Etah and Ffardoi Districts; Gonda and Barabanki Districts; Jaunpur and Ghazipur Districts ; Kanpur (Except area already authorized) District, Fatehpur and Hamirpur Districts; Mainpuri and Kannauj Districts, Mirzapur, Chandauli and Sonbhadra Districts; Shahjahanpur and Budaun Districts;
30.	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	Bijnor and Nainital Districts

Sl. No.	State/UT	Geographical Areas
31.	Uttarakhand	Udhamsingh Nagar district, Haridwar, Dehradun District
32.	West Bengal	Kolkata Municipal Corporation and parts of adjoining districts, Burdwan District; Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Uttar Dinajpur Districts; Howrah (Except Area already authorized) District and Hoogly (Except Area already authorized) District; Nadia (Except Area already authorized) District and North 24 Parganas (Except Area already authorized) District; South 24 Parganas (Except Area already authorized) District
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli
34.	Goa	North Goa district, South Goa district
35.	Delhi	NCT of Delhi

PMUY in Maharashtra

2822. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise details of beneficiaries covered under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government is providing refilling cylinders to the beneficiaries of PMUY in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 11.07.2019, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 41.37 lakh new LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) in the State of Maharashtra. District-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) LPG distributors appointed by the OMCs provide refills to all LPG consumers, including those under PMUY, on demand across the country, including the State of Maharashtra. In Maharashtra, OMCs have provided 180 lakh 14.2 kgs refill and 31.42 thousand 5 kgs refills to PMUY consumers as on 14.07.2019.

Statement*District-wise details of new LPG connections released under PMUY in Maharashtra*

Sl. No.	District in Maharashtra	Connections released
1	2	3
1.	Ahmednagar	2,91,814
2.	Akola	1,05,387
3.	Amravati	1,20,928
4.	Aurangabad (MH)	1,35,565
5.	Bhandara	82,761
6.	Bid	1,94,121
7.	Buldana	1,56,891
8.	Chandrapur	1,05,447
9.	Dhule	1,00,356
10.	Gadchiroli	1,28,860
11.	Gondiya	91,209
12.	Hingoli	43,759
13.	Jalgaon	2,30,771
14.	Jalna	79,606
15.	Kolhapur	1,64,843
16.	Latur	1,19,093
17.	Mumbai (city)	9
18.	Mumbai (sub-urban)	294
19.	Nagpur	92,860
20.	Nanded	1,87,752
21.	Nandurbar	95,153
22.	Nashik	2,17,430
23.	Osmanabad	85,285

1	2	3
24.	Palghar	1,09,662
25.	Parbhani	90,494
26.	Pune	1,43,261
27.	Raigarh (MH)	59,550
28.	Ratnagiri	78,084
29.	Sangli	1,04,884
30.	Satara	1,09,797
31.	Sindhudurg	44,738
32.	Solapur	1,43,935
33.	Thane	40,658
34.	Wardha	45,103
35.	Washim	71,642
36.	Yavatmal	2,65,005
TOTAL		41,37,007

Status of Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga Project

2823. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the blueprint of the Ministry to increase the availability of natural gas across the country;

(b) the existing geographical area and population covered under the City Gas Distribution (CGD) network and the share of Odisha under this programme; and

(c) the status of Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga Project for connecting gas pipeline in Eastern India with particular reference to Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government has taken various policy initiatives to increase the domestic production of crude oil and natural gas which include:

- (i) Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries;

- (ii) New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines-2014;
- (iii) Marketing including pricing freedom on natural gas production under PSC regime from difficult areas such as High Pressure-High Temperature (HP-HT) reservoirs and deep water and ultra deep water areas;
- (iv) Discovered Small Field Policy;
- (v) Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy;
- (vi) Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts;
- (vii) Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane;
- (viii) Setting up of National Data Repository;
- (ix) National Seismic Programme for appraisal of Unappraised areas in Sedimentary Basins;
- (x) Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources;
- (xi) Policy framework to streamline the working of Production Sharing Contracts in Pre-NELP and NELP Blocks;
- (xii) Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas;
- (xiii) Policy framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under existing Production Sharing Contracts, Coal Bed Methane contracts and Nomination fields.

(b) Up to 10th CGD Bidding Round, PNGRB has authorized 228 GAs covering 406 districts spread over 27 States and UTs covering approximately 70 per cent of India's population and 53 per cent of its geographical area for development of CGD network.

9 Geographical Areas (GAs) in Odisha upto 10th CGD bidding round are Khordha district, Cuttack district, Angul and Dhekanal Districts; Sundargarh and Jharsuguda Districts; Balasore, Bhadrak and Mayurbhanj Districts; Bargarh, Debagarh and Sambalpur Districts; Ganjam, Nayagarh and Puri Districts; Jagatsinghpur and Kendrapara Districts; Jajpur and Kendujhar Districts, wherein authorization has been issued. CGD network in GAs of Khordha district and Cuttack district is operational.

(c) GAIL is executing Jagdishpur-Haldia-Bokaro-Dhamra Pipeline (JHBDPL) of length 2,655 km and Barauni-Guwahati Pipeline of length 729 km under Pradhan Mantri

Urja Ganga Project to connect Eastern India. Total length of pipeline under Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga Project is approx. 3,384 km, out of which 766 km of pipeline is in Odisha state and the balance 2,618 km is in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Assam. At present the pipeline has been commissioned upto Barauni in Bihar.

2G ethanol refineries and production

2824. PROF M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Second Generation (2G) ethanol refineries set up in the country so far and whether any ethanol has been produced from these refineries, the details thereof;

(b) whether any technical economic feasibility studies relating to production of Second Generation ethanol, including the likely cost per unit for the ethanol has been done;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) No, Second Generation (2G) ethanol refinery has been set up so far for commercial production of ethanol in the country. Oil PSUs have carried out technical economic feasible study required for setting up of twelve 2G ethanol bio-refineries. The price per litre of ethanol will vary depending upon various factors including the technology used.

PMUY refill rate

2825. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) has failed to encourage people who are used to using free firewood to switch to relatively expensive cooking gas; and

(b) what is the rate at which the customers under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) are given the second and third cylinder refills, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir. Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that more than 86% of PMUY beneficiaries who are atleast one year old have returned for refill. Adoption and use of LPG on sustained basis by a beneficiary of PMUY involves behavioural change and also depends on several factors which include food habits, cooking habits, price of LPG, availability of free firewood, cow dung etc. As on 15.07.2019, OMCs have released more than 7.39 crore LPG connections under PMUY across the country.

(b) All the domestic consumers including consumers enrolled under PMUY get refills at non-subsidised price and the applicable subsidy is directly transferred into their registered bank accounts. Currently, at Delhi, the effective cost of 14.2 kg LPG cylinder is ₹494.35 and the applicable subsidy is ₹142.65.

Safai karamcharis in the country

2826. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Safai Karamcharis working in the country, State-wise;
- (b) how many permanent Safai Karamchari workers and casual Safai Karamchari workers are working in the country and how much salaries is being offered to them, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Safai Karamcharis died from suffocation while working in sewage, the details thereof and the reason therefor; and
- (d) what compensation was given to their families, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) No such statistics are maintained by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as sanitation is a State subject and safai karamcharis are engaged by the local authorities.

(c) and (d) There have been reports of death of persons while cleaning sewers and septic tanks without safety gear and devices and non-observance of safety precautions. Details of such cases identified and compensation paid to the families of the victims as reported by the States are given in the Statement-I. (See below) In addition as and when the cases of death of persons while cleaning sewers/septic tanks come to the notice of the Ministry from individuals or press reports such cases are

taken up with the concerned State Government for payment of compensation to the families of the victims. State-wise details of such cases during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of cases of death of persons in sewers/septic tanks reported by
States upto 30.06.2019*

Sl. No.	State	Number of cases identified/ reported	Compensation pending	Compensation paid	
				Full Compensation of ₹ 10 lakh each	Partial compensation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	0	8	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	4	2	0	2
3.	Chandigarh	4	0	4	0
4.	Delhi	28	3	25	0
5.	Gujarat	131	53	69	9
6.	Haryana	51	1	44	6
7.	Karnataka	75	7	68	0
8.	Kerala	12	10	0	2
9.	Punjab	30	0	30	0
10.	Rajasthan	33	5	15	13
11.	Tamil Nadu	144	3	141	0
12.	Telangana	2	0	2	0
13.	Uttar Pradesh	71	22	25	24
14.	Uttarakhand	9	6	1	2
15.	West Bengal	18	5	13	0
TOTAL		620	117	445	58

Statement-II

Details of cases of death of persons in sewers/septic tanks which have come to the notice of Department from individuals/through Press during the last three years and current year upto 14.06. 2019.

Sl. No.	State/UT	District/Place	Year of date	Number of cases	Reported by	Date of reporting	Date of reference to the State Government	Compensation paid	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur, Chhattisgarh	2017	4	Newspaper	23.08.2017	12.09.2017	4	0
2.		Jashpur District	2018	5	Newspaper	16.09.2018	24.09.2018	0	5
		Total		9				4	5
3.	NCT of Delhi	Ghitroni, Delhi	2017	4	Newspaper	15.07.2017	17.07.2017	4	0
4.		Lajpat Nagar	2017	3	Newspaper	07.08.2017	07.08.2017	3	0
5.		Anand Vihar	2017	2	Newspaper	13.08.2017	24.08.2017	2	0
6.		Loknayaak Jaiprakash Hospital	2017	1	Newspaper	21.08.2017	07.09.2017	1	0
7.		Mundka	2017	2	Newspaper	18.09.2017	05.10.2017	1	1
8.		Jhangiri puri, Delhu	2018	1	Newspaper	21.10.2018	22.10.2018	1	0
9.		Jharodha Village near Burari,	2019	1	Newspaper	20.01.2019	21.01.2019	0	1

Written Answers to

[17 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

257

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.		Rajouri Garden	2019	2	Newspaper	25.03.2019	25.03.2019	0	2
11.		Prem Nagar area of Rohini	2019	2	Newspaper	08.05.2019	08.05.2019	2	0
		Total		18				14	4
12.	Haryana	Hero Honda Chowk, Gurugram	2017	3	Newspaper	30.09.2017	05.10.2017	3	0
13.		Palwal	2018	2	Newspaper	-	08.02.2018	0	2
14.		Sewer Treatment Plant, MTS Surya Vihar Colony, Sector- 9A, Gurugram	2018	1	Safai Karamchari Andolan	18.05.2018	11.06.2018	0	1
15.		Sunbeam Auto Pvt. Ltd, 3/6 K.M. Stone, Delhi Jaipur Highway, Narsingpur, Mohammed Pur, Sector-35, Gurugram	2019	2	Safai Karamchari Andolan	14.04.2019	28.05.2019	0	2
		Total		8				3	5
16.	Karnataka								
17.		ND Septal Apartment, Somasundarapalya in HSR layout	2018	3	Safai Karamchari Andolan	January, 2018	08.02.2018	0	3

258

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

18.		Yumlok Restaurant at AECS Layout, Marathahalli,	2018	2	Safai Karamchari Andolan	13.02.2018	23.02.2018	0	2
		Total		5				0	5
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Devas	2017	4	Rashatriya Garima Abhiyan	30.07.2017	07.09.2017	0	4
		Total		4				0	4
20.	Maharashtra		2017	1	Website of thequint.com	31.10.2017	21.11.2017	0	1
21.		Khambalpada, Dombivli MIDC	2018	3	Newspaper	26.10.2018	30.10.2018	0	3
22.		Eight storey housing complex in Nalasopara	2019	3	Newspaper	08.05.2019		0	3
		Total		7				0	7
23.	Punjab	Patti	2017	2	Newspaper (The Tribune)	03.05.2017	09.05.2017	2	0
24.		Shimlapuri, Ludhiana	2018	1	Safai Karamchari Andolan	13.03.2018	13.04.2018	0	1

Written Answers to

[17 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

259

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.		Firozpur	2018	2	Newspaper	03.06.2018	12.06.2018	0	2
		Total		5				2	3
26.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	2017	4	Newspaper (Rajasthan Patrika)	-	28.04.2017	4	0
		Total		4				4	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram, Chennai	2018	3	Safai Karamchari Andolan	14.02.2018	14.03.2018	0	3
		Total		3				0	3
28.	Telangana	Sanathnagar, Hyderabad	2018	2	Safai Karamchari Andolan	18.12.2017	10.01.2018	2	0
		Total		2				2	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Sector 54, Noida	2017	1	Newspaper	15.04.2017	28.04.2017	0	1
30.		Sector-110, Noida	2017	3	Newspaper	21.09.2017	10.10.2017	0	3
31.		Loni, Ghaziabad	2018	3	Newspaper	11.07.2018	19.07.2018	0	3

260 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

32.		Sector-39, Noida	2019	2	Newspaper	04.05.2019	08.05.2019	0	2
		Total		9				0	9
33.	Andhra Pradesh	Poultry Farm of Venkateswara Hatcheries Limited in Moram village, Chittor	2018	7	Newspaper	16.02.2018	19.02.2018	0	7
		Total		7				7	0
34.	Gujarat	Private Hotel, Fatakui Village, Vadodara	2019	7	Newspaper	14.06.2019	17.06.2019	7	0
GRAND TOTAL				88				36	52

Inclusion of new castes in SC list in U.P.

†2827. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal received from Government of Uttar Pradesh to include Kashyap, Kewat, Mallah, Nishad, Kahar, Kumhar, Prajapati, Dhiwar, Binal, Dhimar, Batham, Turnha, Godiya, Manjhi, Machua, Bhar and Rajbhar castes under SC list;

(b) details of the number of times the detailed ethnic study Report for said 17 castes for inclusion in Scheduled Castes were received during last 10 years highlighting their eligibility, qualifications and competency; and

(c) number of times Registrar General of India asked for a revisit of justification of proposal to include these castes under Scheduled Castes and also number of times said proposal has been turned down by him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Complete proposal, in terms of approved modalities, was received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh *vide* their letter dated 15.02.2013 recommending inclusion of Kashyap, Kewat, Mallah, Nishad, Kahar, Kumhar, Prajapati, Dheedar, Bind (not Binal), Dheemar, Batham, Turha, Godiya, Manjhi, Machhua, Bhar, Rajbhar communities in the list of Scheduled Castes.

(b) During last 10 years, detailed ethnographic report in respect of 17 castes was received only once in the year 2013.

(c) The Registrar General of India (RGI) only furnishes his comments on the proposals of the State Governments/UT Administrations. RGI does not ask for a revisit of justification of the proposal. However, the modalities provide that proposal once not agreed to by the RGI is referred back to the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration to review and further justify their proposal in the light of comments of RGI. The RGI has not supported the proposal of Kahar, Kashyap, Kewat, Mallah etc. castes 4 times, the proposal of Bhar, Rajbhar castes 3 times and that of Kumhar, Prajapati castes 2 times.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bill for including new castes under SC list

†2828. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to include 17 castes under SC list has been sent by Uttar Pradesh Government;

(b) whether Government proposes to introduce a bill to include castes of Kashyap, Kewat, Mallah, Nishad, Kahar, Kumhar, Prajapati, Dhiwar, Bind, Dhimar, Batham, Turha, Godiya, Manjhi, Machua, Bhar and Rajbhar in SC list;

(c) number of times when detailed ethnic study Report has been received to include said castes in SC list during last 10 years; and

(d) number of times when Registrar General of India asked for review of justification of proposal of including these castes in the list and times when said proposal was turned down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Government of Uttar Pradesh *vide* their letter dated 15.02.2013 had sent a complete proposal for inclusion of Kashyap, Kewat, Mallah, Nishad, Kahar, Kumhar, Prajapati, Dheevan, Bind, Dheemar, Batham, Turha, Godiya, Manjhi, Machhua, Bhar, Rajbhar communities in the list of Scheduled Castes. The proposal was examined, as per approved modalities, in consultation with the Registrar General of India (RGI). As the RGI had not supported the proposal even on a second reference, the same has been rejected with the approval of competent authority. Amending legislation in terms of clause (2) of Article 341 of the Constitution of India is proposed in respect of such proposals of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations which have been favoured both by the RGI and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes.

(c) During last 10 years, detailed ethnographic report in respect of 17 castes was received only once in the year 2013.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The RGI only furnishes his comments on the proposal. RGI does not ask for review of justification of the proposal. However, the modalities provide that proposal once not agreed to by the RGI is referred back to the concerned State Government/ Union Territory Administration to review and further justify their proposal in the light of comments of RGI. The proposal for inclusion of 17 castes in the Scheduled Castes list of Uttar Pradesh was rejected in the year 2015.

Drug de-addiction camps

2829. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of de-addiction camps organised by the Ministry during the last three years;

(b) the number of beneficiaries from such camps, with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab; and

(c) whether the number of victims of drug addiction is increasing year by year in the country, if so, the State-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) This Ministry implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse". The Scheme has the provision of financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, *inter alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA's) and to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of the addicts. These IRCA's are responsible for Preventive Education and Awareness Generation programmes in their neighborhood, educational institutions, workplace and slums with the purpose of sensitizing the community about the impact of addiction and the need to take professional help for treatment. The total number of beneficiaries under the scheme for the financial year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are 114759, 100737 and 77479. The total number of beneficiaries from the State of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab are as below:-

State	Number of beneficiaries		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Andhra Pradesh	4059	2952	1752
Telangana	3321	1845	1144
Punjab	2214	2214	1865

(c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has conducted a National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in 2018. The National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi was entrusted with the responsibility to lead the technical and scientific aspects of the National Survey.

As per the report, Alcohol is the most common psychoactive substance used by Indians followed by Cannabis and Opioids. About 16 Crore persons in the country consume alcohol, 3.1 crore use cannabis products, 2.26 crore use opioids and approximately 1.18 crore use sedatives. Further that 2.9 crore individuals suffer from alcohol dependence, 25 lakh from cannabis dependence, 28 lakh from opioid dependence and 11.8 lakh are using sedatives in dependant pattern.

The Complete report of the survey indicating the State-wise details is available on the website of this Ministry at <http://socialjustice.nic.in/writereaddata/UploadFile/Survey%20Report.pdf>

Subsidy for Cochlear implants

2830. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry will reconsider the policy to provide some relief to the parents, who cannot afford the expensive cochlear implants (nearly ₹ 6 lakhs at 2018 market prices), given the charging of GST on implants;

(b) whether there is a proper subsidy mechanism for kids whose parents cannot afford these devices; and

(c) whether Government is considering a national policy on manufacturing, sale and distribution of such special devices for differently abled children so that they can have a fair shot at surviving with dignity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP), being implemented by the Ministry, provides cochlear implant for children with hearing impairment with a

ceiling of ₹ 6.00 lakh per unit to be borne by the Government whose parents'/ guardians' monthly income does not exceed ₹ 20,000/- per month. The subsidy provided under the scheme is as under:

Total Income	Subsidy provided
Upto ₹ 15,000/- per month	Full cost upto ₹6.00 lakh
₹ 15,001 /- to ₹20,000/- per month	50% of the cost

(c) There is no such proposal in this Ministry for manufacturing of cochlear implant devices at this stage. However, the Government has set up Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) for manufacturing, sale and distribution of various types of aids and assistive devices such as wheelchairs, tricycles, artificial limbs etc.

Beneficiary of drug de-addiction camps

2831. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether de-addiction camps are being organised regularly by Ministry;
- (b) if so, the number of beneficiaries from such camps, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the status of the National Toll Free Drug de-Addiction Helpline; and
- (d) the details of the number of victims in the country during the past three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) This Ministry implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse". The Scheme has the provision of financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, inter-alia, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA's) and to provide composite/ integrated services for the rehabilitation of the addicts. These IRCA's are responsible for Preventive Education and Awareness Generation programmes in their neighbourhood, educational institutions, workplace and slums with the purpose of sensitizing the community about the impact of addiction and the need to take professional help for treatment. The total number of beneficiaries under the scheme during the last year (2018-19) were 77479 out of them 1752 beneficiaries were of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) This Ministry has setup a National Toll Free Drug de-addiction Helpline No. 1800-11-0031 w.e.f. 7th January, 2015 to help the victims of drug abuse, their family and

society at large. The helpline has become operational 24x7 since March, 2017. A total number of 142788 have been received till June 2019. Out of total received calls, 139018 calls have been answered.

(d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has conducted a National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in 2018. The National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi was entrusted with the responsibility to lead the technical and scientific aspects of the National Survey.

As per the report, Alcohol is the most common psychoactive substance used by Indians followed by Cannabis and Opioids. About 16 Crore persons in the country consume alcohol, 3.1 crore use cannabis products, 2.26 crore use opioids and approximately 1.18 crore use sedatives. The report further stipulates that 2.9 crore individuals suffer from alcohol dependence, 25 lakh from cannabis dependence, 28 lakh from opioid dependence and 11.8 lakh are using sedatives in dependant pattern.

The Complete report of the survey indicating the State-wise details is available on the website of this Ministry at <http://socialiustice.nic.in/writereaddata/UploadFile/Survey%20Report.pdf>

Social welfare schemes and their objectives

2832. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the active social welfare schemes and their objectives under the various Departments of the concerned Ministry;
- (b) the benefits that can be availed under these schemes;
- (c) the details of nodal agency, implementing agency and technical agency in the district for these schemes; and
- (d) the schemes which have a provision for Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), how much amount of monetary benefits go through DBT, the provision for the remaining monetary benefit and the amount given through DBT under these schemes to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) The details of active social welfare schemes run by Government of India under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, their objectives, the benefits that can be availed, nodal agency, implementing agency and technical agency at the district level as well as the DBT component under these schemes are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of active social welfare schemes run by Government of India*

Sl. No.	Name and objectives of the scheme and benefits of the scheme	Nodal agency, implementing agency and technical agency for the scheme	Details of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) component under the scheme
1	2	3	4
1.	Central Sector Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes with objective to enhance the reach of development intervention of the Government and fill the gap in service deficient SC dominant areas in the sectors such as education.	It is a Central Sector Scheme run by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with the help of State Governments/UT Administrations. Applications for Grant-in-Aid are received in Central Ministry with recommendations of concerned State Governments/UT Administrations.	The scheme has no provision for DBT.
2.	Two Acts of Parliament viz., the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 (which prescribes punishment for the enforcement of any disability arising from the practice of Untouchability, abolished under Article 17 of the Constitution) and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989 (an Act to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against	These schemes are implemented by the respective State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations.	—

the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences) are implemented by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Towards effective implementation of these two Acts by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, due Central assistance is provided to them under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the PCR Act and the PoA Act, mainly for strengthening of enforcement and judicial machinery, relief and rehabilitation of atrocity victims, incentive for inter-caste marriages where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Caste and awareness generation. The funding pattern of the scheme is such that, over and above the committed liability of respective State Governments, the expenditure is shared between Centre and States on 50:50 basis while Union Territories receive 100% Central assistance. The scheme is intended towards effective implementation of the PCR Act and the PoA Act. The scheme *inter alia* provides central assistance for relief and rehabilitation to atrocity victims and the incentive for inter-caste married couples, where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Caste.

1	2	3	4
3.	<p>A Central Sector Scheme "Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers" (SRMS) is implemented by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. The following benefits are provided to the identified manual scavengers under the above scheme</p> <p>(i) .Onetime cash assistance of ₹40000/-.</p> <p>(ii) Loans upto ₹ 15.00 lacs at concessional rate of interest.</p> <p>(iii) Credit linked back end capital subsidy upto ₹ 3,25,000/-.</p> <p>(iv) Skill Development Training upto two years with stipend of ₹3000/- per month.</p>	<p>National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation is the Nodal agency for the implementation of SRMS.</p>	<p>₹141.58 crores has been disbursed as onetime cash assistance to the identified manual scavengers directly into their bank accounts under SRMS since 2013-14. There is no provision for State-wise allocation of funds under SRMS as this scheme is a Central Sector Scheme.</p>
4.	<p>This Ministry implements a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSr.C) since 1992, under which Grant-in-Aid is given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes/Continuous Care Homes/Mobile Medicare Units/etc. to implementing agencies like NGOs/Voluntary Organisations, etc. for improving the quality of life of destitute senior sitizens. Under this Scheme, financial assistance in the form of Grant-in-Aid is also given to implementing agencies like Non-Governmental for running and maintenance of projects in District Social Welfare Officer</p>	<p>of the States.</p> <p>---</p>	

	addition to providing full time shelter and care to the beneficiaries.		
5.	The Awareness Generation and Publicity Scheme is one of the component of SIPDA Scheme caters across the country to create general awareness and wide publicity of the programmes/schemes being run by this department, other Central Ministries, State Governments etc. for the welfare of the Persons with Disabilities. After receiving the proposal duly recommended by the concerned State Government, as per guidelines of the scheme, this department releases the grant to the concerned organization through Government Institutions / NGOs. This scheme is meant for awareness generation and wide publicity for the persons with disabilities.	Any Government Institutions/Non-Governmental Organisation across the country which fulfills the terms and conditions of the guidelines of Awareness Generation and Publicity Scheme.	DBT is not applicable under Awareness Generation and Publicity Scheme.
6.	Scheme for Financial Assistance to Indian Spinal Injuries Centre (ISIC), New Delhi towards treatment of spinal cord injured poor patients - The Indian Spinal Injury Centre (ISIC), New Delhi, a Non-Governmental Organization, provides comprehensive rehabilitation management services to patients with spinal cord injuries and related ailments. These include intervention in the form of reconstructive surgery, stabilization operations, physical rehabilitation,	Indian Spinal Injuries Centre (ISIC), New Delhi	DBT is not applicable under this scheme.

1	2	3	4
	<p>psycho-social rehabilitation, and vocational rehabilitation services. The Government of India supports the ISIC to provide 25 free-beds per day for treatment of poor patients and ISIC also provides 5 free-beds per day for treatment of poor patients.</p>		
7.	<p>Scheme of setting up of "State Spinal Injury Centres" - The scheme provides financial assistance for setting up a comprehensive rehabilitation centre attached to the district hospital of State/Capital/UT with dedicated 12 beds. The orthopedic department of such hospital looks after these centres.</p>	<p>As of now, Grants in aid has been released to the following Hospitals/Medical Colleges under the scheme: (i) Sawai Man Singh (SMS) Medical College, Jaipur, Rajasthan; (ii) Government Medical College, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir; (iii) Government Medical College, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir; (iv) Civil Hospital, Shillong Meghalaya; (v) Indira Gandhi Government General Hospital and PG Institute, Puducherry; and (vi) Hamidia Hospital, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.</p>	<p>DBT is not applicable under this scheme.</p>
8.	<p>Scheme for Financial Assistance to Colleges for the Deaf in five regions of the country -The objective of the scheme is</p>	<p>As of now, Grants in aid has been released to the following colleges under the</p>	<p>DBT is not applicable under this scheme.</p>

to provide equal opportunities to hearing impaired students for pursuing higher education and improving their chances of employability and better quality life through higher education.

the scheme:

(i) Dr. Shakuntala Misra National Rehabilitation University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh; (ii) National Institute of Speech and Hearing (NISH), Thiruvanthapuram, Kerala.

9. Under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme, funds are released to the various implementing agencies for distribution of aids and assistive devices to eligible Divyangjan throughout the country. The main objective of the scheme is to assist the needy disabled persons 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 to enhance their economic potential. Various types of aids and assistive devices are distributed to all categories of eligible Divyangjan. Details are available on the department's website: www.disabilityaffairs.gov.in. Aids/appliances which do not cost more than ₹ 10,000/- are covered under the scheme.

The Scheme is implemented through various implementing agencies *viz.*, Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), National Institutes (NIs) and Composite Regional Centres(CRCs) functioning under the administrative control of this Department and State Government Organisations, District Disability Rehabilitation Centres(DDRCs), Indian Red Cross Society, Non-Governmental Organisations etc. on the recommendations of the concerned State Governments and based on the Inspection Report/Technical Evaluation Report conducted by the District Authority.

Under the Scheme, no financial benefits are given and only aids and assistive devices are provided to the beneficiaries. Hence, the benefits under the scheme are in kind.

1	2	3	4
	for single disability. However, in the case of Student with Disabilities (SwDs), students beyond IX class, the limit would be raised to ₹ 12,000/-. In the case of multiple disabilities, the limit will apply to individual items separately in case more than one aid/appliances is required.		
10.	Drug Prevention Division of this Ministry implements Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse and for Social Defence Services. Financial Assistance is given up to 90% of the approved cost. However, as the scheme is in relatively new areas, where both voluntary and Government effort is very limited but the need for the service is more, the Government may bear 100% of the cost.	Under Part- I of the Scheme <i>i.e.</i> Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse, financial assistance upto 90% of the expenditure is provided to Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Paachayati Raj Institution, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, <i>inter-alia</i> , awareness and preventive education and running of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs). Under part II of the scheme <i>i.e.</i> financial assistance in the field of Social Defence, financial assistance is provided for tackling different kind of social problems, which are not covered by any of the approved schemes of the Ministry.	DBT is not applicable under this scheme.

11.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Pre-Matric Scholarship to the SC Students studying in classes IX and X aims to support parents of SC children for education of their wards studying in classes IX and X so that the incidence of drop-out, especially in the transition from the elementary to the secondary stage is minimized, and to improve participation of SC children in classes IX and X of the pre-matric stage, so that they perform better and have a better chance of progressing to the post-matric stage of education. SC children of families having income of less than ₹2.5 lakh per annum are eligible under the scheme.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme are being implemented by the concerned State Governments/UT Administration in association with the State unit of National Informatics Centre (NIC) or similar Agencies, other associated Departments like Higher Education, Technical Education, School Education, etc. and District Administration as well. The Central Sector Schemes are being implemented by the Ministry itself or through its designated implementing agency such as University Grants Commission (UGC) and technical assistance is being provided by the NIC.	DBT is applicable under this scheme. Funds are released to beneficiaries in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode by the State Governments/UT Administration.
12.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards aims to provide financial assistance for pre-matric education (classes I to X) to children of the following target groups, irrespective of their caste or family income:— (i) Persons who are Manual Scavengers as defined under Section 2(I)(9) of Manual Scavengers Act. 2013	Centrally Sponsored Scheme are being implemented by the concerned State Governments/UT Administration in association with the State unit of National Informatics Centre (NIC) or similar Agencies, other associated Departments like Higher Education, Technical	DBT is applicable under this scheme. Funds are released to beneficiaries in Direct Benefit Scheme (DBT) mode by the State Governments/UT Administration.

1	2	3	4
	(ii) Tanner and Flayers	Education, School Education, etc. and District Administration as well. The Central Sector Schemes are being implemented by the Ministry itself or through its designated implementing' agency such as University Grants Commission (UGC) and technical assistance is being provided by the NIC.	
	(iii) ' Waste pickers		
	(iv) Persons engaged in hazardous cleaning as defined in Section (2)(I) of the Manual Scavengers Act 2013.		
13.	Post-Matric Scholarship for SC provides financial assistance to scheduled caste students studying at post matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme are being implemented by the concerned State Governments/UT Administration in association with the State unit of National Informatics Centre (NIC) or similar agencies, other associated departments like Higher Education, Technical Education, School Education, etc. and District Administration as well. The Central Sector Schemes are being implemented by the Ministry itself or through its designated implementing	DBT is applicable under this scheme. Funds are released to beneficiaries in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode by the State Governments/UT Administration.

agency such as University Grants Commission (UGC) and technical assistance is being provided by the NIC.

14. Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, started in 1980 with the main objective of giving a thrust to family oriented schemes of economic development of SCs living below the poverty line. Under the scheme grant is given to the States/UTs, as an additive to their Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP).

Centrally Sponsored Scheme are being implemented by the concerned State Governments/UT Administration in association with the State unit of National Informatics Centre (NIC) or similar Agencies, other associated Departments like Higher Education, Technical Education, School Education, etc. and District Administration as well. The Central Sector Schemes are being implemented by the Ministry itself or through its designated implementing agency such as University Grants Commission (UGC) and technical assistance is being provided by the NIC.

DBT is applicable under this scheme for few components. Funds are released to beneficiaries in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode by the State Governments/UT Administration.

1	2	3	4
15.	Under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for Girls and Boys, the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and the Central and State Universities/ Institutions are eligible for Central assistance, for fresh construction of hostel buildings, for expansion of the existing hostel facilities and for periodic repair and maintenance of the hostels constructed under this Scheme. The objective of the scheme is to provide hostel facilities to SC boys and girls studying in middle schools, higher secondary schools, colleges and universities.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme are being implemented by the concerned State Governments/UT Administration in association with the State unit of National Informatics Centre (NIC) or similar agencies, other associated departments like Higher Education, Technical Education, School Education, etc. and District Administration as well. The Central Sector Schemes are being implemented by the Ministry itself or through its designated implementing agency such as University Grants Commission (UGC) and technical assistance is being provided by the NIC.	DBT is not applicable.
16.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana enable an area based development approach for welfare of Scheduled Caste population, the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) is being implemented since 2009-10 with the aim of integrated development of villages having Scheduled Castes population of more than 50%.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme are being implemented by the concerned State Governments/UT Administration in association with the State unit of National Informatics Centre (NIC) or similar	DBT is not applicable.

agencies, other associated departments like Higher Education, Technical Education, School Education, etc. and District Administration as well. The Central Sector Schemes are being implemented by the Ministry itself or through its designated implementing agency such as University Grants Commission (UGC) and technical assistance is being provided by the NIC.

17. Central Sector Scholarship of Top Class Education for SC Students promotes qualitative education amongst SC students, by providing full financial support for pursuing studies beyond 12th class.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme are being implemented by the concerned State Governments/UT Administration in association with the State unit of National Informatics Centre (NIC) or similar agencies, other associated departments like Higher Education, Technical Education, School Education, etc. and District Administration as well. The Central Sector Schemes are being implemented by the Ministry itself or through its designated implementing

DBT is applicable under this scheme. Funds are released to beneficiaries in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode by the State Governments/UT Administration.

1	2	3	4
		agency such as University Grants Commission (UGC) and technical assistance is being provided by the NIC..	
18	Free Coaching Scheme for SC and OBC Students provides coaching of good quality for economically disadvantaged SC and OBC candidates to enable them to appear in competitive examinations and succeed in obtaining an appropriate job in Public/Private sector.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme are being implemented by the concerned State Governments/UT Administration in association with the State unit of National Informatics Centre (NIC) or similar agencies, other associated departments like Higher Education, Technical Education, School Education, etc. and District Administration as well. The Central Sector Schemes are being implemented by the Ministry itself or through its designated implementing agency such as University Grants Commission (UGC) and technical assistance is being provided by the NIC.	DBT is applicable under this scheme. Funds are released to beneficiaries in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode by the State Governments/UT Administration.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 19. | National Fellowship Scheme for SC Students provides fellowships in the form of financial assistance to students belonging to Scheduled Caste category to pursue higher studies leading to M. Phil., Ph.D. in Science, Humanities, Social Science and Engineering and Technology, in Indian Universities/Institutions/Colleges recognized by University Grants Commission (UGC). | Centrally Sponsored Scheme are being implemented by the concerned State Governments/UT Administration in association with the State unit of National Informatics Centre (NIC) or similar agencies, other associated departments like Higher Education, Technical Education, School Education, etc. and District Administration as well. The Central Sector Schemes are being implemented by the Ministry itself or through its designated implementing agency such as University Grants Commission (UGC) and technical assistance is being provided by the NIC. | DBT is applicable under this scheme. Funds are released to beneficiaries in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode by the State Governments/UT Administration. |
| 20. | National Overseas Scholarship is meant to provide assistance to selected Scheduled Caste, Denotified, Nomadic, Semi-nomadic Tribes, Landless Agricultural Labourers and Traditional Artisan's students for pursuing higher studies of Master level courses and Ph.D. programmes abroad. | Centrally Sponsored Scheme are being implemented by the concerned State Governments/UT Administration in association with the State unit of National Informatics Centre (NIC) or similar agencies, other associated departments like Higher Education, Technical | DBT is applicable under this scheme. Funds are released to beneficiaries in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode by the State Governments/UT Administration. |
-

1	2	3	4
		Education, School Education, etc. and District Administration as well. The Central Sector Schemes are being implemented by the Ministry itself or through its designated implementing agency such as University Grants Commission (UGC) and technical assistance is being provided by the NIC.	
21.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs Scheme motivates children of OBCs studying at Pre-Matric stage. Scholarships are awarded to students belonging to OBCs whose parents'/ guardian's income from all sources does not exceed ₹ 2,50,000/- per annum.	For scholarship scheme, the State/UTs are implementing agency.	—
22.	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students Scheme intends to promote higher education by providing financial support to OBC students studying at post-Matric/post-secondary levels leading to their earning Ph.D. degrees. The scholarships are awarded through the State Government/ UT Administration to which the applicant belongs for study in recognized institutions.	For scholarship scheme, the State/UTs are implementing agency.	—

23. Scheme of Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented through the State Government and Union Territories w.e.f. 2014-15. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the EBC students studying at post-matriculation or post-secondary stage. The income ceiling of parents/guardians for eligibility is ₹1.00 lakh per annum (including self-income, if employed). For scholarship scheme, the State/UTs — are implementing agency.
24. "Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs/EBCs" was launched in 2014-15. It has been revised in 2017-18. The objective of the scheme is to award interest subsidy to meritorious OBC and EBC students so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability. To be eligible under the scheme, a student should come under the income ceiling of present Creamy Layer criteria for OBCs and for EBCs it is ₹ 2.50 lakh per annum. 50 % of the outlay every year is earmarked for girl students. The students should have secured admission in the approved courses at Masters, M.Phil. or Ph.D. levels abroad. He/She should have availed loan from a scheduled. For scholarship scheme, the State/UTs — are implementing agency.

