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सत्यमेव जयते

Wednesday,

24 July, 2019

2 Shravana, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, 24 July, 2019/2 Shravana, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am thinking that I would be missing one smiling face in front of me from tomorrow. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार) : महोदय, मैं कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 95 की उपधारा 4 के अधीन श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) G.S.R. 1021 (E), dated the 11th October, 2018, publishing the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Second Amendment Rules, 2018, along with delay statement.
- (2) G.S.R. 169 (E), dated the 1st March, 2019, publishing the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (3) G.S.R. 423 (E), dated the 13th June, 2019, publishing the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. for (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 407/17/19]

I Notification of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

II Report (2017-18) of Commission of Railways Safety, Lucknow and related papers

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

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

- (1) S.O. 358 (E), dated the 21st January, 2019, notifying a draft notification regarding fixation of use conversion charges for Mixed Use /Commercial

Use of Premises and Shop-cum-residence plots/Complexes later designated as LSCs thereby extending validity period as mentioned therein by six months, along with delay statement.

- (2) S.O. 359 (E), dated the 21st January, 2019, notifying a draft notification on fixation of rates to be applied for enhanced FAR for residential properties, Coop.- Group Housing, Mixed Use/Commercial streets and commercial properties (excluding hotel and parking plots) arising out of MPD 2021 thereby extending the window period as mentioned therein by six months, along with delay statement.
- (3) S.O. 372 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2019, publishing Corrigendum to notification S.O. No. 358 (E) dated 21st January, 2019, along with delay statement.
- (4) S.O. 373 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2019, publishing Corrigendum to notification S.O. No. 359(E) dated the 21st January, 2019, along with delay statement.
- (5) G.S.R. 128 (E), dated the 20th February, 2019, publishing the Delhi Development Authority (Survey Cadre) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (6) S.O. 1236 (E), dated the 8th March, 2019, making certain modifications in the Unified Building Bye-Laws (UBBL) for Delhi, 2016 as specified in the Table therein.
- (7) S.O. 1237 (E), dated the 8th March, 2019, regarding fixation of charges for redevelopment of godown clusters in non-conforming areas for implementation of policy notified *vide* S.O. No. 3027(E) dated 21st June, 2018, along with delay statement.
- (8) G.S.R. 319 (E), dated the 22nd April, 2019, publishing the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Delhi Development Authority, Chief Engineer (Civil) and Chief Engineer (Electrical) Recruitment Rules, 2019.
- (9) G.S.R. 392 (E), dated the 30th May, 2019, publishing the Delhi Development Authority (Naib Tehsildar) Recruitment Rules, 2019.

- (10) No. K-11011/34/2018-DDII, dated the 30th May, 2019, publishing the Delhi Development Authority (Repeal of recruitment regulations for the post of Naib Tehsildar) Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. for (1) to (10) See No. L.T. 562/17/19]

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 10 of the Indian Railways Act, 1989 and Section 12 of the Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Commission of Railway Safety, Lucknow, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (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. 561/17/19]

Reports and Accounts of various organisations for various years and related papers

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

- I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 78 of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016:-
- (a) Annual Report of the Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (CCPD), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Explanatory Memorandum on the above said Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. for See No. L.T. 496/17/19]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the HOPE (Society for Handicapped Orientation Programme and Education) Durgapur, West Bengal, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. for *See* No. L.T. 319/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Surya Kiran Parents Association for the Welfare of the Mentally Handicapped Children, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. for *See* No. L.T. 314/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Surya Kiran Parents Association for the Welfare of the Mentally Handicapped Children, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. for *See* No. L.T. 314/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Manasika Vikasa Kendram, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Kendram.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. for *See* No. L.T. 602/17/19]

Reports and Accounts of RPL, Punalur, Kerala and CITCO, Chandigarh for various years and related papers

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

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

- (i) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. for See No. L.T. 499/17/19]
- (ii) Seventeenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 1990-91, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (iii) Eighteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 1991-92, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (iv) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 1992-93, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (v) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 1993-94, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (vi) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 1994-95, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts

and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (vii) Twenty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 1995-96, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (viii) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 1996-97, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (ix) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 1997-98, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (x) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 1998-99, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (xi) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 1999-2000, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (xii) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 2000-01, together with the Auditor's Report on

the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (xiii) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 2001-02, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (xiv) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 2002-03, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (xv) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 2003-04, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (xvi) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 2004-05, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (xvii) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 2005-06, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (xviii) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 2006-07, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (xix) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (xx) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (xxi) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (xxii) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (xxiii) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (xxiv) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (xxv) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for

the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(xxvi) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(xxvii) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(xxviii) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. For (ii) to (xxviii) see No. L.T. 498/17/19]

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992:—
- (1) G.S.R. 1120 (E), dated the 16th November, 2018, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Private Secretary, Section Officer and Assistant, Group 'B' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2018.
 - (2) G.S.R. 1119 (E), dated the 16th November, 2018, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Publication and Printing Cadre, Group 'B' and 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2018.

- (3) G.S.R. 84 (E), dated the 4th February, 2019, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Armourer Cadre (Group 'A' Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2019.
- (4) G.S.R. 85 (E), dated the 4th February, 2019, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Armourer Cadre (Group 'B' and 'C' Posts), Recruitment Rules, 2019.
- (5) G.S.R. 112 (E), dated the 13rd February, 2019, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Inspector (Librarian), Group 'B' Post, Recruitment Rules, 2019.
- (6) G.S.R. 248 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Water Wing (Group 'A' and 'B' Technical Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (c) *See* No. L.T. 334/17/19]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification No. G.S.R. 280 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2019, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, Central Industrial Security Force, Security Wing, Head Constable (Tradesmen), Group 'C' Post, Recruitment Rules, 2019, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 383/17/19]

Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of BJRNF, New Delhi and to Ambedkar Foundation, 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 and Accounts of the Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation (BJRNF), 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 Foundation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 504/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Explanatory Note on 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. 656/17/19]

...(Interruptions)...

FAREWELL TO THE RETIRING MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, five of our colleagues, Dr. V. Maitreyan, Shri D. Raja, Shri K. R. Arjunan, Dr. R. Lakshmanan and Shri T. Rathinavel, representing the State of Tamil Nadu, are retiring today, that is, the 24th of July, 2019, on completion of their term of office.

The retiring Members have contributed significantly to the deliberations of this House and the parliamentary committees and, in the process, to nurturing and strengthening our parliamentary democracy and in enhancing the dignity and prestige of this august House. I place on record my heartfelt appreciation for the valuable contributions and service rendered by them to our democracy and to the society at large. The House will certainly miss their vivacious, and sometimes aggressive and progressive, presence and their unwavering commitment to issues pertaining to the State of Tamil Nadu as also to national issues of importance. I wish the retiring Members good health, happiness and many more years of service to the nation.

Now, the Leader of the Opposition.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Hon. Chairman, Sir, we have five Members of Parliament from Rajya Sabha, from the southern part of our country, retiring today. I know a few of them personally and the others, I know mostly through their political party.

Sir, in this House, we have got a few Members of Parliament who have got an expertise that most of us, including me, do not have. We have our colleague here who

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

is an expert in a particular kind of work. He would give amendments on each Bill. I don't think anybody in the House can beat him on that. He is not here today. We have another friend who is retiring today. With a rather heavy heart, I bid farewell and wish Shri D. Raja. As a Member of Parliament, I have also been here for almost 40 years, but we hardly get opportunity to speak. Even as the Leader of the Opposition I speak twice in one Session, but Shri D. Raja is the only leader in this House who makes four to five speeches a day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because he is 'Raja'! From tomorrow, he is going to be *Praja*.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I would like to congratulate him on my behalf and on behalf of Members – he has become *Maharaja* in between – it was only three days ago that he became the General Secretary of his Party. I don't think many of you may be knowing he was, besides the Member of Parliament, the Secretary of his Party. Now, he has become the General Secretary; so, he has become *Maharaja* before leaving this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: General Secretary is called *Mahamantri*, not *Maharaja*.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I have known him from the days when I was in Youth Congress and he was in Youth Federation. In late 70s, when I was General Secretary of Youth Congress in charge of Southern States and when he was in Youth Federation, I have known him. But I have not known his capacity of making so many speeches right from the Zero Hour till the House is adjourned. So, I wish him well. I was going through the bio-data of all retiring Members of Parliament yesterday, but not his. I found no other Member from any political party who has been the Member of so many Committees as he has been. There is hardly any Committee of the Parliament, right from the Standing Committee to the sitting committee, of which he has not been the Member. So, that has provided him the greater knowledge which he used very rightly on the floor of the House. We wish him well and we wish him to come back. Unfortunately, in the Left Parties, there is a cooling period; they don't repeat the Members of Parliament beyond two terms. I am sure that during this cooling period of six years, while he is in the cooling period, he will work hard to strengthen his political Party. At one point of time, the Left organisation was one of the strongest organisations. I wish him and his Party well. I also congratulate him on his being chosen as the General Secretary of the Party. Of course, we will miss you.