1	2	3	4
	bank under the Education Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks Association (IBA) for the purpose.		
25.	National Fellowship for OBCs scheme aims at providing financial assistance to the OBC students in obtaining quality higher education leading to degrees such as M.Phil. and Ph.D. in universities, research institutions and scientific institutions.	The nodal agency in respect of scheme of National Fellowship for OBC is UGC and for interest subsidiary, Canara Bank is the nodal agency.	—
26.	Schemes for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched w.e.f 2014-15 for the welfare of those DNT students who are not covered under SC, ST or OBC. The income ceiling for eligibility is ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum. This scheme is implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations. The expenditure is shared between Centre and State in 75:25 ratio. The rates under the scheme are as follows:-	For scholarship scheme, the State/UTs are implementing agency.	—
	(i) Pre-Matric Scholarship to DNT Students - The rates for Class I to Class VIII is ₹100 per student per month and for Class IX to X it is ₹150 per student per month. The scholarship is given for 10 months in a year.		

- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship to DNT Students- The rates under different post-matric courses range between ₹ 1200 per month and ₹ 380 per month for hostellers. For the day scholars, the range is ₹ 550 to ₹ 230 per month.
- (iii) Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNT Boys and Girls.
27. Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls Scheme has been revised w.e.f. 2017-18. The scheme aims at providing hostel facilities to students belonging to socially and educationally backward classes, especially from rural areas to enable them to pursue secondary and higher education. Scheme for Construction of Hostels for — OBC Boys and Girls are implemented through State/UTs and Central University also.
28. Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs/DNTs/EBCs scheme involves the voluntary sector and National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) to improve educational and socio- economic conditions of the target group *i.e.* OBCs/DNTs/EBCs, with a view to upgrade their skill to enable them to start income generating activities on their own or get gainfully employed in some sector or the other. The Government of India meets NBCFDC is the concerned agency.
-

1	2	3	4
	90% of the approved expenditure of the training programme. The scheme has been revised in 2017-18 with focus on skill development. Moreover, the scheme has been made completely online from 2014-15.		
29.	Scheme of Venture Capital Fund for Backward Classes is being implemented by this Department. The new component of 'Venture Capital Fund for Backward Classes (VCF-BC)' has been included in the erstwhile scheme of Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes from the last financial year 2017-18.	Scheme is implemented through IFCI — Venture Capital Funds Ltd.	
30.	Department is implementing the Central Sector umbrella Scheme of Scholarships for the Students with Disabilities (SwDs) for their educational empowerment with the following components:— (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for SwDs (For Class IX and X). (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship for SwDs (For Class XI to Post-graduate Degree/Diploma).	There is no district level agency under the scheme. However, at the State level, the State Nodal Officer from the respective State Government verifies the applications submitted by the students and recommended by the institutes.	The scholarship amount under all the components of the umbrella scheme is disbursed in DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) mode.

- (iii) Top Class Education Scholarship for SwDs (For Graduate and Post-Graduate Degree/Diploma in notified Institutes of excellence in Education).
- (iv) National Overseas Scholarship (For Master's Degree/ Ph.D. in Foreign Universities).
- (v) National Fellowship for PwDs (For M.Phil, and Ph.D. in Indian Universities).
- (vi) Free Coaching for SwDs (For recruitment examinations for Group A and B posts and entrance examinations for admission in technical and professional courses).
31. Under Venture Capital Funds for Scheduled Castes (VCF-SC), the entrepreneurs belonging to the SCs can avail concessional finance for setting up projects in manufacturing and services sector.
32. NSKFDC runs loan schemes for its target group i.e. Safai Karamcharis and is mandated to provide financial assistance at concessional rates of interest under its various loan based schemes to its target group for any income generating activity. Further, NSKFDC also provides employment linked
- IFCI Venture Capital Funds Limited (subsidiary of IFCI Limited) Government Undertaking is acting as Investment Manager for VCF-SC scheme.
- NSKFDC conducts the training through Sector skill councils/Government training Institutes. They conduct the training on a PAN India basis.
- An amount of ₹218.82 crore has been disbursed to 69 beneficiaries till date under VCF-SC.
- Schemes of NSKFDC are implemented by its Channelizing Agencies which include State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated

1	2	3	4
	<p>Skill Development Training for upgrading the skills of the target group. Benefits that can be availed from NSKFDC under SDTP are to upgrade skill of the target group, Stipend @ Rs 1500/- per month to Safai Karamcharis and ₹ 3000/- per month to manual scavengers. Placement opportunities are provided to trained and certified candidates.</p>		<p>by the State/UT Government, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Public Sector Banks (PSBs).</p>
33.	<p>National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) has 13 Credit Based Schemes and one (1) Non-credit Based Scheme (Skill Development Training Programmes). All the Schemes of NSFDC are social welfare schemes. The NSFDC Schemes are being implemented by NSFDC through its SCAs and other CAs.</p>	<p>NSFDC is the nodal agency providing concessional financial assistance in the form of loan under its Credit Based Schemes and Grants-in-Aid under its Non-credit Based Scheme.</p>	—
34.	<p>"Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes" (CEGSSC) promotes entrepreneurship amongst the SCs, by providing Credit Enhancement Guarantee to Member Lending Institutions (MLIs), who shall be providing financial assistance to these entrepreneurs. The eligible SC entrepreneur can avail the guarantee under CEGSSC for loans from MLIs of ₹ 0.15 lakhs to ₹ 5 crore for a period of 7 years.</p>	<p>IFCI Ltd. has been appointed as the Nodal Agency for CEGSSC.</p>	—

Provision of online applications for social welfare schemes

2833. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the eligibility criteria for all the welfare schemes under the Ministry and the documents required;
- (b) the welfare schemes under the Ministry having provision for online application;
- (c) the action Ministry is taking to increase awareness, application and enrollment of these schemes; and
- (d) what are the steps being taken to create a digital infrastructure for schemes which do not have provision for an online application given the increasing internet penetration day by day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The details of welfare schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) To increase awareness, application and enrollment the beneficiary oriented schemes the Ministry undertakes the evaluation and impact assessment exercises and also regular meetings/conferences, field visits, video conferences are held with the representative of the State Government/UT Administration and other implementing agencies for effective implementation and proper utilization of the funds released by the Union Government. Ministry also runs the promotions through All India Radio, Social Media and sometimes through News Papers, etc.

(d) States/UTs and other implementing agencies are being regularly asked to develop their own web-portals for calling of applications, their verifications, approvals and online disbursal of the social benefits. Recently the Ministry has developed web-portals for processing of applications under National Overseas Scholarship, Free Coaching Scheme and Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP). States/UTs which are still processing the applications offline have been asked to develop to suitable online platform like National Scholarship Portal (NSP) or use the NSP. As regards Self Employment Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers is concerned, a website www.mssurvey.nic.in has been created for uploading the details of identified manual scavengers by the local authorities. In so far as schemes being implemented by NSFDC, a Social Benefits Management System (SBMS) Software has been developed to facilitate prospective beneficiaries to apply online under welfare schemes of NSFDC and MOSJ&E, State Government's schemes and Grants-in-Aid provided under SCA to SCSP. This Software has been developed by National e-Governance Division (NeGD), MeitY, Government of India in association with NSFDC, NBCFDC and NSKFDC. The SBMS will enable beneficiaries to track progress of their online application at various stages along with other related information. It will also provide a solution to SCAs and Apex Corporations for online loan processing and data management.

*Statement**Details of welfare schemes being implemented by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment*

Sl. No.	Name of the Welfare Scheme	Eligibility Criteria	Documents Required	Online/Offline
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Pre-Matric Scholarship to the SC Students studying in classes IX and X	SC children of families having income of less than ₹2.5 lakh per annum are eligible under the scheme.	Necessary documents required for the purpose are decided by the concerned State/UTs	Online by States/UTs
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards	Under the scheme financial assistance is provided for pre-matric education (Classes I to X) to children of the following target groups, irrespective of their caste or family income:— (i) Persons who are manual scavengers as defined under Section 2(I)(9) of Manual Scavengers Act, 2013 (ii) Tanner and Flayers	Necessary documents required for the purpose are decided by the concerned State/UTs	Online by States/UTs

	(iii) Waste pickers			
	(iv) Persons engaged in hazardous cleaning as defined in Section (2)(I)(d) of the Manual Scavengers Act 2013.			
3. Post matric Scholarship for SC	Parent/Guardian's income should not exceed ₹ 2.5 lakh per annum.	Necessary documents required for the purpose are decided by the concerned State/UTs	Online by States/UTs	
4. Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP)	Under the sub component of 'Schemes for Economic Development of Scheduled Castes' the families living below the poverty line are eligible.	Necessary documents required for the purpose are decided by the concerned State/UTs	Online by some States. New Software being developed centrally	
5. Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for Boys and Girls	The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the Central and State Universities/Institutions are eligible for central assistance, both for fresh construction of hostel buildings and for expansion of the existing hostel facilities.	It is not a beneficiary oriented Scheme	Funds not being released to individuals	
6. Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	Villages having total population ≥ 500 and Scheduled Caste Population $> 50\%$.	It is not a beneficiary oriented Scheme	Funds not being released to individuals	

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Central Sector Scholarship of Top Class Education for SC Students	SC students studying in the empaneled institutions and whose total family income is up to ₹ 6.00 lakh per annum are eligible for the scholarship subject to their qualification based on inter-se seniority.	Caste Certificate, Income Certificate, Domicile Certificate, Aadhaar Number, Proof of application to foreign University/ Institute, High School Certificate and Mark Sheet of the Qualifying Exams.	Online through National Scholarship Portal
8.	Free Coaching Scheme for SC and OBC Students	Only students belonging to SCs and OBCs having total family income from all sources of ₹6.00 lakh or less per annum will be eligible for benefits under the scheme. For admissions the academic criteria is decided by the institution itself.	Caste Certificate, Income Certificate, Domicile Certificate, Aadhaar Number, Proof of application to foreign University/ Institute, High School Certificate and Mark sheet and Certificate of Qualifying Exams.	Online through e-Anudaan Portal
9.	National Fellowship Scheme for SC Students	The scheme provides for new 2000 Fellowships per year to Scheduled Caste Students to undertake advanced studies and research leading to M.Phil/ Ph.D. Degrees, who have qualified in the following tests:—	University Grants Commission (UGC) is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme. UGC is responsible for laying down procedures/guidelines for implementing the scheme	Online by University Grants Commission

	(i) National Eligibility Test - Junior Research Fellowship (NET-JRF) of UGC (for Humanities/Social Sciences) or (ii) UGC-Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (UGC-CSIR) NET-JRF Joint test (for Science stream including Engineering and Technology)	including selection of beneficiaries and disbursement of fellowships to selected candidates. Necessary documents required for the purpose are decided by the University Grants Commission.	
10. National Overseas Scholarship	The prospective awardees should not be more than 35 years of age. The total family income of the candidate from all sources of the employed candidate and his/her parents/guardians should not be more than ₹ 6.00 lakh per annum. Only two children of the same parents/guardians are eligible to get benefit under the scheme. The second child of the same parents/guardian will be considered only if slots are still available for that year.	Caste Certificate, Income Certificate, Domicile Certificate, Aadhaar Number, Proof of application to foreign University/Institute, High School Certificate and Mark sheet and Certificate of Qualifying Exams.	Online through in-house web-portal
11. Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the	Two Acts of Parliament viz., the Protection of Civil Rights(PCR) Act, 1955 (which prescribes punishment for the	The scheme is implemented by the respective State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations,	—

1	2	3	4	5
	Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	enforcement of any disability arising from the practice of Untouchability, abolished under Article 17 of the Constitution) and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989 (an Act to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences) are implemented by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Towards effective implementation of these two Acts by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, due Central assistance is provided to them under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the PCR Act and the	and the grant under the scheme is not provided to any individual directly by the Ministry, therefore the need for documentation is not applicable.	

PoA Act, mainly for strengthening of enforcement and judicial machinery, relief and rehabilitation of atrocity victims, incentive for inter-caste marriages where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Caste and awareness generation. The funding pattern of the scheme is such that, over and above the committed liability of respective State Governments, the expenditure is shared between Centre and States on 50:50 basis, and Union Territories receive 100% Central assistance.

12. Grant-in-Aid to voluntary and other organisations working for Scheduled Castes

(i) Registered under the societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1960) or any relevant Act of the State/ Union Territory; or
(ii) A Public Trust registered under the law for the time being in force; or
(iii) A charitable company licensed under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1958; or

(i) Certified copy of the Registration Certificate under Societies Registration Act, 1860 or Charitable Trust Act etc.
(ii) Activity/Annual Report of the organisation for the previous year.
(iii) Accounts in 4 parts for the project for which Grant-in -Aid is sought and for organisation

Online through e-Anudaan Portal

1	2	3	4	5
		<p>(iv) Indian Red Cross Society or its branches; and/ or any other public body or institution having a legal status of its own;</p> <p>(v) The voluntary organisation should have been registered for, at least three years, at the time of applying for grant under the scheme. This can, however, be waived by the Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, for reasons to be recorded in writing, in exceptional cases.</p> <p>(vi) Number of Scheduled Caste beneficiaries is not less than 60% in cases of voluntary organisations.</p> <p>(vii) Any other organization or training institution of repute, which may be approved by the Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.</p> <p>(viii) Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/ Voluntary Organisations (VOs)</p>	<p>as a whole and for which grant in applied for previous year</p> <p>(a) Income & Expenditure Statement (b) Receipt & Payment Statement (c) Balance Sheet (d) Auditors Report</p> <p>4. Utilization Certificate in respect of grants released in the previous year</p> <p>5. Budget Estimates for the project for current year with detailed justifications for various cost items</p> <p>6. Name of the Bank Along with A/C No., complete address and name and address of the person operating the joint accounts in respect of Grant-in-Aid for project sanctioned by the Ministry</p> <p>7. List of beneficiaries for previous year indicating complete</p>	

must have had a Bank Account maintained and operated in the name of NGOs/VOs for the last three years

address appeared in photo I-card issued by election commission/ Aadhaar No.

8. List of Employee engaged in the project showing their name, designation and category of staff (SC/ST/OBC) engaged by the organisation giving complete address as in photo 1-card issued by Election Commission/ Aadhaar number(As per prescribed Form VI)

9. Advance Bond/PSR/Bank details with clear RTGS/IFSC code

10. List of Management/Managing Committee Members and its validity

11. Copy of rent agreement, project location and map indicating route from the nearest railway station/bus stand.

12. Details of Income and

1	2	3	4	5
			Expenditure (As per Form VII) 13. Recognition Certificate as per 2(b) in Application Form 14. Any other item as prescribed in the scheme and GFR etc.	
13. Self Employment Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers	The beneficiaries should have been identified as manual scavengers and included in the list of identified manual scavengers by the local authority of the concerned State Government/UT Administration.	The beneficiaries should have a valid bank account for the transfer of the benefit directly into their bank account.		There is no provision for making online application as details of beneficiaries are furnished by the local authority of the State Government/UT Administration.
14. National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation's Welfare Schemes	(i) Applicants should belong to the Scheduled Caste community. (ii) Annual family income of the applicants should be up to ₹3.00 lakh (for both rural and urban areas w.e.f. 08.03.2018) under Credit Based Schemes. However, Annual Family Income Criterion	Caste Certificate and Annual Family Income certificate		Some of the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) of NSFDC are having provision to apply online for welfare schemes.

will not be applicable for Skill Development Training Programmes (SDTP). The funds under SDTPs shall be provided as per norms of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India.

15. National Safai Karmachari Finance and Development Corporation

(i) Scavengers/Safai Karamcharis and their dependants duly identified under the National Scheme for Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers (NSLRS) through a survey.

(ii) Registered co-operative societies of Safai Karamcharis

(iii) Legally constituted association/firm promoted by the target group, and

(iv) Persons, who produce a Safai Karamchari certificate from local Revenue Officer/local Municipal Officer/Cantonment Executive Officer/Railway Officer, Head of the Government

Occupation certificate, Aadhaar Card/any Govt, issued age proof.

NSKFDC provides loan to its target group through its State Channelizing Agencies, Regional Rural Banks and Nationalized Banks for any income generating activity.

1	2	3	4	5	300
		<p>Departments (<i>i.e.</i> Schools, Colleges, Forest, Health, Education, Animal Husbandry) having rank not less than Gazetted Officer, Elected Members of Municipal Body, Pradhan of Gram Panchayats and Regional Managers of Regional Rural Banks (RRBS/Nationalised Banks.</p> <p>For Skill Development Training Programme of NSKFDC, the candidates should either be a Manual Scavenger/Safai Karamchhari or his/her dependant. Documents required from the candidates are Occupation Certificate, Aadhaar Card/ any Government issued age proof.</p>			Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
16.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students	Parent/Guardian's income should not exceed ₹ 2.5 lakh per annum.	Income certificate and Caste Certificate	Schemes are implemented through States/UTs/UGC/Canara Bank. There is no provision for online application.	Unstarred Questions

17. Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students	Parent/Guardian's income should not exceed ₹ 1.5 lakh per annum.		
18. National Fellowship for OBC Students	No income limit		
19. Dr. Ambedkar Pre and Post-Matric scholarship Scheme for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes (DNTs).	Parent/Guardian's income should not exceed ₹ 2.0 lakh per annum.		
20. Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for EBC Students	Parent/Guardian's income should not exceed ₹ 1.0 lakh per annum.		
21. Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSr.C)	(i) The Implementing Agencies should be a registered body, under an appropriate Act. It should be registered either under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or relevant State Societies Registration Act and has already been working for at least two years ; or a Public Trust registered under any law for the time being in force or a Charitable Company licensed under of Companies Act, 2013.	(a) Audited accounts of the organization for the previous year. (b) Activity Report of the Organisation for the previous year. (c) Budget Estimates for the project for current year. (d) Details of beneficiaries on Form-I	Online through e-Anudaan Portal

1	2	3	4	5
		(ii) The Implementing Agencies shall have a properly constituted managing body with its powers, duties and responsibilities clearly defined and laid down in written Constitution; It shall have an appropriate administrative structure and a duly constituted Managing/Executive Committee;	(e) Details of the Managing Committee on Form-II (f) Details of Employees on Form-III (g) Copy of Registration Certificate (h) Memorandum of Association/ by-laws/Articles. (i) Utilisation Certificate in respect of grants released in the previous year.	
		(iii) The organisation is initiated and governed by its own members on democratic principles.		
		(iv) The aims and objects of the organisation and programmes in fulfilment of those aims and objects are specifically laid down.		
		(v) The Implementing Agencies shall not		

	run for profit to any individual or a body of individuals; They should possess proven credentials and capabilities to handle such projects.		
22. Scheme for prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse.	<p>(i) The Organisation should be registered under the Societies' Registration Act, 1860, (XXI of 1860) or any relevant Act of the State Governments/Union Territory Administration or under any State Law relating to registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable societies.</p> <p>(ii) It should have a properly constituted managing body with its powers, duties and responsibilities clearly defined and laid down in writing.</p> <p>(iii) The Organisation should have resources, facilities and experience for undertaking the programme.</p> <p>(iv) The Organisation should have ordinarily existed for a period of two years. However, this would not be applicable if an organisation is directly</p>	<p>(i) Certified copy of the Registration Certificate under Societies Registration Act 1860 or charitable Trus Act etc.</p> <p>(ii) Memorandum of Association and copies of rules, aims and objectives of the organisation.</p> <p>(iii) List of Management/Managing Committee members.</p> <p>(iv) List of beneficiaries of previous year.</p> <p>(v) Rent agreement in respect of de-addiction centre.</p> <p>(vi) Annual Report for last two years.</p> <p>(vii) Audited Account comprising Balance Sheet, Income and Expenditure statement and Receipt</p>	Online through e-Anudaan Portal

1	2	3	4	5
		running under the control of State Government.	and Payment accounts for last two years. (viii) List of staff/Employees as per prescribed proforma (ix) Details of infrastructure available for implementing the projects. (x) Budget Estimate.	
23. Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/ fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme		A persons with disabilities fulfilling following conditions would be eligible for assistance under ADIP Scheme: (i) An Indian citizen of any age. (ii) Hold a 40% Disablement Certificate. (iii) Has monthly income from all sources not exceeding ₹ 20,000/- per month. (iv) In case of dependents, the income of parents/guardians should not exceed ₹ 20,000/- per month. (v) Who have not received assistance	Disablement Certificate, Income certificate and other necessary document.	Online through e-Anudaan Portal

	during the last 3 years for the same purpose from any source. However, for children below 12 years of age, this limit would be one year.		
24. Scheme of Scholarships for the Students with Disabilities (SwDs) for their educational empowerment with the following components:	Annual Parental/Guardian Income	Disability certificates, income certificates, educational qualification certificates, fee structure, bank details, aadhaar details (not mandatory) etc.	The Pre-matric, Post-matric, Top Class Scholarship schemes are being implemented online through National Scholarships Portal. National Fellowship is also implemented by University Grant Commission online through UGC Portal.
1. Pre-Matric Scholarship for SwDs (For Class IX and X).	₹ 2.50 lakh		
2. Post-Matric Scholarship for SwDs (For Class XI to Post-graduate Degree/Diploma).	₹ 2.50 lakh		

1	2	3	4	5
	3. Top Class Education Scholarship for SwDs (For Graduate and Post-graduate Degree/Diploma in notified Institutes of excellence in Education).	₹ 6.00 lakh		
	4. National Overseas Scholarship (For Master's Degree/Ph.D. in Foreign Universities).	₹ 6.00 lakh		
	5. National Fellowship for PwDs (For M.Phil. and Ph.D. in Indian Universities.	No ceiling		
	6. Free coaching for SwDs (For recruitment examinations for Group A and B posts and entrance examinations for admission in technical and professional courses).	₹ 6.00 lakh		

Quota for PwDs in Government departments

2834. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Union and the State Governments to implement three per cent quota for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in all Government departments, PSUs and Government companies in the recent past, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether cases of violation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act have come to the notice of Government during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 9096/2013 titled Union of India vs. National Federation of Blind and ORs., in its order dated 08.10.2013, *inter alia*, directed that computation of reservation for persons with disabilities has to be done on total number of vacancies in the cadre strength. The Hon'ble Supreme Court also directed that the appropriate Government needs to compute the number of vacancies available in all the establishments and further identify the posts for persons with disabilities within a period of three months from the date of the order.

In accordance with the above mentioned order of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) issued an Office Memorandum No. 36012/24/2009-Estt.(Res) dated 03.12.2013 modifying their earlier O.M. dated 29/12/2005 to the extent that reservation for Persons with Disabilities in Group A or Group B posts shall be computed on the basis of total number of vacancies (both identified and unidentified posts) occurring in direct recruitment quota in all the Group A and B posts respectively, in the cadre, similar in line with that of the Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts. DoP&T also issued instructions in May, 2015 to all concerned to take immediate necessary action for filling up of vacancies for persons with disabilities and launched a Special Recruitment Drive for this purpose. .

(b) and (c) As per the repealed Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 as well as in terms of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 which came into force from 19.04.2017, the Chief

Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities and the State Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities are responsible to monitor implementation of the provisions of the said Acts and also look into the complaints relating to denial of rights of persons with disabilities. As per information received from the Office of Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (O/o CCPD), details of complaints received and disposed of by them during the last three years and the current financial year are as under:—

Year	Number of cases registered+ cases brought forward	Number of cases disposed off (including backlog)
2016-17	1747+1358=3105	1596
2017-18	1772+1509=3281	1548
2018-19	1530+1733=3263	1670
2019-20 (upto May, 2019)	142+1593=1735	161

O/o Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities had taken up these complaints with the concerned authorities.

Creamy layer formula for OBC

2835. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is different creamy layer formula for OBCs employed with State and Central Government and those in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when it is likely to be simplified so as to remove the discrimination which has resulted in the denial of job reservation for OBC candidates serving in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The Creamy Layer formula for Other Backward Classes employed with the State Governments, central government, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and banks, for the purpose of their employment in Central Government jobs and admission to Central Government educational institutions is at present covered by the instructions of Department of Personnel and Training

dated 08.09.1993 and 14.10.2004 and Department of Public Enterprises and the Department of Financial Services, vide Office Memorandum dated 25.10.2017 and 06.12.2017, respectively.

(c) An Expert Committee has been constituted by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Shri B.P. Sharma (former Secretary, DOPT) on 08.03.2019 to examine the issues related to Creamy layer equivalence among the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs). The Committee is expected to submit its report anytime soon.

Committed Liability Formula under post-matric scholarship scheme

†2836. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the maximum expenditure has been proposed under Committed Liability Formula under the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme during the last three years;

(b) whether due to committed liability, State Governments are unlikely to get any funds for the scheme; and

(c) since this scheme being a fully funded Central Government scheme and owing to the Committed Liability Formula and it is not being implemented on the ground effectively whether steps are being taken by the Ministry to protect students from any loss and ensure all the funds of Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme reach the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Under the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste Students (PMS-SC), the highest annual demand of the State/UT during the previous Plan Period/Finance Commission Cycle has been considered as Committed Liability for the next Finance Commission Cycle.

(b) Under the concept of Committed Liability, State Governments are given Central Assistance (CA) for the total expenditure under the scheme, over and above their Committed Liability. During 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (upto 10.07.2019), CA of ₹3414.09 crore, ₹ 5928.15 crore and ₹406.01 crore have been released respectively to States/UTs towards past arrears upto 2016-17, CA for 2017-18 and partial CA for 2018-19.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Funding pattern under the PMS-SC Scheme is based on the concept of Committed Liability. States/UTs have to make their own budget provision towards their Committed Liability. The amount required over and above the Committed Liability is released time to time as Central Assistance after receipt of complete proposals from States/UTs and based on availability of funds. States/UTs being the implementing agencies have to disburse the scholarship to students from the available funds from Centre and State.

Welfare of transgender community

2837. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the latest details of the population of the transgender community citizens in the country, State-wise, along with district details of Maharashtra;

(b) the funds allocated for the welfare of the transgender community during the last three years along with details of funds disbursed and beneficiaries who received benefits under these schemes, State-wise, district-wise for Maharashtra; and

(c) whether the Ministry is considering any proposal to provide training to the people of transgender community under 'Skill India Mission' or through various other channels for enabling their empowerment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The Registrar General of India, during Enumeration of Census 2011, for the first time provided three codes *i.e.* Male-1, Female -2 and others -3 for enumeration. This was at the discretion of the respondent. The Census of India does not collect any data specifically on 'transgender'. The population of 'other' as per Census 2011 is 4,87,803. The State-wise population of 'other' including in Maharashtra as per Census 2011 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The details of funds allocated during the last three years is as under:—

Year	B.E.	R.E.
2016-17	₹ 15.00 crore	₹ 1.0 lakh
2017-18	₹ 4.00 crore	₹ 2.0 lakh
2018-19	₹ 1.00 crore	₹ 1.00 crore

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment had released ₹ 1.00 crore to National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation for conducting skill development training programme for the members of transgender community during Financial Year 2018-19.

Statement

*Details of State-wise population of 'other' gender including in Maharashtra
as per Census-2011*

Sl. No.	State	Total population of 'Other'
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47
2.	Andhra Pradesh	43769
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	495
4.	Assam	11374
5.	Bihar	40827
6.	Chandigarh	142
7.	Chhattisgarh	6591
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	43
9.	Daman and Diu	59
10.	Goa	398
11.	Gujarat	11544
12.	Haryana	8422
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2051
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	4137
15.	Jharkhand	13463
16.	Karnataka	20266
17.	Kerala	3902
18.	Lakshadweep	2
19.	Madhya Pradesh	29597

1	2	3
20.	Maharashtra	40891
21.	Manipur	1343
22.	Meghalaya	627
23.	Mizoram	166
24.	Nagaland	398
25.	NCT of Delhi	4213
26.	Odisha	20332
27.	Puducherry	252
28.	Punjab	10243
29.	Rajasthan	16517
30.	Sikkim	126
31.	Tamil Nadu	22364
32.	Tripura	833
33.	Uttar Pradesh	137465
34.	Uttarakhand	4555
35.	West Bengal	30349
TOTAL		487803

Implementation of reservation in private sector

2838. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dialogue process initiated with industry on affirmative action, including implementation of reservation to SCs/STs for employment in private sector, has yielded desired results; and

(b) if so, the details of the outcome of the dialogue/discussion held so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) A Coordination Committee for affirmative action in the private Sector was set up by the Prime Minister

Office in 2006. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is providing the secretarial assistance to the committee. So far 9 meetings of Coordination Committee have been held. In the first Coordination Committee meeting, it was stated that the best course for achieving progress on the issue of affirmative action is through voluntary action by the industry itself.

In the context of reservation in private sector, the industry representatives are of the view that reservation is not a solution but are willing to partner with the Government and appropriate agencies in enhancing and expanding current recruitment policy for the marginalized section, especially the SC and ST at all levels, as also to encourage skill development and training.

Accordingly, the Apex Industry Associations namely Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and Associate Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHEM), have prepared Voluntary Code of Conduct (VCC) for their member companies centered around education, employability, entrepreneurship and employment to achieve inclusion. Measures undertaken by the member of Industry Associations, *inter alia*, includes scholarships, vocation training, entrepreneurship development programmes and coaching etc. Further, in the 8th Meeting of the Coordination Committee, the Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DICCI) has also been included as a stakeholder.

Curbing begging at religious sites

2839. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to curb begging at renowned religious sites in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how many beggar homes are at present, near about the religious sites all over the country and whether Government proposes to open more beggar homes, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The States are responsible for taking necessary preventive and rehabilitative steps for beggars. As per available information, 20 States and 2 Union Territories have either enacted their own Anti-Beggary Legislation or adopted legislations enacted by other States/UTs. Presently, there is no scheme being implemented by this Ministry for beggars.

Sub-categorisation of OBCs/SCs/STs

†2840. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated a scheme for the sub-categorisation of the castes included under Other Backward Classes (OBCs), if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the States where demand for such sub-categorisation was raised; and
- (c) whether Government intends sub-categorisation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes also, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) 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 term of the Commission has been extended from time to time and is at present upto 31.07.2019.

- (b) No demand for sub-categorization has been raised by the States with the Ministry.
- (c) At present, no such proposal is under consideration.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Disabled friendly Central establishments

2841. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of Central Government departments, Central establishments and PSUs which are currently disabled-friendly;
- (b) whether any target has been fixed to make all Central Government departments, Central establishments and PSUs disabled-friendly; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Government has launched Accessible India Campaign (AIC) to create universal accessibility under built up environment. Transport and Information and Communication ecosystem. Under this campaign, Central Public Works Department has completed retrofitting of accessible features in 811 Central Government buildings.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has notified the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Rules on 15.6.2017 which *inter alia* lays down the accessibility standards for public buildings. As per Section 45 of the Right to Persons with Disabilities Act 2016, all the existing public buildings, which *inter alia* includes, public buildings of Central Government establishments, are required to be made accessible within a period of 5 years from the date of notification of these rules.

Advisory Boards under the Disabilities Act

2842. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Advisory Board under Section 60 of the 'Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016' has been constituted;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including its composition, the number of meetings and recommendations given till date and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Central Advisory Board has developed a national policy to address the issues concerning Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), as directed under Section 65(2) of the RPD Act, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the list of States which have constituted Advisory Boards and details including composition and the number of meetings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Section 60 (2) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (RPwD), 2016 lays down the composition of the Central Advisory Board on Disability. The Central Government has constituted the Central Advisory Board in accordance with this provision *vide* notification S.O. 3550 dated 08.11.2017. So far, two meetings of the Central Advisory Board have been held on 13.02.2018 and 05.10.2018. The gist of major recommendations of Central Advisory Board in these meetings is as under:—

- (i) The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, was requested to organise nationwide consultation for the purpose of developing a National Programme for providing inclusive education in the country under their supervision.
- (ii) All the concerned Central Ministries/Departments were advised to take measures for earmarking 5% of the budget allocation for the persons with benchmark disabilities in all poverty alleviation and developmental schemes during the current financial year.
- (iii) With a view to take care of the shortage of specialists for the purpose of issuance of certificate of disability/UDID Card, the States/UTs were asked to work out a mechanism to make available pool of specialists available with them in all Districts/UTs by allocating specific weekdays for grant of certificate of disability.
- (iv) The Office of the State Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities shall be provided with adequate infrastructure and staff by the respective State Government/UT Administration.
- (v) The Ministry of Human Resource Development in coordination with NCERT and NCTE should develop a curriculum for the B.Ed/M.Ed programme to take care of the needs of special education for persons with disabilities.
- (vi) The timelines for AIC targets have been extended to August, 2019 in respect of identified Central and State Government buildings as well as airports and railways.

(vii) The States/UTs were asked to setup District Disability Rehabilitation Centres in every District and equip them with all rehabilitation equipments and staff.

(c) No Sir. However, it is stated that the Central Government has already adopted the National Policy for Person with Disabilities in 2006

(d) As per Section 66 (1) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 the State Governments are empowered to constitute the State Advisory Board on Disabilities. Section 66 (2) of the said Act provides composition of the State Advisory Board. The Department does not compile information relating to meetings of the State Advisory Boards and notifications issued by them in this regard.

Release of funds under NBCFDC to Andhra Pradesh

2843. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation from Andhra Pradesh State BC Welfare Minister along with the delegation of MPs requesting for release of funds under National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) to the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any decision on the matter, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, The Government is in receipt of a letter dated Nil of Hon'ble Andhra Pradesh State BC Welfare Minister for grant of Financial Assistance from National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) to Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporation Ltd. (APBCCFC). Details of Financial Assistance sought by (APBCCFC) and status thereof is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) NBCFDC has made a Notional Allocation of ₹ 15.00 crore for APBCCFC during the year 2019-20.