Dr. Maitreya is from AIADMK. I still don't know why he has come into politics. He is M.B.B.S., M.D. and D.M and that too in Oncology. He is coming here getting ₹ 2000 per day. If he had practised, he would have earned minimum ₹ 2 crore per month. I appreciate and congratulate him. In the southern part of the country and particularly in those days when he got his degree in Oncology, Oncology was the most sought after field. I can say it as an ex-Health Minister. Oncologists are the most sought after doctors across the globe, particularly in our country. Not bothering about the money he could have earned as a doctor, he dedicated himself to the service of the people and used this medium to serve the people of his State. I appreciate his decision to join politics. Again, unfortunately, I don't know since when the AIDMK has also started a cooling period like the Left Party has. I wish him that his Party's cooling period is not longer than a few years and I wish him to come back again so that he can do service to the people through this most important forum which provides us opportunity to reach out to a lot more people.

We have, K.R. Arjunanji, from Nilgiris, the area where Amma spent most of the time, and having belonged to Nilgiris, I am sure that he was more close to Amma than anybody else. Today, Amma is not with us. I am sure, he could spend much of time with her, maybe only two-and-a-half years because since, 2013, it was hardly for a few years. I wish him well also. Dr. Lakshmanan is another doctor, who has been an Ortho specialist.

An Ortho doctor is again very sought after these days. I would also like to congratulate him that instead of choosing his profession and making money, he has chosen it serving the people. Now, he will be serving his people as a doctor. That is also a great cause he should pursue. I wish him well. Then, Shri Rathinavel, our another friend who did not get much time in this House, maybe one-and-a-half term only, I also wish him well. So, in conclusion, I wish all my colleagues from the Southern part of the country well and whatever they will do, definitely they will serve their people well in their different capacities, may be in the capacity of office bearers or doctors or whichever opportunity they are being provided. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Leader of the House.

सभा के नेता (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज हमारे पांच साथी सांसद की कार्यवधि पूरी करके हम लोगों को छोड़कर जा रहे हैं। वे अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में जो काम करते रहे हैं, आज फिर से वह काम करने के लिए जाने वाले हैं। उनमें से एक डी. राजा साहब

[श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत]

हैं, जो मेरे घनिष्ठ मित्र हैं। उनका और मेरा बहुत पहले से संपर्क है। हम अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति समितियों में भी साथ रहे हैं एवं और समितियों में भी साथ रहे हैं, डा. वी. मैत्रेयन साहब, ये भी हमारे अच्छे मित्र हैं, इनसे हमारा बहुत पुराना संपर्क है, परिचय है, श्री के.आर. अर्जुनन साहब, डा. आर. लक्ष्मणन और श्री टी. रतिनावेल हैं। ये पांचों साथी आज अपनी कार्यावधि पूरी करके हम लोगों के बीच से अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में जा रहे हैं। मैं इनके उज्ज्वल भविष्य की कामना करता हूँ और इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन सभी ने अपना जीवन जन सेवा के लिए समर्पित किया है। ये देश हिम में और जनता के हित में लगातार अनेक वर्षों से प्रयास करते रहे हैं। मैं इनके उज्ज्वल भविष्य की कामना करते हुए यह अपेक्षा करता हूँ और उम्मीद भी करता हूँ कि ये फिर से हम लोगों के बीच आएंगे और जन सेवा और देश सेवा में अपना योगदान देते रहेंगे। इनके लिए मेरी हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं हैं, धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I will be calling the retiring Members because they met me and expressed their desire that they want to make their farewell speech. Dr. V. Maitreyan.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, after a long stint of fourteen-and-a-half years in Rajya Sabha, I will be retiring. This is sunset time for me, as far as Parliament is concerned. At this juncture, I place on record my deep sense of gratitude to my beloved leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, for having deposited immense faith in me and sending me to this House for three terms. In fact, she gave me the rare honour of being the only Member from AIADMK to have been given membership of Rajya Sabha for three terms. My unalloyed loyalty to her will always be there.

I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to one person, Shri Arun Jaitley, who has guided me throughout in this House and considered me as his brother. I sincerely wish that he has a speedy recovery from his illness and continues to guide others also in future. I cannot forget my long-term friend and the Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, whom I know since the 1990s, and I had been a loyal emissary between him and Madam. I sincerely thank him for his personal affection for me.

During these fourteen-and-a-half years, I have been part of certain historic moments—the Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament to pass the POTA Bill; the passing of Women's Reservation Bill after so much of pandemonium; the impeachment proceedings against a Judge of the Kolkata High Court, in which the Judge was summoned before the Bar of this House; the lengthy debate till midnight on the Lokpal Bill when the House was abruptly adjourned in the midnight; the infamous Indo-US nuclear deal, and so on.

During these years, I had very passionately fought for the rights of fishermen of Tamil Nadu, the plight of Eelam Tamils, repeatedly in this House. But, one thing has always been a thorn in my heart. Sir, this House has witnessed many occasions where we have read obituary references, passed condolence resolutions for people who died, the people whom we might not even know or might have never seen, people from some remote corner of the globe, and, we have observed silence as a mark of respect for them. But, in May, 2009, when more than one-and-a-half lakh innocent people from Tamil Eelam, who are my umbilical cord brethren, were killed in a genocide in Lanka, this House did not even take notice of it, leave alone passing a resolution of condolence or observing silence. That will ever remain as a thorn in my heart. Since this House did not bother to do the basic human courtesy towards my brothers and sisters of Elam, I urge that this House should not pass any condolence resolution or observe silence for me also whenever the situation arises.

As I complete my term, I am thankful to the hon. Chairman, who is a doyen of Indian politics and with whom I had a lot of association, and my leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, had a great regard for him. I am thankful to the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, the leaders of various political parties, the leader of my party in Rajya Sabha, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan, and all the Members of my party who have shown immense love and affection towards me. I particularly remember a few of my loveable friends - Shri Jairam Ramesh, Ahluwaliaji, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Shri Naresh Agrawal, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Shrimati Smriti Irani, Shri D. Raja, Shri T.K. Rangarajan, Shri C.M. Ramesh and others. I am thankful to the Secretary-General and also to all the Secretariat staff of this House.

The mentor of Dravidian movement, Perarignar Anna, started his legislative career from this House only and then shifted to the State politics. My beloved leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, also had her initial innings in this House only as a Member from 1984 to 1989. Then, she entered Tamil Nadu politics and went on to become the most popular political leader of the State. After a long stint in Rajya Sabha, it is my turn to return to the State politics. No doubt, it is a sunset time for me in the Parliament, but it will be a sunrise time for me in the State. A senior colleague of mine, Shri P. Chidambaram, a couple of years ago, quoted, "So far, I had been looking at Tamil Nadu from a national prism. Now, I will look at India from the Tamil Nadu prism."

Now, it is my turn to do the same thing. I had many memorable occasions when my voice reverberated in this House. I would like to end;

[Dr. V. Maitreyan]

‘नाम गुम जाएगा, चेहरा ये बदल जाएगा,
मेरी आवाज़ ही पहचान है, गर याद रहे।’