Statement

Details of financial assistance sought by Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporation Ltd. (APBCCFC) and status there of

- National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) provides concessional financial assistance to the members of Backward Classes having family income less than ₹ 3.00 lakh through respective State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) and partner banks.
- In the State of Andhra Pradesh, State Government of Andhra Pradesh has nominated Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporation Ltd. (APBCCFC) as the SCA for implementing the schemes of NBCFDC in the State.
- So far, NBCFDC has released ₹201.17 crore for assisting more than 3.6 lakh beneficiaries in the State of Andhra Pradesh against the State Government Guarantee provided by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.
- In the runup to the bifurcation of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and post bifurcation also, the SCA neither submitted Annual Action Plan (AAP) nor sought any funds under of NBCFDC from the years 2008-09 to 2016-17. The SCA resumed drawal of funds after submission of fresh Government Guarantee from the year 2017-18 onwards. NBCFDC accordingly disbursed ₹25 crore in the year 2017-18 and ₹15 crore in the year 2018-19 as per demand of the SCA.
- During 2019-20, Corporation has notionally allocated ₹15.00 crore to the APBCCFC and requested them to submit Annual Action Plan (AAP). However, NBCFDC has not received AAP from APBCCFC for 2019-20.

In view of above, the request of the State Government can be considered subject to the submission of the following documentation by the SCA in compliance of the prudential norms:—

- (i) List of beneficiaries with respect to ₹ 25 crore of loans disbursed in the year 2017-18 for which the SCA has submitted only the utilization certificate.
- (ii) Utilization certificate and list of beneficiaries in respect of ₹15 crore disbursed in 2018-19.
- (iii) Annual Action Plan (AAP) of 2019-20 clearly mentioning the scheme-wise allocation of funds.

Implementation of quota for EWS

2844. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the matter of extension of 10 per cent reservation quota to the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) students in getting seats in educational institutions and in Government appointments;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when this act will come into force, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Articles 15(6) and 16(6) have been inserted in the Constitution, *vide* the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019. This enables the State to provide the benefits of reservation on preferential basis to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) in civil posts and services in the Government of India and admission in Educational Institutions. Accordingly, the provision for 10% reservation to the EWS was implemented by the Government in January, 2019.

Trees cut down by NMDC

†2845. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of trees which were permitted to be cut down to construct the road to facilitate the mine no. 13 of the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) in the Bachel/Dantewada area in Chhattisgarh during the last three years; and
- (b) the details of policy to plant new trees after the cutting of trees and whether the NMDC is adhering to that policy?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) 25,400 number of trees.

- (b) The conditions/ instructions for compensatory afforestation issued in the Stage-I and II Forest Clearance under FC Act 1980 are complied by NMDC. Compensatory Afforestation over the degraded forest land, twice in extent to the area of forest land proposed to be diverted, is to be raised within a period of three years with effect from

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the date of issue of Stage-II clearance and maintained thereafter in accordance with the approved plan, in consultation with the State Forest Department at the cost of the user agency. NMDC has already deposited ₹ 41,70,27,908 (₹ Forty One crores Seventy Lakhs Twenty Seven Thousand Nine Hundred Eight Only) in CAMPA Account for the purpose of compensatory afforestation.

Use of coking coal in the production of iron ore

2846. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the target of steel production in 2013 was 30 million tonnes and Government is planning to increase the target by three times for current year;
- (b) if so, in order to achieve this target and to get this mark, India needs at least 50 million tonnes iron ore also;
- (c) whether to get 50 million tonnes iron ore, coking coal is also needed in huge quantity;
- (d) whether Government is planning to stop or reduce the use of coking coal for above; and
- (e) what are Government plans to enhance the production of iron ore?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir. Being a deregulated sector, the Government does not fix any production target for the steel industry. It is market driven and based on demand with the producers choosing the technology. The amount of iron ore and coking coal is based on the technology used.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) Iron ore mining is done by both the public sector as well as private entities, in both captive as well as merchant mines. The production of Iron ore depends on the demand and prevailing domestic as well as international market conditions.

SRTMI in Jharkhand

2847. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Steel Research and Technology Mission of India (SRTMI) is functioning well in the country;

(b) whether Government is planning to construct this steel research unit in Ranchi, Jharkhand;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline; and

(d) what is the objective of this institution?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) SRTMI is an industry-academia led body, established on 14th October, 2015 under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. The governing board constitutes of the CEOs of Private and Public Sector Integrated Steel Plants, domain experts and a representative of Ministry of Steel (Joint Secretary level officer). Chairman, Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is currently the president of SRTMI governing board. All decisions regarding activities of SRTMI are taken by the governing board. The minutes of the past Board meetings do not reflect any decision regarding plan to construct steel research unit at Ranchi.

The main objective of SRTMI is to promote R&D of National importance in Iron and Steel sector through collaborative research between R&D institutions, industry and academia.

Impact of falling steel demand in China

2848. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the impact of falling steel demand in China on Indian steel industry;

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

(c) whether imports of steel from China have increased in recent months;

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

(e) whether Government has taken any steps to protect the interests of the domestic steel companies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government is aware about the falling steel demand in China.

(c) and (d) Import of total finished steel by India from China has declined in April-May, 2019 (0.184 Million Tonne) in comparison to April- May, 2018 (0.198 Million Tonne).

(e) and (f) In order to protect the domestic industry from unfair external competition appropriate trade measures such as anti dumping duties, countervailing duties and Minimum Import Price have been/ are imposed. Government has also notified 53 Steel and Steel Product (Quality Control) Orders which are applicable for both domestic productions as well as imports. The Steel Quality Control Order are implemented in the public interest for protection of human, animal and plant, safety of environment, prevention of unfair trade practices and national security.

Trade related issues are a part of any ongoing economic relationship, and will continue to be discussed and addressed as a part of the regular bilateral trade engagement between India and US.

Decline in steel prices

2849. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been decline in international steel prices and increase in iron ore costs, as a result steel prices in some of the companies in the country have also come down, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any contingency plan to help the steel companies in the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. During 2018-2019, international steel prices for Hot Rolled and Cold Rolled Coil have declined by 11.5% and 11.9% respectively in comparison to 2017-18. Even from March, 2019 to May, 2019, international steel prices for Hot Rolled and Cold Rolled Coil have further declined by 15% and 14% respectively. The International prices of iron ore increased by 24% in 2018-19 as compared to 2017-18. The prices of HR coils in the domestic market have come down from ₹ 54341/MT in June, 2018 to ₹ 47963/MT in June, 2019; similarly prices of CR steel have come down from ₹ 64113/MT to ₹ 54280/MT in the same period. During the period June, 2018 to June, 2019, domestic price of Iron Ore Fines and lumps have increased by 4.5%.

(b) Steel Industry is a deregulated sector and steel prices in the country are market driven and commercially determined. However, the Government has taken various initiatives to protect the domestic steel sector through various trade measures such as anti-dumping duties, countervailing duty and Minimum Import Price. In addition to trade measures, Government has also rolled out Domestically Manufactured Iron and

Steel Products Policy for procurement of domestically manufactured Iron and Steel products by Government agencies, as well as Quality Control Orders to prevent import of substandard steel into the country.

Prices of steel

2850. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the prices of steel are increasing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of monthly retail price of steel for the past three fiscals; and
- (d) impact on steel prices after the increased custom duties on steel and aluminium products by the United States?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Retail prices of several steel products registered a decline in June, 2019 in comparison to June, 2018:

Item	Domestic, average, retail prices (Delhi Market)		
	June'19 (₹/tonne)	June'18 (₹/tonne)	% change
Wire Rod 8mm	47200	52905	-11
Rounds 12mm	45582	49855	-9
TMT 10mm	48610	52758	-8
Plates 10mm	48085	53965	-11
HR Coils 2.00 mm	49914	56640	-12
CR Coils 0.63mm	52920	62835	-16
GP Sheets 0.63mm	62847	67260	-7

Source: JPC

- (c) Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Pursuant to the imposition of steel duties by USA, the prices of the steel products remained around the same level till November, 2018. However, from December, 2018, the domestic prices have started decreasing. Compared to April, 2018, the domestic price has decreased by 12% in HRC, 9% in CRC and 5.5% in Rebars in the month of June, 2019.

Statement

Market (retail) prices of leading items of finished steel, 2016-17: Delhi retail market prices (₹/tonne)

Item	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Yr. Avg.
Pig Iron	28000	29800	27500	24000	25500	28500	29000	29000	31700	32700	30300	31500	28958
Pencil Ingots	25000	24250	23500	23000	22400	24000	24200	25200	26000	27800	27000	29000	25113
Wire Rod 8mm	35000	34800	33550	31000	30000	33074	36000	34261	36500	40000	38000	36800	34915
Rounds 12mm	33500	32900	33000	31750	30473	33865	35000	34000	37000	33959	34540	36054	33837
TMT 10 mm	36000	35900	34750	32500	30004	33168	36000	33836	37500	39840	36508	36840	35237
Plates 10mm	33000	37800	36000	34500	34000	39000	39000	40000	41000	43000	42000	40000	38275
HR Coils 2.00 mm	34500	38800	37200	34500	34500	39000	39000	41500	41500	43000	42400	40000	38825
CR Coils 0.63mm	37500	39500	39000	37800	37500	41500	42000	43000	46800	48500	45800	43000	41825
GP Sheets 0.63mm	47000	46500	45000	43500	44400	47000	49000	50000	54500	54500	54000	52000	48950
Melting Scrap HMS-II	18300	17500	17000	17000	16500	17500	17500	18000	17500	18500	19000	20500	17900
Sponge Iron (Coal)	16000	14200	13500	12500	12500	14800	16000	15500	17200	17500	17500	18800	15500

Market (retail) prices of leading items of finished steel, 2017-18: Delhi retail market prices (₹/tonne)

ITEM	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Yr. Avg.
Pig Iron	37000	33800	29500	31715	30000	37000	33711	33040	34220	33040	34922	39648	33966

Pencil Ingots	31500	29200	27500	28627	30200	33600	33630	33040	33040	37760	40120	37760	32998
Wire Rod 8 mm	39000	39500	37000	41363	34500	44000	42105	40888	43247	49100	53702	47200	42634
Rounds 12mm	38054	36581	35108	37572	33838	37715	38356	38412	41886	46610	47841	47043	39918
TMT 10mm	39836	39176	37336	40132	34336	39077	41348	39678	43873	49470	49174	50759	42016
Plates 10mm	40500	40500	37500	40883	38000	44200	44250	47003	48675	50543	52687	54575	44943
HR Coils 2.00 mm	41500	41500	38500	41660	38000	46000	45378	47200	49855	53690	54870	56640	46233
CR Coils 0.63mm	43900	45000	42500	45008	41000	51000	51455	53100	51920	57623	59000	60770	50190
GP Sheets 0.63mm	58000	56000	53500	56144	54000	61300	58767	58115	59000	62835	62540	67555	58980
Melting Scrap HMS-II	24000	21500	19000	20881	21000	23600	23750	21240	21712	33630	29146	36580	24670
Sponge Iron (Coal)	21500	20500	18000	20173	19000	22400	21535	23364	22656	27500	24426	25783	22236

Market (retail) prices of leading items of finished steel, 2018-19: Delhi retail market prices (₹/tonne)

Item	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Yr. Avg.
Pig Iron	37890	35352	37096	39825	40415	42067	42185	41064	39530	38288	40345	41005	39589
Pencil Ingots	44132	40120	44840	40560	42657	45194	42539	42401	40277	39805	42185	40061	42064
Wire Rod 8mm	50740	49560	52905	51659	52910	52905	49560	55106	51270	47814	50032	49950	51201
Rounds 12mm	49855	49049	49855	49760	48262	48616	48380	51330	49708	46758	46172	46468	48684
TMT 10mm	52409	52501	52758	49570	49867	51247	51212	53737	52817	46620	50457	49350	51045

Written Answers to

[17 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

325

Item	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Yr. Avg.
Plates 10mm	53277	54209	53965	53140	54044	55706	57112	55578	51684	49513	49597	49914	53145
HR Coils 2.00 mm	54870	56734	56640	54678	54231	57230	58115	56286	52510	50150	50387	50942	54398
CR Coils 0.63mm	60534	61478	62835	60680	59000	63720	63799	62098	58017	56247	53468	56640	59876
GP Sheets 0.63mm	64310	69372	67260	66350	63720	66787	67282	67071	63006	59894	60770	63627	64954
Melting Scrap HMS-II	37760	33040	36344	31300	30680	33394	32627	30090	30975	31270	30267	30680	32369
Sponge Iron (Coal)	25960	27724	27724	29300	32450	31860	31565	30123	28306	26880	28438	25960	28858

326 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Market (retail) prices of leading items of finished steel, 2019-20: Delhi retail market prices (₹/tonne)

Item	Apr.	May	June	Yr. Avg.
Pig Iron	40710	39766	38468	39648
Pencil Ingots	40710	39648	38616	39658
Wire Rod 8mm	50375	48970	47200	48848
Rounds 12mm	48583	46942	45582	47036
TMT 10mm	49147	49265	48610	49007
Plates 10mm	50150	49103	48085	49113
HR Coils 2.00 mm	52018	51025	49914	50986
CR Coils 0.63mm	58292	53985	52920	55066
GP Sheets 0.63mm	62614	64074	62847	63178
Melting Scrap HMS-II	30510	29795	30719	30341
Sponge Iron (Coal)	25960	25960	25488	25803

Setting up of new steel plants

2851. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a High Level Committee on Manufacturing (HLCM) has identified States for setting up integrated steel plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof and actions/programmes initiated thereon;

(c) whether Government has established new public sector steel plants in various parts of the country during the last three years;

(d) if so, location and plant-wise details thereof including their current status, production capacity of these proposed/under construction/already constructed plants; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) In order to achieve the target of 300 MTPA of Steel Production capacity by 2025, High Level Committee on Manufacturing in its meeting dated 09.07.2013 and chaired by the

then Prime Minister, had suggested a concept of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for setting up of large integrated Steel Plants in the country. Four Mineral rich states namely Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand and Karnataka were identified for developing such SPVs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Steel being a deregulated sector, decisions relating to setting up of Steel Plants are taken by individual steel producers private or public sector, based on commercial consideration and market dynamics.

National steel policy

2852. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given approval for National Steel Policy to reduce imports and increase exports in the steel sector; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to give boost to Indian steel traders to compete with international traders?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government has notified the National Steel Policy, 2017 in the Gazette of Government of India on 8th of May, 2017 with the mission to attain self sufficiency in steel production and objective to build a globally competitive industry and to domestically meet entire demand of high grade automotive steel, electrical steel, special steel and alloys for strategic applications by 2030-31.

(b) The Government provides assistance to exporters including steel exporters in the form of export incentives, market access initiatives, Export Promotion Councils etc.

Shortage of iron ore

2853. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the steel production in the country is expected to be lower in view of the shortage of iron ore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the shortage of iron ore was due to the closure of iron ore mines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir. Presently there is no shortage of iron ore in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: माननीय मंत्री जी, एक बज गया है। समय समाप्त हो गया है। Question Hour is over. The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up the Calling Attention Motion.
Smt. Kahkashan Perween.

Malnutrition among women and children with particular reference to Poshan Abhiyan

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : महोदय, "पोषण अभियान" के तहत विशेष संदर्भ में महिलाओं और बच्चों के कुपोषण से संबंधित मामले की ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ।

†محرّمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): مہودے، "پوشن ابھیان" کے وشیش سندرہہ میں
مہیلاؤں اور بچوں کے کیوشن سے سمبندھت معاملے کی اور میں سدن کا دھیان دلانا
چاہتی ہوں۔

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। मंत्री जी।

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्री (श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन ईरानी): महोदय, आज सामाजिक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर के एक विशेष मुद्दे की ओर महोदय ने आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है। सर, सर्वप्रथम इस चिन्ता को व्यक्त करने और इस चिन्ता के संदर्भ में एक सकारात्मक दृष्टि से सरकार के माध्यम से सभी राजनीतिक दलों के समन्वय से पूरे राष्ट्र का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए आज मैं उनका आभार व्यक्त करना चाहती हूँ।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

यह सत्य है कि कुपोषण की चुनौती एक सामाजिक चुनौती बनकर रह गई थी। स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से यह चुनौती राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, प्रशासनिक स्तर पर शायद एक जन-आंदोलन के रूप में तब उभरकर सामने आई, जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने "पोषण अभियान" के अंतर्गत इस विषय पर महिलाओं और बच्चों के कुपोषण की दृष्टि से साल 2017 में एक राष्ट्रीय अभियान की शुरुआत की। महोदय, आपके माध्यम से...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीया मंत्री जी, अभी स्टेटमेंट lay करनी है। आपको स्टेटमेंट में से पढ़ना है।

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन ईरानी: सर, अगर आप अनुमति दें, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से स्टेटमेंट को lay करना चाहूंगी।

श्री उपसभापति: आप उसको पढ़ दें। जो प्रक्रिया है, उसके तहत आप पढ़ दें।

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I rise to respond to the House on the Calling Attention notice tabled by Shrimati Kahkashan Perween, Shrimati Jaya Bachchan and Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth on the issues relating to malnourishment amongst women and children, with a particular reference to Poshan Abhiyan.

Sir, at the outset, I take this opportunity to inform the House, through you, that it is a known fact that undernutrition is an outcome of not one, but multiple detrimental factors. These factors play their role in helping sustain this continuous burden of undernutrition leading to our inability to achieve our desired human resource potential, generation-after-generation. In order to achieve the desired target and play the role, as a global superpower, we need to focus on eradication of malnutrition so as to ensure that the coming generations are healthy, enabling higher intellectual potential leading to enhanced work productivity.

Hon. Members may be aware that in spite of a number of nutrition-related programmes and schemes implemented earlier by Governments, India still faces the problem of undernutrition of 35.7 per cent, stunting of 38.4 per cent and wasting of 21 per cent as per the NFHS-IV data.

Therefore, on 8th March, 2017, hon. Prime Minister launched the Poshan Abhiyan. The hon. Prime Minister's overarching scheme for holistic nourishment...
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीया मंत्री जी, जो स्टेटमेंट डिस्ट्रिब्यूट हुई है, उसी को पढ़ना है।

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I am reading it, Sir.

Therefore, on 8th March, 2017...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, where from is she reading? It is not there in the statement circulated to us. It will not help us. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, hon. Minister is reading from a different paper.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I have just read this particular statement. I am unaware that you have a different statement.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I have a statement in my hand.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, the status of malnutrition in the country amongst women, children and adolescent girls is covered under the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), conducted periodically by the Ministry of health and Family Welfare. The details are as under:

Indicator - National Level	As per NFHS-4	As per NFHS-3
Children < 5 years who are underweight	35.7%	42.5%
Adolescent Girls BMI (women in the age group of 15-49 years)	22.9%	35.5%
Anaemia among women (age 15-49 years)	53%	55.3%
Anaemia among children (6 months to 59 months)	58.4%	69.4%
Children under 5 years mortality rate	50%	74%

To address the issue of malnutrition, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing following schemes: (i) The Government has set up POSHAN (PMs Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nourishment, earlier known as National Nutrition Mission) Abhiyaan on 18.12.2017 for a three-year time frame commencing from 2017-18, with an overall budget of ₹ 9046 crore. To ensure a holistic approach, all 36 States/ Union Territories and districts have been covered. The goals of POSHAN Abhiyaan are to achieve improvement in nutritional status of Children from 0-6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers in a time-bound manner during the three years with fixed targets as under:

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

The Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition in the country in a phased manner, through a life cycle approach, by adopting a synergised and result oriented-approach. The Abhiyaan will ensure mechanisms for timely service delivery and a robust monitoring as well as intervention infrastructure. Target is to bring down stunting of the children in the age group of 0-6 years from 38.4% percent to 25% percent by the year 2022. The major works undertaken under this Abhiyaan are ensuring convergence with various other programmes; information-technology-enabled common application software for strengthening service delivery and interventions; community mobilization and awareness advocacy, leading to Jan Andolan to educate the people on nutritional aspects; capacity building of frontline functionaries, incentivizing States/ Union Territories for achieving goals etc.; (ii) *anganwadi* services, which aim to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers and reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity and malnutrition. Under the Scheme, a package of six services is provided through a network of *anganwadi* centers, which include supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services; (iii) scheme for adolescent girls is implemented for out-of-school adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years for self-development and empowerment of adolescent girls; improvement of nutritional and health status; to promote awareness about health, hygiene and nutrition; support out-of-school adolescent girls to successfully transition back to formal schooling or bridge learning/skill training; upgrade their home-based skills and life skills; (iv) *Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana* is a Centrally-sponsored conditional maternity benefit scheme of the Ministry for pregnant and lactating women. Under this scheme, cash incentives are provided partly compensating for their wage loss, subject to fulfilment

of health and nutrition conditions; besides, Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, with its 43 field units in India, is engaged in creating awareness about nutrition in collaboration with State Government/ institutions through exhibitions; advertisement in audio-visual and print media; lectures promoting the consumption of balanced diets and inclusion of fruits and vegetables in daily diets in addition to demonstrations of low cost nutritious recipes, using locally available foods; training of field functionaries and training in food preservation for grassroots level workers; celebration of nutrition related events, etc.; (v) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare also addresses the issue of under-nutrition through various interventions, like, promotion of appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs), Vitamin A Supplementation (VAS), Village Health and Nutrition Days and Mother and Child Protection Card, Anaemia Mukht Bharat (AMB) strategy, Home-Based New Born Care and Home-Based Care for Young Child Programmes, National Deworming Day, promotion for intake of iodised salt, *Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram* (RBSK) and *Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram* (RKSK) and food fortification.

All these schemes address one or the other aspects related to nutrition and have the potential to improve nutritional outcomes in the country. As a result of these concerted efforts, the level of malnutrition has reduced in the country, as is evident from the recent report of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4, 2015-16.

My apologies, Sir, for reading a wrong paper. Also, my grateful thanks to the hon. Members for correcting me.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, Calling Attention में जो mover हैं, उन्हें पांच-पांच मिनट और शेष लोगों को तीन-तीन मिनट बोलना है, ताकि एक घंटे के समय में माननीय मंत्री जी के जवाब के साथ यह खत्म हो सके। एक दल से किसी एक व्यक्ति के ही बोलने की व्यवस्था रही है। चूंकि एक दल से कई लोगों के नाम दिए गए हैं, इसलिए जो पहला नाम होगा, उसे ही हम लोग यहां पर लेंगे। श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): Calling Attention में ऐसा नहीं होता था। एक पार्टी से एक से ज्यादा लोग भी बोल सकते थे।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. साहब, एक घंटे के अंदर इसे समाप्त करने के लिए समय की ऐसी व्यवस्था है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: ठीक है, लेकिन इसे नज़ीर न माना जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन : उपसभापति महोदय, यह बहुत ही गंभीर विषय है और इस गंभीर विषय पर हम सभी यहां पर चिंता व्यक्त कर रहे हैं। दुनिया में सबसे अधिक कुपोषण के शिकार लोग भारत में रहते हैं। कुपोषण की जो मुख्य वजह है, वह गरीबी मानी जाती है - जो इसका एक मूलभूत कारण है। हम देखते हैं कि जब आदमी गरीब होता है तो उसकी सोच किस तरह की होती है, उसकी सोच उसे किस तरफ ले जाती है, वह अपने mindset को चेंज नहीं कर पाता। **World Development Bank Report, 2015** में गरीबी का एक मूलभूत कारण व्यक्ति की चेतना, मनःस्थिति, आत्मनिर्भरता की परिकल्पना को ही माना गया है। महोदय, जब हम कुपोषण से लड़ाई की बात करते हैं, तो अगर हम देखें तो पोलियो पर हमने command कर लिया है, चेचक पर command कर लिया है, लेकिन क्या बात है कि आज तक हम कुपोषण पर command नहीं कर पाए हैं? कहीं न कहीं हमारी इच्छाशक्ति की कमी रही है या फिर जो योजनाएं बनीं - जब भी योजनाएं बनती हैं, वे गरीबों के उत्थान के लिए बनती हैं, लेकिन उन तक योजनाओं का सही लाभ नहीं पहुंच पाया, जिसकी वजह से हम आज भी कुपोषण के शिकार हैं।

महोदय, मैं इसकी जड़ में जाना चाहती हूं। सबसे पहले शिक्षा की कमी कुपोषण का मूल कारण है। जब 18 साल से कम उम्र की लड़की और 21 साल से कम उम्र के लड़के की शादी होती है और जब एक कम उम्र की महिला बच्चे को जन्म देती है, तो वह बच्चा भी कमजोर होता है, कुपोषण का शिकार होता है और महिला भी कुपोषण की शिकार हो जाती है - इस प्रकार मां और बच्चा, दोनों कुपोषण का शिकार हो जाते हैं। इससे एक बहुत बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय को यह बताना चाहती हूं कि बिहार में हमारे माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने इस सामाजिक बुराई को खत्म करने के लिए एक जनआन्दोलन चलाया। हमारे यहां एक अभियान चलाया गया, दहेज और बाल विवाह पर एक मुहिम चलायी गयी, जिसमें सारे लोगों ने, खासकर बच्चियों और महिलाओं ने मिलकर मानव श्रृंखला बनायी और इस बात को ऐहद किया कि हम कम उम्र में शादी नहीं होने देंगे और दहेज का लेनदेन भी नहीं करेंगे। अक्सर देखा जाता है कि जो गरीब परिवार के लोग होते हैं, वे अपनी बेटियों की शादी कम उम्र में कर देते हैं या दहेज जैसा राक्षस, जो हम लोगों के बीच आ गया है, इसकी वजह से भी गरीब लोग अपनी बच्चियों की शादी कम उम्र में कर देते हैं। जब तक हम इस पर रोक नहीं लगाएंगे, हम इस कुपोषण से लड़ाई नहीं लड़ सकते हैं।

महोदय, इसके लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो 'राष्ट्रीय पोषण मिशन' की स्थापना की, उनकी मंशा है कि जो समाज में कुपोषित महिलाएं एवं बच्चे हैं, उन्हें इससे निजात दिलायी जाए। महोदय, हम सभी इस समस्या से निजात पा सकते हैं, जब हम इसके सिस्टम को मजबूत करें। जब तक हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, समयबद्ध योजनाएं नहीं चलाएंगे, लोगों की जवाबदेही तय नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हम इस पर काबू नहीं पा सकते, क्योंकि योजनाएं तो बहुत बनीं, लेकिन उनकी monitoring समय पर नहीं हुई, जिसकी वजह से आज तक हम इस पर काबू नहीं पा सके।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहती हूं। मेरा सवाल है कि मंत्रालय ने ऐसे कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें व्यक्ति की मानसिकता और व्यक्तित्व में परिवर्तन हो सके? मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूं कि कुपोषण के क्या-क्या कारण हैं? विधि के क्रियान्वयन में क्या-क्या कमियां हैं, जिससे कि विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा कुपोषित बच्चे भारत में हैं? **World Health Organization** की एक रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि एक तरफ भारत विश्व में तीसरा मोटापा ग्रसित देश है और दूसरी तरफ सबसे ज्यादा कुपोषित बच्चे भी हमारे भारत में हैं। यह कैसी बात है?

मेरा चौथा सवाल है कि कुपोषण में क्षेत्रीय असमानता का कारण और निदान क्या है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने एक कन्या उत्थान योजना की शुरुआत की है। इस योजना की शुरुआत से बच्चे की पैदाइश से लेकर उसके ग्रेजुएशन तक उसे 54,100 रुपये मिलेंगे। अक्सर देखा जाता है कि जब लड़का या लड़की 16 साल के होते हैं, तब वे मैट्रिक का इम्तिहान देते हैं, 18 साल की उम्र में वे इंटर करते हैं और 21 साल की उम्र में वे ग्रेजुएशन कंप्लीट करते हैं। कहीं न कहीं इस योजना से लोगों के जेहन में तबदीली आएगी, उनका शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़ेगा, उनकी सेहत अच्छी रहेगी और कहीं न कहीं सामाजिक बुराइयों जैसे - कम उम्र में शादी और दहेज से वे बचे रहेंगे।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या बिहार में जिस तरह से माननीय मुख्य मंत्रीजी ने जो कार्यक्रम चलाया है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... क्या आप पूरे देश में इसकी शुरुआत करके कुपोषण से हमारे भारत को बचाने का काम करेंगी?

† **محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار):** آپ سبھا پتی مہودے، میں بہت ہی گمبھیری وشئے ہے اور اس گمبھیری وشئے پر ہم سبھی یں ہیں پر چنتا و ٹکٹ کر رہے ہیں۔ دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ کوپوشن کے شکار بھارت میں رہتے ہیں۔ کوپوشن کی جو میں وجہ ہے، وہ غریبی مانگی جاتی ہے۔ جو اس کا ایک مول-بھوت کارن ہے۔ ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ جب آدمی غریب ہوتا ہے تو اس کی سوچ کس طرح کی ہوتی ہے، اس کی سوچ اسے کس طرف لے جاتی ہے، وہ اپنے mindset کو چیلنج نہیں کر پاتا۔ ورلڈ ڈیولپمنٹ رپورٹ، 2015 میں غریبی کا ایک مول-بھوت کارن آدمی کی چیلنج، منو-اسمرتی، آتمانربھرتا کی پری-کلپنا کو ہی مانا ہے۔ مہودے، جب ہم کوپوشن سے لڑائی کی بات کرتے ہیں، تو اگر ہم دیکھی تو پولی پر ہم نے کمانڈ کر لیا ہے، چھک پر کمانڈ کر لیا ہے، لیکن کئی بات ہے کہ آج تک ہم کوپوشن پر کمانڈ نہیں کر پائے؟ کہی نہ کہی ہماری اچھا-شکنتی کی کمی رہی ہے پھر جو یجنائیں بنی - جب بھی یجنائیں بنی ہے، وہ غریبوں کے اٹھان کے لئے بنتی ہیں، لیکن ان تک یجنائوں کا صحیح لایہ نہ ہی پہنچ پایا، جس کی وجہ سے ہم آج بھی ی کوپوشن کے شکار ہیں۔

اگر ہم دیکھی تو پولی پر ہم نے کمانڈ کر لیا ہے، چھک پر کمانڈ کر لیا ہے، لیکن کئی بات ہے کہ آج تک ہم کوپوشن پر کمانڈ نہیں کر پائے؟ کہی نہ کہی ہماری اچھا-شکنتی کی کمی رہی ہے پھر جو یجنائیں بنی، جب بھی یجنائیں بنی ہیں، وہ غریبوں کے

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

انتھان کے لئے بنتی ہے، لیکن ان تک ہی جناؤں کا صحیح لایہ نہی پہنچ پائی جس کی وجہ سے ہم آج بھی کوپوشن کے شکار ہیں۔

مہودے، م میں اس کی جڑ م میں جانا چاہتی ہوں۔ سب سے پہلے شکشا کی کمی کوپوشن کا مول کارن ہے۔ جب اٹھارہ سال سے کم عمر کی لڑکی اور انہیں سال سے کم عمر کے لڑکے کی شادی ہوتی ہے اور جب ایک کم عمر کی مہیلا بچے کو جنم دیتی ہے، تو وہ بچہ بھی کمزور ہوتا ہے، کوپوشن کا شکار ہوتا ہے اور مہیلا بھی کوپوشن کی شکار ہو جاتی ہے۔ اس پرکار ماں اور بچہ، دونوں کوپوشن کا شکار ہو جاتے ہیں۔ اس سے ایک بہت بڑی پریشانی کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ م میں آپ کے مادہ میں سے ماننے منتری مہودے کو بتانا چاہتی ہوں کہ بہار م میں ہمارے ماننے مکھی منتری جی نے اس ساماجک برائی کو ختم کرنے کے لئے ایک جن آندولن چلائی ہمارے میں ایک ابھٹن چلائی گئی، جس میں اور بال وواہ پر ایک مہم چلائی گئی، جس م میں سارے لوگوں نے، خاص کر بچہیں اور مہیلاؤں نے مل کر انسان کی زنجیر بنائی اور اس بات کا عہد کی کہ ہم کم عمر م میں شادی نہی ہونے دیں گے اور جس کا لہی دیں بھی نہی کریں گے۔ اکثر دیکھا جاتا ہے کہ جو غریب پریم کے لوگ ہوتے ہیں، وہ اپنی بیٹیوں کی شادی کم عمر م میں کر دیتے ہیں جس میں راکشس، جو ہم لوگوں کے بچے آگیا ہے، اس کی وجہ سے بھی غریب لوگ اپنی بچہیں کی شادی کم عمر م میں کر دیتے ہیں۔ جب تک ہم اس پر روک نہی لگائیں گے، ہم اس کوپوشن سے لڑائی نہی لڑ سکتے ہیں۔

مہودے، اس کے لئے ماننے پردھان منتری جی نے جو ”راشٹری کوپوشن مشن“ کی استھاپنا کی، ان کی منشا ہے کہ جو سماج م میں کوپوشیت مہیلاؤں اور بچے ہیں، انہیں اس سے نجات دلائی جائے۔ مہودے، ہم تبھی اس پریشانی سے نجات پاسکتے ہیں، جب ہم اس کے سسٹم کو مضبوط کریں۔ جب تک ہم ایسا نہی کریں گے، سمے بدی جناؤں نہی چلاؤں گے، لوگوں کی جواب دہی طے نہی کریں گے، تب تک ہم اس پر قابو نہی پاسکتے ہیں

کہ یجنائیں تو بہت بنیں، لیکن ان کی مانٹرننگ وقت پر نہ ہی ہوئی، جس کی وجہ سے آج تک ہم اس پر قابو نہ ہی پاسکے۔

میں مانٹھے منتری جی سے کچھ سوال پوچھنا چاہتی ہوں۔ میں سوال ہے کہ منترالیں نے اسے کون کون سے قدم اٹھائے ہیں، جن میں وہ ٹیکسی کی مانسکتا اور وہ ٹیکسو میں پریورٹن ہوسکے؟ میں یہ بھی جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ کوپوشن کے کیلکولیشن میں؟ وہی کے کرٹن وٹن میں کیلکولیشن میں جس سے کہ وٹو میں سب سے زیادہ کوپوشن بچے بھارت میں ہیں؟ ورلڈ ہٹلہ آرگنائزیشن کی ایک رپورٹ میں کہا گیا ہے کہ ایک طرف بھارت وٹو میں بھیرا موٹاپا گریٹ دیش ہے اور دوسری طرف سب سے زیادہ کوپوشن بچے بھی ہمارے بھارت میں ہیں۔ یہ کھلی بات ہے؟ میں یہ چوتھا سوال ہے کہ کوپوشن شریتری اسمانتا کا کارن اور ندان کیلئے؟ ... (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔ میں مانٹھے منتری جی کو یہ بتانا چاہتی ہوں کہ ہمارے مانٹھے مکھی منتری جی نے ایک کنٹرا انتھان یجنائی شروعات کی ہے۔ اس یجنائی شروعات سے بچے کی پینائش سے لے کر اس کے گریجوشن تک اسے 54,100 روپے ملے گئے۔ اکثر دیکھا جاتا ہے کہ جب لڑکا کیلڑکی سولہ سال کے ہوتے ہیں، تب وہ مٹریک کا امتحان دیتے ہیں۔

اٹھارہ سال کی عمر میں وہ انٹر کرتے ہیں اور انہیں سال کی عمر میں وہ امیوکیشن کمپلٹ کرتے ہیں۔ کہی نہ کہی اس یجنائے لوگوں کے ذہن میں تبدیلی آئے گی، ان کا شکشا کا اسٹر بڑھے گا، ان کی صحت اچھی رہے گی اور کہی نہ کہی سماجک برائیوں جیسے کم عمر میں شادی اور جہیز سے وہ بچے رہے گئے۔ میں مانٹھے منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ کیلہار میں جس طرح سے مانٹھے مکھی منتری جی نے جو کارئے کرم چلائے ہیں ... (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔ کیل آپ پورے دیش میں اس کی شروعات کر کے کوپوشن سے ہمارے بھارت کو بچانے کا کام کریں گی؟

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। कहकशां जी। अब आगे आने वाले वक्ताओं के लिए तीन-तीन मिनट का समय है। श्रीमती जया बच्चन जी।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, it is a pity that when we are discussing women and children, time is limited. पता नहीं कि इस हाउस में क्या हो रहा है? मुझे बहुत साल हो गए और मैंने बहुत बार बहुत सी डिबेट्स सुनी हैं। जब कोई अच्छी बात होती थी, कोई अच्छा मुद्दा होता था, उसके ऊपर घंटों चर्चा किया करते थे। अगर डिस्कशन के लिए समय कम होता था, तो वे कहते थे कि बहुत इंपॉर्टेंट सब्जेक्ट है, इसके ऊपर आगे और बात करेंगे। My personal experience lately has been that we have not allowed any special and very, very substantial discussion on women and children. I am so glad that we are discussing it. सर, मैं अपनी बात को तीन मिनट में पूरा करने की कोशिश करूंगी और अगर पूरा नहीं कर सकी, तो आधा करके जो भी होगा मैं मंत्री जी को लिखकर दे दूंगी। She is a very capable person and I think that she has brought in a lot of points here. So, I will be very specific since I don't have enough time. You have mentioned that anaemia among children from six months to fifty-nine months is 69.4 per cent. That's *aadhi aabadi*. आपका जो rate of attending to this problem is three per cent per year; three per cent. How many years will it take for you to really be effective and produce a generation of healthy children, not stunted children? I will not go into the details that other speakers are also going to go through. Sir, I think for this, we need a very focused planning. देखा गया है कि malnutrition ज्यादातर या तो गरीब तबके के woman और child में होता है या रूरल इंडिया में खास तौर से villages में बहुत ज्यादा होता है। because there is not enough knowledge और एक difference भी है कि जब मां रोटी देती है, तो पहले बेटे को दो रोटी देगी और बेटी को एक रोटी देगी। इस तरह का जो माइंडसेट है that is also responsible for this malnutrition. We need to educate mothers, we need to educate women and I think we need to educate them through a method which is easily understood by them because आज ज्यादातर महिलाएं हैं, जो माएं हैं, they are not educated enough to understand these high funda systems that we are using. So, मंत्री जी, मुझे लगता है कि इसके लिए आपको बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। एक तो आपको इसे ग्राम पंचायत लेवल से शुरू करना पड़ेगा, so that they can communicate. I don't know how I can speak in three minutes; there is so much to speak.