MR. CHAIRMAN: Very good, Dr. Maitreyan. As Leader of the Opposition has said, he is a very popular doctor. He is a ‘doctor of demand’ also. But, still he gave up and joined the politics to serve the people. He is emotional because he is a man of emotions. We can understand his emotions.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. This may be the last speech that I am making in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Surely, you are not going to speak afterwards on any Bill.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, at the outset, I express my sincere gratitude to all Members of this august House who showed immense love and affection towards me irrespective of party lines. Sir, we consider that Parliament is the supreme institution in our democracy, and our democracy is considered to be the largest democracy in the world. Sir, I wish that our Parliament should remain a Parliament as the framers of the Constitution and Dr. Ambedkar had wished and visualized it to be. When I entered first time into the Parliament, I was quite aware that this is the institution where many great communist leaders have played important role in not only contributing to the proceedings of Parliament, but also, in shaping the policies of the country as a whole. I can name any number of communist leaders in Lok Sabha starting from Comrade K.A. Dange, Comrade A.K. Gopalan, Comrade Indrajit Gupta and several others and in this House also, Comrade Hiren Mukherjee and Comrade Bhupesh Gupta. They all were legendary leaders and they were in the Parliament, so I was quite aware that I have to enter such an august House where such outstanding communists were present and where they have made a great contribution. Then, I was also aware about the women Members, Comrade Geeta Mukherjee and Comrade Renu Chakraborty, all such stalwarts were present and made their contribution in the working of the Parliament. Sir, when I speak, I have so many thoughts. Parliament is a forum for articulating the concerns of the people, concerns of the nation and making laws for taking the country forward. Sir, Parliament is the highest forum for that matter. As Leader of the Opposition has said that I am retiring, but, I am not retiring, I am retiring from this House for the time being. But, I will be doing my work. I will be working for the country and for the people in the new capacity. I used to say that “We the people”. Sir, that should be our understanding and when I say “We the

people” that means “We the human beings”. India is a very diverse country which has a very composite culture and people are divided on many basis. So, I think, India should emerge as a real nation, and I find that we will have to strive for social justice and equality of all citizens. Sir, I am pained to point out, whenever I speak, why the people, who are socially exploited and discriminated, should live like this in our country even in the 21st century. They are all human beings. There are dalits, adivasis, economically exploited people, socially discriminated people and politically marginalized people. We must treat them as human beings. It is about We, the People, who are the human beings. That is my wish. This Parliament should rise above all other petty considerations to treat our citizens as human beings. Citizens do not need any sympathy or empathy from this Parliament or from me or from anybody else. Citizens should have their human rights. They should have their constitutional and democratic rights. That should be ensured. That is what the framers of the Constitution had mandated us to work for. We should strive for social, political and economic justice. How long can we fight to accomplish that goal? We just completed our elections where we have 'one person, one vote'. It is all right. But Dr. Ambedkar said that our objective must be to achieve 'one person, one value'. This is what Dr. Ambedkar said. When can we accomplish that 'one person, one value'? How can we work towards that? The Parliament will have to worry about that. I am not getting into any partisan polemics here. It is for everybody. Every party should think over it. Why should India have such discriminations, such disparities and such inequalities even now? Why can't we think over it and take the country forward? Why can't we empower our people? They are our people, our fellow citizens. This is my appeal to everybody. I am going to finish it, Sir.

Finally, certain unfinished tasks are there before the Parliament. Both the Houses will have to think over it. In the Rajya Sabha, we passed the Women's Reservation Bill. Why can't it be passed now? We talk about women empowerment. We can think about it. India will have to play a greater role in the international arena. I think India can shape the political course of the world if it plays a very positive role in addressing immediate issues and long-term issues. A reference was made to Sri Lankan Tamils. I did speak on the issues of Sri Lankan Tamils many times. But their issues are yet to be addressed. Similar issues are there. India can be a global player. It can play a tremendous role in shaping the political course of the world if it stands committed to its basic values enshrined in the Constitution. I wish the Parliament would rise above all levels. I thank everybody.

[Shri D. Raja]

When I came here, my first speech was not a maiden speech. My first speech was to welcome Mr. Hamid Ansari as the Chairman of the House. That was my first speech in Parliament. Now, when I leave, I thank you very much as Chairman. I thank the Secretary-General and the entire Rajya Sabha Secretariat. When I walk out, the staff – security staff, Watch and Ward staff, employees in our toilet or canteen – feel as if I am their man, and they come and talk to me and express their problems and concerns. That is the respect I have and I wish all of them very best in their life. I thank everyone irrespective of political lines.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja has only retired but he is not tired. Secondly, from tomorrow, there won't be any time restrictions because he is the boss of his party. Now, Shri K.R. Arjunan.

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Chairman, Sir, with a deep sense of gratitude to our strong leader and my mentor, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, who had made me a Member of this august House, I bow down to get her blessings from above. She had tremendous confidence in me that I would fulfil all her visionary dreams. Today, I look back at the glorious days. In the temple of democracy, I acquired knowledge in parliamentary procedures, debates, deliberations and discussions from great political stalwarts like hon. Chairman, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, hon. Deputy Chairman, Shri Harivansh, hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, hon. Home Minister, Shri Amit Shah, hon. Shri Arun Jaitley, hon. Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, hon. Shrimati Smriti Irani, Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Shri Edappadi Palanisamy, Tamil Nadu Deputy Chief Minister, Shri O. Panneerselvam, Leader of the Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, and all my AIADMK Members and leader, Shri Navaneethakrishnan, and all Rajya Sabha Members.

I am so pleased that I utilized all my MPLAD funds for the welfare of downtrodden people and with special attention to various infrastructure and developmental projects in my district and our State.

I take very sweet memories from here and feel satisfied that I have productively used my office for the betterment of my people of Tamil Nadu and India.

I also could not forget the excellent love shown by my colleagues Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, Shri Naresh Gujral, Shri Kupendra Reddy, Shri Anil Desai, Shri Rangarajan, Shri Mahesh Poddar, Shri Y.S. Chowdary, Shri C.M. Ramesh, Shri T.G. Venkatesh, Shri Vijayasai Reddy, Shri Derek O'Brien, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, all AIADMK leaders and

Members, Marshals, Officers, Medical Officers, Canteen staff, my AIADMK Party Office staff, Translation Office staff, Rajya Sabha staff, Stenographers' Pool, Rajya Sabha Parliamentary Security staff, etc.

Especially, I thank our hon. Chairman, hon. Deputy Chairman, Secretary-General, Leader of the House, Leader of the Opposition, Treasury Officers, all my colleague Members of Parliament, with special thanks to my Party Members whose continuous encouragement and support have helped me fruitfully complete my term of office. I hope in my tenure I have made my hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma proud. Thank you all for your cooperation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Arjunan. You spoke from the bottom of your heart. Now, Dr. R. Lakshmanan.

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Chairman, Sir, my parents gave me a physical life, my teachers gave me an inculcating life, my friends gave me a fabulous life, my wife and children gave me a wonderful life, society gave me a status in life, but Parliament gave me the best opportunity to serve everyone who have shaped my life.

Sir, I came here with empty hands and I am going out with empty hands, but, in-between, I got the richest experience and tremendous satisfaction in my life. I am ever grateful and indebted to my beloved leader, hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, who made me the Member of this august House.

Sir, the best six years went like six months but it taught me lessons for 60 years. That is the greatness of this august House. I have learnt exclusive lessons from each one of the hon. Members who served this august House during my tenure.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I was very glad when you got elected as the hon. Vice-President and Chairman of Rajya Sabha, but I, like all other hon. Members sitting here, lost the great opportunity to hear your eloquent speeches. Superb is the only word to describe the mind-boggling speeches of Shri Arun Jaitley. I wish him speedy recovery and come back to this House as early as possible. I learnt from the hon. Leader of Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, as to how to be both cool and rock solid in Parliament while addressing the sensitive issues. I will never forget the ravishing speeches of Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad. Our pride Shri P. Chidambaram, whose each and every explanation is like knife cutting the butter, the cool and substantive speeches of Shri Jairam Ramesh, Shri Kapil Sibal and Derek O'Brienji and I can go on enshrining my

[Dr. R. Lakshmanan]

encomiums on all the Members whose speeches stirred my mind. But one great Member, who taught me the greatest lesson in politics, is Dr. Manmohan Singh, our hon. former Prime Minister. Sir, I learnt from him how to be polite and humble, still be very authoritative in our stand. I cannot miss out my own fellow AIADMK Members who I cherished in every moment of my political life. I am grateful to all of them. Our hon. Prime Minister and hon. Home Minister are two great leaders who work in unison like two eyes for the development of new India. I am ever grateful to both of them as well as the team NDA. I would like to thank the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, and all the staff of Rajya Sabha Secretariat, marshalls, Interpreters and security personnel. Sir, before I conclude, I want to say this: "Men may come and men may go, but memories will never go." My greatest respects to all of you. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): * Hon'ble Chairman Sir,

"I had seen Parliament only in textbooks and currency notes. Now, I have stepped in its precincts and have participated in its activities. This opportunity is given to me by our Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma, goddess of our heart, who had passed away after living a legendary life. It is my duty to convey my thanks to her. This House has historic significance. Erudite scholars, renowned academicians, litterateurs, legal luminaries, and experts from various fields have participated in this House. I am happy that I have also been a part of this distinguished group in this House.

In the history of Rajya Sabha, Peraringar Anna, the beacon light of Dravidian movement, effervescent beam of the learned, had raised his voice for the welfare of the people of Tamil Nadu and for the development of India. The speeches delivered by Anna in this House are recorded like inscriptions on stone. In his footprints, as his successor, Puratchithalaivi Amma, goddess of our heart had also created history in this House. Her speeches had revealed the greatness and nobility of Tamil Nadu to the people of this country.