श्री उपसभापति: आप बहुत capable हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आपने पहले कहा था कि 5 मिनट बोलेंगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it should be, at least, five minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मिश्रा जी, फर्स्ट मूवर का जो नियम है ...(व्यवधान)... मैं वही कह रहा हूँ, जो नियम आप सब लोगों ने बनाया है, जो वर्षों से चल रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आप इनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: जो नियम है, मैं उसका आग्रह कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: सर, सब लोग नियम बनाने के लिए ही बैठे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: जया बच्चन जी, आप बोलिए। आप तो बहुत स्पष्ट और capable वक्ता हैं। आप बहुत अच्छा बोलती हैं।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, the second point is communication and delivery system. I must tell you that before we started this discussion, Shrimati Kahkashan, Shrimati Vijila and I sat, and I spoke to some other women Members of this House, and we decided on what one was going to speak so that we are not repetitive. मगर मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जहाँ-जहाँ बहुत severe problems हैं, वहाँ जब तक repetitively नहीं किया जाए, वह बात घर नहीं करती। यह बार-बार बोलना पड़ता है। ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, घंटी बजी क्या? सर, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूँगी। I think that children who have stunted growth need special care. Is the Government going to provide for a special scheme for these children so that they grow out of the stunted growth and develop into good nationals, because tomorrow, they are going to be the citizens? A lot of them are going to be sitting here and a lot of them are going to be leaders. They need to have a healthy body and a healthy mind to run a healthy country.

The rest I would communicate to the Minister; I would write to her. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Jayaji. Now, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth; please put specific points.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I would be very specific. I know the limitations of time.

Sir, the vibrant Minister and our friend, Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani, has already given statistics. It is a fact that malnutrition and infant mortality rates remain very high in India, but the budget is very meagre, just four per cent. The budget allocated to minors, consisting of 40 per cent of the Indian population, is meagre and 19.8 million children below the age of six are under-nourished. My specific point is that we must strengthen anganwadi centres. In Tamil Nadu, there are 54,439 anganwadi centres, out of which 7,517 are in rented buildings, which cannot cater to needs like water, electricity,

[Shrimati Vjila Sathyananth]

toilets, repairs, etc., and so, health, hygiene and nutrition needs cannot be fulfilled completely. Another 5,400 are in other Government buildings. We would like our State to have its own buildings. Under MGNREGA scheme, the allocation made for construction of anganwadi centres is, seven lakh rupees, out of which five lakh rupees come from MGNREGA and the remaining two lakh rupees are shared by the Centre and the State in the 60:40 ratio. But now the 60:40 ratio has been made 50:50. That too, States would have to construct the anganwadi centres first and only then the Central Government would reimburse the money. So, it is an additional burden on the States after completion of the construction work. So, I would request that the Government of India should reconsider its decision. I would also place on record that Tirunelveli District Collector, Shrimati Shilpa Prabhakar Satish, has admitted her own girl child in an anganwadi centre. She has set an example for others by working towards lifting the status of anganwadi centres, knowing fully well about its working. As far as the concept of anganwadis is concerned, we have been in the forefront. Under the Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme in our State, Amma had made a provision of ₹ 18,000 for expectant mothers. The scheme should be enhanced. There is another scheme which was called the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Adolescent Girls, SABLA.

In that scheme, adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 14 years and all girls in the age group of 15 to 18 years were provided supplementary nutrition for 300 days in a year. I want to know one thing from the hon. Minister. Now, it has been restricted to the beneficiaries in the age group of 11 to 14 years. So, I want that the Government of India may consider to providing supplementary nutrition to all adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 for 300 days in a year to fight malnutrition and anaemia among adolescent girls who are going to become future mothers. This has to be implemented. Sir, I have two more minutes and I want to place on record that...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vijilaji, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I will finish it. POSHAN Abhiyaan to provide nutrition, health care and sanitation was introduced in our Anganwadi centres in 11 districts. Now it has been extended to other 21 districts. So, all our districts are covered. But I want to know from the hon. Minister one thing. Will soup be provided, centre-wise? Will date fruits, kitchen garden vegetables be provided? They make food on their own. So, kitchen garden vegetables should be made available to them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Also, under-weight children should get milk. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I am moving to the other speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Our Amma gave nutritious supplement.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Instead of three minutes, you have taken four minutes.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: So, I want to know from the hon. Minister if these supplements and nutrients will be provided to Anganwadi workers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please seek very pointed clarifications.

श्रीमती सम्पतिया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ। इस सरकार के महत्वपूर्ण एजेंडे में से महिला और बाल विकास तथा पोषण एक विषय है। हमारी सरकार ने महिलाओं और बच्चों के संपूर्ण विकास हेतु कई राष्ट्रीय योजनाएं संचालित की हैं, जिनका उन्हें पूरा लाभ मिल रहा है।

महोदय, चूंकि मैं मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से हूँ, इसलिए मुझे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की कठिनाइयों के बारे में जानकारी है। देश में बार-बार कुपोषण के बारे में बात की जाती है, लेकिन कुपोषण को समाप्त करने के लिए हमारी सरकार आने से पहले तक कोई विशेष कदम नहीं उठाए गए। मैं इस बारे में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी और माननीय महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देना चाहती हूँ और उनका धन्यवाद करना चाहती हूँ क्योंकि उन्होंने कुपोषण को दूर करने के लिए अनेक योजनाएं संचालित की हैं।

महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री और महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री तथा उनकी पूरी टीम ने 12 से 13 साल की उन बेटियों के लिए एक स्पेशल योजना चलाई, जिसके कारण हर स्कूल में आरोग्य मिशन के द्वारा बेटियों के स्वास्थ्य की जांच होती है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी एवं माननीय महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री महोदया ने इस योजना के बारे में पिछले पाँच सालों से लगातार विशेष ध्यान देकर इसे आगे बढ़ाया है, जिसके कारण ग्रामों में बेटियों को फायदा पहुंच रहा है और इसके कारण देश में पिछले पाँच सालों में कुपोषण में कमी आई है। मैं यह बात केवल एक-दो सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर नहीं कह रही हूँ, बल्कि देश में इस बारे में अनेक सर्वेक्षण हुए, जिनमें इस बात को कहा गया है। हमारे देश में पिछले वर्षों में जो सरकारें रही, उनके मुकाबले हमारी सरकार ने पिछले पाँच सालों में बहुत बेहतरीन काम किए हैं।

महोदय, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बार-बार हमारे देश की महिलाओं और बच्चों के बारे में चिन्ता व्यक्त की है और उनका सर्वांगीण विकास कैसे हो, इस बारे में अनेक योजनाएं चलाई, जिनके कारण हमारे देश की महिलाओं और बच्चों को लाभ पहुंचा। इस बारे में अभी हमारी सांसद बहनों ने भी कहा। मैं उन्हें भी धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने देश की महिलाओं के बारे में बहुत अच्छी तरह से चिन्ता व्यक्त की है।

[श्रीमती सम्पतिया उइके]

महोदय, 'मातृ वंदना योजना' के तहत यदि माताएं अच्छी तरह से भरपेट भोजन ग्रहण करेंगी और फल-फूल खाएंगी, तो निश्चित रूप से उनके जो बच्चे, जीरो से पाँच साल के होंगे, वे कुपोषित नहीं होंगे। हमारी सांसद बहनें जिस प्रकार से यह कह रही थी कि हमारे देश में ऐसे बहुत सारे कुपोषित बच्चे हैं, तो हमारी माननीय महिला और बाल विकास मंत्री यहां उपस्थित हैं, मैं उनसे, आपके और सदन के माध्यम से आग्रह करना चाहती हूँ कि जिस तरह से मध्याह्न भोजन और आंगनवाड़ी के पोषण आहार के माध्यम से बच्चों को खाना दिया जाता है, मैं उस बारे में दो बातें सजेस्ट करना चाहती हूँ। पहली तो यह कि इस कार्यक्रम को कृषि कल्याण के रूप में कृषि विभाग से जोड़ा जाए, ताकि जो किसान खेती करते हैं, वे खेती के साथ-साथ अपनी बाड़ी या खेतों में उसे सब्जी के रूप में लगाएं, ताकि उन्हें हरी सब्जी मिले। दूसरा, मैं एक और बात suggest करना चाहती हूँ कि इसको पाठ्य पुस्तक में भी लिया जाए, ताकि बेटियाँ और बच्चे इसको पढ़ें और अनुसरण करें। इसके साथ-साथ कुपोषण कैसे दूर हो, इसे वे दूसरों को भी बताएँ। चूँकि मैं गाँव के परिवेश में रहने वाली हूँ, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ और मैं सरकार से भी निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि मुनगा का पेड़ बहुत ही अच्छा होता है, इसलिए वे अपने-अपने घरों में मुनगा का पेड़ भी लगाएँ, ताकि उसका सेवन करने से कुपोषण दूर हो। मैं आपसे यह प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I would not like to go into the statistics of the numerous studies that have taken place as far as malnourishment is concerned, whether it is of women or children. Be it UNICEF or report tabled in the State Assembly or the NFHS surveys, everything shows that there is malnourishment. I come from a State which is called the developed State. In 2012, the percentage was 46 per cent, as far as women malnourishment was concerned. In children below 5 years of age, there was lot of stunting. But, in the interview, the then Chief Minister, before the Wall Street Journal said, "Yes; we are beauty conscious in Gujarat and that is why there is this malnourishment." I think we should just change our mindset whether it is the people of that State or the Ministry, we have to come out of it. I will straightaway come to four requests to the Minister here regarding what should be done in order to see that steps are taken in order to solve this problem. Sir, in tribal areas in Gujarat, we have 'sickle cell anemia', where 56 per cent of women suffer from anemia, and a lot of children are suffering as far as stunting and malnourishment are concerned. There are several welfare schemes, but, the question is whether they are reaching them and being consolidated or whether the funding of the Budget is to be allocated more. I would like to make one sincere request to the Minister here. I would like to request her to take the coordinative help from other Ministries because when we talk about adivasi belt and rural areas, we bring in the Ministry of Rural Development; when we talk about sanitation, we heard a lot of debates on manual scavenging; poor sanitation is one of the issues reasons for spread

of diseases; there is also the problem of hunger and non-treatment of diseases. Now, the Ministry of Water also has to be roped into this. It is not only the Women and Child Commissioner or the Women and Child Ministry which will have to solely do this, there should be a coordination with this Ministry as well as the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Sir, one more aspect which I would like to bring is that there is ICDS, mid-day meal; you find all these nourishments in municipal schools, in rural schools. So, there should be a targeted scheme rather than praising the scheme of the past Government or the present Government or giving accolades to whosoever. I think, we have to come down to the practical steps rather than talking about them. Unless and until, the Ministry of Women and Child Development does will not take up these issues on a war-footing basis, the level of malnourishment will not decrease and we will be only reflecting these in the UNICEF reports, that India in one of those countries where we have malnourishment at a very high percentage. Lastly, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the POSHAN Abhiyan was launched in 2017. I think it has tried to reduce the stunting below six years, but, the targeted results have not been met. I can understand that the period is two years, but if it is going to reach from 38.4 per cent to 25 per cent by 2022, that is the target set by the Ministry for *POSHAN Abhiyan*, I think a multi-pronged approach will have to take place and the coordination of other Ministries will have to come into the picture. That is where the *yojanas* or the welfare schemes will come into play, if the *panchayat* people are given the power and the budget to see that these schemes are implemented. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Vandana Chavan, not present. Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I am so happy that there is a gentleman who is going to speak about women and children.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय जया जी, अनेक नाम हैं, लेकिन हम लोग चाहते हैं कि महिलाएं पहले बोलें, इसलिए मैं उनके नाम पहले बुला रहा हूँ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: जी हां, जब पुरुष ही महिलाओं के प्रति संवेदनशील होंगे, तभी यह समस्या हल हो सकती है।

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I also wanted to say that I follow the great Parliamentarians on this issue, including the hon. Minister. So, I wanted to say that I thank Jayaji and everyone who have moved this Motion and I thank the hon. Chairman who has admitted this Motion. I will not talk about stunting or wasting, but then the recent Global Nutrition Report says that 46.6 million children are stunted, and 25.5 million children are wasted.

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

Sir, I just want to make a couple of points. I would draw the attention of hon. Minister that our programme component relies heavily on monitoring, tracking, etc., for instance, high-speed network and awareness campaigns. I mean, the problem of stunting and wasting requires much more critical input at the grass-root level. That is number one.

Sir, my own experience shows that Anganwadi workers are the backbone of this programme. We have to revisit their condition. In many States, their payments are delayed or denied. They don't get any travelling allowance whatsoever. Same is the case with Anganwadi Supervisor. I think, there has been an increase of allocation of 19 per cent and 14 per cent in these programmes. What is more important is that this increase of funds should have some kind of implication for the payment of allowances to the Anganwadi workers. You cannot produce the desired results if our goal is only to do surveillance and monitoring. With these words, Sir, I believe that nutrition is, probably, one of the greatest challenges before us, and this House must address it, taking the root cause of malnutrition. One of the root causes, apart from the points which my colleagues have suggested, is this condition of Anganwadi workers. Sir, please remember that Anganwadi workers are carrying a heavy burden and we have not responded to their conditions, the kind of precarious situation they are in, with any positive agenda. Thank you so much, Sir. Jai Hind.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, धन्यवाद, आज हमारे देश में महिलाओं और बच्चों में कुपोषण की जो समस्या है, वह बहुत ही गंभीर समस्या है। केन्द्र सरकार इस पर तमाम योजनाएं बनाती है, किन्तु वे योजनाएं प्रदेश तक जाते-जाते, गाँव तक जाते-जाते सफल नहीं हो पाती हैं। बीच में ही दम तोड़ जाती हैं। इससे इनका फायदा गरीबों को नहीं मिलता है और इसलिए यह समस्या आज तक समाप्त नहीं हो रही है।

महोदय, भारत में कुपोषण का प्रमुख कारण आर्थिक असमानता है। ऐसे सामाजिक समूहों के आहार में अक्सर गुणवत्ता और मात्रा, दोनों का अभाव होता है, जिससे महिलाएं एवं बच्चे कुपोषण का शिकार हो जाते हैं। पोषण की कमी से व्यक्ति और समाज, दोनों को दीर्घकालिक नुकसान होता है। उनमें निमोनिया और तपेदिक जैसे संक्रामक रोग होने की अधिक संभावना रहती है, जिससे मृत्यु दर अधिक होती है। कम उत्पादकता के कारण उन्हें वेतन भी कम मिलता है, जो उन्हें कुपोषण के दुष्चक्र में फंसा देता है। भारतीय महिलाओं में कुपोषण और एनीमिया आम समस्याएं हैं। देश में 33 प्रतिशत विवाहित महिलाएं और 28 प्रतिशत पुरुष बहुत दुर्बल होते हैं। 56.2 प्रतिशत महिलाएं और 24.3 प्रतिशत पुरुष एनीमिया से पीड़ित हैं। केवल 22.3 प्रतिशत गर्भवती महिलाएं 90 दिनों के लिए आयरन और फोलिक एसिड की खुराक का सेवन करती हैं। वैज्ञानिकों ने चेतावनी दी है कि पोषण की कमी के कारण साल 2050 तक भारत की 5.30 करोड़ से अधिक आबादी प्रोटीन की कमी से जूझेगी।

बीते एक दशक में कुपोषण से लड़ने में देश ने बड़ी सफलता हासिल की है। ताजा सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार देश में कुपोषण के कारण कमजोर बच्चों का अनुपात 2017-18 में घटकर 34.7 फीसदी हो गया था, जो बताता है कि 'पोषण कर्मकम' के कारण, कुपोषण से बच्चों के शारीरिक विकास में होने वाली रुकावट में कमी आई है। महोदय, किसी भी राष्ट्र की सबसे बड़ी ताकत उसका मानव संसाधन होता है। जिसके पास जितनी अधिक मानव कार्यशक्ति होती है, उसकी अर्थव्यवस्था उतनी ही तेजी से बढ़ती है। आज देश में कुपोषित बच्चों की सत्ता 4.7 करोड़ है, जो बड़े होकर अपनी पूर्ण मानव क्षमता का प्रदर्शन नहीं कर पायेंगे। इसका मतलब यह है कि देश में हर 10 बच्चों में से 4 बच्चे कुपोषण के अभिशाप से ग्रस्त हैं और कुल 19.5 करोड़ लोग देश में कुपोषण के शिकार हैं।

महोदय, आज हमारे देश में जो कुपोषण सबसे ज्यादा हो रहा है, उसका मुख्य कारण अशिक्षा है। अशिक्षा के कारण हम उसको ठीक से नहीं समझ पाते हैं, इसलिए हमें शिक्षा पर भी जोर देना बहुत जरूरी होगा। इसके साथ बेरोजगारी भी है। तो शिक्षा और बेरोजगारी, इन दोनों पर सरकार को ध्यान देना होगा। इसके साथ-साथ mid-day meal की भी बात है। स्कूलों में आज mid-day meal में जो खाना बनाकर बच्चों को दिया जाता है, इसका इतना दुरुपयोग हो रहा है कि सारे टीचर्स और गाँव का प्रधान सिर्फ खाना बनाने में लगे रहते हैं। खाना बनाने वाले को 1,000 रुपये की सैलरी दी जाती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो इसमें उधर खाना न देकर सीधा-सीधा उनके गार्जियंस को यदि पैसा दे दिया जाए और उस पैसे से, उस अनाज से अच्छा खाना बनाकर भेजा जाये, तो इसका मिसयूज़ नहीं होगा। अभी उसका पूरे का पूरा मिसयूज़ होता है। ऐसे ही आंगनवाड़ी के द्वारा जो केन्द्र सरकार से प्रदेश सरकारों को अनाज भेजा जाता है, पौष्टिक आहार भेजा जाता है, वह गरीबों तक नहीं पहुँच पाता है। तो इसमें भी सुधार होना चाहिए और इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही राशन की भी बात है। केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से गरीबों के लिए तमाम राशन जाता है। बीपीएल के कार्ड्स भी बने हुए हैं, किन्तु उसका सारा का सारा black हो जाता है। वह गाँव तक नहीं पहुँच पाता। जो डीलर होता है, वह उसे वहीं पर ही बेच देता है, शहर में ही बेच देता है और वह गाँव तक जाता ही नहीं है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: वीर सिंह जी, आपका समय खत्म हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वीर सिंह: सर, मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं। पोषकता के प्रति संवेदी नमी खाद्य प्रणाली विकसित हो और खाद्य उपलब्धता को अधिक स्वस्थ आहार में परिवर्तित करना चाहिए। केन्द्र और राज्यों में...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुला रहा हूँ। श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम:।

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा): सर, आपने इस Calling Attention में मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति आभार प्रकट करती हूँ।

[श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्वम]

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, कुपोषण जैसी समस्या केवल भारत में ही नहीं है, बल्कि दुनिया के कई हिस्सों में लोग इससे पीड़ित हैं। कुपोषण की वजह से महिलाएँ और बच्चों के जीवन में बहुत सी रुकावटें आती हैं। विशेष कर जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र है, वहाँ महिलाएँ ज्यादातर एजुकेटेड नहीं हैं, वे अपना ज्यादातर समय खेती के कामों में गुजारती हैं, जिससे वे अपने खाने-पीने और पौष्टिक आहार पर ध्यान नहीं दे पाती हैं और जिसके कारण महिलाएँ कुपोषण का शिकार होती हैं।

सर, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जो गरीब हैं, आज भी कई डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स ऐसे हैं, पहाड़ के अन्दर जो छोटे-छोटे गाँव हैं, वहाँ लोग रहते हैं। वहाँकी एसटी महिलाओं और शिशुओं की अवस्था बहुत ही गंभीर है। हमारे ओडिशा में 62 types के आदिवासी रहते हैं। इसको छोड़ कर जो प्राचीन आदिवासी हैं, जो primitive groups हैं, जो जंगलो में रहते हैं, वे भी कुपोषण का शिकार हो रहे हैं। उनमें ज्यादातर awareness नहीं है, वे educated नहीं हैं। तो हमारे माननीय मुख्य मंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने बहुत सारी योजनाएँ चलायी हैं, जिनमे उनको एजुकेशन दी जाती है और धीरे-धीरे वे लोग मुख्य धारा में शामिल हो रहे हैं।

सर, nutrition के मामले में हमारी सरकार action plan के तहत 70 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा राशि खर्च कर रही है। इसके अलावा, ममता स्कीम में हर गर्भवती महिला को अपने शिशु को कुपोषण से बचाने के लिए 5,000 रुपये cash transfer किये जाते हैं। मेरी यह submission है कि कुपोषण की समस्या को सही तरीके से दूर करने के लिए जहाँ पर connectivity नहीं है, जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र है, जो पहाड़ी इलाका है, वहाँ पर connectivity सुनिश्चित करें, दूरस्थ क्षेत्र में सरकार की एम्बुलेंस की संख्या बढ़ायें, दूर-दराज के लोगों को विशेष पैकेज और प्रशिक्षण दें, आशा कार्यकर्ताओं की नियुक्ति ज्यादा संख्या में करें तथा जो आशा वर्कर्स हैं, उनको proper training दी जाये और बच्चों को जो vaccine दी जाती है, उसको भी ठीक तरीके से दिया जाये। जो हमारा टीकाकरण से संबंधित 'मिशन इन्द्रधनुष' है, उसे भी ठीक ढंग से लागू किया जाए। सभी आंगनवाड़ी सेंटर्स में बच्चों को quality food सप्लाई किया जाए। हमारे यहाँ कई districts अनेक भाषा-भाषी हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि वहाँ गावों में उनकी भाषा में Awareness Programme चलाया जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कुपोषण समस्या को सही तरीके से दूर करने के लिए महिला और शिशु कल्याण विभाग, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय, एस.टी. विभाग, खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय एवं सरकार द्वारा स्थापित नए जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के बीच सटीक समनवय और आपसी coordination के साथ ठोस कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, here are some numbers as per the National Family Health Survey - 4. One in every two women is anaemic, one in every three children is stunted, one in every three children is malnourished, and, one in every five children is wasted, and, 37 out of 1000 babies do not live past the age of one. Sir, the National Nutrition Mission has a very noble objective of eradicating malnutrition in India and has set some lofty targets for the year 2022. But let us look at the reality. In a recent answer given in Lok Sabha, the Minister had stated that of the total

allocation of ₹ 3142.2 crores in the last two years, the amount utilized is ₹ 569 crores which is only 18 per cent.

Sir, my first question to the hon. Minister is, why does there exist such a huge discrepancy and what steps have been taken to ensure 100 per cent utilization of funds? The hon. Minister also stated that various initiatives have been undertaken to raise awareness, like *POSHAN Pakhwada*, *POSHAN Maah*, IEC activities, and, publicity through Facebook, YouTube and WhatsApp, reaching out to crores of people.

Sir, my second question is, taking into account Bengal's success in this regard, whether our State can be taken up as a national model and our schemes be duplicated across the country? Bengal's efforts have seen remarkable success. Percentage of underweight children has reduced from 34.43 per cent in 2011 to 10.89 per cent in 2016. Infant Mortality Rate has gone down from 32 in 2011 to 25 in 2016. During the same period, Maternal Mortality Rate has reduced from 113 to 101, and, Sir, 100 per cent of children in Bengal are fully immunized.

Sir, my third question is, whether POSHAN Abhiyan is just an awareness campaign or has the Government taken some concrete steps at the ground level like providing complementary diet of fortified rice, milk, Vitamin A supplements, 100 per cent immunization coverage, antenatal care, among others, to fight malnutrition. Please give us some numbers.

Bengal has taken giant strides to ensure that the scourge of malnutrition is wiped out in the State. Bengal has the largest child nutrition intervention under the ICDS programme reaching out to 76 lakh children below six years and 14 lakh pregnant and lactating women spread across 23 districts.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shanta ji, please conclude.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Energy-dense, protein-rich, ready to eat food, 'Poustik laddu, poustik powder' has been introduced for all. ...(Time-bell rings)... Sir, I thank you for allowing this Calling Attention Motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shanta ji, please conclude. I am moving to other speaker. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: It is our appeal to you to please bring in the Short Duration Discussion on Freedom of the Press and Media. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next speaker is Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, opposition's rights to raise issues are not being heard. Thank you, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: अब माननीय सदस्या की कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी। आप बोलें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपया समय का अनुपालन करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, POSHAN Abhiyaan is a very comprehensive scheme. Targets have been fixed to reduce stunting, undernutrition and also low birth weight by two per cent and anaemia by three per cent by 2022. It is very good.

My submission is that presently undernourished girls will eventually become undernourished mothers who will give birth to under-weight babies. Hence, malnutrition is a vicious cycle. Therefore, it has to be addressed properly. It is very unfortunate that despite the increase in food production in the last twenty years, from 198 million tonnes to 269 million tonnes, still malnutrition in India remains very high. As per UNICEF Report, a third of women of reproductive age in India are under-nourished. There is a need to empower and educate the women to prevent too early, too close and too many pregnancies. Educate the people about the birth control and also one child, healthy child programme.

My advice to hon. Minister is this. You can think of private-public partnership in implementing nutrition programmes. I would like to mention here what Mr. Jha suggested. Anganwadi workers, ASHA workers, they play a predominant role in the rural areas particularly. In Andhra Pradesh, the present Government headed by Shri Y.S. Jaganmohan Reddy has increased the salary of Anganwadi workers from ₹3,000 to ₹10,000 per month. These Anganwadi workers are entrusted with the job of accessing each and every household and find out the problems, particularly of women and children. They identify them and they are supposed to take the under-nourished women to hospitals and improve the institutional delivery rather than traditional deliveries. This is a very important point.

Another point which the hon. Minister may take cognizance of is early registration of pregnancies and promotion of institutional deliveries. The last point is this. The Centre has released about ₹3,142.2 crore for the scheme. However, States were not in a position to utilize that and they could utilize only to the extent of ₹569 crore. The

Ministry has to persuade the States to implement the programme more effectively by utilizing the funds in a more efficient manner. Thank you, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, अब चूंकि समय नहीं रह गया है, इसलिए इस पर माननीय मंत्री महोदया के जवाब के लिए मैं उनसे कहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, प्लीज़...(व्यवधान)... कृपया आप जवाब दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: सर, मैं माननीय सदस्यों का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने पोषण अभियान के संदर्भ में अपनी चिंताओं को सदन में प्रस्तुत किया ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The time is only one hour. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया माननीय मंत्री महोदया का जवाब सुनें। केवल उनकी बात ही रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: *

श्री उपसभापति: छाया जी, कृपया आप बैठ जाएं, आपकी तरफ से already बोल दिया गया है।

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: सर, सदन के माध्यम से पूरे राष्ट्र का ध्यान malnourishment की दृष्टि से आकर्षित करने का प्रयास किया गया है...(व्यवधान)... आज कहकशां परवीन जी, विजिला सत्यानंत जी, जया जी, मनोज कुमार झा जी, सम्पतिया उइके जी, वीर सिंह जी, शांता क्षत्री जी, सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम जी जैसे हमारे सम्मानित सांसदों ने इस विषय पर अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त किया और कुछ प्रश्न पूछे। अंत में वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी ने जो प्रश्न पूछे, उनका भी जवाब देने का मैं प्रयास करूंगी। सर्वप्रथम अमी यज़िक जी ने इस बात की ओर हम सबका ध्यान आकृष्ट किया कि silo में कुपोषण की चुनौती से लड़ा नहीं जा सकता और अगर इस संदर्भ में war footing पर काम करना है, तो सभी मंत्रालयों के समन्वय से काम करने की दरकार है। उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय सांसद का आपके माध्यम से ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जब पोषण अभियान की शुरुआत की, तब इस अभियान के पीछे ध्येय यह था कि न सिर्फ भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय, बल्कि राज्य सरकारें और उनके साथ-साथ पंचायत के स्तर पर भी समन्वय के माध्यम से हम कुपोषण की समस्या का समाधान करने का प्रयास करें। मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहती हूँ कि Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, नीति आयोग, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Department of Food and Public Distribution, Department of School education, इत्यादि लगभग 15 मंत्रालय और नीति आयोग के समन्वय से भारत सरकार, महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय इस पोषण अभियान के संदर्भ में काम करते हैं।

[श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी]

(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए)

सभापति जी, जया बच्चन जी ने आज इस चिंता को व्यक्त किया कि जिस वेट पर हम कुपोषण और विशेष रूप से एनीमिया जैसी एक चुनौती को समाधान की दृष्टि से देखते हैं, वह शायद पर एनम की दृष्टि से बहुत कम संख्या है। एनीमिया की इस चुनौती के समाधान तक पहुंचने में वर्षों-वर्ष लग जाएंगे। नेशनल हेल्थ सर्वे के प्वाइंट 2, 3 और 4 को देखते हुए सेंटर और स्टेट किस टारगेट तक पहुंच सकते हैं, पोषण अभियान में प्रदेश सरकारों के साथ बात करके हमने यह एक टारगेट या डेडलाइन सेट किया। मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय सांसद को बताना चाहूंगी कि Ministry of Health and Family Welfare विशेषतः एनीमिया के लिए टी-3 नाम की strategy काम में लाया है। इसका अर्थ है, Test, Treat and Talk. पोषण पखवाड़ा में मार्च के महीने में इसके अंतर्गत लक्ष्य भले ही 10 लाख बच्चों का रखा गया था, लेकिन टोटल बच्चे, जिन्हें हमने होम विजिट से कवर किया, उनकी सत्ता 48 लाख थी। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने हमें अवगत कराया है कि हमने पोषण पखवाड़ा में एनीमिया के संदर्भ में लगभग 1 लाख 96 हजार campus किए। इसका टारगेट एक करोड़ लोगों तक पहुंचने का था, लेकिन नरेन्द्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में, एनीमिया के लिए, सिर्फ एक पखवाड़ा में हम लगभग 1,60,00,000 से ज्यादा citizens तक पहुंच पाए। यह भी सत्य है कि जब आप conversions की दृष्टि से काम करने का प्रयास करते हैं, तब पंचायती स्तर पर conversions कैसे दिखता है, इसके संदर्भ में मैं माननीय अमित जी को भी अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि हम village लेवल पर health, sanitation और nutrition day को विशेष रूप से मनाने का प्रयास करते हैं। जिसमें हम community-base event करने का प्रयास करते हैं। सर, अगर हम पिछले 2-3 महीने का community-based events के आंकड़े देखे, तो अभी एक महीने पहले तक हम लोग village लेवल पर 1 करोड़ 30 लाख से ज्यादा community-based events, health, sanitation और nutrition day के माध्यम से कर पाए हैं।

सर, चूंकि समय का अभाव है, इसलिए मैं दो-तीन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। हमारी पश्चिमी बंगाल की सांसद शांता क्षत्री जी ने सदन के माध्यम से मुझ से विशेष अपील की कि क्या हम पश्चिमी बंगाल की best practice को नेशनल मॉड्यूल का हिस्सा बना सकते हैं? मैं माननीय सांसद को बड़ी गंभीरता के साथ अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि पोषण अभियान को पश्चिमी बंगाल ने अपनाने से इनकार किया है। आज भारत सरकार पश्चिमी बंगाल में आगनवाड़ी सर्विसेज़ को और सशक्त बनाने के लिए स्मार्ट फॉस देने के लिए तैयार है, 1,31,000 से ज्यादा स्मार्ट फॉस के लिए पश्चिमी बंगाल को पैसा दिया। Infantometer दिए गए, ताकि बच्चे का वेट, उसकी हाइट, मे सब नापे जा सकें। इसके लिए हम लोग weighing scale तक देने को तैयार हैं, लेकिन शांता क्षत्री जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि आज तक एक भी procure नहीं हो पाया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रदेश की सरकार पर कोई तीखी टिप्पणी नहीं कर रही हूँ, लेकिन अगर हम इसे मानवीय काम मानते हैं, तो मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगी कि हम सेंटर की ओर से अभी तक 24 हजार, लाख विशेषतः procurement की दृष्टि से दे चुके हैं, लेकिन पश्चिमी बंगाल में आज तक एक भी रुपया खर्च नहीं हो पाया है। हम लोग खर्च की दृष्टि से स्टेट टू स्टेट मॉनिटर करते हैं कि डीबीटी स्कीम के माध्यम से यह पैसा कैसे धरातल तक, कुपोषित

बच्चों और माताओं तक पहुंचे। मेरी पश्चिमी बंगाल के सांसदों से अपील है, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी से हों, कृपया पश्चिमी बंगाल जैसी सरकारों से कहें कि वे इस राष्ट्रीय अभियान में, प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में जुड़ें, क्योंकि हमारी राजनीतिक दूरियां हो सकती हैं, विवाद हो सकता है, लेकिन इस विषय को मानवीय स्तर पर देखें।

श्री सभापति: राइट, राइट ...(व्यवधान)... यह डिबेट नहीं है, कालिंग अटेंशन है। शॉर्ट में बोलें।

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ कि झा साहब और विजिला सत्यानंत जी ने आंगनवाड़ी पर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है कि उसमें पैसे बढ़ाने की दरकार है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से झा साहब और विजिला जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि वर्ष 201-12 में यह 10,000 करोड़ था। मोदी सरकार ने आंगनवाड़ी सर्विसेज को और सशक्त करने के लिए सिर्फ इस वित्तीय वर्ष में 19,000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का प्रावधान किया है और सप्लिमेंटरी न्यूट्रिशन की दृष्टि से हम लोग इस वित्तीय वर्ष में ऑलरेडी 8,000 करोड़ से ज्यादा पैसा नीचे दे चुके हैं। यह हमारा प्रयास है, लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहूँगी कि गत तीन दिन पहले ही, समन्वय के माध्यम से, सभी मंत्रालयों के साथ "पोषण अभियान" में हम और कैसे सशक्त तरीके से काम कर सकते हैं, के संबंध में मैंने स्वयं एक मीटिंग की। दो दिन पहले, सेक्रेटरी लेवल पर, 17 राज्यों के साथ Executive Committee की मीटिंग इस विषय पर हुई कि पंचायतों के स्तर तक हमारी जो सप्लाई और मैनेजमेंट चेन है, वह और कैसे सशक्त हो। इस तरह, हम लोग उसमें सतत प्रयत्नशील हैं, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, जब यह संदर्भ आया है, इसलिए मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि संयोग से concerned विषय पर अखबार में एक front-page story आई है- 'Schools turn nutrition gardens in Mizoram district.'

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an initiative taken by Shashanka Ala, Deputy Commissioner of Lawngtlai, where one-fourth of some 170 villages remain cut off during the monsoon and hence quality fruits and vegetables are not available; and where 35 per cent stunted, 21.3 per cent underweight and 5.9 per cent are severely wasted... That is a report. So, she said, "My School, My Farm". In every school backyard, undertake one farm activity to grow vegetables and fruits. That proved to be a good experiment, according to the newspaper reports. Just take note of it. That is all.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, with your kind permission, I would just like to inform the House, through your kind self, that a special programme has been undertaken by the Department of School Education to do this gardening or have kitchen kind of gardens across all schools in the country. Secondly, we are in

[Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani]

conversation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Urban Affairs —because we see malnourishment in urban areas also —to ensure rooftop gardens. With regard to nutrition, a prototype is being worked out with the Ministries of Agriculture, Rural Development and the Urban Affairs.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Bill, 2019

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Shri G. Kishan Reddy to move a Motion for consideration of the National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move a Bill further to amend. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Say, 'I rise to move'. The word 'beg' has been removed.

SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY: Sir, I rise to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Motion moved. Any Member desiring to speak may do so after which the Minister will reply. We would take up the discussion now. Dr. Ashok Bajpai. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Let the Minister say something about amendments. ...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I just want a little more time on this Bill. Two hours would not suffice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let us start the debate. ...(*Interruptions*)... It has been brought to my notice even by the Leader of the Opposition and by other parties also. I would keep that in mind but first let us start the debate. There would be some time limit but, at the same time, more than two hours. I do agree. Dr. Ashok Bajpai.

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: माननीय सभापति जी ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: अमित भाई, आप कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं?

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to say something.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Cabinet Minister wants the Minister of State to make a beginning. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY: Hon. Chairman, Sir, terrorism is a serious concern which is dangerous not only to India, but also to the entire world. Our Government has a zero tolerance policy against terrorism. Various steps have been taken to fight terrorism like reinforcing the intelligence setup, checking infiltration, capacity building of special police forces in States, constitution of National Security Guard (NSG) hubs etc.

Prior to NIA, State Police Forces used to investigate terror offences. However, they faced constraints, especially in terrorism cases having international/inter-state linkages. In the aftermath of Mumbai attack-2008, NIA was created on 31st December 2008 by the enactment of the NIA Act, 2008. It commenced functioning from 19th January, 2009. NIA has a pan Indian presence, being involved in investigations pertaining to 26 States/UTs. Presently, NIA is having 8 branch offices apart from its headquarters at Delhi. These are at Jammu, Lucknow, Kolkata, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Raipur, Mumbai and Kochi. Till June 30, 2019, NIA has registered 272 cases. Judgements have been pronounced in 51 cases, out of which conviction has been secured in 46 cases. Overall conviction rate is more than 90 per cent.

Our Government is proposing amendments in NIA Act to further strengthen the legal framework to tackle terrorism. The object of the proposed amendments in the Act is to facilitate speedy investigation and prosecution of terrorism offences, including those committed outside India in which Indian citizens/property are victims. Our Government has zero tolerance policy against terrorism. In case, there is a terrorist attack abroad on Indian citizens, property, flights and ships, our Government will not spare terrorists responsible for that. Therefore, it is essential to empower NIA so as to ensure harsh punishment to such terrorists.

The present system of appointment of a Judge by name causes delay in trial of cases as every transfer of the Judge necessitates fresh appointment after seeking recommendation of the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned. Therefore, for the words "a Special Court constituted", the words "a Court of Sessions designated as a Special Court" is proposed to be substituted. Here, I would like to clarify that Judges

[Shri G. Kishan Reddy]

of Special Courts would continue to be appointed as recommended by the Chief Justice of High Court concerned. Only the process is being simplified to avoid delay as our Government wants to ensure that terrorists get punished quickly as per law.

In the Schedule, the following Acts are proposed to be added:-(a) Explosive Substances Act, 1956. as many times the explosive substances are used by the terrorists and, such Acts may need to be investigated by the NIA independently in future, (b) Sections 370 and 370A of the Indian Penal Code, which deal with human trafficking, to enable NIA to investigate those offences. Women and children smuggled from neighbouring countries transit through India. There have been several discussions on human trafficking in this august House wherein hon. Members expressed deep anguish. State Police face difficulties in investigating human trafficking offences as these have international and inter-state linkages. Presently, there is no Central agency to investigate such crimes, therefore, it is proposed to empower NIA in this regard, (c) Section 25(1 AA) of the Arms Act as the terrorists sometimes use prohibited arms to commit crimes and the NIA is required to be empowered to investigate such offences under Arms Act independently, (d) Section 66 F of Chapter XI of the Information Technology Act, 2000 as it deals with cyber terrorism, which needs to be investigated by a specialized agency like NIA. Cyber terrorism has become a serious challenge for the whole world. New ways of cyber terrorism are being evolved continuously. Empowering NIA to investigate such offences will help in developing core competence in this regard and further strengthen our country against the threat of cyber terrorism.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I request all Members to pass the proposed amendment unanimously to strengthen the legal framework against terrorism. This will help in speedy investigation and prosecution of terrorism offences, including those committed outside India in which Indian citizens/ property are victims. Moreover, it will facilitate strong action against serious crimes like human trafficking and cyber terrorism.

The question was proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is a new Member as well as the MoS. Sometimes we have to be a little liberal. That is all; good. As this is a Bill, it will be initiated by the Opposition. Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi. He is not here. Then, Shri Vivek K. Tankha. You have two more speakers, Tankhaji. Keep that in mind.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): First of all, I thank the Chair for giving me this opportunity. I would like to say this in a little historical perspective that

this Act, that is, the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008, is an outcome of some massive and diabolical incidences that took place in this country. We witnessed on 24th September, 2002, the attack on Akshardham Temple, where 31 people lost their lives. On 29th October, 2005, we had the Delhi serial blasts, where more than 70 people died. On 7th March, 2006, at Varanasi there was synchronised bombing and more than 28 people died. On 11th July, 2006, we had the Mumbai Train bombing, where, again, 209 people passed away. Then, we had the Malegaon bombing, where 40 were dead and 125 injured. All this culminated on the 26/11 Mumbai attack, which shook the nation and shook the world, which led to the passing of this Act in 2008, and this was, when the UPA was in Government. The salient feature of this Act at that time was and remains so today also that we have to combat, in national interest, terrorist and alike activities. There can be no compromise on this, be it which party, does not matter because nation comes first. But the problems that have arisen out of this Act and the problems that would arise out of the amendment later, that is something which I would like to point out. Now, we have expanded the scope of the Act. There is nothing wrong in that because if we look at the genre of the Schedule, it carried offences committed under the Atomic Energy Act, Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, Anti-Hijacking Act, Suppression of Unlawful Acts, SAARC Convention (Suppression of Terrorism) Act, Weapons of Mass Destruction and so on. These are all Acts which have global national ramifications, where you need investigation of specialised people with experts and cutting across all territories at times. And now, we are adding four more. We are adding to this human trafficking, offences relating to counterfeit currency or banknotes, manufacture or sale of prohibited arms and cyber-terrorism and Explosive Substances Act, 1908. These are also mostly trans-State and very often, trans-national. The second part of this Amendment is about the jurisdiction. About jurisdiction, I would say that this Act gives international jurisdiction, but, now, we have made it specific that even beyond the borders of India, if it needs to be investigated, it would be done. That is welcome because we would also like investigations to get completed and facilitated. Now, the problem starts with the Special Court. Initially, when we made the Act, and Section 11 says, "The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, for the trial of Scheduled Offences, constitute one or more Special Courts..." Now, constitute a Special Court means, you set up a court. You set up a new court possibly. It is a specific court for these offences. Now, for these 10 years or 15 years, really speaking, there was no court constituted. In fact, this was pointed out in many articles in between. Today, the amendment says that we are going to designate. The word 'constitute' is being substituted by the word 'designate' a judge. A judge, when he is

[Shri Vivek K. Tankha]

designated, *per se*, it only means, out of the subsisting judges that you have in the court, one of them is designated to hear these cases. One of them is designated to hear these cases. This will not, by itself, solve the purpose because, what we are doing is, we are not helping the judiciary by bringing in more judges for more courts. There is no audit of cases that are coming to the courts which would need more judges, and if you want more designated courts, more special courts, you should have audit of cases and audit of courts which would then enable judiciary with the proper finances to set up more courts so that other cases don't remain pending. Now, why do I say this? This is not the only instance of a special court. Special courts are also in the various other enactments. You have the Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe Act; you have the Essential Commodities Act; you have whole lot of other enactments which also have provisions for special courts. What has happened? It is very surprising. Between 1950 and 1990 or 1995, not more than three or four enactments brought this concept of special court. Post 1990, at least, 20-30 enactments are there which do not talk of special courts. So, there was no concept of a special court in pre-independent India for a very long time because normal courts were able to do that job. Now, when normal courts were not able to do that job, you wanted to have fast track courts, in short. The point today is, after 15 years, we still are not constituting new courts. Now, we have substituted the word constitution with the word designation, which does not mean much. You are only adding to the burden of the judiciary and you are not helping the judiciary to dispose of many other cases. If one judge gets designated for this case, that means he is taken away from working for other cases.

Then, I also have an issue about this Act, in a sense, that we are bringing an Amendment. Now, we bring in the Amendment at a time when the validity of this Act itself is under challenge. One of the big challenges to this Act is that the power of policing under List-2 rests with the State. There is no power of policing *per se* in List-1 except to the extent that there can be a Central Bureau of Investigation and Central Board of Inquiry. That is the only entry in List-1. Now, we have a Central Bureau of Investigation which satisfies that entry in List-1. Even that entry was challenged in Assam High Court. In 2013, the Assam High Court struck down CBI's constitution as illegal, and the matter is only pending in the Supreme Court on a stay order. So, we don't know what would finally happen when the matter is heard and what will happen to all those cases which have been investigated and tried by that agency. Similarly now, NIA does not have any such protection in List-1. NIA is an agency which is a policing

agency. You have picked up all the offences, or maybe, new offences, which arise out of IPC or other special Acts, and you have given that authority to the NIA to investigate.

Now, when you give that authority, it is a policing power. Now, under the CBI, even at that time, when the Delhi Police Establishment Act came into force, we made sure that nothing that happens in a State is done without the consent of a State. After all, we are a federal country, and States have a degree of sovereignty. Now, if we don't respect that sovereignty, if we don't respect the States, then, there would be a problem in governance. Now, the problem here is that we have provisions under Section 6 of this Act which say, "That at any time, the Central Government can ask for investigation of any case even if pending in a State." Now, the problem that arises today is this. I have two instances. In Chhattisgarh, the Chhattisgarh Government has made two requests to the Central Government. One is about the Jhiram Ghati case. They feel that the investigation has been closed by NIA without actually going into the depth of the political conspiracy which was there in the killing of all the Congress leaders. I mean, the whole leadership of the Indian National Congress was finished in one incident. Sir, we feel that the investigation is quite incomplete. There is a provision here that you can take assistance of the State Government where you so wish. The State writes to the Central Government saying, 'We want to help you; we want to assist you so that we can reach out to the people who are actually accused of this heinous crime.' The Central Government rejects it! I don't see why the Central Government, if it is so keen to do justice in these cases, if NIA really wants to investigate properly, why would it refuse a request of a State Government to assist? Similarly, recently, there was another incident where an MLA had been shot dead in Dantewada. The NIA, on its own, since it has a suo motu power, calls for an investigation. When it calls for an investigation, the State says, 'We are already at the end of the investigation. We have arrested the people. Some people have also been neutralized in encounters. We are at a very advanced stage of investigation.' Despite the State saying this, the investigation is taken away from the hands of the State. Why I am saying this is that Section 6 did give power to the Central Government but it was envisaged in a spirit of cordiality and federalism. It never envisaged that you are going to take away the rights of the States where the State is also competent to investigate and is investigating with due diligence and sincerity. You will not let the State do that.

All these facets have led to a situation where the people have started feeling that NIA, by itself, can't do justice in all situations. The States who felt that the policing power was with them under the Constitution, maybe, at the time when the NIA was

[Shri Vivek K. Tankha]

enacted, because of a sense of nationalism, nobody objected since so many incidents happened and the people did not object to the enactment of this Act. But, today, the Guwahati High Court is hearing it, the Jammu and Kashmir High Court is hearing a challenge to it. So, all these challenges will, some day, lead to a situation where, maybe, NIA enactment is struck down. I don't know what sort of indefiniteness it will lead to, to all the investigations that have taken place.

The problem that I see is that despite there being a saving clause, interestingly there is a saving clause in this, I am reading Section 11...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vivekji, you have taken half of your party's time. Please keep that in mind and go ahead.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: It says in a sense that notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the power of the State will never be compromised or neutralized. I am talking of it in general terms. Now, despite the saving clause therein in this Act, the Central Government, in exercise of its powers in Section 6, has been challenging the rights of the States to assist in investigations, taking away cases where they are already investigating. So, this was not the intent of NIA. The spirit of the NIA was that of cordiality and federalism. In important matters where the nation looks to good and efficient investigation, the expert body should investigate and the States should assist. The States here are prepared to assist but the problem is, NIA is refusing to take assistance. So, what I feel, with utmost humility, is that you may make a very good Act. You may have the best of intentions. There may be pious motives. But, if the implementation of the Act in the country is not in the spirit of cordiality and federalism, then certainly the implementation is going to suffer. The objects with which this Act was brought into force will not be achieved. The problems that have arisen will grow bigger and bigger. Ultimately, there will be failures facing us and nothing else.. Thank you, Sir.

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, अभी हमारे मित्र, श्री विवेक के. तन्खा जी बोल रहे थे। अक्षरधाम मंदिर के ऊपर आतंकवाद की घटना वर्ष 2005 में हुई और उसके बाद वर्ष 2009 में मुम्बई में घटना हुई, वहां 166 लोग मारे गए। ये स्थितियां क्यों पैदा हुई, इसे भी देखा जाना चाहिए। देश में POTA कानून था और उसके तहत ऐसे तत्वों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाती थी, जिससे उनमें भय बना रहता था, लेकिन जब वर्ष 2004 में पहली बार UPA सरकार बनी, तो पहली कैबिनेट में POTA कानून को समाप्त करने का निर्णय लिया गया। इस निर्णय के कारण जितने आतंकवादी थे, जितने इस तरह के तत्व थे, वे निर्भीक और निर्भय

हो गए, क्योंकि POTA जैसा कानून समाप्त हो गया। POTA कानून के समाप्त होने के बाद, ऐसे तत्वों से निपटने के लिए देश के पास कोई कानून नहीं था। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ, जैसा श्री विवेक ने कहा, वर्ष 2004 से लेकर वर्ष 2009 तक, देश ने न जाने कितनी घटनाओं को इस तरह झेला, जिनमें देश के निर्दोष नागरिक और सैनिक मारे गए।

मान्यवर, उसके बाद UPA सरकार ने ही, वर्ष 2009 में मुम्बई ब्लास्ट के बाद, यह निर्णय लिया कि NIA का गठन किया जाए। NIA का गठन करके देश की सम्पत्तियाँ, सुरक्षा, देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा, देश की जो International treaties हैं, उनमें इन अपराधों द्वारा जो बाधाएं आती हैं, उन सबकी रोकथाम के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाने का निर्णय लिया गया। आज जो यह संशोधन विधेयक लाया गया है, यह केवल NIA कानून को और प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने के लिए लाया गया है।

मान्यवर, SAARC समिट, वर्ष 1993 में हुआ। उसमें यह तय हुआ कि जो हमारा International jurisdiction है या International treaties हैं, उनमें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं पर भी अगर इस तरह की घटनाएं होती हैं, तो वहां भी उन्हें जांच करने का अधिकार हो। एक अकेला देश, पाकिस्तान था, जो SAARC का सदस्य नहीं बना, लेकिन जब तक NIA को strengthen नहीं किया जाता, तब तक हम उन सारी चीजों का लाभ नहीं उठा पाते। हमारे पड़ोसी देश बंगलादेश और श्रीलंका में हमारे नागरिकों की हत्या हो जाए, तो भी हम उनकी जांच नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए आज यह संशोधन लाना पड़ा, जिससे कि NIA को हम और प्रभावी बना सकें और देश में आतंकवाद, उग्रवाद की घटनाओं को रोकने और देश की सीमाओं पर जिनसे खतरा है, ऐसे तत्वों के विरुद्ध मजबूती के साथ निपटा जा सके।

मान्यवर, अगर आप देखें, तो आपको पता लगेगा कि Investigation agency की जो कार्यक्षमता है, वह बढ़ी है। पिछले दिनों इतने कम समय में इन लोगों ने 51 केसेज में जांच की और कोर्ट ट्रायल हुआ तथा 51 में से 46 केसेज NIA के prosecute हुए, उन्हें सजा हुई। इस प्रकार देखें, 90 परसेंट अपराधियों को सजा देने का काम हुआ। इसमें इतनी फास्ट व्यवस्था की गई है कि जो अपराधी हैं, उन्हें तत्काल सजा दी जा सके और NIA एजेंसी की कार्रवाई से दूसरे तत्व भयभीत हो सके।

मान्यवर, इसमें बहुत ही योग्य और दक्ष अधिकारी रखे जाते हैं, ताकि जो जांच हो, वह बहुत दक्षतापूर्वक हो। स्टेट के जो अधिकारी हैं, उनके साथ coordinate करके, उनसे संपर्क करके और जो International Commission of Inquiry का investigation है, उसमें उन लोगों के साथ बैठकर, बात करके, हम तब तक पहुंच सकें। आतंकवाद आज केवल भारत की समस्या नहीं है, बल्कि यह global problem है। सारी दुनिया आतंकवाद से त्रस्त है और वह आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ना चाहती है। इसीलिए मैं आज हमारी सरकार और गृह मंत्रीजी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा, जो NIA को सशक्त करने के लिए यह संशोधन विधेयक लाए हैं। इससे NIA ज्यादा ताकतवर होगी और इस संशोधन के बाद हम अपने देश की सुरक्षा के लिए और मजबूती से काम कर सकेंगे।

[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

Sir, over the past several years, India has been the victim of large-scale terrorism sponsored from across the border either in J&K, North-East and any other place in India. There have been innumerable incidents of terrorist attacks, not only in the militancy and insurgency affected areas and areas affected by Left Wing Extremism, but also in the form of terrorist attacks and bomb blasts, etc., in various parts of the hinterland and major cities, etc. A large number of such incidents are found to have complex inter-State and international linkages, and possible connection with other activities like the smuggling of arms and drugs, pushing in and circulation of fake Indian currency, infiltration from across the borders, etc. Keeping all these in view, NIA came into existence. It is rightly said if POTA was not removed, maybe, such agency was not to be formed. In only ten years, NIA gained credibility on investigation of scheduled offences using the latest scientific methods of investigation or ensuring effective and speedy trial; developing into a thoroughly professional, result-oriented organisation, upholding the Constitution of India displaying scientific temper and progressive spirit while discharging the duties assigned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Bajpai, are you quoting from something or are you reading?
आपको पढ़ना नहीं, बोलना चाहिए। If you are quoting something, you must say.

DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Maintaining professional and cordial relations with the Governments of States and Union Territories and other law enforcement agencies in compliance to the legal provisions of the NIA Act. The NIA assists all States and other investigating agencies in investigation of terrorist cases, मान्यवर, विगत पाँच सालों में NIA ने जो achieve किया है, it successfully curb ISIS-related incidents when other parts of the world is still facing the situation. No jihadi terrorism case came to light. NIA successfully curbed the situation in J & K and acted against persons supporting the militants' outfits through funds or other means. It strengthened the federal system as most of the Scheduled Offences are inter-State linkages, etc. Sir, NIA being a federal agency, such crimes can be controlled more effectively. Sir, NIA can deal more confidently the cases or situation which challenge India's national integrity. As a result, there is a drastic fall in the terrorism-related cases. Sir, NIA effectively executed Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty or extradition with other countries. मान्यवर, NIA के प्रभाव से आज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रिश्तों में भी जो बहुत सारे मामले हैं, जो terrorism से जुड़े हुए हैं, cross-border terrorism से जुड़े हुए हैं, NIA को strengthen करने से हम उन पर भी प्रभावी कार्रवाई कर सकेंगे। बंगलादेश से हमारे देश का बहुत लंबा बॉर्डर मिलता है। बहुत सारे आतंकी हमारे यहाँ घटना करके बंगलादेश चले जाते हैं। अभी तक हमारी NIA को अधिकार नहीं था कि वह वहाँ

उन पर कार्रवाई कर सके। इस संशोधन के बाद हमारे पास वह अधिकार होगा, जिससे हम दूसरे देश की सीमाओं में भी जाकर ऐसी ताकतों के खिलाफ, आतंकवादियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई कर सकेंगे। देश की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए NIA को मजबूत करना बहुत जरूरी था। मान्यवर, NIA बनाई तो गई थी, लेकिन जो ताकत उसको दी जानी चाहिए थी, वह ताकत नहीं दी गई। आज इस विधेयक में संशोधन करने के बाद NIA ताकतवर होगी, देश की सुरक्षा मजबूत होगी, देश की संप्रभुता मजबूत होगी, देश की एकता और अखंडता मजबूत होगी और देश पर आने वाले जो तमाम खतरे हैं, उनसे देश को निजात मिलेगी। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि यह एक छोटा सा संशोधन विधेयक है, राष्ट्र हित में, देश की संप्रभुता के लिए पक्ष-विपक्ष छोड़ कर सारे देश के हित में यह संशोधन विधेयक लाया गया है, इस पर सभी लोग एक मत से सहमति व्यक्त करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे एक बड़ा संदेश जाएगा। यह देश का उच्च सदन है। यहाँ से जब एक मत से संशोधन होगा, तो ऐसी ताकतों पर, ऐसे अराजक तत्वों पर, आतंकवादियों पर उसका बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। वे समझेंगे कि पूरा देश इन आतंकवादी शक्तियों के खिलाफ एकजुट होकर खड़ा है। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think, this is a very important Bill. I rise to support this Bill. The apprehension relating to States' autonomy or States' rights, I think, in the light of the proposed amendments, is not valid. It is because only Scheduled Offences are subject matter of investigation by the NIA. So, it is not offences; it is only Scheduled Offences. Sir, more offences are included under the Schedule through the proposed amendment.

Sir, terrorism is against the rule of law. Terrorism is against democracy. Terrorism is against our human race. So, if we allow terrorism to grow, definitely, the entire human race will be erased. So, at any cost, we must eradicate or prevent terrorism. In the light of incidents that took place in Mumbai and when our great Parliament building was subjected to terrorist acts, we have to prevent terrorism at any cost. At the risk of repetition, Sir, in the light of the proposed amendments through this Bill, the States' rights are not violated. It is my humble view.

Coming to the constitution of courts, designation of courts, I think, the Central Government has taken a practical view and what practically can be done has to be done through this amendment. Merely constituting more and more courts without competent judges is of no use. Therefore, existing courts will be designated as the courts under the National Investigating Agency Act. There is nothing wrong in it. It is a workable solution. So, the Central Government has rightly taken the policy decision and amending the NIA Act. I welcome it. Also, now, the terrorist activities taking place beyond the borders of India have been brought within the scope of this Act. Also, the Central Government is the authority to direct the agency to register an FIR if any offence takes place outside India. I don't think that this is a wrong provision.

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

The hon. Minister, in his speech, has talked about 90 per cent conviction rate. It is definitely worth welcoming. Ordinarily, in criminal cases, the percentage of conviction is very, very low. In certain areas, it is absolutely nil. Here, I would like to suggest that a timeframe may be fixed to conclude the trial, not the investigation.

Therefore, Sir, I welcome and support this Bill. Thank you very much.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, on the one hand, you have the wishes of the duly elected Government of the day; on the other hand, you have the supremacy of Parliament. On the one hand, you have the wishes of the Government of the day; on the other hand, you have the integrity of Parliament forever.

That all of us want to fight terror, that all of us are on board on the basic issue of fighting terror, there are no two ways about it. But, how are we going about legislation in Parliament? That's what I raised in my first two sentences. In the 14th Lok Sabha, 60 per cent of Bills were sent for parliamentary scrutiny. In the 15th Lok Sabha, 71 per cent of Bills were sent for parliamentary scrutiny. In the 16th Lok Sabha, 26 per cent of the Bills were sent for parliamentary scrutiny. In this Lok Sabha, so far, out of ten Bills, none has been sent for parliamentary scrutiny. Sir, when we talk about sending Bills for parliamentary scrutiny, I think, 'parliamentary scrutiny' means scrutinised by the Parliamentary Standing Committees. It is not that somebody is opposing this Bill. What we always say is, we must have parliamentary scrutiny otherwise there will be a two-hour discussion and that means it has come and gone. So, that is the procedure which has been followed so that the strong Bills can be made stronger. So, that, Sir, is not happening.

Last time, I made a point about the Ordinances. And, the Home Minister quite rightly said that the NDA had done better than the UPA. But, my intention was not to make it NDA Vs. UPA. I just wanted to say that four, out of ten, should not be Ordinances. We should try to bring that number down. So, that's the first point on the propriety of Parliament.

Secondly, Sir, what is the track record of this Government on terrorism? Because, terrorism is something that goes back long, long way and we will get to that. But, in Jammu and Kashmir, as an example, terror incidents have gone up by 260 per cent, from 170 to 614. I have the details here from the South-Asia Terrorism portal. They say that

there were 451 deaths, 1589 injuries. Then, you come to Pulwama. The Governor of Jammu and Kashmir said, "लापरवाही हुई है।" He said this. And, it is a serious issue. To say we are in a political House and to say anything here is not political, I won't take that. Fourth one, after Pulwama, Balakot came. I only want to give a quote from Balakot, but no comment on the quote. This is what was said after Balakot. "Experts were re-thinking on the airstrike due to bad weather, but then I said so much of cloud cover and rains could be beneficial. We can escape their radar. This was my raw wisdom. I said, there could be a benefit. Then I said, "There is cloud cover, please go ahead." Sir, this was said by a very high constitutional authority; this was said by the Prime Minister of India. On terrorism, broadly, we say, there is internal terrorism, which we must fight and we have fought, and external terrorism. As regards the internal terrorism, when was independent India's first terrorist act? When someone brought a gun, put some bullets in the gun and at point-blank shot our beloved *Bapu*. That is my interpretation of what was India's first terrorist act. ...(*Interruptions*)... But, today, that same assassin in these very portals is hailed as a patriot. He was a terrorist; he will remain India's first terrorist for today, tomorrow and the day after. There is Left-wing terrorism and I come from a State which has experienced Left-wing terrorism or Left-wing extremism, if you want to use that term. We have seen how over five, six, seven years of the Bengal Government under Mamataadi, the only answer to that was, there was development, development, development in Jangal Mahal, and, now, there is zero terrorism. But, I don't want to go into Left-wing terrorism. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Let him conclude.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I don't want to go into Left-wing terrorism, because, then, I will be tempted to go into right-wing terrorism; intellectuals, journalists being shot, that is right-wing terrorism. Sir, but, let us come to the key point of this Bill, which we thought could be further improved, and that is the issue of federalism. We can have many interpretations of federalism, but I thought we take the direction of the mirror shown to us by Dr. Ambedkar. It is his quote, Sir. He says, and I quote Dr. Ambedkar, "In normal times, our constitution is framed to work as a federal system. In times of war, it is designed to be a unitary system." So, that is the basic point, which the first speaker from the Congress, Vivekji, was making. You look at Section 6 of this Bill. Sir, the salaries of the judges of the High Court are all paid by the State Government, but, in effect, the State Government is bypassed in this over a good cause, over a noble cause. We have very good examples in Bengal where we have cooperated like in Burdwan blast, where there has been cooperation between the State Government and

[Shri Derek O' Brien]

the NIA. So, the issue of federalism is a cause for concern, because two of these from the Scheduled List, if you look at the Bill, are human trafficking and cyber terrorism. These are on the Scheduled List. If these go back in the Central list, Sir, there is a big chance of a conflict. There is a big chance of a conflict, because, then, cyber crime can become cyber terrorism and State's right could be usurped.

Sir, my two other points on the Courts have already been made by Vivekji; so, I am not going to repeat them. I am going to come to Section 4 of the Bill. We, the Trinamool, raised certain points about the Bill in the other House. My colleague did not get an answer; so, let me try again. What about Pakistan? 'Bilateral' is clearly mentioned in the Bill. There is an international court which signed the treaty. So, my direct question, through you, Sir, to this Government is: Will Pakistan sign the treaty? I know, they cannot answer on behalf of Pakistan. That would be foolish of me. But, that is the biggest problem of the law. Will Pakistan give us jurisdiction? How have we done it on Pakistan? We went to have vegetable biryani have in 2015 for a birthday. We allowed a five-member investigation team to come to Pathankot. Then, they went back and said that all fault was ours. Internationally also, the old hyphen which existed —this had gone away between India-China —has now become India-Pakistan. That is an issue. If we want to fight terror, if we want to seriously fight terror, we have to address the Pakistan issue and we would want to hear from this Government what is its view on Pakistan.

Sir, my last two points. There is a fear, and, I am sure the Prime Minister and the Home Minister will understand this because both, Prime Minister Modiji and Amit Shahji, the Home Minister, are actually grown out of the federal structure of this country as the Chief Minister of Gujarat and the Home Minister of Gujarat. So, they will be more open to listening to the federal view on this because the critics will say, you already have some allies, you already have the ally of the CBI, you already have the ally of this or that. Critics will say this or the political opponents will say this that you have the ally of the CBI, you have the ally of the ED, you have the ally of the IT. So, this must not be another ally because then the National Investigation Agency must do their job and not become the National Interference Agency.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my last point. I started off with a little Indian history of 30th July, 1948 but now I want to go to modern Indian history of ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: 30th January. ...*(Interruptions)*... 30th January. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. He is capable of remembering. You don't worry.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, no, Sir. This is the problem I have. For last 15 years, 16 years, I am only doing politics, not doing quizzes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: 30th of January, 1948. But the last point I have, Sir, is to do with 15th or 16th of July, 2019 because my interpretation of this history is different from what I heard from the Home Minister. Sir, he is here today. I am sure, he will clarify; and I quote. "The allegation made was that TADA --and I am making it in a way where there is a clarification —Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act or POTA, Prevention of Terrorism Act —were repealed not because of misuse —I am quoting him —but to save a vote bank." That is what I heard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my last point. I am trying to build on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. I have extended three minutes.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, on these issues, you give ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. I don't give. It is the practice.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: BJP's very learned, very respected former Deputy Prime Minister on record had said, "There should be no use of POTA." He said this in 2003 and he wants State Governments, in fact, two Chief Ministers not to wield this law against political rivals." He said this in 2003 and the BJP then instituted a Committee to investigate because of political rivals.