Though the number of opposition parties is less, the parliamentary procedures like Question Hour, Zero Hour, Calling Attention Motion, Private Member's Bills etc. facilitate us to raise our issues in this House, to fight for our rights and to debate and discuss core issues. This House consists of all the great qualities of democracy. I have had the opportunity to listen to the speeches of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji,

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

Hon'ble Chairman Shri Venkaiah Naiduji, Shri Arun Jaitleyji, Hon'ble Minister Mrs. Nirmala Sitharamanji, Hon'ble Leader of Opposition Shri Gulam Nabi Azadji, and Hon'ble Member Shri Ram Gopal Yadavji. I consider this opportunity as the greatest reward of my life. Finally, as a Member of Parliament, I have utilized the fund of MPLADS for improving the basic amenities of people such as carrying out repair and rehabilitation works, providing street lights, enhancing healthcare facilities, laying of roads, renovation of water bodies, and construction of waiting rooms at bus stoppages etc. As a Member of Parliament, I have got the opportunity to undertake all the above-said public works. In this House, I have spent six years of my life. It is the spring period of my life. I consider it as the life-time reward given to me.

Mr. Edapaddi Palanisamy, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and my dear brother, Mr. O. Paneer Selvam, Deputy Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and my dear brother, have guided me efficiently. My association with them and my friendship with other Hon'ble Members have guided my contribution in parliamentary activities. My conversations with them have guided me in my discussions. I humbly submit my thanks to all the political dignitaries of this House. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan, the Leader of AIADMK.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am only the humble worker of AIADMK and, also, all credit goes to my hon. Amma but for her, I would not have been here. So, I thank her. Today, our five Members are retiring. It is really a great loss to the State of Tamil Nadu, including Shri D. Raja selected by hon. Amma. I wanted to record it.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Got him elected and not selected.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Elected; whatever it is. So, our brother Dr. V. Maitreyan; our brother Shri Rathinavel; Dr. Lakshmanan; Shri Arjunan and Shri Raja are valuable assets to this House; assets to Tamil Nadu. The whole nation, especially, the State of Tamil Nadu acknowledges their services to the State of Tamil Nadu, and I join with this House in bidding them farewell. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. Shri Siva, you noted what he has said about Shri D. Raja.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, parting is always painful. Today, we are bidding farewell to some of our close associates who have been our

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

colleagues in this august House. Much can be said about each and everyone. But, considering the time, first I would like to say about Shri D. Raja, who represented the Communist Party of India. He was a true representative of the last man in this country and that too the working class. Apart from that, all the issues that were discussed in this House and as the Leader of Opposition said here, his part was very remarkable. Of course, he participated in all the interventions. He has just made his mark as a true representative. Sir, he was also once nominated by our party since he was here for two terms. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Got him elected and not nominated.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: He was nominated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, please.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: In 2007, he came to this House with the help of our party. So, Sir, as I rightly said, he doesn't owe allegiance to any single party. As you rightly said, Sir, they are retiring from this House but their service will continue for the people in their respective fields because all are very hardcore workers.

Especially, about Dr. Maitreyan, I should say that though he belongs to the other party, and though we ideologically differ with each other, yet he is a real fighter and we have appreciated him a lot. Earlier, Sir, when I was the floor leader there, he was the floor leader of that party, on many issues, we had crossed swords. But, when it is a common issue for Tamil Nadu, we always stood together.

So also, Shri Arjunan is called as a sweet boy here. He is a *Mithaiwala* because he brings home-made chocolates from Nilgiris and distributes it to all the Members here. So, everyone will miss him, and so also, Dr. Lakshmanan. Shri Rathinavel belongs to my place.

I would like to say only one thing that it is a strange coincidence that now also; I have to differ with them on one thing. Anna did not start his legislative career in this House. In 1957, he was the Member of the Legislative Assembly, and later, he came to the Rajya Sabha. Anyhow, Sir, the service they have rendered in this august House will be remembered, and I wish them all the best in their future endeavours. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri T.K. Rangarajan.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): *Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Five Hon'ble Members from Tamil Nadu are retiring today. I think it is appropriate to speak in Tamil to congratulate all of them today. When I congratulate all of them heartily, I would like to mention that Comrade Raja is expanding his performance day by day. I hope he will be successful in his new role also. During the last eleven years, I have noticed a feature. Whenever Mr. Raja speaks, he is given more time both by the previous Hon'ble Chairman and also by the present Hon'ble Chairman. He is given a minimum time of three to seven minutes and even more by whoever presides over the House. The Presiding Officer may be Hon'ble Chairman of the House, or Hon'ble Deputy Chairman or Vice Chairpersons. They will give more time to Raja. Whenever we speak, they ring the bell immediately. It is astonishment for me. Comrade Raja is a very amicable personality. He is friendly with everyone. I congratulate him in his new role as the All India General Secretary of the Communist Party.

As far as Dr. Maitreyan is concerned. I agree with whatever Hon'ble Leader of Opposition has said. I have also spoken to him many times. I know him since the days he was practising medicine. He was a successful medical practitioner. He switched over from Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) to Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (ADMK). He was a very good oncologist. I had questioned him then why he gave up medical practice for the sake of entering politics. Similarly, Dr. Lakshmanan is also a very good medical practitioner. I fully agree with whatever Mr. Tiruchy Siva spoke about Mr. K. R. Arjunan. I appreciate him. Mr. Rathinavel is known to me since 1979. He has worked very hard for his party Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (ADMK) in Trichy. As told by Mr. Siva, I know him as a friend from Trichy. I also belong to Trichy. I congratulate all of them. As told by Namakkal Kavingn, 'The Tamils have a distinct characteristics of their own'. It is the duty of all of us to protect this special attribute. Now, we have a bigger responsibility to protect this attribute than in the past. The distinct characteristics of the Tamils, the history of the Tamils, and the rights of the Tamils have to be protected. All of us including the retiring persons, have to be united to fight for these rights. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Majeed Memon.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, on behalf of my leader, Shri Sharad Pawar, on behalf of my party and my party colleagues, I extend a fond farewell to our six colleagues, who are leaving us. In particular, I congratulate Shrimati Kanimozhi

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Majeed Memon]

because she has been elected to the Lok Sabha and she would continue to serve the other House for the coming five years. I congratulate Shri D. Raja for being elected as the General Secretary of his party, where, certainly, he would be in a position to serve the Indian society with greater vigour. I also congratulate Dr. V. Maitreyan. I have heard him when he was leading his party sometime back and his vociferous voice, of course, keeps on echoing in the House. I wish all of them long life. Though, they are outside this House from now, but they would certainly continue to contribute to the building of Indian society and Indian nation. Particularly, for Mr. Raja, who is a personal friend of mine, I would say that his exit would literally orphan the *praja* in this House. I wish him all the best for a greater assignment that he has accepted and all the best to all the six Members. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, a farewell is a very difficult occasion. Yet, on behalf of my party, I can say with conviction that all the Members who are retiring, they have fared very well. I have learnt a lot from all of them. I do not know how many of us know that Mr. Maitreyan is a very good singer. Any time you pass through the Central Hall, you can hear him singing Hindi songs. For a moment, I have never thought that a Tamilian could be so much versatile with Hindi songs. All other Members from Tamil Nadu, who are retiring, I have learnt from all of you, how to press for your cause. I have seen, the distinction between DMK and AIADMK gets blurred when it is a State's cause. Finally, to Mr. D. Raja in particular, I knew him much before I entered the Parliament. We have stood together on very many occasions and I don't call him D. Raja anymore. I call him 'P. Raja', *praja's* Raja, peoples' Raja. I wish all of you, do very well. You are just retiring from here. You are not retiring from the public life. I wish all of you, all the best in your life.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prasanna Acharya.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, I also join the other Members of the House in bidding farewell to all the five hon. Members of this House. They have contributed to the proceedings of the House in their own way during their tenure in this House, and particularly, I will not miss to refer about Mr. D. Raja. When I came to this House first, from the day one, he has been my well-wisher, though ideologically, we are poles apart. He was frequenting Odisha for his party work, and whenever he used to

go to Odisha, if I was at Delhi, he used to inform me that he was going to my State. And the moment he came back, I was asking him as to how he criticised my Government there. I used to ask him as to why he was critical about our Government, the BJD Government in Odisha. So, he is such a nice person. I personally have learnt a lot of things, particularly, from Dr. Maitreyan. I was very attentive whenever I was in the House while he was speaking. He is a very learned and experienced person. I also appreciate the contribution of other three Members whose term is ending today. Sir, on behalf of myself, and on behalf of my party, the BJD, I bid farewell to all those five Members. Thank you.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, जब कोई सदस्य रिटायर होते हैं तो मन भारी सा होता ही है, लेकिन जो संविधान की व्यवस्था है, उसके हिसाब से कार्यकाल पूरा होने के बाद रिटायर होना ही पड़ता है। सर, आज जो सदस्य रिटायर हो रहे हैं- श्री डी. राजा जी, डा. वी. मैत्रेयन जी, श्री के.आर. अर्जुनन जी, डा. आर. लक्ष्मणन जी और श्री टी. रतिनावेल जी - इस अवसर पर मैं इन सबके प्रति अपनी और अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से शुभकामनाएं प्रेषित करता हूं। मैं खास तौर से एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि तमिलनाडु के संसद सदस्य, चाहे वे डीएमके के हों, चाहे अन्ना डीएमके के या डी. राजा जी हों, इन लोगों ने अपने राज्यों के हितों के लिए इस सदन में हमेशा जिस तरह से अपनी बात उठायी, वह दूसरे राज्यों के मेम्बर्स के लिए भी अनुकरणीय है। कभी ऐसा अवसर नहीं आया कि तमिलनाडु के interest के खिलाफ कोई बात हुई हो और वह मामला इस सदन में पूरी ताकत के साथ न उठाया गया हो। इसके लिए ये सब बधाई के पात्र भी हैं। डी. राजा जी को मैं जनरल सेक्रेटरी होने की बधाई दे चुका हूं। यहां से निकलने के बाद आप पर बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है- आप आपनी पार्टी को और बढ़ाएं, यह मेरी कामना है। मैत्रेयन जी को मैं कभी भूल नहीं सकता हूं। सब लोग जानते हैं कि उनका मेरे लिए कोई विकल्प नहीं है, क्योंकि चाहे सेंट्रल हॉल में हों या यहां हों, जब हाउस शुरू होता था- ये बहुत अच्छा गाते भी हैं- तो अगर मैं कोई गाना इनसे सुनना चाहता था तो मैं थोड़ा सा गुनगुनाता था और मैत्रेयन जी गाना शुरू कर देते थे। Everybody knows. तो ऐसे मित्र कहां मिलते हैं। मैं तो यह कामना करूंगा कि राज्य में काम करते हुए आप अपनी पार्टी को इतना मज़बूत बनाएं कि आपकी पार्टी फिर से आपको यहां पर भेजे। We will all miss you very badly. इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ इन सभी सदस्यों के उज्ज्वल और सुखद भविष्य की कामना करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, every parting always has a tinge of sadness. We appreciate your allowing us to record the efforts made by the Members who are retiring, Dr. V. Maitreyan, Shri D. Raja, Shri K. R. Arjunan, Dr. R. Laxmanan, and Shri T. Rathinavel. In this House, Sir, we are following in the footsteps and thinking that was installed in our minds by the Fathers of the Constitution. There are certain things that went through their minds. Importantly, it was to meet the hopes and aspirations of

[Shri Manish Gupta]

the people. In this House, all the Members have only one purpose—to bring the economically backward people into the mainstream and to install India in its rightful place in the League of Nations. I have noticed that all these five Members, when they participated in the discussions in this august House, have put their might, effort, thinking, intelligence and experience to take forward this noble cause. Therefore, Sir, on this day, I wish them all the best in their future endeavours. On behalf of my party and all the Members here, I wish them all the best of luck.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब) : सर, आज जैसे मेरे से पहले बोलने वाले सदस्यों ने कहा है कि हमारे पांच साथी आज अपनी टर्म पूरी करके रिटायर हो रहे हैं, यह कुदरती बात है कि जब कोई यहां से रिटायर होता है और इतने लम्बे समय तक उसने किसी के साथ काम किया हो, तो मन में उदासी आ ही जाती है। मैं खास तौर पर दो सदस्यों के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। श्री डी. राजा, खास तौर से जिनका सभी मेम्बर्स ने नाम लिया है, एक बात तो यह है कि वे हर इश्यू पर बोलते थे और बेबाक बोलते थे। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सभी मेम्बर्स और सभी पार्टियों के साथ उनका पर्सनल टच बहुत अच्छा था, जो कि हर आदमी का नहीं हो सकता है। मेरे साथ भी इनका अच्छा पर्सनल टच था। एक बार जब ये चंडीगढ़ गए थे, तब मेरे घर चाय पीने आए थे। इनका जो social fabric है, वह हमेशा से ही बहुत अच्छा रहा है। डा. वी. मैत्रेयन ने जिस भी इश्यू पर बोला है, बहुत अच्छा बोला है। इसलिए खास तौर पर ये दो साथी और दूसरे भी जो हमारे साथी आज रिटायर हो रहे हैं, मैं आशा करता हूं कि वे अपनी जिंदगी में आगे और अच्छा करें। मैं डी. राजा जी को उनकी पार्टी का जनरल-सेक्रेटरी बनने के लिए पहले भी बधाई दे चुका हूं। आज फिर उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूं और उम्मीद है कि वे जिस नई पोज़िशन में गए हैं, वे अपनी पार्टी को बहुत आगे ले जाएंगे।

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार) : सभापति महोदय, आज हमारे जो पांच साथी सेवाकाल पूरा होने के बाद यहां से जा रहे हैं, उन सभी को मैं अपनी तरफ से और अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से भी बधाई देता हूं। यहां जितने भी हम लोग बैठे हुए हैं, जब यहां आते हैं, तो पीछे का एक अनुभव होता है, पब्लिक लाइफ में किए हुए काम होते हैं, कुछ अपने अनुभव होते हैं, उसके सहारे हम यहां आते हैं। यहां जब हम इतने वर्षों तक रहते हैं, यहां की कार्यवाही में हिस्सा लेते हैं, उससे हमारे अनुभव और भी मजबूत होते हैं। जब हम यहां से जाते हैं, तो जैसा आपने सही कहा है कि न टायर होते हैं, न रिटायर होते हैं। फिर हम पब्लिक लाइफ में, पब्लिक के साथ अपना तादात्म्य स्थापित करते हैं और अपने काम में पूरे जोर से लग जाते हैं। अपने सभी साथियों के लिए मेरी पूरी शुभकामनाएं हैं कि वे अपने जीवन में अच्छा करें और जहां कहीं भी जाएं, वहां सफल हों।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे पांच साथी आज यहां से रिटायर हो रहे हैं। यह सदन कभी डिज़ॉल्व नहीं होता है और निरंतर चलता रहता है। मुझे विश्वास है कि चाहे डी. राजा साहब हों, मैत्रेयन जी हों और अन्य साथी हों, सदन के बाहर जाने के बाद भी उनका कार्य निरंतर जारी रहेगा। डी. राजा जी हों या मैत्रेयन जी हों, उन्होंने हमेशा ही इस

12.00 Noon

सदन में बड़ा योगदान दिया है। राजा जी, आप तो देश के नेता हैं, आप तो सदन के नेता नहीं थे, अब तो आप महासचिव बन गए हैं। आपने जब भी शोषितों और पीड़ितों की आवाज देश में या बाहर उठाई है, तो सदन में भी उसका प्रभाव हुआ है। प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा या प्रो. राम गोपाल जी ने मैत्रेयन जी के बारे में काफी अच्छी बातें कही हैं। उनकी हिंदी की जानकारी और उनकी हिंदी में गाने की जानकारी के बारे में भी बताया। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वे मराठी गाना भी बहुत अच्छा गाते हैं। हम जब भी उनसे बात करते थे, तो मराठी में करते थे। वे नागपुर में रहे हैं और मराठी के बहुत ही popular गाने हमें गाकर सुनाते थे, जो गाने हमें भी हमेशा याद नहीं रहते थे। हमारे साथी हमेशा एक-दूसरे के साथ परिवार की तरह रहे हैं। मैं आप सभी को शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ और मुझे विश्वास है कि आप जैसे लोग इस सदन में वापस आएंगे और काम करेंगे, धन्यवाद।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, आज इस अवसर पर, जो हमारे पांच साथी रिटायर हो रहे हैं, मैं उनके उज्ज्वल भविष्य की शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ। राजा जी के मां-बाप ने जब इनका नाम डी. राजा रखा, तो राजा आम तौर पर प्रजा के खिलाफ काम करने के लिए जाने जाते हैं, लेकिन ये हिन्दुस्तान के ऐसे राजा हैं, जिन्होंने हमेशा गरीबों, मज़दूरों की आवाज को बुलन्द किया है। डा. वी. मैत्रेयन साहब को मैं हृदय से बधाई और शुभकामनाएं देना चाहता हूँ और बाकी सभी सदस्यों को भी शुभकामनाएं देना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने अधिकारों के लिए, तमिलनाडु के अधिकारों के लिए और देश के लिए सदैव अच्छे ढंग से काम करते रहेंगे, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति : धन्यवाद। मेरी ओर से सभी को शुभकामनाएं, आपके भविष्य के लिए, उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए। इस वक्त पर मैं यह भी याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अमित शाह जी भी हमको छोड़कर दूसरे सदन में गए, रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी भी गए, स्मृति जूबिन इरानी भी गई, कनिमोझी भी गई। उनको भी हमारी शुभकामनाएं। वे दूसरे हाउस में हैं। ये लोग भी लोक सभा में जाएंगे, इनको भी मेरी ओर से शुभकामनाएं।

Now, Question Hour.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Leasing out of airports under PPP model**

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

(a) whether Government has approved a proposal to lease out some airports

including Guwahati airport for operations, management and development, etc. under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of role to be played by Airports Authority of India (AAI) in this project?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Government of India accorded 'In-principle' approval for leasing of six airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) viz. Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru for Operation, Management and Development through Public Private Partnership (PPP). Accordingly, Airports Authority of India floated a Global Tender for inviting bids and identified the highest bidder. Based on the same, AAI has issued the Letter of Award for handing over Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Mangaluru airports to Adani Enterprises Limited.