Sir, we are all there when it comes to terror because terror knows no religion. Terror knows no religion. There is only one terror, and I will end with one quote, last quote, one-line quote. I was thinking of quoting Churchill or Mandela but this is one line. This was said two years ago. "Terrorism in any form must be defeated. Humanity is about spreading peace and harmony —Mamata Banerjee". Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

हर माननीय सदस्य को अपना viewpoint रखने का अधिकार है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, सारा देश चाहता है और हम सभी चाहते हैं कि देश में किसी तरह का terrorism न हो। देश में terrorism खत्म हो और सरकार उसे खत्म करने में सफल हो - यह हम सबकी कामना है, मेरी कामना भी है। फिर भी, समय की कमी को देखते हुए, मैं दो-तीन बातें सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

जब-जब देश में कानून सख्त बने हैं या उनमें ऐसे संशोधन हुए हैं, जिनसे सख्ती हो, तो उनका misuse भी बहुत हुआ है। इसलिए Government का दायित्व बनता है कि वह देखें कि किसी कानून का दुरुपयोग न हो। इस अवसर पर मुझे डा. राधाकृष्णन का एक quote याद आता है, "The only thing we learn from history is that we learn nothing from it." इसलिए वह गलती किसी को नहीं करनी चाहिए। उसमें पिछली गलतियों से कुछ सीखना चाहिए। रूल ऑफ लॉ में प्रोफेसर डायसी ने जब उसको elucidate किया, तब उन्होंने कहा कि किसी भी व्यक्ति को तब तक दोषी नहीं माना जा सकता, जब तक यह सिद्ध न हो जाए कि वह दोषी है। लेकिन अगर कानून, जिस पर आरोप लगे हैं, उसको पहले ही दोषी मानने लगे... उसमें यह भी है कि जो आरोप लगाए, वह सिद्ध करे कि वह दोषी है, लेकिन अब ऐसे कानून बनने लगे हैं कि आरोप लगाने वाला आरोप लगा कर मुक्त हो जाता है और जिस पर आरोप लगता है, उससे कहा जाता है कि वह सिद्ध करे कि वह निर्दोष है। यह लॉ या jurisprudence का जो नैचुरल सिद्धांत है, उसके खिलाफ है, इसलिए इस पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इसके माध्यम से आपने एनआईए को देश से बाहर भी investigate करने का अधिकार दिया है, यह एक अच्छा कदम है, क्योंकि बाहर हमारे लोगों पर अत्याचार होता था, हम लोगों को वहां पर investigate करने में दिक्कत होती थी। आपने एनआईए को यह जो अधिकार दिया है, यह आपका एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है। देश के किसी भी हिस्से में यह वैसे भी जा सकती थी, लेकिन संबंधित राज्य के डीजीपी को confidence में लेना चाहिए, क्योंकि आईपीसी में पहले से ही यह व्यवस्था है कि एसओ का क्षेत्राधिकार किसी भी अपराधी को पकड़ने के लिए पूरा देश हो जाता है। ऐसा नहीं है कि वह अपने थाने के अंतर्गत ही उस पर कार्रवाई कर सकता है। He may go beyond the limites of his police station and the entire country is within his jurisdiction. यह आईपीसी में है। इस तरह से एनआईए कहीं भी जा सकती है, यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन आपने इसमें जो एक बात जोड़ी है... जैसे हमारे यहां नेपाल का कोई लड़का खाना बनाता है, वह अपने घर जाता है, तो बार्डर पर एनआईए की टीम उसको पकड़ लेती है और कहती है कि यह terrorist है, तो उसके संदेह में चूंकि वह मेरे यहां खाना बना रहा है, इसलिए मैं भी आतंकवादी हो गया। इस तरह की कोई बातें न हों, इसका clear-cut आश्वासन माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को देना चाहिए। लोगों के मन में संदेह नहीं होना चाहिए। लोगों के मन में सरकार के प्रति पूरी आस्था होनी चाहिए कि एनआईए जो एक्शन कर रही है, वह बिल्कुल निष्पक्ष कर रही है। कोई दोषी बचना नहीं चाहिए और कोई

निर्दोष फंसना नहीं चाहिए। Jurispurdence में तो यह भी कहा गया है कि चाहे 100 दोषी छूट जाए, लेकिन एक निर्दोष फंसना नहीं चाहिए। Jurispurdence का सिद्धांत तो यह है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आगे किसी तरह का कोई ऐसा एक्शन न हो, जैसे पहले भी होते रहे हैं कि लोग 18-18 साल जेल में रहे, बाद में कोर्ट ने उनको रिहा कर दिया। इस तरह से उनका वह 18 साल का जीवन बेकार हो गया। उनका reimbursement कैसे हो सकता है? 6-6 साल जमानत नहीं हुई, बाद में कोर्ट ने कहा कि सारे आरोप निराधार थे, तो उसका तो सारा जीवन बरबाद हो गया। उसके माथे पर आतंकवादी का ठप्पा लग ही गया। वह घर से निकल नहीं सकता है, उसके रिश्तेदारों ने मना कर दिया कि मेरा उससे कोई संबंध नहीं है। मेरा यह कहना है कि ऐसे केस न हों, मुझे यह उम्मीद है कि आप जैसे सख्त होम मिनिस्टर के चलते ये नहीं होंगे।

सर, मुझे सबसे ज्यादा प्रसन्नता इस बात की हुई कि आज जब हमारे एक साथी के प्रश्न के जवाब में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान की एक-एक इंच जमीन से, जो बाहर के लोग हैं, उनको निकाल बाहर किया जाएगा। अब मुझे उम्मीद होने लगी है कि हमारे देश की लाखों वर्ग मील जमीन पर अरुणाचल प्रदेश से लेकर कश्मीर तक बाहर के जो लोग आकर बस गए हैं, जिन्होंने अड्डे बना लिए हैं, उन्हें आप निकालने का काम करेंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपके इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, my Party, though it is a regional Party, has a national outlook, and wherever there is a question of nation and nation's security and safety, we always support the Government. So, I am rising to support this Bill. Sir, it was told that terrorism is not new to this country nor to the world as well. If I am correct, this principal Act was enacted in 2008 by the then UPA Government after Mumbai terror attack. In the last one decade —the Government claims that there is a decrease in the terrorist activities now, but there is a sufficient increase in the terrorist activities —that is, in the last ten years, there have been a lot of changes. Keeping in view those changes and the changing scenario, I think the Government has brought this Amendment Bill. Sir, there were incidents of terrorism outside the country involving Indian citizens. It happened in Sri Lanka a couple of days ago. The Indian Embassy in Afghanistan was attacked in October 2009 in which a number of Indians were killed. But the NIA could not do anything because it had some restrictions; it could not operate outside; it could not institute a case and it could not conduct an inquiry. Keeping that thing in view, the Government has come out with this Amendment Bill through which the jurisdiction of the NIA has been extended to foreign land. So, that is a very very welcome suggestion. But, Sir, I don't understand why there is feeble voice in this country against this Amendment. I don't understand it. Sir, it is not a new thing that such Acts have been misused or overused in this country. I want to take

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

4.00 P.M.

this House back to 1975 when the Maintenance of Internal Security Act was there and the Defence of India Rule was there which were utterly misused for political reasons and for political vendetta. People sitting here were the aggressor at that time, some people sitting there or here were the sufferers at that time. So, there is an apprehension now that the very sufferers of those days may become aggressors now. So, there is a little bit of apprehension. It has been utterly misused in this country. But I hope this Government is not going to commit that mistake for which those people were ousted of power a couple of decades ago. I am confident that this Government will not commit that mistake by misusing or overusing this law. Sir, I don't understand about the designate Court. Now, the Bill proposes to designate the Sessions Court. The Sessions Courts are already overburdened with cases. Why are you designating the Sessions Courts to take up such cases? Again, the trial will be delayed further. As a layman, Sir, I don't understand it. I appeal to the hon. Home Minister to kindly throw some light on it. Prof. Yadav and Shri Derek were mentioning about federalism. I don't understand it. When you send NIA abroad to investigate some case, you have to take the foreign Government into confidence. But you are not taking into confidence your own Police in the State. The Head of the Police is a Central Government recruit. What happened in West Bengal? But when there is law and order situation, you take the help of the local Police. So, I think the Government should have a re-look of it. Sir, as the hon. Member from the Congress Party, Shri Vivek Tankha, was rightly pointing out, even the CBI is in Court. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay; no problem. Just one minute.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Therefore, Sir, there is every possibility that this Amendment Bill may also see the door of the Court. We should be very careful about it. You are entrusting the NIA with more power and responsibility. I don't know what the staffing pattern is. You are burdening the CBI with a number of cases and the CBI, if I am correct, is short of staff.

MR. CHAIRMAN: NIA!

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: No, Sir, it is CBI. So, that must not happen in the case of NIA also, Sir. The NIA must be provided with sufficient staff and budgetary provision should also be made for that. Sir, my last appeal to the Government. I want to reiterate it. I hope the Government will dispel whatever apprehension is there in some

minds, not only by their assurances in words but by their action and unbiased application of this proposed Act. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं इसके intent का भी और इसके content का भी समर्थन करता हूँ। माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री जब अपनी बात रख रहे थे, तो उन्होंने जिस बात को रखा, जो सबसे अच्छा है कि एनआईए अभी बिल्कुल नयी एजेंसी है, लेकिन उसका जो financial performance है, जो conviction rate है, वह 92 परसेंट का है। यह इसलिए दिखने में बहुत जरूरी लगता है कि आखिर यह है क्या? यह National Investigation Agency तो है ही और आज हम इसकी चर्चा कर रहे हैं। पुलिस स्टेट का सब्जेक्ट है, लेकिन अगर हम स्टेट्स में देखें, तो क्राइम का profile और क्राइम से जुड़ी सारी चीजें बहुत बदल गई हैं। वहाँ पर Investigation के लिए जो लोग होते हैं, उन्हीं को law and order भी देखना पड़ता है, इसलिए उन पर बहुत दबाव रहता है, जिसके चलते investigation suffer करती है। इसका रिजल्ट यह होता है कि हमारा conviction rate कम हो जाता है। इसीलिए अपने देश में जब इतनी गंभीर बड़ी-बड़ी घटनाएँ घटीं, तब इस एजेंसी का गठन किया गया। इसने अपनी performance से अपने अस्तित्व को prove कर दिया है। अभी जो यह अमेंडमेंट लाया जा रहा है, इससे इसको और ताकत मिलेगी।

इसके साथ ही, investigation में जो सबसे जरूरी है, वह यह है कि हमारे देश में forensic और ballistic के बारे में जितनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा अच्छी-अच्छी संस्थाएँ होगी, उतना ही हमारे conviction का rate बढ़ेगा। आखिर, हम ऐसी जो भी एजेंसी बनाते हैं, उसका उद्देश्य एक deterrence पैदा करना होता है कि अगर कोई इस तरह का क्राइम करेगा, investigation होगी, तो निश्चित रूप से उसको सजा होगी। आज यह जो अमेंडमेंट किया जा रहा है, इसमें सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इसमें साइबर क्राइम को भी शामिल किया गया है। आज हमारे देश पर सामने से कोई अटैक नहीं कर सकता है। वह अटैक कहाँ करेगा? हमारा जो पूरा का पूरा सिस्टम है, जो कि computerised है, आज अगर कोई वहाँ अटैक करता है, तो हमारा सारा का सारा सिस्टम ध्वस्त हो जाता है। टेररिस्ट तो एक आदमी को मारेगा, किसी एक जगह पर अटैक करेगा, लेकिन अगर किसी ने हमारे सिस्टम पर अटैक कर दिया, तो सारा का सारा सिस्टम ध्वस्त हो जाएगा, इसलिए इसमें जो cyber को लाया गया है, वह बहुत ही अच्छा काम हुआ है।

इसमें prohibited weapons को भी लाया गया है। इसमें भी मेरी एक सलाह है। हम देखें कि अभी हाल में कई जगहों पर investigation हुई है। खासकर, एके-47 और अन्य दूसरी तरह के जो weapons होते हैं, उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि जहाँ भी Ordnance factories हैं, वहाँ पर भी हमें ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। खासकर, जहाँ पर हमारे वर्कशॉप्स हैं, जहाँ हमारे आर्म्स रिपेयर होते हैं, जो मालखाना होता है, उसको लोग बहुत गंभीरता से नहीं लेते कि वह होता क्या है। किसी weapon में अगर कोई एक खराबी आ गई, तो वह रिपेयर के लिए जाता है और वहाँ वह रखा हुआ होता है। इस तरह के जो भी elements हैं, वे नीचे लेवल पर connive करके spare parts लाकर उस चीज को बना लेते हैं। इस तरह, जो weapon किसी काम के

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

लायक नहीं था, वह मार्केट में दोबारा जाकर बहुत ही घातक हो जाता है। इसलिए इस चीज को भी ध्यान में लेना चाहिए। आज जब यह अमेंडमेंट बिल पास हो जाएगा, तो इससे हमारी एनआईए की ताकत निश्चित रूप से बढ़ेगी। एनआईए को हम इसलिए भी बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं कि गया में जो बोधगया का ब्लास्ट हुआ था, उसमें बहुत effective ढंग से जाँच हुई और उसमें लोगो को सजा हुई। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): I was listed at number six or seven and by the time my turn comes, most of the speakers would have spoken on the important Bill like this. Nonetheless, though looking at a sensitive Bill, the perception is different because the moment you talk about the police or investigations, the public perception is little different from that of an ordinary thing. But, to my mind, it has nothing to do with NDA or UPA or any other thing. It is something by which you are trying to seek some kind of expanded powers. But what powers you are seeking is a question today. Today, when we are discussing it, MoS has said that they have zero tolerance against it. Everyone in the country has zero tolerance against it. We all love cherished democracy. We all love democracy and our civil liberties. When we all love civil liberties, we also love our Constitution. What exactly the civil liberties are all about? They have not come out of colonial rule. Civil liberties, in the present context, are entirely different. It pertains to, as you have given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the investigation and the prosecution. As per criminal jurisprudence, civil liberties must translate into fair investigation, objective prosecution and independent prosecutor. So, these are the three things that you must do. In a federal setup, you want to do it on your own. You don't want to cooperate as far as the investigation is concerned. The investigation is your tool, monopoly tool. The other thing, as far as the prosecution is concerned, is left to the court, on which we have different views. Second thing which I would tell you is that this very question of investigation and prosecution came in Vineet Narain's case in 1997 in the court. The court could not decide. It could not decide and it was left there. So, it is still hanging fire today. We are trying to jump to conclusions and going on passing the Acts. We have a right to pass the Acts but I am only trying to caution you, when you are trying to bring an amendment, about what exactly could be the apprehensions of the people on this.

Sir, then, we talk about the NIA Bill of 2001. I don't want to go into that. Once others have spoken, I was searching the papers and the sentences to see that I do not repeat the things which have already been spoken. Our friend from the Congress Party spoke about the historical background and how the 2008 Bill came up. The 2008 Bill

came when all these things which you are facing or seeing today were there. It came up in 2008. Today, it is only expanding the powers in two Sections and nothing at all. In this, I have a very serious objection, as others have said, to Clause 6.

You are totally taking away the right of the States and you are keeping the States on the sidelines in a federal set up like India. Second, you are giving to your NIA people the same rights which our police in the States enjoy. It is the same thing. If it is the same thing, then why have them at all? Depend on them, have coordination and they will do the job.

You have brought in the cyber laws. I am trying to speak on it. I am speeding up because there is no time. You don't have the data protection law completed. What is the cyber law now? Data protection law is not there with us. Even the definition of 'terrorist' is not there with us. The Act is there. Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi would perhaps be able to tell us that. We all know terrorism. Terrorist act has been defined but not terrorist. We need to do that. As some friend said, it is some kind of domain of indefiniteness that we are getting into.

Sir, I am concluding because of shortage of time. If you read this Act along with the urges of the States and their rights, and also the other Acts like Aadhaar Act or UAP Act or Biotechnology Act, you will be getting into a total mess and you will be landing us in a police state. I am sorry to use that word. But it could be misused or abused. I know the Minister would get up and say that there is no question of any abuse or misuse at any stage. Yes, we agree, but it is not you. Absolute power corrupts absolutely. It is not you or me, this Government or that Government. The moment you get the power, you are tempted to use it, however corrupt the instrument is. With these words and with this caution, Sir, I thank you very much.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, at the very outset, I would request the Government to send this Bill to a Select Committee because you have given more powers to the National Investigating Agency. I think it is extremely important to ensure a legislative scrutiny at this juncture. Not only the Bill but the Principal Act has also to be sent for a legislative scrutiny because if you are sending a Bill, of course, the Principal Act would also be scrutinized. When the question of national security comes to the forefront, Sir, there is no Opposition or Treasury Benches. We all are united in combating terrorism but unlike you, we are all opposed to all forms of terrorism. My accusation is that you are combating or you are opposed to terrorism in a selective form. When you oppose terrorism, it is not in all forms. When these various anti-terror

[Shri K. K. Ragesh]

Acts are being misused and when we criticize against the Government's move to misuse them, I would request the Government not to term us as anti-nationals and pro-terrorists.

Sir, from the very beginning, while enacting the principal law, we were opposed to the Act on certain grounds. We had expressed, not only the CPM, CPI, all the Left parties and various other parties also, our concern that it is prone to misuse. We had requested to ensure the consultation of States while taking up various cases and also demanded for ensuring association of States in investigation and also in trial of various cases so that a fair probe can be ensured. Also, State intelligence have got much better information. We were demanding for that but, unfortunately, it was not accepted. What is the experience now? Various provisions of this Act are being grossly misused. NIA, unfortunately, has got a dubious record of undermining various terror cases where various * groups are involved. Sir, what happened to the Mecca Masjid. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not bring in any religion please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You complete your subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: * is not a religion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are making your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, somebody would say some other religion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: * is not a religion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... That would be a particular community. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: I am not talking about *. ... *(Interruptions)*... See, * terrorists are there, * terrorism is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not unnecessarily get out of the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, what happened to the Mecca Masjid case? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not intervene. ...*(Interruptions)*... It would break my flow. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please come to the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have been making your view point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Make it this way. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you get into this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Yes, Sir. What happened to Mecca Masjid blast case? What happened to the Ajmer Shareef blast case? ...*(Interruptions)*... When * places of worship are being targeted, culprits are not being booked. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: It is quite unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... No community's name would go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, what happened to Malegaon blasts case? ...*(Interruptions)*... What happened? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That you can say, I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... But do not take the community's name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, NIA even discharged the main accused and the court had to intervene. ...*(Interruptions)*... The court had to reinstate the charges again. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even the public prosecutor was complaining that NIA is pressuring the public prosecutor to go soft on that case. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the bail application in the case of the main accused was not even opposed by the NIA. Why, Sir? What happened to the Samjhauta Express blast case where 68 innocent people were brutally killed? What happened to that case? When the question comes to a certain terrorist group then the investigation is getting halted. Investigation is getting diluted. That is why, I am saying, Sir, that NIA is being grossly misused. There should be some provision if you are consulting the States. I am requesting the Government that there should be some provision for the consultation of States. In these cases, unfortunately, * are being...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, this will not go on record.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Okay, minorities are being targeted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: In the Malegaon case, 9 minorities are being booked. They were....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... You mention all the cases. I have no problem, ...*(Interruptions)*... But, do not mention communities. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the way terrorists are getting escaped. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: They were in prison for ten days and later it was...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ragesh, this is the way terrorist are getting escaped. They link it to one religion then the issue is gone. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: And, later, it was proved that these people were innocent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: So, it is a matter of concern that this particular Act is prone to misuse as the experience has shown during the last few years. Hence, I am requesting the Government to send it to a Select Committee and ensure a proper legislative scrutiny so that we can bring out a substantial and proper law to combat terrorism. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No mention of any religion or religious group. It will not go on record. Names of the cases will be on record only. Now, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Thank you hon. Chairman, Sir. मंत्री महोदय ने जब amendment प्रस्तुत किया, तो कहा कि एक छोटा सा amendment है। छोटे में ही कहानी छिपी रहती है। कहते हैं कि-

'हमें मालूम है जन्नत की हकीकत, लेकिन दिल
के बहलाने को ग़ालिब यह ख्याल अच्छा है।'

महोदय, आप 370 और 370 (ए) of IPC का कुछ और दायरा बढ़ा रहे हैं। मैं आज आपत्ति रख रहा हूँ, आलोचना नहीं कर रहा हूँ और मेरी आपत्तियाँ सलाह के संदर्भ में हैं, उचित लगे तो ले लीजिएगा, वैसे भी आपकी majority है। वहा थी ही और यहां भी बनाने की कोशिश चल रही है। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहूंगा कि जब आप शेड्यूल बढ़ाते हैं, तो arbitrariness नहीं होनी चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे कई साथियों ने कहा कि facilitate speedy trial and prosecution यह designated वाला मामला समझ में नहीं आया। मेरे कई दोस्तों ने कहा, मैं रिपीट कर रहा हूँ, you had to go for -- जो आपका एग्जिस्टिंग पहले था, वह ओल्ड सैक्शन 11 - - Special Courts, constitution of Special Courts rather than looking for a cover through जहां आप कहते हैं कि designating existing Sessions Courts. This is going to result in travesty of the very idea of justice.

सर, मैं कुछ चीजों की ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा। डर इसलिए भी लगता है, क्योंकि एक पुरानी कहावत है - "Nothing is more danderous than the fact that an Atheist

is playing God." यह ध्यान में रखना है, nothing is more dangerous. U.S. के एक Senator, Joseph McCarthy हुए थे। वे Wisconsin से जीते थे। उनके नाम पर एक व्यवस्था McCarthyism चली, जिसमें बिना evidence के, शक की बिना पर लोगों को पकड़ा गया, trial फेस करना पड़ा, कई को देश छोड़ना पड़ा। सर, जब absolute majority आ जाती है, आपकी तो absolute से भी ज्यादा है, जब huge majority आती है, तो there is a temptation to usher into an authoritarian Police State. वह लालच कई लोगों को पहले हुआ है, उस लालच से बचिए, क्योंकि लालच बुरी बला है। लालच बहुत बुरी बला है, क्योंकि जम्हूरियत का मिजाज़ आप जानते नहीं हैं। मैंने इस बारे में पहले भी कहा कि 'कभी अर्श पर और कभी फर्श पर', कुछ पता नहीं, पाँच साल में क्या होगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो temptation है, इससे बचने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, मेरे मित्र, श्री के.के. रागेश जी, गलत कह रहे थे-समझौता ब्लास्ट हुआ ही नहीं, अजमेर शरीफ ब्लास्ट हुआ ही नहीं, मालेगांव हुआ ही नहीं, nothing happened, nobody died, nobody killed, यह हकीकत है, इसे स्वीकार कीजिए। सर, मैं ऐसे कई युवकों से मिला हूँ, वे विश्वविद्यालयों में मेरे खुद के पढ़ाए हुए छात्र हैं। वे 24-24 सालों तक जेल में रहे। 24 साल बाद वे बेकसूर होकर निकले। क्या हमारे पास कोई mechanism है कि हम उनके 24 वर्ष लौटा दें, वापस कर दें? 24 वर्ष में जिन्दगी के सपने तार-तार हो जाते हैं। अगर हम उन केसेज को ऐसे देखते हैं, जैसे किसी अजनबी मुल्क में कोई चीज हो रही है। सर, मैं दल के दायरे से ऊपर उठ कर बात कर रहा हूँ। यह मानवीय संवेदनाओं की बात है। मेरे घर का बच्चा, आपके घर का बच्चा उठा लिया जाए, 24 साल के बाद उसको बेकसूर साबित करके रख दिया जाए, तो आप कैसा सोचेंगे? आप उसको अपना बच्चा समझिए, तब शायद हम परिस्थिति समझ पाएँगे।

सर, मैं मानता हूँ कि आतंक को लेकर अक्सर बात हुई। माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा कि आतंक का कोई मजहब नहीं होता है। अब तो चुनाव हो गए, क्या आतंक पर हममें से कभी किसी ने कोई ऐसी टिप्पणी की है कि आतंकियों के बल बढ़ें हों? कभी नहीं की। लेकिन एक ऐसा narrative गढ़ दिया गया कि आह! ये आतंक पर soft हैं। सर, मुझे तो वह public prosecutor याद आती है, जिसने 2014 ईस्वी में नई सरकार बनते ही कहा कि मुझे soft होने को कहा जा रहा है। सर, अगर निज़ाम बदलने से एजेंसीज़ के सरोकार बदलेंगे, तो ठीक नहीं है। यह एजेंसी किसी की permanent agency नहीं है। यह आज आपके नियंत्रण में है, कल यह किसके नियंत्रण में होगी, मुझे नहीं मालूम।

सर, मैं एक और टिप्पणी करना चाहूँगा। मैंने इसमें थोड़ा और वक्त देने के लिए कहा था। सर, एक federalism का मामला है। कई राज्यों में आपकी सरकार है। सर, बस मैं एक मिनट और लूँगा, बल्कि आधा मिनट। Never go for a law or an Act, which kills the very idea of federalism. This proposed Act has the potential to kill the federal principle. तो फिर cooperative federalism किस बात का है? Ultimately, Sir, let us all strive for a fact, go for a fact; that the true democracy is, when you are not closed for being open. This

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

is what Bapu taught us. He faced the bullet, but, the ideology behind that bullet is still alive. Thank you very much, Sir, Jai Hind!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Narendra Jadhav. समय बढ़ाया गया है, इसलिए यह अभी चल रहा है, दो घंटे तो पूरे हो गए हैं। I have kept that in mind. I will make some observation, let him complete. What all has been suggested, we are acting accordingly.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Sir, I rise to wholeheartedly support the National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Bill, 2019. This Bill seeks to allow the National Investigation Agency to investigate five additional offences by designating them as Scheduled Offences. I would like to focus on two of these five offences. First is, cyber terrorism and second is, manufacturing of prohibited arms. I commend the hon. Home Minister for proposing to make cyber terrorism a Scheduled Offence under the Act. Recent trends show that cyber space is being used as a safe haven for planning terrorist attacks. This space enables terrorists to easily find and attack targets. Terrorists use cyber space for interaction, communication, infiltration, command and control, spreading propaganda, recruitment and training. The nature of these horrifying threats is such that they do not require trained personnel, vehicles, weapons or training bases. Increasing cyber terrorism is, therefore, posing serious threat to our national security and global peace, and that is why this Bill is very important. I also welcome making manufacturing of prohibited weapons as a Scheduled Offence under the proposed Bill. This is very important because the emerging technologies, such as automated technology, particularly, what is called 3D printing, actually, permits and allows printing of deadly weapons inside one's own house. Given these horrifying threats, there is a genuine need to strengthen and empower the system to investigate such incidents thoroughly. That is why I support this Bill. The proposed empowerment of NIA is very much needed given the sophisticated nature of terrorist crimes, which leave little or no digital footprints. There again is a reason why I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

Finally, Sir, while wholeheartedly supporting this Bill, I would be failing in my duty if I do not add a word of caution. With increased powers to NIA to investigate cyber terrorism, concerns of online privacy of citizens arise. Moreover, information received from such investigation and the surveillance could potentially be misused or mishandled if it were to get into wrong hands. The Government must ensure, therefore, Sir, that each investigation carried out by the agency is proportionate, and solely focussed on detecting criminal and terrorist activities. Steps also need to be taken to address the issue of accountability. With these remarks, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. Mr. Siva, actually, you have two minutes. But you take three minutes because there are nine others in the Others' category. Otherwise, I would have given five minutes each.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. All the Members in the House from various political parties are one in any attempt that is made by the Government to combat terrorism. But a law enacted should create a sense of security in the minds of the citizens and not that they should feel scared. Sir, this we have to make a mention because the previous experiences tell the same. This Bill envisages to widen the scope of investigation, including something in the Schedule of the NIA. Dr. Narendra Jadhav very clearly explained about cyber terrorism, and a few amongst them are counterfeiting of notes, human trafficking and atomic energy. Sir, counterfeiting of notes, how it comes under this Act, when we raised the question, the answer was that the terrorists are using counterfeit notes to buy the arms from the black market and all. So, it could be understood.

Considering the time limit, I come to the second part. Every Member pointed out that when this Government is projecting about cooperative federalism, the rights of the States are slowly, one by one, taken away by the Central Government. What could be done by the State Government or what could be done with the cooperation and coordination of the State Government, but they take decisions, on their own. So, by way of not only initiating proceedings by way of a report, the Central Government *suo motu* can take some action by way of the NIA. Sir, there are instances. The Human Rights Watch, observe that such instances have been on the high where dissent is being scrutinized by the Government. And moreover, even in taking *suo motu* cognizance, there is no guideline mentioned. Of course, that concern we have because we are concerned about the State's rights and federalism is the core thread of our democracy.

Now, I come to the special courts. Everyone has mentioned that instead of constituting a special court, they are designating Sessions' court. What will happen to the already existing special courts? There are 38 special courts in the country. What will happen to them? And when you are shouldering more responsibilities to the existing Sessions' court where there are already cases to be disposed of, what will be done? Will you confine that court only to deal with NIA cases? This is the query we want to make. What about extra-territorial applications? As Mr. Derek pointed out, what will happen to another country which has to help our investigating agencies if they refuse to do that? So, Sir, these are some of the queries, and my small submission is this. Already, the MISA was brought for one reason, but many were affected, including

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

myself. Then, came the TADA. In TADA, 75 cases were registered, only one was convicted. The POTA was also repealed because it was found to be a draconian law. I wish that this NIA should deal with cases which have cross border implications, which have very complex economic implications, there are very complex issues which the other agencies find it difficult to investigate, and it should not appear that these cases have been registered to achieve political ends. As I said in the initial stage itself, when such a law is enacted, the people should feel secure because, as the Minister of State said, terrorism is not confined only to our country but is also global. So, this law should make our citizen feel secure. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Satish Chandra Misraji. They have put the 'Others' in the last. I feel that they should be called in between.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for your generosity by which I got this opportunity. But, I would say at the very beginning that we are here to support this Bill. We can't find anything in the Bill by which we can oppose, while standing here and speaking against it. This is an Amendment. It is not the original Bill. When the Bill was first introduced in 2008, the Statement of Objects and Reasons said, 'Over the past several years, there have been innumerable incidents of terrorist attacks not only in the militancy and insurgency-affected areas and in areas affected by Left wing extremists, but also in the form of terrorist attacks and bomb blasts, etc. in various parts of the hinterland and major cities. A large number of such incidents are found to have complex inter-State, international linkages.' This was brought not in the NDA regime, but in the UPA regime. So, we should not bring politics into it. At that point of time, there were several incidents, which have already been quoted and I would not repeat all of them, because of which the necessity of bringing this Act arose. But, after that, the incidents have not decreased. That is the concern. The incidents have increased. We can't say that they have increased in India alone. They have increased globally. For dealing with them, we need a stronger hand, stronger provisions in the Act. It is good that, by means of certain provisions in this enactment, we can go to the cross-border areas where terrorism activities are done and do investigation.

The investigation deals with three things—investigation, prosecution and punishment. The criminal law deals with these three things only. Once the investigation is done, the prosecution should also be in a proper form. The prosecutor should have a confidence that, like investigators, they will not be politically hounded asking them,

'You have to go in this direction or you have to go in that direction.' They should be given a free hand to go forward in the correct direction. Then the prosecutors should be separated. It has been discussed several times, right from the time when the CBI Act was discussed. They should be different from investigators so that they also have the confidence of acting independently and while prosecuting, you should bring the investigation to the ultimate goal of getting the punishment. By means of amendment, it has been said that since the designated courts had not been able to do the work steadily, therefore, the Sessions Courts have been made as designated courts instead of special courts. इस पर माननीय होम मिनिस्टर साहब से मेरा सिर्फ यह कहना है कि Session Courts की हालत पूरी कंट्री में किसी से छिपी नहीं है। Session Courts इतनी ज्यादा overburdened हैं कि लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब ने यहीं पर स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि करोड़ों-करोड़ केसेज उनके सामने पेंडिंग हैं। अगर आप उनको ही यह काम भी दे देंगे, तब या तो उनका वह काम बन्द हो जायेगा, जो वे पहले से कर रहे थे और यह काम उनको करना पड़ेगा। अगर इस काम के साथ उस काम को, दोनों को दे देंगे, तो दोनों गड़बड़ हो जायेंगे। इसलिए इस पर जरा गम्भीरता से यह सोचने की जरूरत है कि अगर आप Session Court designate कर रहे हैं, तो क्या एक तरीका ऐसा निकाले, जिससे एक्ट में जो intention है कि कोर्ट्स में ये मैटर्स जब जायें, तब जल्द से जल्द डिसाइड हों, क्योंकि अगर जल्दी डिसाइड नहीं होते हैं, तो investigating affect हो जाती है, prosecution affect हो जाता है। इसके लिए कोई तरीका निकाले। इसी के साथ, आपने साइबर के लिए जो किया है, वह भी अच्छी चीज़ है। That is going in a very bad shape now. Therefore, with these few words, my party support this Bill. Thank you, Sir.

श्री सभापति: श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अजय प्रताप सिंह जी के बोलने से पहले, जैसा सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने मांग की थी, मैंने discussion का टाइम बढ़ा दिया। बी.ए.सी. ने इस बिल के लिए सिर्फ दो घंटे नियत किए थे, जो टाइम agreed था। बाद में सदस्यों ने कहा कि जब यह बिल कमेटी में नहीं जा रहा है, इसका समय बढ़ाना चाहिए। उनकी मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मैंने समय बढ़ाया। मगर इस बिल को 6 बजे से पहले हर हालत में पूरा करना है। अभी बी.जे.पी. पार्टी का कुछ समय बचा है और कांग्रेस पार्टी का बचा है। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अपने बाकी स्पीकर्स को withdraw किया है, जो second set of speakers हैं। सभी को बोलने का समय मिले, इसे देखते हुए हमें आगे बढ़ना पड़ेगा। मेरे पास आपकी पार्टी की तरफ से - श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह, श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा और डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा - तीन नाम हैं। इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए, कम समय में अपनी बात पूरी करें, समय कम लें। संसदीय कार्य मंत्रीजी से आप चर्चा करके कोई निर्णय लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बहुत discussion हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो समय बढ़ाया गया है, उससे ज्यादा नहीं हो सकता। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने तीन घंटे दिए हैं, तीन घंटे में discussion पूरा करना है और हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद। आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर चर्चा में भाग लेने और अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

उपसभापति जी, NIA से संबंधित जो संशोधन विधेयक सदन में प्रस्तुत हुआ है, मैं उसके पक्ष में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस संशोधन विधेयक की जो आत्मा है, इसके जिन प्रावधानों में संशोधन किया गया है, इसके विभिन्न पहलुओं के संदर्भ में, मुझसे पहले अनेक वक्ताओं ने अच्छे तरीके से सारगर्भित जानकारी यहां दी। इसलिए इस बिल में जिन संशोधनों का प्रावधान है, मैं उन पर नहीं बोलूंगा, बल्कि इस विधेयक के साथ जो राजनैतिक पहलू जुड़ा हुआ है, उस राजनैतिक पहलू की तरफ सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करने का प्रयास करूंगा।

अभी सदन में कहा गया कि जब NIA Act बनाया गया, वह किन परिस्थितियों में बना। जिस समय मुम्बई में बम-ब्लास्ट हुआ, जिसमें 166 निर्दोष लोगों की जानें चली गईं, उस समय देश ऐसी स्थिति में खड़ा था कि देश में ऐसी परिस्थितियों से निपटने के लिए सक्षम कानून नहीं था ताकि ऐसी अपराधिक गतिविधियों की जांच की जा सके और अपराधियों को दंड दिलाया जा सके। उस समय केन्द्र में शासनारूढ़ यूपीए सरकार ने यह NIA कानून बनाया। मैं यहां एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 2009 से पहले, जब यह NIA कानून अस्तित्व में आया, क्या उससे पहले हमारे देश में कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं था, जिसके माध्यम से आतंकवादी गतिविधियों पर रोक लगाई जा सके, आतंकवादियों की जांच की जा सके और उन पर कड़े प्रहार किए जा सकें? ऐसा कानून था - पोटा कानून था। फिर पोटा कानून क्यों हटा दिया गया? क्या उस समय ऐसी परिस्थितियां बन गई थीं, देश में अमन-चैन कायम हो गया था या देश में आतंकवाद समाप्त हो गया था? क्या ऐसी परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न हो गई थीं कि जो पड़ोसी देश, जहां से हमारे यहां आतंकवाद निर्यात होता था, वहां से हमारे पास प्रेम और सद्भावना के गुलदस्ते आने लगे थे? ऐसी कोई भी परिस्थिति निर्मित नहीं हुई थी, बल्कि पोटा कानून इसलिए हटाया गया कि कहीं-न-कहीं जो लोग उस समय शासन कर रहे थे, उनके मन में एक राजनैतिक पाप था। उन्होंने उस समय वोट बैंक की राजनीति साधने का काम किया था। अपने एक निश्चित वोट बैंक के वोटों को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उन्होंने पोटा कानून को हटाया और देश के साथ घात किया। उसी के परिणामस्वरूप 2009 में देश में ,...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, he should confine his speech to the Bill.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपनी सीटों पर बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अजय प्रताप सिंह जी, आप बोले और अपनी बात पूरी कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सिर्फ आपकी बात रिकार्ड पर जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)... आपकी बात भी देखेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... We will see. अजय प्रताप सिंह जी, आप बोले। ...(व्यवधान)... आपके पास एक मिनट का समय है, आप conclude करें।

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह: महोदय, जो सच्चाई है, वह कड़वी होती है, लेकिन यह इतिहास में दर्ज है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बैठ कर न बोलें।

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह: महोदय, जो बातें इतिहास में दर्ज हैं, जब चर्चा होगी, तो वे बातें उभर कर सामने आएंगी ही। आज इस कानून में यह जो संशोधन करने का प्रावधान किया जा रहा है, इसके अनेक पहलुओं की चर्चा की गई है। ...(समय की घंटी)... मैं दो पहलुओं के बारे में आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपनी बात खत्म करें। आपकी पार्टी ने आपको पांच मिनट का समय दिया था, इसलिए अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह: महोदय, मैं एक बात के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर बार-बार सहकारी संघवाद की बात की गई है कि इस कानून के माध्यम से कहीं न कहीं सहकारी संघवाद की भावना आहत होगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि हम सहकारी संघवाद के पक्षधर हैं, लेकिन हम विकास के मामले में सहकारी संघवाद के पक्षधर हैं, जन कल्याण के मामले में सहकारी संघवाद के पक्षधर हैं, देश को मजबूत करने के मामले में सहकारी संघवाद के पक्षधर हैं, लेकिन जहां देश की एकता, अखण्डता का प्रश्न है, तो हम मजबूत केन्द्र के पक्ष में हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त करें। अब मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुला रहा हूँ, इसलिए आप अपनी बात समाप्त करें। डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी।

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह: महोदय, हम कमजोर केन्द्र के पक्ष में नहीं हैं, यह कानून केन्द्र को मजबूती देता है, इसलिए मैं इस कानून के पक्ष में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इन्हीं बातों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी जी, आपके लिए 15 मिनट का समय है।

डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी (पश्चिम बंगाल): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं डबल क्षमा याचना से अपनी बात शुरू करूंगा। पहली क्षमा याचना यह है कि मैं 3 बजे बाहर खड़ा था, रिपोर्टर्स से बात कर रहा था क्योंकि मुझे पता नहीं कोई communication gap रहा होगा, कहा गया कि साढ़े तीन बजे यह बिल यहां आएगा, इसलिए मैं पार्लियामेंट में बाहर ही था, इसके लिए आपसे और इस हाउस से क्षमा याचना।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह मुद्दा राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा का है और मैं शुरुआत इस बात से करना चाहता हूँ, विशेष रूप से माननीय गृह मंत्री साहब, इतने व्यस्त व्यक्ति हैं, वापस आए हैं, कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हमारे लिए भी उतनी ही सर्वोपरि है, जितनी और सब लोगों के लिए है। कभी-कभी आपकी और हमारी राष्ट्रवाद की परिभाषाएं बदल सकती हैं, भिन्न हो सकती हैं, लेकिन कृपा करके कभी भी हमारी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के प्रति कटिबद्धता पर संदेह न करें। मैं सकारात्मक रूप से उसी स्पिरिट

[डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी]

मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ और अगर यह आपको ठीक लगे, तो आपको वह संशोधन भी लाने चाहिए।

मान्यवर, मैं यह बता कर शुरू करना चाहता हूँ कि एनआईए की रचना, उसकी सोच एक बड़ी specialized counter terrorism unit के हिसाब से थी। हमें हमेशा इस बात से सतर्क रहना है कि एनआईए सिर्फ एक और सुरक्षाकर्मी बल नहीं है, एक और पुलिस फोर्स, किसी और नाम का नहीं है, एक और सीबीआई, नए नाम से नहीं है। इसको विशेष elite counter terrorism specialized unit कह लीजिए। उसकी जो परिभाषा है या उसकी जो पहचान है, उसको बरकरार रखना आवश्यक है। हम लोग इस संशोधन की बात करें, उससे पहले यह जानना आवश्यक है कि इतनी बड़ी कल्पना से बनी हुई चीज की पिछले कुछ वर्षों से क्या सार्थकता रही है? अब यह प्रसंग रोचक भी है और दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण भी है। उनके पास मात्र 48 केसेज हैं। देश की कोई भी कचहरी, कोई भी डिपार्टमेंट सिर्फ 48 केसेज पाकर बहुत हर्षित होता है। इसने शुरुआत से लेकर अभी तक सिर्फ 48 केसेज हैंडल किए हैं। यह उनकी वेबसाइट पर लिखा है, शायद वेबसाइट थोड़ी dated हो, लेकिन मैं तो उनकी वेबसाइट से बोल सकता हूँ। आज तक 23 केसेज पर चार्जशीट फाइल नहीं की और आप उनको इतनी विशेष पावर्स दे रहे हैं। इस संशोधन बिल की पूरी आत्मा एक वाक्य है कि अब हमको भारत की परिधि से बाहर विदेश में भी अधिकार क्षेत्र मिलना चाहिए। आप विदेश जाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन भारत में पिछले वर्षों से यह हालत है कि आपने 48 केसेज में से 23 केसेज में चार्जशीट फाइल नहीं की। बाकी जो केसेज हैं, वे छिन्न-भिन्न स्टेज पर हैं, कोई परिपक्व, mature right stage पर नहीं हैं। इसमें यह अत्यंत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है कि आपको एक conviction मिला है। इतनी ऊंची, इतनी सुपर प्रसिद्ध संस्था को एक conviction मिला है। अंततोगत्वा कानून में सार्थकता होती है, मेरे आरोप-प्रत्यारोप से नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

गृह मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह): मैं माननीय सदस्य को टोकना नहीं चाहता हूँ, मगर जब एमओएस ने यह पूरा विषय रखा था, तब शायद मैं उपस्थित नहीं थे। उन्होंने आंकड़े बताए। अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी जी, ये आंकड़े सही नहीं हैं। फिर से एक बार एमओएस को बात रखनी है, तो वे रख देंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. अभिषेक मनुसिंघवी: आप conviction के लिए बता दें! ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं उसके बाद बोलूंगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप हाउस को पहले conviction के आंकड़े बता दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी): मैं यह बता चुका हूँ, मगर एक-एक मेंबर को ऐसे बताना, यह पार्लियामेंट ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, सन् 2009 में एनआईए कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत हुई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं वही बता रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... सन् 2009 से सन् 2014 तक कांग्रेस की सरकार थी ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सन् 2009 से सन् 2014 तक एनआईए ने 80 केसेज रजिस्टर किए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनमें से 38 केसेज में जजमेंट हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 33 केसेज में

conviction था और रेट 87 परसेंट था। सन् 2014 में नरेन्द्र मोदीजी की सरकार आने के बाद till date 195 केसेज लिस्टेड हुए, इनमें से 15 केसेज पर जजमेंट आए और 15 केसेज में conviction हुआ। भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार आने के बाद 100 परसेंट conviction हुआ है।

डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी: मैं मंत्री जी और अपने आप को थोड़ा करेक्ट कर दूँ। मैं चार मुख्य केसेज की बात कर रहा था। एनआईए के पास चार केसेज थे, समझौता एक्सप्रेस, अजमेर, सोहराबुद्दीन और मक्का मस्जिद। इन चार केसेज में से एक केस में conviction हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बात खत्म कर दूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपकी बात समझ गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अमित शाह: आप factually wrong बोल रहे हैं। सोहराबुद्दीन केस कभी एनआईए के पास नहीं था ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप factually wrong बोल रहे हैं! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी: मैं माननीय सांसद को बताना चाहता हूँ कि एनआईए के पास सोहराबुद्दीन केस का wider factual conspiracy वाला केस था। उनके individual cases नहीं थे। सोहराबुद्दीन केस से जो wide conspiracy हुई, वह केस था ...**(व्यवधान)**... एनआईए ने इन चार केसेज में से अजमेर के अलावा कहीं conviction नहीं पाया। सिर्फ अजमेर में conviction पाया।

उपसभापति महोदय, नंबर 2, जिन केसेज की आप बात कर रहे हैं, जिन पर आप 100 प्रतिशत क्लेम कर रहे हैं, उनमें सब अरेस्ट, सारी तहकीकात स्टेट पुलिस ने की थी। उन्होंने उन अरेस्ट्स को सिर्फ एनआईए jurisdiction में ट्रांसफर कर दिया। उन सब केसेज में एनआईए ने कुछ नहीं किया। जो हाई प्रोफाइल केसेज थे, वे ये थे। आज सच्चाई यह है कि एनआईए का किसी भी महत्वपूर्ण आतंकवाद के केस में conviction rate अत्यंत न्यूनतम है। यह एक की दो हो सकती है, दो की तीन हो सकती है, लेकिन वे हर केस जिसकी आप बात कर रहे हैं, उनमें स्टेट पुलिस के द्वारा तहकीकात की गई, स्टेट पुलिस के द्वारा अरेस्ट किया गया और बाद में एनआईए को ट्रांसफर कर दिया।

उपसभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक इस संशोधन का सवाल है, इन्होंने इसे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसी के हिसाब से बनाया है। आप इसे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ले जाना चाहते हैं। उससे पहले मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप दूसरे देशों में जाएंगे और माँग करेंगे कि हमारे एनआईए के अंतर्गत हमें पावर दीजिए कि हम आपके देश में हम तहकीकात करें, तो वह देश आपसे पहले पूछेगा कि एनआईए के अंतर्गत आपकी Quality of Prosecution क्या है। इसके लिए एक उदाहरण आवश्यक है। आप यह उदाहरण देखें। यह समझौता एक्सप्रेस के बारे में प्रकाशित हुआ था। इसके बारे में कई अखबारों में लिखा गया था, यह मैं 12 साल बाद क्वोट कर रहा हूँ, the prosecution has managed to secure conviction only in Ajmer case. The NIA and the prosecution cannot let these cases fall apart at the trial stage --- मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ कि मैंने यह इस तरह से बोला कि मैं समूचे केसेज की बात कर रहा हूँ, मैं चार मुख्य आतंकवाद के केसेज की बात कर रहा था, इसलिए मैंने यह कहा था। आप जिन केसेज की बात कर रहे हैं, वे आम केसेज

[डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी]

थे और एनआईए को ट्रांसफर हो गए। -- for that only weakens Indian's battle against terrorism. Moreover it is not just the credibility of the NIA that is at stake, but the Government's resolve to ensure justice -- independent of the religion of the victims or the ideology of the accused. ऐसा क्यों कहा गया? यह पाँच अखबारों की टिप्पणी है। यह क्यों की गई? यह इसलिए की गई, क्योंकि इस समझौता केस में जो जज थे, उन्होंने लिखा, "मुझे बहुत व्यथा है, बहुत दर्द है, यह dastardly act था।" मैं जज को क्वोट कर रहा हूँ, dastardly act जज ने यूज़ किया। उन्होंने फिर कहा कि इस prosecution में gaping holes हैं। There are gaping holes in the prosecution evidence and an act of terrorism has remained unsolved. Terrorism has no religion because no religion in the world preaches violence. A court of law is not supposed to proceed on a popular or predominant public perception or the political discourse of the day and, ultimately, it has to appreciate the evidence on record and arrive at a final conclusion on the basis of relevant statutory provisions and settled law applicable thereto. यही sentiment अभी कुछ समय पहले माननीय सभापति जी ने कहा था कि इस पर धर्म का कोई नाम नहीं होना चाहिए। यह एक जज कह रहा है, जिसको विवशता से, आपकी prosecution की quality से acquittal करना पड़ा।

इसके बाद मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री और उनकी सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब कोई जज इतना लिखता है, तो भारत में ऐसे कितने केसेज़ हैं, जिन पर आप अपील नहीं करते हैं? कभी आपने सुना है, जहाँ जज आपको शाबासी देता है, वहाँ भी कई बार अपील करते हैं? अगर जज छोटे आंशिक हिस्से में आपके विरुद्ध hold करता है, तो भी अपील करते हैं। इस केस में अपील क्यों नहीं हुई? इस केस में अपील का प्रयत्न क्यों नहीं हुआ? माननीय गृह मंत्री से एक प्रश्न पूछा गया, आपके पहले जो गृह मंत्री थे। अब आप चाहें तो उस निर्णय से भिन्न भी कर सकते हैं, आप नए गृह मंत्री हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं होगी अपील। यह उन्होंने निर्णय के लगभग दो या तीन दिन बाद कहा और बड़ा स्पष्ट कहा, unqualified कहा और इस प्रकार से कहा कि यह निर्णय बदलेगा नहीं। अब मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह क्या आधार था, सिद्धांत था, जहाँ कि prosecution में gaping in holes कह रहे हैं। यह एनआईए विदेश जाना चाहती है, globally सर्वोपरि होना चाहिए और आपके prosecution की यह evidence है और उसके बाद आपने कहा कि हम अपील नहीं करेंगे! बिल्कुल सही है। "There is no religion involved either way. It does not apply to any religion. I entirely and strongly stand for that. But, then, prosecutorial decisions to appeal or not must also not be taken on such extraneous and irrelevant grounds. That is an answer which this country has not yet got. इसका अभिप्राय यह होता है, इसका प्रभाव या दुष्प्रभाव यह होता है कि लोग यह पूछते हैं कि:

"गुनहगारों में शामिल है, लेकिन गुनाहों से वाकिफ नहीं,
सज़ा को जानते हैं हमखुदा, जाने ख़ता क्या है।"

जब आप prosecutor appeal नहीं करते हैं और सही व्यक्ति को निकलने देते हैं, तो आप बहुत बड़ा खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं और बहुत बड़ी राजनीति खेल रहे हैं और यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है।

Sir, before I start with some of the provisions of the Act, let me add this. Of course, the heart of this Act is to go extra territorial, beyond the boundaries of India. Let me tell you what the view of the present Prime Minister was within the boundaries of India when the original Act was passed. Today, the ambitions are grand, extra territorial and global. The heart of this Act is we must have jurisdiction all over the globe. This was Mr. Modi's view in June, 2011, at the National Executive Meet of the BJP in Lucknow, where he in turn quoted himself in 2009. I quote, "The formation of the NIA by the Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, is contrary to our federal spirit. Without a constitutional amendment on the subject of law and order, it has taken away the law-making powers of the States." The BJP Resolution also quoted Mr. Modi's 2009 speech in this regard. Of course, like lawyers, estoppel, perhaps, does not apply to politicians also. It should apply, at least, to the Prime Minister, I believe. It, obviously, doesn't. Now, Sir, let me come to some of the nitty-gritty parts of the provision. I am making constructive suggestions; the Home Minister may consider them. First is Section 1 of the Amending Act, which seeks to insert (d). Now, normally, as you know, Indian laws, even criminal laws must be intra-territorial and not extra-territorial. But, if there is a citizen of India abroad is involved, or the victim is a citizen of India, then, you can be extra-territorial. That is the principle of law. Otherwise, you should be intra-territorial. Now, the new insertion which you want to add says, "to persons who commit a Scheduled offence."; no problem, "...beyond India..",- no problem, "...against the Indian citizens.."; no problem, "...or affecting the interest of India."! There are many Acts you pass. This phrase, "...affecting the interest of India." I have not yet seen. It is delightfully vague. It is the widest possible. You normally say, Sir, 'against the integrity of India, sovereignty of India, against the national security of India, against this and that.' You have to particularise it, "against the interest of India". We are all here for the interest of India. This is the Parliament of India. But the man on the spot, the police officer, his superior, the superior's superior, or the Central Government cannot be given a discretion to simply file a case against him because they believe that it is against the interest of India even though he may be abroad and he may be allegedly conspiring, which is the heart of your amendment. This delightfully vague, wide clause must be amended. You have enough paradigms in law. Make it focused to prevent misuse, and we know the maximum misuse of this, how it happens, against whom it happens, when it happens, in what clever, over-clever way it happens, and then you can say, go to court, court will decide –as somebody said just now –after ten years,

[डॉ. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी]

twenty-four years. Therefore, this is a clearly overbroad, undefined, discretionary, subjective word used, and you already have models which you could have used.

The other part is Clause 4 —and this is again the heart of this amendment — which says that you want to go abroad and do all those things abroad which you may do in India because Clause 4 of the Amendment Bill relates to Section 3 of the main Act. The main Act says, 'you can arrest, you can chase, you can catch, you can prosecute, etc.' Now this says, I should be allowed to do the same duties and privileges abroad; and you then add, "subject to the domestic law of that abroad country and subject to international treaty with that country." Now this is sounding very good. It is very jingoistic, very chest-thumping. What is the practical meaning of this? First of all, you have hardly any treaties which allow you to catch offenders against "the interest of India" living in that foreign country without going through entirely their police force. Have you ever heard that the police force of USA comes here and does prosecution, evidence-gathering, chasing, arresting? Sir, that is because the biggest principle of international law is territorial sovereignty and pride as far as criminal law is concerned. So, first of all, I would be very happy if you first did the treaties. Please tell the House, I don't have that fact, that how many treaties you have which allow this kind of cooperation. You have Disclosure of Information and Cooperation treats but you don't have treaties allowing transfer of police forces or ingress and egress into your country to follow up accused living there. Second, you may have an extradition treaty. That is not the treaty contemplated here. Second, you have said, 'subject to local investigation', which means it is a meaningless word. As it is, you have the power. It is basically a requesting power. The foreign State has to heed your request. If it doesn't heed your request, it tells you to go to hell, this provision will make no difference. In fact, this provision is saying, "subject to international treaty and subject to the local investigative law of the police force." So, in effect, this will reduce, in practical effect, to zero powers but it sounds like you are doing a great thing for the nation on national security. Please enter into more international treaties.

Sir, I don't have much time. So, let me take five minutes more. There is an amendment for Section 5 also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only 16 minutes.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: I will take five minutes more.

5.00 P.M.

श्री उपसभापति: सिंघवी जी, बड़े हुए समय के अनुसार ही आपके लिए 16 मिनट हैं और आप अपने समय के अंदर चीज़ें कह लेते हैं। आपके पास केवल 16 मिनट का समय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी: सेक्शन 5 में संशोधन किया गया है, सेक्शन 6 के मेन एक्ट में, now it says here, Sir, in a nutshell, 'that the Central Government may direct the agency to register the case and take up investigation as if such offence has happened in India.' This is the heart of this provision which is Section 6 of the main Act, Clause 5 of the Amendment Bill. It sounds innocuous. It is not innocuous. Sir, in criminal law, the original concept is that the prosecutorial discretion of the Constable, this we have imbibed from England, is supreme. Even today the law in India is that any superior cannot interfere with the prosecutorial discretion of the investigating officer. If I am the investigating officer...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सिंघवी जी, आप conclude करें, क्योंकि 6 बजे के अंदर ही यह बहस खत्म होनी है। प्लीज़ आप conclude करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: I will take two or three minutes more. ...**(Interruptions)**... You cannot direct the 10 to register a case against him, do not register a case against him. Now, yes, you can be an informant. You can give information. You can convey that this may be treated as an FIR. But this is a provision that the Central Government can direct the registration. The words are 'direct registration', which means the Central Government will tell the NIA, 'please register a case against X and against Y.' This is contrary to prosecutorial discretion. There are no guidelines, there are no limits. It is contrary to law, and I am asking myself the question, why is it necessary for you to ask this? ...**(Time-bell rings)**...

You have already given extensions to the NIA head.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: You have already given good postings to the NIA head. So, you don't need the power of directing him. In any case, he is going to listen to your bidding because I have yet to see a new NIA head being given extension after extension, and I believe now, enjoy the sinecure even after his retirement. So, you perhaps don't need this power because on a wink and a nod he would do your bidding.

Sir, I now come to the last point, sessions court. Everybody has spoken about it.

[Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi]

मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपने कमर्शियल कोर्ट्स बनाये, तब भी मैंने इस सदन में कहा था कि आप अलग-अलग स्पेशलाइज्ड कोर्ट बना सकते हैं, इनको आर्बिट्रेशन कोर्ट जज बना दीजिए, इनको पेटेंट कोर्ट जज बना दीजिए, इनको एनआईए कोर्ट जज बना दीजिए, लेकिन जजेज़ कहाँ से आएंगे? आपको मालूम है कि पूरे देश में हाई कोर्ट्स के 1,100 जजेज़ हैं, इसमें से 33 प्रतिशत रिक्त स्थान हैं। हमारे देश की पॉपुलेशन सवा सौ करोड़ है। लिटिगेंटिंग पब्लिक शायद 50 करोड़ होगी। आपको यह मालूम है कि सेशन कोर्ट के स्तर पर 25 प्रतिशत, एक चौथाई रिक्त स्थान हैं। Extra तो भूलिए, आपने इनको नियुक्त ही नहीं किया है। जब आप इसको सेशन कोर्ट्स के साथ जोड़ते हैं, तो आप वही चीज़ कहते हैं, जो एक बेचारे लाचार लिटिगेंट ने कही थी,

"दोपहर तक बिक गया बाजार का हर एक झूठ,
और मैं एक सच को लेकर शाम तक बैठा रहा"

आप एनआईए के केसेज़ को, ढाई करोड़ हमारे देश में सेशन और सेशन से लोअर कोर्ट्स में मामले लंबित हैं। Total arrears is three crore, out of which two-and-a-half crore are in sessions courts and lower courts. To that you are simply adding NIA. What is this 'premier counter-terrorism organization'? And now you are saying that you want NIA to go and catch people abroad also to add up to the queue of 2.5 crore cases, with the same sessions courts, with the same 25 per cent vacancies.

Sir, I would implore you to take into account these issues. They are intended to be constructive because we want national security to win; we want India to win. We are, therefore, asking you to approve it.

श्री विश्वजीत देमारी (असम): सर, आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का समय दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और यह हमारे देश के लिए बहुत ही जरूरी है। देश की सुरक्षा के लिए और हमारे देश के अंदर जो आतंकवादी गतिविधियाँ होती हैं, इनको रोकने के लिए एनआईए का गठन किया गया था। जो आतंकवादियों की गतिविधियाँ हैं या जो टेररिस्ट्स की एक्टिविटीज़ हैं, एनआईए द्वारा इनको रोकने के लिए, जो भी इन्वेस्टिगेशन्स किए गए हैं, वे बहुत हद तक सक्सेसफुल हुए हैं। इसीलिए सरकार एनआईए को और ज्यादा ताकत देना चाहती है, ताकि उनकी इन्वेस्टिगेशन में कोई रुकावट न आए। सरकार उसकी सीमा, परिसीमा में वृद्धि करना चाहती है, अगर एनआईए को जरूरत पड़े तो वह दूसरे देश में जाकर इन्वेस्टिगेशन कर सकती है। यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है।

सर, मैं इस हाउस में बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब एनआईए बनाई गई थी, तो उसका जो फर्स्ट केस टेररिस्ट फंडिंग का था, वह असम से था। जो उग्रवादी संगठन है, उस उग्रवादी संगठन को, हमारे कोई ऑफिशियल, संवैधानिक पदों पर बैठे हुए लोग थे, उन लोगों ने फंडिंग

की थी। इस मामले की इन्वेस्टिगेशन करने की जिम्मेदारी एनआईए को दी गई थी। अंत में, सक्सेसफुली इस केस को एनआईए ने खत्म किया और जो दोषी हैं, उनको आज उम्र कैद की सजा मिली है। इसके साथ ही, आज बहुत सारे केस एनआईए के हाथ में हैं।

आज जो संशोधन होने जा रहा है, उसके माध्यम से हम दूसरे देशों में भी इन्वेस्टिगेशन करने की क्षमता एनआईए को देने जा रहे हैं। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का होने के नाते मुझे बहुत बातें पता हैं। आज नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का जो इंटरनेशनल बार्डर है, इस बार्डर को छोड़िए, बाहर से नार्थ-ईस्ट और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट से ही हमारे देश में बहुत आतंकवादी गतिविधियां हो रही हैं। इसके अलावा जो फोक करेंसी है, जो ड्रग्स हैं, वे हमारे देश में आ रही हैं, इनको हम रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं। कल-परसों भी कुछ लोग अरेस्ट किए गए हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि एनआईए के जरिए बंगलादेश, म्यांमार, भूटान, नेपाल और चीन के बॉर्डर्स से जो लोग हमारे देश को नुकसान करने की कोशिश करते हैं, चाहे उग्रवादियों के जरिए करते हैं, चाहे स्मगलर्स के जरिए करते हैं और जो भी इस तरह के केसेज़ होते रहते हैं, यह इनको रोकने के लिए सक्षम होगा। महोदय, यह हमारे देश के लिए भलाई का काम होगा। मैं आपके जरिए, इस हाउस में, मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में एक बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में जिन विषयों पर NIA को लगाया गया है, उनमें NIA ने अच्छी तरह से investigation करके, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में जो आतंकवादियों की गतिविधियां हैं, ये वहां क्यों हो रही हैं, उन रीजन्स को निकाला है। वहां जो अतिवाद की गतिविधियां हैं, वे क्यों हो रही हैं, इस बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां के लोगों की कुछ अपनी समस्याएं हैं। ये हमारे देश के अंदर की अपनी बात है, जैसे नागा की NSCN की समस्या, असम की उल्फा की समस्या, बोडो के NDFB की समस्या आदि। ये वहां की जातिगत समस्याएं हैं। उन समस्याओं के समाधान के नाम पर कुछ लोग अस्त्र लेकर संग्राम कर रहे हैं और संग्राम के कारण नॉर्थ-ईस्ट और असम में टैरिस्ट्स जिस तरह से हादसे करते रहते हैं, उसी तरह के हादसे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में होते रहते हैं। देश के लिए यह बहुत भयावह स्थिति है। इसके कारण आज वहां NIA को लगाना पड़ा।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां इतनी बड़ी समस्या नहीं है जिससे कि वहां NIA को लगाया जाए। देश के दूसरे भागों में आतंकवाद की जो घटनाएं होती हैं, जैसे मुम्बई में आतंकवादी घटना हुई या देश के अन्य भागों में जो घटनाएं हुई, उनमें और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की घटनाओं में बहुत फर्क है। देश के अन्य भागों में हो रही आतंकवाद की घटनाओं और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में होने वाली घटनाओं में कोई समानता नहीं है। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में जो समस्या है, वह वहां के लोगों की अपनी समस्या है। इस समस्या को लेकर हमारा सरकार के साथ पैक्ट है। वहां लड़ाई चल रही है और इसी कारण इन उग्रवादी संगठनों का जन्म हुआ है। इस कारण अब वहां NIA, असम के उल्फा के केस डील कर रही है और अब तो शायद NDFB का केस भी डील कर रही है। इससे पहले वह DHD का केस डील कर रही थी। शायद उसी दिन अरुणाचल प्रदेश में एक विधायक की हत्या की गई। वह केस भी NIA के अंडर में आ जाएगा। ये सारे काम जिन्होंने किए, वे सब आज भारत सरकार की आलोचना कर रहे हैं। वे सरकार के साथ discuss कर रहे हैं और इस काम के लिए वहां मिनिस्टर की तरफ से interlocutor नियुक्त किया गया है।

[श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी]

वहां interlocutor नियुक्त करने के बाद भी आज तक, इतने साल बीतने के बाद, इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हुआ है। इसके कारण वहां उग्रवादियों के कार्यकलाप होते रहे हैं और कहीं-कहीं ये कार्यकलाप बढ़ते रहते हैं। इसलिए, मैं अब आपके जरिए होम मिनिस्टर साहब से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि NIA तो investigation करेगा और निकाल भी लेगा कि कौन उग्रवादी है, कौन आर्म्स लेकर गया है, किसने स्मगलर्स के साथ डील की है या किसने बम ब्लास्ट किया है। NIA तो इसका पता लगा ही लेगा, लेकिन हम इसे कैसे बन्द करें, इस बारे में हमें सोचना चाहिए। यदि हम इसे बन्द करना चाहते हैं, तो हमारे नार्थ-ईस्ट में उग्रवाद की जो समस्या है, उसके स्थाई समाधान के लिए जिम्मेदारी लेनी होगी और व्यवस्था करनी होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की समस्या को लेकर वहां NIA लगाना, जिसके कारण वह वहां केसेज़ में व्यस्त हो रहा है, उसे वहां की समस्याओं के बारे में व्यस्त होने और वहां कार्य करने की जरूरत नहीं है। उसे तो देश के बाकी भागों में जो इस प्रकार की घटनाएं हो रही हैं, उनके बारे में ध्यान देना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

श्री अमित शाह: उपसभापति जी, अभी कितने सदस्य और हैं?

श्री उपसभापति: अभी पाँच-छः सदस्य बोलने के लिए शेष हैं।

श्री अमित शाह: महोदय, जवाब के लिए भी तो समय बचना चाहिए। यदि इसी तरह से चलता रहा, तो मैं जवाब नहीं दे पाऊंगा, क्योंकि मुझे जाना है।

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया, एक-एक मिनट में अपनी बात करें। Make concrete suggestions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अब्दुल वहाब (केरल): उपसभापति जी, ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है? जब भी मैं बोलने के लिए खड़ा होता हूँ, तो मुझे बोलने के लिए बहुत कम समय दिया जाता है। मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूँ कि मेरे साथ ही ऐसा क्यों होता है?

श्री उपसभापति: अब्दुल वहाब जी, मुझे मालूम है, आप बहुत कैपेबल हैं और कम समय में अपनी बात अच्छी तरह से कह सकते हैं।

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Sir, I am not supporting or opposing the Bill because in my place there is a saying " ** It means, a divorced woman's son is saying, any man comes in my mother's life, ultimate result is beating to my mother. Whether it is NIA or whatever it is, ultimately we suffer. So, my request is, not to misuse it, Amit Shahji. I want to know as to how many FIRs were registered, how many were charge-sheeted, how many were convicted and how many were from * community. I cannot say * community because the hon. Chairman has already told not to mention the word *

**The Hon' ble Member spoke in Malayalam.

*Not Recorded

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't use that word.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: My Party's name is Indian Union Muslim League. I think I have to change its name also. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, please answer this question. I only want to make a one simple request to Amit Shahji. There are small, small cases. When a man belonging to a community—I am not naming the community—marries a person from one community—I am not saying that word also—immediately the case goes to NIA; what is this? Then comes the jihad.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar. Concrete points, एक minute में आप बताएं।

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, due to paucity of time, I am supposed to express my views on this Bill quickly. I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity. It is nothing but an already existing Act. It also specifies addition of new Acts and certain provisions of IPC, Arms Act and IT Act in the Schedule of the Act. The aim of the Amendment is to expand the scope of NIA. Further, it takes the jurisdiction of NIA outside India also. Whatever it may be, it will scuttle the process of adjudication. The accused persons will be facing prolonged court proceedings. Moreover, the litigants who are not connected with NIA cases will also be affected. For example, earlier, TADA and POTA Acts were there. Under those Acts, so many innocent persons were detained without any inquiry. So many undertrial prisoners are there for years together. They were kept and detained unlawfully. Ultimately, they were acquitted. So, there is no legal remedy as far as that is concerned. Another aspect is that now NIA has been invoked in the State of Andhra Pradesh without the consent of the State Government. NIA has taken up the investigation from the local police without jurisdiction. That is also encroaching the federalism spirit. Therefore, there is a scope for misuse of the NIA Act. Already, there is rich experience of the misuse of the previous Acts. It affects the fundamental rights. So, it has to safeguard the interests of the citizens. It affects the criminal jurisprudence, which cannot be compromised. Now, there is a threat to criminal jurisprudence under the guise of curbing terrorism. However, there is a scope for misuse, since it has been misused for so many years and thousands of persons are in jail or undertrial prisoners. Even now they are in the jails without conducting any trial. Another aspect is constitution of Special Courts.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: There are so many vacancies of Judges in District Courts. Vacancies of Judges are not being filled up. The constitution of Special Courts is very much required instead of designating the existing courts. It affects the proceedings of trial courts.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Ravindra Kumarji. Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddyji.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Home Minister for bringing up this Bill which empowers the anti-terror organisation, that is, the NIA. Therefore, we support the Bill. Further, it not only empowers, but it also strengthens the NIA. As hon. Prime Minister has pointed out, in G-20 held in Tokyo, the Prime Minister went ahead and called the terrorism as the biggest threat to the humanity. Finally, Sir, this Bill clearly says that there is a zero tolerance towards the terrorism. Therefore, on all the four grounds, the Bill that has been introduced by the hon. Home Minister has to be supported. Therefore, the YSR Congress Party supports the Bill. Sir, when it comes to the countering of terrorism, the YSR Congress Party always supports the vision of the Home Minister and the Prime Minister at large. Then coming to the Special Courts, right now, when cases are filed in the ordinary Session Courts, there is an inordinate delay in disposing of the cases. The constitution of the Special Courts will expedite the disposal of the cases. Therefore, the Special Courts are very much needed. In fact, many hon. Members have asked as to why NIA is needed to handle these cases. I would like to say that particularly after 2008 Mumbai attacks, a need was felt to have a specialized agency, that is, the NIA, to deal with terrorism. Sir, coming to the issue of internal security, I would like to say that internal security does not only mean that we are encountering the internal threats but it also includes the external threats.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Therefore, we support the Bill and our Party supports every move to counter all forms of terrorism everywhere, anywhere.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, a mega crime is an act of terror. In our criminal parlance, we say that every act of terror is a mega crime, and it has to be dealt with the seriousness which it deserves. Now, the hon. Home Minister has come out with a few suggestions here. I would make only a few points because very little time is there. So, I will have to give a priority and outline the main issues. Regarding the authority that is sought to be given to our officers on the foreign soil, I have my

own doubts. Every country outside India has its own sovereign authorities and its own sets of law. Whenever our officers descend to any other country, they have to only take aid of Interpol, which is an international police agency. With the aid of Interpol, we can always carry on investigation, subject to concurrence by that country. So, regarding this provision that our officers will have same powers, which they have within the country, outside too, I have my own reservations. Probably, this may not be practicable.

Number two, the NIA is supposed to be a premier investigating agency because it has onerous duty to identify the terrorists and probe into an act of terror and see to it that a deterrent punishment is given to the terrorists, so that we can control the act of terrorism in future. Now, Special Courts have been talked about, but I will only point out to the hon. Home Minister that it would be better if you could make it Special Fast Track Courts for the NIA. All the terrorism cases should be tried by the Special Court on fast track basis. Unfortunately, on 14th February, 2019, Pulwama attack took place, when the whole country was in election mode. Then, immediately, in a matter of one or two hours, the NIA was asked to rush to the scene so that the evidence was not erased and immediately we could get to the bottom of truth. A criminal investigation is the quest for truth. The NIA descended to the scene of offence, and now almost five months have passed. A question was raised, last week, in this House before the hon. Defence Minister as to what has happened in Pulwama case. Has our NIA been able to find out what was the cause of that incident which caused the death of 40 or more soldiers? The hon. Defence Minister was unable to answer saying that the Home Ministry would, probably, give a reply. सर, आखिर में मैं सिर्फ यही कहूंगा कि लोगों को एनआईए का और एनआईए को लोगों का विश्वास जीतना चाहिए। जिस तरह से महाराष्ट्र में एक केस में हुआ कि सरकारी वकील चिल्ला रही हैं कि मुझसे कहा जा रहा है कि आरोपियों की मदद कीजिए, बड़े दुःख की बात है। तो यहां मैं एक शेर के साथ अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा-

उसी का शहर, वही मुद्ई, वही मुंसिफ़।
हमें यकीं था हमारा कुसूर निकलेगा।।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, terrorism has no religion. So, nobody can support it. No religious man, no real politician, no patriot can ever support terrorism. This House unanimously says that we, the Indians, stand firmly against terrorism. But, regarding this Bill of the Government, I would say that we have to look into it with a deeper sense. In the name of fighting terrorism, we really believe that the Government has some intentions which may not be specific in this Bill. Sir, religious extremism is the real mother of terrorism. Extremism in any religion will cause terrorism. Sir, the first

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

act of terrorism in free India happened on 30th January, 1948 when the Father of the Nation was shot down by a terrorist, an extremist in the name of religion. That terrorist believed that if Mahatma Gandhi is alive, it is contrary to the self esteem of a great religion of this country. So, he decided to shoot Mahatma Gandhi. We cannot forget that day. Also, Sir, we know in applying the powers of the States, on many occasions, they are discretionary. It changes its tone and approach from person to person and from case to case. I will not take much time of the House. Sir, Samjhauta Express blast case, Malegaon blast case, in all these cases, we have seen that the NIA was not acting in a proper way, it changes the places. Sir, when people at the top-level changes, the NIA also changes. So, NIA has such a credibility in this country. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, in no conditions, this State can be a police State and surveillance on Indian citizens cannot be allowed. So, we demand a serious Parliamentary scrutiny of this Bill, and we demand that there should be a Select Committee on this Bill.