(c) Airports Authority of India will continue to carry out its statutory functions of providing of Communication Navigation Surveillance (CNS)/Air Traffic Management (ATM) services at these airports after implementation of PPP project. AAI will also facilitate for provision of reserved services/activities like Security, Custom, Immigration, Plant and Animal Quarantine and Meteorological services to be performed by the concerned Government agencies. Besides, AAI will also carry out periodic monitoring of services quality/various obligations to be discharged by the Concessionaire in terms of Key Performance Indicator (KPIs) as per provisions of the Concession Agreement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 331

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, this is ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, we had given notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That was already disposed of yesterday. Please sit down.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The issue was disposed of yesterday. Please sit down. This will not go on record. Please sit down.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM :*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I had disposed it of yesterday. Please sit down.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, six airports are getting almost disposed of for operations, management and development through PPP. I want to know from the hon. Minister: What is the stake of Airports Authority of India and the Government and the investment made by the private parties in the PPP mode?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the Cabinet had taken a decision on 8th November, 2018 to privatise six airports in the country. These are Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram and Mangalore. Out of these, a decision has been taken to proceed with the privatisation of three of these airports. I would like to tell the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that the term that he has used 'disposed of' is something, with which I would like to submit, is not exactly a correct description. Many of the core functions, the statutory and sovereign functions such as security, air navigation, customs, immigration will continue to be provided by the Government. These are reserved functions to be provided by the Government. The Airports Authority and all the other Government agencies will continue to perform those functions. I might also like to inform the hon. Member that our experiment with privatisation of airports has, particularly, been successful. I would like to give the examples of two airports that were privatised in 2006. These were the Indira Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi and the Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport in Mumbai. The gross revenue has gone up from 2003.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: All right, Sir. I am satisfied. My second, supplementary is, the right of first rejection. Right of first rejection is an important part of any contract and, as I know, the Government of Kerala gave their petition to the Ministry to develop this airport. That is one part. The second part is, the letter of award has not yet been issued for PPP mode for Guwahati airport because there are many complaints and objections from all quarters. So, are you reviewing the decision of giving Guwahati airport on PPP mode for maintenance and development?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI : Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that six airports were approved in principle for privatisation. We have already granted approval for three of them. In so far as two of the other airports are concerned, Guwahati and Jaipur, I would not characterise the situation as involving a large number of

*Not Recorded

[Shri Hardeep Singh Puri]

complaints etc. There were some legal issues relating to land. My own understanding of the state of processing is that these have been, more or less, resolved. And, it is a question of the concerned agencies taking steps to move ahead on those.

Insofar as the right of first rejection, which the hon. Member referred to, is concerned; yes, the right of first rejection is an acknowledged principle in such transactions, provided the bid is within a stipulated band of the overall bid received. Sir, my understanding is that the bid of the concerned State Government is way below the band of 10 per cent. But, again, these are issues which the Government will have to take a call on. We have, as I mentioned, already cleared three airports for privatization and we will take a view on others.

With regard to Guwahati and Jaipur, we are in touch with the State Governments. And, as far as I can make out, there is no major hurdle which remains to be seen.

As far as the Government of Kerala is concerned, yes, the hon. Chief Minister has written to us. I will also be meeting the hon. Chief Minister in the next few days. But, it is a call we will have to take based on the facts on record and the quality of bid received.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that there is a long-standing agitation between the workers' union and the AAI.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kalita, you have already put your two supplementaries.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, hon. Member, Shri Kalitaji, has already raised the issue of the remaining three airports.

Sir, regarding the Trivandrum Airport, as the hon. Minister mentioned, hon. Chief Minister of Kerala wrote to the Central Government and Members of Parliament from Kerala also requested the Government of India about this airport. Sir, Trivandrum airport has historical significance, because this airport was started by the then Government of Travancore. So, the request of the Government of Kerala not to handover this airport to private people is justified and its request to hand it over to the Government of Kerala for operation is also justified. So, this request of the Government of Kerala should be considered as a special case. Hence, I request the hon. Minister to take a decision on Trivandrum airport at the earliest.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I wish to assure the hon. Member that all shades of opinion have been forthcoming from the State of Kerala. We have a position enunciated by the hon. Chief Minister that the airport be handed over to the State Government for operations. But, I would also like to mention that Kerala has a very rich history of privatization. In fact, Cochin was the first airport to be privatized in the 1990s. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: No, Sir. No. He is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, hon. Minister is misleading the House.

...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, Cochin airport was never privatized.

...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SOMAPRASAD: Sir, it is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : कृपया अपनी-अपनी जगह पर बैठिए।

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, let me clarify this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a process for it. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Minister is giving incorrect answer, there is a process for it. ...*(Interruptions)*... कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...कृपया अपनी-अपनी जगह पर बैठिए। ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH:*

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, if the hon. Members allow me to speak, I can clarify this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it was a private airport in which NRIs had 31 per cent stake. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH:*

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM:*

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I would like to remind the hon. Minister a point. I was Minister of Civil Aviation. It was a Greenfield Airport. It was not a working airport or functional airport and given to private people. Late Shri Karunakaranji was Chief Minister at that time. He came with some NRIs and said that the Government will help in acquiring land. Some NRIs and local people were ready to buy land and the Civil Aviation Minister gave permission. It took some months, because it was the first Greenfield Airport which was being set up in private sector. So, it was a Greenfield Airport. And, Sir, Trivandrum Airport is not a Greenfield Airport. It is a functional airport.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI : Sir, I entirely agree with the hon. Members. Many of the airports, which have been privatised, like Delhi and Mumbai, are Brownfield Airports. Kannur, for instance, in Kerala, is a Greenfield Airport. All I want to submit is — and, may be, if I had been allowed to say this earlier, I would have told this — that we have received several representations, including from the hon. Members of the Opposition saying that the bid -which have been received from the party, which has won these six airports -should be allowed to go through. In fact, we have been told about business interests in Kerala. Members of Parliament from the opposition say that their position, we have not taken a stand on it, is that Governments are normally not adapt at running airports. This is the position that they have taken. And, I am very happy to make these facts public. These have come from my distinguished friends in the party, which has taken a very deep interest. I am quite happy to make these communications public. But my basic submission, through you, to the hon. Members is that the Government still has to take a call on sixth airport, to which a reference has been made, whether we should proceed or whether the request of the Government of Kerala should be considered. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, as Chief Minister, I had been the Chairman of Cochin Airport twice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your question is over. Now, Shri Ranvijay Singh Judev. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, the Chief Minister of the State is always the Chairman of the Cochin Airport. So, when I was the Chief Minister of Kerala, I was the Chairman of Cochin Airport twice. The majority shareholder there is the Kerala Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI : No, no. Not correct, not correct, not correct.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: These are interventions. क्वेश्चन ऑवर में अब आगे interventions न करें, नहीं तो हम क्वेश्चन ऑवर पूरा नहीं कर पाएंगे।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव : उपसभापति महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ में तीन एयरपोर्ट्स हैं- बिलासपुर, रायगढ़ और अम्बिकापुर। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी क्या स्थिति है और इन तीनों एयरपोर्ट्स से "उड़ान स्कीम" के तहत कब से सेवाएं चालू होंगी?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Will you please repeat the question?