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): मान्यवर, इस संसद में बैठा हुआ कोई भी माननीय सदस्य आतंकवाद के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कानून बनाया जाये, इसके विरोध में कभी नहीं हो सकता, क्योंकि संसद ने आतंकवाद का हमला देखा है और पूरा देश उस घटना से सदमे में आ गया था, चिन्ता में आ गया था।

मान्यवर, आतंकवाद समाज के लिए, राष्ट्र के लिए एक चुनौती भी है, अभिशाप भी है और कलंक भी है। हमने बहुत सारी आतंकवादी घटनाएँ देखी हैं। हमने अक्षरधाम में भी देखा, मुम्बई हमला भी देखा, अजमेर ब्लास्ट भी देखा, समझौता एक्सप्रेस ब्लास्ट भी देखा, मालेगांव ब्लास्ट भी देखा, मक्का मस्जिद ब्लास्ट भी देखा। मान्यवर, तमाम आतंकवादी घटनाएँ इस देश के लोगों ने भुगती हैं, देखी हैं। इसलिए आतंकवाद के खिलाफ कोई सख्त से सख्त कानून बनाया जाये, इसके खिलाफ हम नहीं हैं, लेकिन आतंकवाद को देखने का चश्मा दोहरा नहीं होना चाहिए। चश्मा एक जैसा होना चाहिए। एक आतंकवादी घटना में हमारा चश्मा दूसरा होगा और दूसरी आतंकवादी घटना में हमारा चश्मा दूसरा होगा, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो भी कानून आप लेकर आ रहे हैं, उसके प्रति लोगों के मन में विश्वास होना चाहिए कि आप इसका दुरुपयोग नहीं करेंगे। हमने POTA (Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002) का भी दुरुपयोग देखा है, हमने TADA [Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act] का भी दुरुपयोग देखा है। 2003 में आप की ही तत्कालीन सरकार ने, तत्कालीन गृह मंत्रीजी ने, POTA कानून हटाया जाये, इसके लिए पुनर्विचार करने के लिए कमेटी बनायी। तो कानूनों का दुरुपयोग इस देश में होता रहा है, इस सच से भी हम मुँह नहीं मोड़ सकते।

मान्यवर, दूसरी बात यह है कि जहाँ तक कानूनों की बात आयी, सख्त से सख्त कानून बन जाता है। निर्भया कांड के बाद इस देश के अन्दर सख्त कानून बना। जब आर्थिक अपराधी हिन्दुस्तान छोड़ कर भागने लगे, तो आपने The Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 बनाया। मैं आपकी पिछली सरकार को श्रेय देना चाहता हूँ और धन्यवाद भी देना चाहता हूँ कि मासूम बच्चियों से बलात्कार के मामले में आपने फाँसी की सजा का प्रावधान किया। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, एक मिनट। मैं अन्तिम बात कह कर खत्म करने जा रहा हूँ। उन कानूनों का जब तक प्रभावी ढंग से इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे.. मान्यवर, क्या बलात्कार की घटनाओं पर रोक लग गयी, क्या आतंकवाद की घटनाओं पर रोक लग गयी? आप कानून बनाइये तो उसके साथ-साथ लोगों का विश्वास भी होना चाहिए कि सरकार उस कानून को ईमानदारी से लागू करेगी। दुर्भाग्य से mob lynching की जो घटनाएं पूरे देश में हो रही हैं, उसको भी कानून के दायरे में लेकर आइये। Mob lynching भीड़ के द्वारा की जा रही आतंकवादी घटना है। उसके खिलाफ भी एक सख्त कानून इस देश के अन्दर होना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी।

गृह मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह): उपसभापति महोदय, सदन में अति महत्वपूर्ण बिल हमारे MoS पायलट कर रहे हैं, परन्तु मुझे लोक सभा में पौने छः बजे पहुंचना है, इसलिए कुछ टिप्पणियां, कुछ मुद्दे, जो हमारे माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा उठाए गए, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have apoint. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, he is not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**... He is not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Under which rule? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: This affects the States' rights. ...**(Interruptions)**... This amendment will affects. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... आपकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... It is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अमित शाह: कोई नोटिस भी आपने नहीं दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Standing Committee के लिए आपने कोई नोटिस ही नहीं दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि नोटिस दिया है तो लाइए, वह नोटिस कहां है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई नोटिस है क्या? ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति महोदय, इनका कोई नोटिस ही नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वैसे ही डिमांड कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप जवाब दें। आपके अलावा कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: You have to quote a rule for raising a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: It should go for scrutiny. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अमित शाह: बिल मूव करने से पहले, आपको नोटिस तो देना पड़ेगा न! ...(*व्यवधान*)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Please hear me. ...(*Interruptions*)... Rules are rules. ...(*Interruptions*)... We really honour the rules, we respect the rules. ...(*Interruptions*)... लेकिन यह बिल आपकी तरफ से आया है। हमने कुछ नहीं कहा। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Yesterday, I raised a serious issue. Today, we have not raised it because it is a serious thing. Today, once you have come and sat, a senior Minister in the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)... हम लोग इसलिए खामोश बैठे थे, let us not go into the rules. ...(*Interruptions*)... Likewise. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अमित शाह: यदि कोई senior minister आएगा, तो भी हाउस rules के हिसाब से ही चलेगा न! ...(*व्यवधान*)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: No, no. We have flagged one issue. Can it go to Select Committee? You have the majority. ...(*Interruptions*)... You can say, 'No, it will not go'. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... माननीय मंत्री जी, आप अपना जवाब दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति: Select Committee के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं आया, इसलिए इस पर सदन में कोई बहस नहीं हो सकती। ...(*व्यवधान*)... माननीय मंत्री जी, आप जवाब दें। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Rangarajan ji, please take your seat now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, it should go to a Select Committee. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप बोलिए। सिर्फ माननीय मंत्री जी की बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री अमित शाह: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, we are against terrorism, but...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI AMIT SHAH : But you do not want to pass this Bill!...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are a senior Member. Please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Otherwise, we walk out. ...(Interruptions)...

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप जवाब दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this legislation needs further scrutiny, for which we are asking the Government to refer it to a Select Committee. ...(Interruptions)... What is the problem? ...(Interruptions)... The Bill came in the morning and you want to get it passed in the evening. ...(Interruptions)... How can Parliament do such things? ...(Interruptions)... That is why. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: उसकी एक प्रक्रिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय मंत्री जी, आप जवाब दीजिए। ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमित शाह: यह हाउस अंडर रूल्स चलता है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप चाहें तो division करा लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... डिवीजन करा लीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: जब कोई प्रस्ताव ही नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय मंत्री जी, there is no proposal. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: The House can decide. ...(Interruptions)... It is not a question of division. ...(Interruptions)... It is the question of Parliamentary practices. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, there is no motion for referring it to a Select Committee. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Why should we have Standing Committee? I ask a question. ...(Interruptions)... Why should we have Select Committees? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us now listen to the reply of the hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अमित शाह: महोदय, रिकॉर्ड क्लियर होना चाहिए। राजा जी, आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA: So, we are walking out. ...(Interruptions)...

(At this stage the hon. Member left the Chamber)

श्री अमित शाह: महोदय, इस बिल पर details में उत्तर मेरे साथी, MoS, श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी जी देंगे, लेकिन मैं कुछ मुद्दे जो सदन में माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा उठाए गए हैं, उनका जवाब ज़रूर देना चाहूंगा। सबसे पहले सम्माननीय सदस्य, डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी ने NIA की

[श्री अमित शाह]

efficiency पर सवाल उठाया। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह सदन ही NIA की साख नहीं बनाएगा, तो NIA की साख दुनिया में कैसे बनेगी? ऐसी बातें अगर सच हों, तो जरूर उठानी चाहिए, inefficiency हो, तो उसे टोकना चाहिए, इंगित भी करना चाहिए, improve भी करना चाहिए। Improve करने की तैयारी भी की गई, लेकिन इतने संवेदनशील मुद्दों पर, केवल राजनीति के लिए, हम agency को नीचा दिखाने का प्रयास करें, उसकी efficiency को दुनिया के सामने नीचे लाने का प्रयास करें, मुझे लगता है कि यह ठीक नहीं है। महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि यह ठीक नहीं है। देश और दुनिया में रिकार्ड क्लीयर हो, इसके लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से, इस सदन के माध्यम से, सारे सदस्यों को NIA की efficiency के बारे में मालूम हो, कुछ आंकड़े जरूर रखना चाहता हूँ। जहां तक एनआईए का सवाल है, मैं ज्यादा आंकड़े नहीं देना चाहता। 2014 से 2019 तक, 17.07.2019 तक total registered cases 197 हैं, ये कह रहे हैं कि चार्जशीट ही नहीं होती है, इक्का-दुक्का हुई है, 197 केसेज में से 137 केसेज में चार्जशीट करने का काम समाप्त हो गया। इस दौरान 44 केसेज में prosecution ने अपना काम समाप्त कर दिया, judgment आ गया है। 44 केसेज में 41 केसेज में दोषियों को सजा हुई है। मैं नहीं मानता कि दुनिया में कोई एजेंसी ने इससे ज्यादा efficiency से काम किया है। मेरे पास दुनिया भर के आंकड़े नहीं हैं, परंतु मैं भी criminal prosecution को जानता हूँ। श्रीमान 44 में से 41 केसेज में सजा हुई है, 184 accused को convict किया गया है और ये सारे के सारे आतंकवाद फैलाने वाले या आतंकवादी गतिविधियों के लिए फंड लाने वाले या इसे बल देने वाले हैं। हम जब ऐसे ही बोलने के लिए बोल देते हैं, प्रेस गैलरी के सामने देख कर बोलते हैं कि एनआईए की efficiency क्या है, दुनिया में जाकर क्या करेगी? मैं सदन को भरोसा देना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया में जहां पर भी भारतीयों के खिलाफ आतंकवाद का अपराध होगा, एनआईए की एजेंसी उसको डील करने में सक्षम होगी।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इसमें जाना नहीं चाहता था, वरना कहेंगे कि हम राजनीति कर रहे हैं, मगर उन्होंने ही मुद्दा उठा लिया और स्थिति 'आ बैल, मुझे मार' जैसी कर दी। उन्होंने मुद्दा उठाया, समझौता ट्रेन विस्कोट में Special Court के learned जज का जजमेंट पढ़ा कि prosecution agency कोर्ट के सामने कोई प्रूफ नहीं रख पाई, चार्जशीट में से कुछ ऐसा ढूंढ़ नहीं पाई कि सजा हो सके। मान्यवर, चार्जशीट कब हुई है? यह सबको मालूम है, जो criminal law के साथ थोड़ा-बहुत भी परिचय रखते होंगे कि सजा होना या न होना चार्जशीट पर आधारित है। जब अदालतों में prosecution agency, law officers जिरह करते हैं, तो उसका base क्या होता है? उनकी जिरह का बेस चालान होता है, जिसको चार्जशीट करते हैं। चालान कब हुआ? श्रीमान् समझौता ट्रेन विस्कोट केस में 9 अगस्त, 2012 को चालान हुआ, उस समय हमारी सरकार नहीं थी। आपकी सरकार ने चालान किया ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आगे बताता हूँ, थोड़ा धैर्य रखिए। आपको यह केस खोलना नहीं चाहिए था। 9 अगस्त, 2012 को पहला पूरक चालान हुआ, उस समय UPA सरकार थी। 12 जून, 2013 को दूसरा पूरक चालान हुआ, उस समय भी यूपीए सरकार थी। मान्यवर, चालान ही ऐसा हुआ, क्योंकि जो केस रजिस्टर किया था, इनके खिलाफ कोई प्रूफ नहीं थे, कोरी political बदले की भावना से केस रजिस्टर किया गया। अब ये पूछ रहे हैं। प्रोफेसर

साहब ने मुद्दा उठाया कि इतने साल जेल में रहते हैं और बाद में छूट जाते हैं, इनकी जीवन.... प्रोफेसर साहब, मैं आपकी संवेदना से पूरी तरह से वाकिफ हूँ। यहा उलटा केस है। दो तरह से उलटा केस है। इस समझौता ट्रेन विस्कोट केस में चार लोग पकड़े गए थे, हमारी एजेंसियों ने पकड़े, अमेरिका की एजेंसियों ने कहा कि इन्होंने विस्कोट किया है, बाद में अचानक एक धर्म विशेष के साथ terrorism को जोड़ने के लिए एक केस बनाया गया और जिन्होंने समझौता ट्रेन विस्कोट किया था, उनको बरी करके नए आरोपी को पकड़ा। कैसे सजा होती? मान्यवर, सजा नहीं हो सकती, क्योंकि इनके खिलाफ कोई प्रूफ ही नहीं। मैं आज यह पूछना चाहता हूँ, प्रोफेसर साहब ने जो मुद्दा उठाया, ऐसा मेरा भी मुद्दा है, समझौता एक्सप्रेस में जो लोग मारे गए, उनके human rights हैं या नहीं? मैं मानता हूँ कि उनके भी human rights हैं, उनकी विधवाओं के भी human rights हैं, उनके अनाथ बच्चों के भी human rights हैं। उस समय आपने जिन्हें छोड़ दिया और समझौता एक्सप्रेस ब्लास्ट में मारे गए लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिला, इसका गुनहगार कौन है? हम तो नहीं हैं। जब prosecution चलाने के लिए कोई प्रूफ ही नहीं था, चार्जशीट में कोई तथ्य ही नहीं था, तो इसमें जज क्या करते, कोर्ट क्या करती? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोर्ट्स पोलिटिकल तथ्यों के आधार पर फैसला नहीं सुनाते हैं और इन्होंने कहा कि अपील नहीं की। ऐसा ही मक्का मस्जिद में भी हुआ, पर मैं सारे केसेज की डिटेल्स में नहीं जाऊँगा। मान्यवर, इन्होंने कहा कि अपील नहीं हुई। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में चलने वाली सरकार है, भारतीय जनता पार्टी और एनडीए की सरकार है। एक जमाना था, जब कुछ सरकारें ऐसी भी चलीं, जिसमें सरकार, prosecution agency और लॉ ऑफिसर सब एक ही थे। एक ही कमरे में बैठकर सब षड्यंत्र करते थे। ऐसे मामले अखबारों में छपे हैं। मान्यवर, अगर आप मुझ से पूछेंगे, तो मैं मामलों के बारे में बता भी सकता हूँ। अगर पूछेंगे, तो मैं जरूर बता दूँगा, नहीं पूछेंगे, तो मर्यादा रखूँगा, मगर यह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार है, इसमें किसी पर गलत केस नहीं होता, prosecution agency अपना काम करती है और लॉ ऑफिसर अपना काम करता है। मान्यवर, ये विद्वान लॉयर हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के विद्वान वकील हैं, इनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि अपील करना या न करना यह prosecution agency या सरकार नहीं करती है। अपील करना या न करना, यह फैसला लॉ ऑफिसर की एडवाइस पर होता है। जब लॉ ऑफिसर को चालान में कोई substance नहीं मिलता है और उसी opinion को कोर्ट अपने जजमेंट में certified करता है और अगर लॉ ऑफिसर opinion देते हैं कि यह अपील करने लायक केस नहीं है, तो गुलाम नबी आजाद साहब, बताइए कि इसमें गृह मंत्री क्या करेंगे? यहाँ खड़े होकर यही कहेंगे कि अपील नहीं होगी। मुझ से पूछोगे, तो मैं भी यही कहूँगा, क्योंकि हमारी सरकार लॉ ऑफिसर के opinion से चलती है। यह पोलिटिकल मैनेज्ड के आधार पर चलने वाली सरकार नहीं है। यह सरकार लॉ ऑफिसर के opinion पर चलती है।

मान्यवर, विवेक के. तन्खा जी ने केस के ultra vires पर सवाल उठाए कि यह कोर्ट में चैलेंज हुआ। मैं आपके माध्यम से विवेक के. तन्खा को कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके ultra vires चैलेंज हुए, यह लॉ हम लेकर नहीं आए। हम पोट्टा लेकर आए थे, जिसके ultra vires कभी चैलेंज नहीं हुए, जिसे आपने पहली केबिनेट के पहले दिन, पहले ही प्रस्ताव में रिपील कर दिया, मगर आप जो लॉ लेकर आए, उसके ultra vires चैलेंज हुए। आप मुझ से सवाल मत पूछिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको बताता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सीबीआई के चैलेंज हुए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमित शाह: इसके भी हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इसके भी हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सेक्शन-6 को चैलेंज किया है। इन्होंने यही मुद्दा उठाया। सीबीआई का भी उठाया और यह भी उठाया। सीबीआई के असम कोर्ट की जजमेंट के लिए कहा। तन्खा जी बैठे हैं, आप पूछ लीजिए। मैं बात ध्यान से सुनता हूँ। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो *ultra vires* चैलेंज हुए, वह कानून हम लेकर नहीं आए। जब कानून आया, इसमें सबसे विद्वान वकील होम मिनिस्टर थे और सबसे विद्वान वकील लॉ मिनिस्टर थे। दोनों उच्चतम न्यायालय के बड़े विद्वान वकील थे और सरकार भी यूपीए की थी। आज आप हमें कटघरे में खड़ा कर रहे हैं। जनाब, हम यहाँ आपकी लीगेसी को लेकर खड़े हैं, क्योंकि *government is continuous process*. आप कृपया हमसे सवाल मत कीजिए।

मान्यवर, कई सदस्यों ने संशय व्यक्त किया है। देश में कई सारी ऐसी घटनाएं भी हुई हैं, जिनसे संशय पैदा हो। मैं उन सभी को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार इस कानून का दुरुपयोग कतई नहीं होने देगी। आज मेरे साथी जो अमेंडमेंट लेकर आए हैं, उसकी मंशा इतनी ही है कि विदेश में कहीं पर भी जो आतंकवादी घटनाएं होती हैं, जिसमें भारतीय नागरिक हताहत होते हैं, हमारे दूतावासों का नुकसान होता है। हमारे जान-माल का नुकसान होता है, उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने के लिए हमारे पास आज कानूनी अधिकार नहीं है। वहाँ पुलिस जाती है, तो सिर्फ *information* देते हैं। जैसे ही एक स्टेप आगे जाएंगे, तो वे पूछेंगे कि बताओ कानून में कहाँ प्रोविजन है, इसलिए यह कानून लेकर आए हैं। अभी देरेक ओबार्डिन साहब बैठे नहीं हैं, हमेशा की तरह वे बोलकर चले गए, परन्तु उन्होंने मुद्दा उठाया कि पाकिस्तान का क्या करोगे? पाकिस्तान ने ट्रीटी साइन की, मगर कानून नहीं बनाए, इनकी बात सही है। साहब, हर चीज़ कानून से भी नहीं होती है। उरी में हमला हुआ था। ये कहते थे बिरयानी खिलाई, यह खिलाया, वह खिलाया, मगर ये उसके बाद वाली घटना भूल गए। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि पुरानी चीज़ें याद रहती हैं और एक अवस्था में आदमी नई चीज़ें भूल जाता है, लेकिन ये तो युवा सदस्य हैं, ये ताजी चीज़ें भूल गए। उरी में घटना हुई, पुलवामा में सीआरपीएफ पर हमला हुआ। हमने सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक भी किया, एयर स्ट्राइक भी किया और घर में घुसकर जवाब देने की हिम्मत हमने की। पाकिस्तान में कानून नहीं है, इसकी चिन्ता आप मत कीजिए, मगर विश्व भर के अंदर जो *reciprocate* करेंगे, क्या वहाँ पर भी इस कानून के दायरे को नहीं पहुँचाना है? जो देश *reciprocate* करते हैं, वहाँ हम कानून के दायरे को पहुँचाएँगे या नहीं पहुँचाएँगे? जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दबाव खड़ा हो रहा है, उसे देखकर मुझे लगता है कि पाकिस्तान में भी कभी न कभी यह कानून बनाना ही पड़ेगा, मगर हम अपनी तैयारी में क्यों पीछे रहें?

मान्यवर, इस कानून को लेकर हमारे एमओएस साहब आए हैं। मैं सदन से बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ और बड़े मन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक ऐसा कानून है, जिससे दुनिया भर के अंदर संदेश जाना है कि भारत के दोनों सदनों की मंशा क्या है? दोनों सदन *terrorism* जैसे गंभीर, अमानवीय कृत्य के लिए भी एकजुट हो सकते हैं या नहीं हो सकते हैं अथवा इसमें भी पोलिटिक्स करते हैं? आतंकवादियों को भी एक संदेश जाना है कि हमारे इन दो सदनों में कहीं

rift तो नहीं है, इसमें पार्टी लाइन के आधार पर देश को आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ने में हमारे अंदर कोई दरार तो नहीं है? मान्यवर, ये सारे संदेश इसी कानून से जाने वाले हैं। मैं सदन के सभी सदस्यों से विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि कृपया इस अमेंडमेंट को सर्वानुमति से पारित कीजिए। लोक सभा ने भी almost सर्वानुमति से इसे पारित किया है। मैं बस इतनी ही बात कहता हूँ, बाकी डिटेल् में ये कहेंगे। मान्यवर, मुझे आपकी अनुमति से वहाँ पौने छः बजे तक पहुँचना है, क्योंकि वहाँ guillotine है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is that the National Investigation...
...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVh Sir, ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... The question is that the National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Bill, 2019. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVh Sir, kindly allow me just ten seconds, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, the judgement in that case came in 28th March, 2019 ...**(Interruptions)**... The evidence, the prosecution, the argument is all done during BJP rule. He is citing a charge sheet of 2012 and 2013. Cases are not decided on a charge sheet. The judgement came in March, 2019. Five years of your term, your people argued it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Your people. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अमित शाह: नहीं, नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: There is one more fact. ...**(Interruptions)**... Just give me five seconds. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अमित शाह: सिंघवी साहब, एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जजमेंट किस साल आया? बाद में तो जिरह होती है, डेट पर डेट पड़ती है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक मामले जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Sir, you are telling the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अमित शाह: सज़ा होगी या नहीं होगी, वह चार्जशीट पर होता है। इन्वेस्टिगेशन कैसे किया है, वह चार्जशीट तय करती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Sir, you are telling the House that a Judge decides on a 2012 charge sheet. He ignores the arguments, he ignores the evidence led. ...**(Interruptions)**... Your Government did not lead credible evidence. Secondly, I would like the hon. Home Minister to put on record of this House, there are 48 terror cases with the NIA in 23 of which no charge sheet has been filed. He has given hundreds of cases. I repeat —let it come on the record of the House —48 terror cases in NIA, in 23, no charge sheet filed. These are terror cases. They are talking of normal cases, ordinary cases. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर, मैं थोड़ा क्लीयर करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि जिरह एनडीए सरकार में हुई। जिरह किस बेस पर होती है? अगर नींव ही खोखली है, तो उस पर इमारत नहीं बनाई जा सकती। चार्जशीट के अंदर नींव ही नहीं थी, evidence ही नहीं था। मान्यवर, जहाँ तक इस बात का सवाल है कि चार्जशीट नहीं हुई, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि एनआईए में लम्बे समय तक चार्जशीट करने का प्रोविजन है, extension भी मिलते हैं। ऐसा एक भी केस नहीं होगा, जिस पर चार्जशीट न हुई हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are two Amendments (Nos.1 and 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving the Amendments?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Do you want me to ask for division? Sir, you permit me to tell what I want to say, otherwise I would ask for division. I have given two Amendments for Clause 2 of the Bill. Amendment (No. 1) is to enlarge the scope since you are dealing with persons who are outside India. That is why, I suggested, 'persons of any nationality'. My second Amendment is about offence against Indian citizens. It can be directly or indirectly harming them. I am not moving the Amendments.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 3, there is one Amendment (No. 3) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving it?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: This Amendment is, any Court of Sessions designated as Special Court for the purpose because Special Court can be for any purpose. In this case, it is for the purpose of trying persons who are acting against the interests of India. I am not moving the Amendment.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 4, there is one Amendment (No. 4) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving it?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Here, my Amendment is to make clear that the jurisdiction is throughout India,- and for outside India, subject to any international treaty or domestic law of the concerned country. I request the hon. Home Minister to bear it in mind. I am not moving my Amendment.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 5, there is one Amendment (No. 5) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving it?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: My Amendment to this Clause is, instead of the words, "The Government is of the opinion", it should be "When the Government has sufficient materials to believe, then only action should be taken." I am not moving my Amendment.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 6, there are two Amendments (Nos. 6 & 7) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving the Amendments?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I have given two Amendments to this Clause 6. Amendment No. 6 is, that it should constitute or designate Court of Sessions for such group or cases. Amendment No. 7 is, when the notification for Special Court of Sessions is constituted in the State, it should be with the consent of the respective State Government. I am not moving my Amendments.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 7, there are two Amendments (Nos. 8 & 9) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving the Amendments?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have given two Amendments to Clause 7. They are common in objective, namely, for constituting or designating Special Court of Sessions for trying the case. I am not moving my Amendments.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, The Enacting Formula and The Title were added to the Bill.

श्री अमित शाह: महोदय, हां वालों का बहुमत नहीं है, बल्कि सर्वानुमति है, इतना रिकॉर्ड में क्लियर कर दिया जाए।

SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. आप lay करेंगे या पढ़ना चाहेंगे। आप सिर्फ सब्जेक्ट का नाम पढ़ें।

Demand to ensure adequate flight operations to various cities of the country from all the airports of Andhra Pradesh

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, after the Open Sky Policy has been framed, passengers travelling by air have gone up by leaps and bounds and Andhra Pradesh registered highest growth in passenger traffic in the year 2018-19. This clearly demonstrates the number of passengers using airports in Andhra Pradesh, particularly domestic. Andhra Pradesh has three international airports. But, unfortunately, the Ministry of Civil Aviation is not allotting slots for airlines to run international flights from these airports.

In spite of tremendous growth in air traffic in Andhra Pradesh, surprisingly, many airlines withdrew flight operations to various cities from Tirupati, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam. Jet Airways was crippled, hence, it stopped its operations. But, surprisingly, Air India changed its operations between Tirupati, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam to operate between Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad and Vijayawada, thereby leaving aside Tirupati. Sir, removing Tirupati from air operations is causing a lot of inconvenience to lakhs of devotees visiting Lord Balaji every day. Secondly, out of three international airports, two airports do not have any international connectivity!

Sir, let me give facts which speak for themselves. Airports in Andhra Pradesh served 27.99 lakh passengers in the year 2015-16; 37.3 lakh passengers in the year 2016-17; and 41.22 lakh passengers in the year 2017-18. In the year 2018-19, Andhra Pradesh topped in terms of growth rate at 31.61 per cent with 54.25 lakh passengers. It means Andhra Pradesh requires more airports and operations. But, it is happening the other way round.

Hence, I urge the Ministry of Civil Aviation to direct Air India to take immediate steps and ensure adequate flight operations to various cities in the country from all the airports of Andhra Pradesh.

*Laid on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena. Please lay it on the Table.

Demand to stop displacement of tribal people from their habitats

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): महोदय, 'IndiaSpend' की एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक छत्तीसगढ़, ओडिशा, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश, तेलंगाना और कर्नाटक में 38 मामले सामने आए, जिनमें 1,734 वर्ग किलोमीटर में फैले करीब 10 लाख आदिवासी उद्योगों के कारण प्रभावित हुए हैं। केन्द्र सरकार के 2009 के सर्कुलर में वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के तहत किसी भी वन भूमि पर उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए सम्बन्धित ग्राम सभाओं के 50 फीसदी सदस्यों की सहमति लेना अनिवार्य है, लेकिन इन सभी मामलों में इस कानून को दरकिनार कर दिया गया। भूमि विवादों पर नजर रखने वाली एजेंसी एलसीडब्ल्यू ने इनकी समीक्षा की, जिनमें 13 मामलों में भूमि अधिग्रहण पर सहमति का जिक्र नहीं है। वहीं 10 मामलों में दावा किया गया कि परियोजना से प्रभावित क्षेत्र में कोई आदिवासी है ही नहीं। बिजली कंपनी, राजस्थान राज्य विद्युत उत्पादन निगम लिमिटेड को 2012 में वन क्षेत्र में खनन की अनुमति मिली थी। अनुबंध के तहत यहाँ देश के सबसे बड़े उद्योगों में से एक कंपनी काम कर रही है। 2015 में राज्य सरकार ने वन अधिकारों को यह कहते हुए रद्द कर दिया था कि क्षेत्र में खनन कार्य में बाधा डाल कर आदिवासी अपने अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग कर रहे थे। अगस्त, 2016 में एक कंपनी को खनन के लिए बस्तर के अल्लार गाँव की 31.55 हेक्टेयर वन भूमि दी गई। रिपोर्ट में जिला कलेक्टर ने 26 सितंबर, 2016 को ग्रामीणों की सहमति बताई, जबकि सहमति ली ही नहीं गई। मई, 2017 में पंचायत ने एक विरोध प्रस्ताव पारित किया।

अतः मैं यह माँग करता हूँ कि सरकार आदिवासियों की हो रही गैरकानूनी बेदखली को शीघ्र रोके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah. Please day it on the Table. Just read the Hite.

**Demand to safeguard the relocated 18th century historic monument of
Armoury of Tipu Sultan in Karnataka**

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, the 18th century historic monument of Tipu's Armoury, near the Shrirangapatna Taluk of Mandya District, Karnataka, is a symbol of might of the erstwhile ruler of Mysore, Tipu Sultan. The armoury is a square-shaped structure which is about 12 meters wide and 10 meters tall. This is one amongst the many structures constructed to store ammunition for battles against the East India Company. This armoury was relocated in 2017 by spending ₹ 13.66 crore. The 'Unified Jacking System' was used for the first time in the country to shift this monument. The structure was excavated and moved using hydraulic cranes and other material. The monument was hindrance to Bangalore -Mysore railway track doubling work. After relocation of the monument, with weeds and shrubs occupying it, the site has become a dumpyard for waste material such as empty cigarette packets and liquor bottles. Saplings are growing on the armoury. Seepages from roof and saplings may trigger

[Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah]

cracks and it may cause damage to the monument. The gate fixed after translocation is left open and it is being used for anti-social activities and is turning into a public toilet. I urge upon the Government of India, the Archaeological Survey of India to immediately take action to safeguard the monument as a lot of money has already been spent on it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sasikala Pushpa Ramaswamy. Just lay it on the Table.

**Demand to name Erode Railway Station after the name of freedom
fighter 'Kodi Katha Kumaran'**

DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, India achieved freedom due to sacrifices made by countless freedom fighters. The selfless sacrifices made by them led India to achieve her freedom in 1947. After attaining freedom, the successive Governments honoured them by naming public places in their name.

Many freedom fighters from Tamil Nadu displayed their patriotism by participating in freedom struggle against British rule to attain freedom. One such freedom fighter was 'Kodi Katha Kumaran' (Kumaran who protected the flag) of Tamil Nadu. He founded Desa Bandhu Youth Association. Kodi Katha Kumaran' participated in all major freedom struggles. While participating in one such freedom struggle protesting against the arrest of Gandhi ji, he was assaulted by British Police. At the time of the incident, he was only 27 years old. Due to brutal attack of police and the injuries sustained by him, he died on 11th January, 1932. Though he was assaulted and brutally attacked by the police, he never let down the National Flag he was holding. Hence, he got the epithet ' Kodi Katha Kumaran' .

It is the responsibility of the Government to spread the message about our freedom fighter's patriotism and inspire the younger generation. Then only will the present generation come to know about our glorious past. This Government under the leadership of Modi ji has already started inspiring younger generation and I believe this Government only can honour 'Kodi Katha Kumaran'.

In view of the above, I urge the Central Government to name Erode Railway Station as Kodi Katha Kumaran Railway Station'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri MP. Veerendra Kumar. Please only read the title.

**Demand to speed up the construction of new building of
Kozhikode Kendriya Vidyalaya-1**

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Kerala): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to a serious matter regarding the safety of the students and staff in Kendriya Vidyalaya-1, Kozhikode. During the last monsoon, the main building of the school developed structural damages and parts of the building were crumbled. The school authorities were forced to introduce a shift system to accommodate the displaced students.

The shift system has created more problems than providing a solution as many of the students are coming from far away areas and they find it difficult to cope with odd hours of shifts.

A proposal for a new building has been approved by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. However, financial and administrative approvals are yet to be obtained. The new building can only be erected after demolishing the existing damaged building. It may delay the project further.

In order to overcome this hardship, the PTA of the school has come up with a solution of setting up a temporary building completely at their cost. They had submitted this proposal on 1st October, 2018. I had also forwarded their request to the Minister. They are waiting for a positive decision.

As the monsoon has already started and the school is threatened with more problems, I request the Minister to intervene immediately to set up a temporary building and to speed up the proceedings for a new building.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Santanu Sen. Please only read the title because Ministers have to go for guillotine. Only read the title and lay it on the Table.

**Demand to implement the Cigarette and Other Tobacco
Products (COTPA) Act strictly**

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act is such an Act, which if implemented appropriately can reduce tobacco usage significantly. As per this Act, there should not be any shop selling tobacco products within 100 metres of any health and educational institutions. As per this Act, simple cigarette selling is a punishable offence; selling tobacco products to person below the age of 18 years is also a punishable offence. But, unfortunately, though this Act is

[Dr. Santanu Sen]

found to be implemented in our State of West Bengal, yet in most of other States of our country, it is not implemented properly and even the police persons are also always not aware of this Act. I urge upon the Government to take urgent steps in this regard to implement the COTPA strictly in all States. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ripun Bora.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I have objections. This is censured. Is there any provision of censure?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please read it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Is there any curtailment of freedom of speech? Is there an emergency? Why is it censured?

श्री उपसभापति: जो स्वीकृत text है, वही पढ़िए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह नियम है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Dr. T. Subbarami Redely; not present. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... आपकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Shrimati Vandana Chavan. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: *

Demand to strengthen voluntary family planning program in India

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, The suggestion to bring a population control law in recent times is not only unnecessary but is anti-women, anti-poor and will in no way contribute to reducing growth rates. Indian's fertility rate is at 2.2, which is not too far from the replacement fertility level of 2.1. There have also been demands to limit births to two children. In the past, in U.P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, when the law debarred candidates with more than two children from contesting elections, there was an increase in sex selective abortions, abandonment of women and families giving their children up for adoptions.

Long term impacts of restrictive policies like China's 'one child policy' could lead to skewed demographics. If any policy or law related to reproductive health and rights

is based on disincentives and incentives, then it is anti-women, anti-poor. It compromises on human rights and also India's commitment to a right-based approach to family planning. India has committed \$3 billion towards family planning and has already achieved low maternal and infant mortality and fertility rates. The Government is on the right track.

I urge the Government to further work towards changing mindsets and behavior about contraceptives and birth spacing and make quality family planning services more available and accessible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha. Just lay it on the Table.

Demand for removal of all types of services charges on saving bank accounts

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, Indian banking sector is facing a huge crisis due to huge non-performing assets. Most of these loans are issued to corporate sector (85 per cent of total NPAs are of more than ₹ 5 crore). Out of these loans, banks have written off loans worth ₹ 5.55 lakh crores from April 2014 to December 2018. Banks are not able to recover these loans from corporate. On the other hand, they have started recovering this loss from depositors in the form of bank charges. Unfortunately, they have started charging for each and every banking service in the last four to five years. By penalizing the saving account holders for not maintaining minimum balance, banks have collected more than ₹ 12,000 crores and for extra ATM transaction fees public banks have earned more than ₹ 4,000 crore in last five years. Banks are now charging even for depositing and withdrawing their own money from their own accounts. This is against the interest of the people and against the idea of financial inclusion for which banks were nationalized. Through you, I urge upon the Ministry of Finance to not charge saving account holders. I request the Ministry to remove all the service charges on banking services for saving account holders, as they are the same people, whose deposits are essential for banks to run their businesses.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ravi Prakash Verma.

Demand to eliminate the weeds of foreign origin

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण पूरे eco system के अन्दर कुछ महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन दिखायी पड़ रहे हैं। भारतवर्ष में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में एक toxic weed parthenium का विस्तार प्राकृतिक रूप से हो रहा है। सभी रास्तों के किनारे तथा रेल

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

पटरियों के किनारे इस खरपतवार को देखा जा सकता है। यह बताया जा रहा है कि यह खरपतवार अमेरिका से आयातित गेहूँ के साथ आया था। यह खरपतवार स्थानीय प्राकृतिक वनस्पतियों से compete कर रहा है तथा पूरे देश में तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। यह खरपतवार भारत के natural eco system के लिए गंभीर खतरा बन चुका है तथा देशवासियों के स्वास्थ्य के लिए भी खतरनाक है। इसके फूलों से निकलने वाले पराग कणों से मनुष्यों के फेफड़ों में अस्थमा की बीमारी पैदा हो रही है, कई प्रकार के चमड़ी के मर्ज पैदा हो रहे हैं तथा अन्य स्वास्थ्य समस्याएँ पैदा हो रही हैं। सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह तत्काल संज्ञान लेकर परिस्थितियों का आकलन कराए तथा इस खरपतवार को भारत की जमीन से निर्मूल करने की योजना बनाये।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 1100 hrs. on Thursday, 18th July, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-three minutes past
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 18th July, 2019.*