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव : उपसभापति महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ में तीन प्रमुख एयरपोर्ट्स हैं- बिलासपुर, रायगढ़ और अम्बिकापुर। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन तीनों एयरपोर्ट्स की क्या स्थिति है और इन तीनों एयरपोर्ट्स से "उड़ान स्कीम" के तहत कब से उड़ानें शुरू होंगी?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that the UDAN is a demand-driven scheme. The State Government, the Central Government, and the Airport Authority, we all make our contributions, provided a private operator bids for it. So, insofar as bidding is concerned, three rounds have got completed. Some of the parties, which had bid in the first three rounds, have not come forward to implement their bids. But, very soon, we will now be undertaking another round of bidding. And, it will be our endeavour to try and operationalize all the airports, like the ones mentioned in Chhattisgarh, forthwith.

SHRI ANIL DESAI : Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether leasing out of airports to private parties, under the PPP model, will affect the passengers, as far as their overall air travel cost is concerned, and even the visitors who visit the airport to drop or receive the passengers.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI : Sir, I was in the process of responding to the first supplementary, when I had started saying that the yield from the privatization process is far quite impressive. I had started by mentioning the case of the Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi, where the yield has gone up from Rs. 407 crores, in 2003-04, to Rs. 3,460 crores. Also, it has gone up in terms of net revenue which the AAI has got. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: please be brief, Mr. Minister, otherwise we will
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI : Well, the short question is that when the yield increases, the passenger cost decreases. If any extra expenditure is incurred, it is not passed on to the passengers. So, privatization is helpful for both, the Airport Authority and the passengers. The Airport Authority gets more revenue and can use that revenue on tier-II and tier-III cities. The passengers are also benefitted. As in the case of Delhi, from 2017-2019, the costs are coming down.

Communal riots in the country

*332. SHRI K.K. RAGESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the communal riots in the country are increasing;
- (b) if so, the year-wise and State-wise number of communal riots occurred in the country during the last three years; and
- (c) the year-wise and State-wise number of deaths or other casualties reported in such riots during the last three years?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The incidents of communal violence show a declining trend. “Public Order” and “Police” are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution. The responsibility of maintaining law and order including dealing with communal violence and maintaining relevant data rests with the respective State Governments. However, Government monitors the internal security and law and order situation in the country, and issues appropriate advisories from time to time to maintain peace, public tranquility and communal harmony. Government also deploys CAPFs to aid and assist State Governments to maintain law and order and public tranquility.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, the reply clearly shows that a deliberate attempt is being made to hide the real facts.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: I am doing that, Sir. The reply says that the Centre is not maintaining the data. If you look at various reports,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rageshji, come to the question, please.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I am coming to the question. But, before that, I have to say something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question, please.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Various reports clearly show that communal tension in our country is increasing, but the reply is the other way round. Sir, if the Central Government is not maintaining the data — the reply says, “The incidents of communal violence show a declining trend.” - then, wherefrom has this particular information been received by the Central Government?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: What is the basis of this reply?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is your first question.

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : डिप्टी चयेरमैन सर, देश में communal incidents बहुत कम हो गए हैं, हालांकि अपने प्रश्न में इन्होंने इसे riots बोला है, लेकिन communal tension देश में बहुत कम हो गई है। आपको मालूम है, पहले महीनों पर कर्फ्यू राज रहता था, लेकिन अब देश में कहीं भी आपको कर्फ्यू नहीं दिखता है, communal tension कहीं नहीं है। मैं जिस हैदराबाद प्रांत से आता हूं, वहां ऐसा एक भी incident नजर नहीं आता है। उपसभापति जी, आदरणीय सांसद ने पूछा है कि कौन से हिसाब से आपका...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He wants to know the source of data.

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : जी हां, मैं वही बता रहा हूं। इसमें दो तरह की बातें हैं। National Crime Records Bureau ने 2014 से communal incidents को रिकॉर्ड करना शुरू किया था, लेकिन फिर 2017 में उन्होंने इसे drop कर दिया। इसकी वजह यह थी कि Central Government के लिए जो IB रिकॉर्ड करता था, जब उसे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के record से compare किया जाता था, तो बहुत difference रहता था। इसके ऊपर बहुत सारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने आपत्ति की थी कि हमारा रिकॉर्ड और आपका रिकॉर्ड अलग-अलग है। इस कारण से National Crime Records Bureau ने जो डेटा 2014 में रिकॉर्ड करना शुरू किया था, उसने 2017 में communal tensions को record करने का काम ड्रॉप कर दिया।

मैं इसमें एक बात और बताना चाहता हूं। मेरे पास आईबी का रिकॉर्ड है। 2013 में ऐसे 823 incidents हुए थे और अगर 2018 में 708 incidents हुए हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह है

[श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी]

कि देश में communal incidents में कमी आई है। ये वास्तविक आंकड़े हैं, इसमें छुपाने की कोई बात नहीं है। हमारी सरकार का यही इरादा है कि जो भी communal incidents हों या जो भी violence हों, उसके लिए zero tolerance रहनी चाहिए। हम हमेशा communal tension को बहुत कम करना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Second Supplementary, Rageshji.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH : Sir, there is a deliberate attempt to divide the people on communal lines.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please come to the question.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I am coming to the question. Sir, the main reason is that religion is being used for political purposes. Religion is being used and various symbols of religion are being used for narrow political purposes. That amounts to huge increase in communal tension in our country. My question to the hon. Minister is: Will the Government consider coming up with a legislation having stringent provisions, a special legislation to prevent communal tension in our country?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, यह State Subject है और इसके लिए हम लगातार स्टेट्स को हैल्प करते रहते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH : Sir, I am asking about the legislation. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Let him reply.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: This is not a State subject. ..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Rageshy/, let him reply.

...(Interruptions)....

SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY: Sir, the Central Government assisted the State Governments and the Union Territory administration in various ways like sharing intelligence, sending alert messages, advisories, etc., from time to time on matters relating to communal harmony. Central Armed Forces या जिन्हें Raid Action Force भी कहते हैं, इसके लिए हमारे पास Acts हैं। हमें इसके लिए नये Acts की जरूरत नहीं है। Communal Harmony के लिए ऐसे बहुत सारे Acts हैं, जिनके अनुसार communal tensions या communal incidents को खत्म करने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को पूरा अधिकार है। ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, the Supreme Court has directed to legislate. ..(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मूल प्रश्न का जवाब देते हुए कहा है कि, **†** **مہودے، ملٹے منتری جی نے مول پرشن کا جواب دیئے ہوئے کہا ہے کہ،**

"The incidents of criminal violence show a declining trend." - ever since this Government has come in 2014. Yes; I agree that many communal incidents have not taken place. But I would like to say that communal violence and communal incidents پہلے کहीं एक जगह होते थे लेकिन अब Communal atmosphere पूरी कन्ट्री में फैल गया है। इस प्रश्न के जबाब में कहा गया है कि-

† **پہلے کہیں ایک جگہ ہوئے تھے لیکن اب کمیونٹل ایٹموسفیئر پوری کٹری میں پھیل گیا ہے۔ اس پرسن کے جواب میں کہا گیا ہے کہ -**

"The Government of India monitors the internal security and law and order situation in the country, and issues appropriate advisories from time to time to maintain peace, public tranquility and communal harmony." میں ماننیی گृہ منتری جی سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پچھلے 5 سال سے देश में जो लिचिंग हो रही है, इसमें दो communities - minorities and dalits - के साथ लिचिंग के मामले, अगर आप पूरे देश में WhatsApp देखें, जो television पर नहीं आते, तो आपको मिलेगा कि दो sections के साथ minorities and dalits कोई ऐसा दिन नहीं होता, जब देश में majority community, एक पार्टी से associated लोग उन्हें पकड़ते हैं और दूसरे धर्म के बारे में slogans बुलवाते हैं। कई जगह पीटने के कारण ये लोग मर भी जाते हैं।... (व्यवधान)... इसी तरह दलितों के साथ भी होता है। इस संबंध में कितनी advisories आज तक Government of India की तरफ से State Government को दी गईं और State Governments ने उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की है?... (व्यवधान)...

† **میں ملٹے گرہ منتری جی سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پچھلے پانچ سال سے دیش میں جو لنچنگ ہو رہی ہے، اس میں دو کمیونٹیز، مائنارٹیز اور دلت - کے ساتھ لنچنگ کے معاملے میں، اگر آپ پورے دیش میں واٹس-ایپ دیکھیں، جو ٹیلی ویژن پر نہیں آتے، تو آپ کو ملے گا کہ دو سیکشنس کے ساتھ - مائنارٹیز اور دلت - کوئی ایسا دن نہیں ہوتا، جب دیش میں میجورٹی کمیونٹی، ایک پارٹی سے ایسوسی ایٹڈ لوگ انہیں پکڑتے ہیں اور دوسرے دھرم کے بارے میں سلوگنس بلواتے ہیں۔ کئی جگہ پیٹلے کے کارن یہ لوگ مر بھی جاتے ہیں۔ (مداخلت)۔ اسی طرح دلتوں کے ساتھ بھی ہوتا ہے۔ اس سمبندھ میں کٹنی ایٹوائزرز آج تک گورنمینٹ آف انڈیا کی طرف سے اسٹیٹ گورنمینٹس کو دی گئیں اور اسٹیٹ گورنمینٹس نے ان کے خلاف کیا کارروائی کی ہے؟ - (مداخلت)۔**

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : उपसभापति जी, हमारी सरकार, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में, बहुत बार देश के सभी राज्यों को mob lynching के बारे में बता चुकी है। होम मिनिस्ट्री भी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : मैंने advisories की बात पूछी है।...(व्यवधान)...

† جلب غلام نبی آزاد : میں نے ایڈوائزریز کی بات پوچھی ہے۔ (مداخلت) †

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : मैं advisories पर ही आ रहा हूँ। हमने advisories भी दी हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

From available data, it can be seen that there is no common pattern of mob lynching in the country. ...(Interruptions)...

The incidents have happened ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY: The incidents have happened in various States at different points of time. It is evident that these unfortunate incidents have happened under State Governments run by the parties with different political affiliations. These unwanted incidents had happened in parts of different States of the country even prior to the present Government came at the Centre. Also reasons for lynching verily evident from reports ... (Interruptions)...

AN HON. MEMBER : Advisory, Sir... (Interruptions)...

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : मेरे पास data है। त्रिपुरा में जब सी.पी.एम. सरकार थी, उनके समय में भी mob lynching के मामले हुए।...(व्यवधान)...

वैस्ट बंगाल में TMC पार्टी की सरकार है, वहां भी mob lynching के मामले सामने आए।...(व्यवधान)...

केरल में भी mob lynching के मामले सामने आए हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

इसका किसी पार्टी से संबंध नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

केवल भारतीय जनता पार्टी या एन.डी.ए. सरकार से इसका संबंध नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

अलग-अलग राज्यों में, अलग-अलग समय पर mob lynching के मामले सामने आते रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

हमारी सरकार मानती है कि mob lynching कहीं भी हो, कैसी भी हो, बंद होनी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

उसके खिलाफ as per law action लेने की advisories हम समय-समय पर सभी प्रान्तीय सरकारों को देंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा : उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा सीधा सवाल माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से है कि तीन दिन पूर्व एक प्रमुख अंग्रेजी दैनिक में मुजफ्फरपुर riots के संबंध में खबर आई थी कि वहां 41 में से 40 accused acquit हो गए और witness hostile हो गया या कर दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि witness protection के लिए भारत सरकार की ओर से क्या किया जा रहा है?

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : उपसभापति महोदय, यह प्रश्न पिछले तीन साल में हुए communal riots के बारे में है। प्रश्न में riots कहा गया है, incidents नहीं कहा गया है। 2016 में एक incident हुआ।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय सदस्य का सवाल मुजफ्फरनगर के संबंध में है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : वह वैस्ट बंगाल में हुआ, 2017 में...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय मंत्री महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का सवाल मुजफ्फरनगर के बारे में है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अमित शाह : वे ठीक ही जवाब दे रहे हैं, Members अनंत information नहीं मांग सकते, सवाल में तीन साल के लिए सूचना दी गई है, आप इसके लिए अलग से सूचना दीजिए, आपको जवाब मिल जाएगा।...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें इतना हो-हल्ला करने की जरूरत नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर मंत्री जी के पास मुजफ्फरनगर के संबंध में जवाब है, तो वे उसे जरूर सदन के पटल पर रखेंगे। मगर जो सवाल किया गया है, वह तीन साल तक सीमित है...**(व्यवधान)**... अब आप सुनेंगे या नहीं सुनेंगे?...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने मुजफ्फरनगर के बारे में specific प्रश्न पूछा है कि मुजफ्फरनगर घटना के विटनेस प्रोटेक्शन के लिए क्या किया गया? अब यह तीन साल के दायरे में नहीं आता है। इतना ही स्पष्ट करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर में दो बातें कहीं गई हैं, एक तो यह कही गई है कि violence कम हो रहा है, दूसरा स्टेट का...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आपका सवाल क्या है?

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर : सर, जो उत्तर दिया गया है, उसी से मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसका कारण यह तो नहीं है कि देश में जो बड़े कत्लेआम हुए हैं, उसकी अभी तक सजा नहीं मिली? सिख समुदाय, जो minority में है, वह अभी तक दुख और संताप भोग रहा है। कहीं यह कारण तो नहीं है कि इसके कारण violence नहीं रुक रहा है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1984 के riots में जो कत्लेआम हुआ, उसके दोषियों को सजा देने के लिए कोई time bound period तय किया गया है ताकि आगे कोई और violence न हो?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : उपसभापति महोदय, मामला चाहे सिख riot का हो या मुजफ्फरनगर की घटना का हो, इसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स एफआईआर दर्ज करती हैं, चार्जशीट फाइल करती हैं। इसको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स देखती हैं। हम सेंटर की तरफ से advisory जारी करते हैं। अगर जरूरत पड़े, तो नए-नए कानून बना कर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भेजते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय सदस्य ने 1984 के प्रसंग के बारे में पूछा है, अगर इस संबंध में आपके पास अभी जवाब न हो, तो आप उन्हें इसका जवाब बाद में भेज दें।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : सर, मैं इस संबंध में पूरी रिपोर्ट लेकर माननीय सदस्य को भेज दूंगा।...**(व्यवधान)**...

Assistance to civilian victims of terrorist and communal violence

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

(a) whether Government is aware that victims of terrorist and communal violence face economic hardships and apathy;

(b) whether it is a fact that adequate financial assistance is not being given to civilian victims of terrorist and communal violence; and

(c) the details of financial assistance given to civilian victims of terrorism and communal violence during the last three years?

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

Statement

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is administering a Scheme “Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/ Family of Victims of Terrorist/ Communal/ LWE Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine/IED Blasts on Indian Territory” for providing gratuitous assistance to the affected civilian persons as an immediate help for the sustenance and maintenance of the families of the victims.

The scheme has been in operation since 2008. The compensation has been enhanced from ₹ 3 lakh to ₹ 5 lakh from 24.08.2016 onwards. The State Governments make the payment and thereafter claim reimbursement.

In addition, MHA is also implementing a Scheme called Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for re-imbursement of expenditure incurred by the State Governments of Jammu and Kashmir, Left Wing Extremism affected states and North Eastern states on certain

items including granting of *ex-gratia* to the Next of Kins of the persons, who have died in extremist/terrorist violence. The scale of re-imbursement of *ex-gratia* paid by the State Government (except J&K) is ₹ 2,00,000/- (Rupees two lakh only) per victim under this scheme. In case of J&K, if the benefit is availed under SRE(J&K), the scale of reimbursement is ₹ 5 Lakh per victim. The main objective of this scheme is to provide gratuitous assistance to the affected persons as an immediate help.

MHA through National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) is also extending assistance to the dependent children of the victims for their education as admissible under the “Project Assist” implemented by them.

- (c) Details of financial assistance provided to the civilian victims are as under:-
 - (i) During the years 2016-17 to 2018-19, an amount of ₹ 5.54 crore, ₹ 7.98 crore and ₹ 4.5 crore has been reimbursed to State Governments under the Central Scheme for providing financial assistance to a total number of 350, 462 and 371 civilian victims respectively.
 - (ii) During the years 2016-17 and 2017-18, an amount of ₹ 1.52 crore and ₹ 3.68 crore has been reimbursed to state governments for providing financial assistance to the Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected civilians and security personnel under Security Related Expenditure (SRE). Audited claims from states are awaited for the year 2018-19.
 - (iii) During the years 2016-17 and 2017-18, an amount of ₹ 1.42 crore and ₹ 1.58 crore has been utilized out of the interest accrued on the corpus grant of ₹ 19 crore given to the Jammu and Kashmir State Government for providing scholarship to eligible students (orphans) affected by militancy. Further, an amount of ₹ 5.16 crore has been paid in the year 2016-17 for rehabilitation of widows/orphans affected by militancy.
 - (iv) Also, in the year 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 7.25 crore has been reimbursed to North Eastern (NE) States under SRE (NE) Scheme towards payment of compensation/ assistance/gratuitous relief to victims/Next of Kins of civilians killed in extremists violence/terrorist attacks.
 - (v) During the years 2016-17 to 2018-19, a total number of 4841, 4315 and 3337 dependent children of victims have been provided financial assistance of ₹ 7 crore, ₹ 6.50 crore and ₹ 5.61 crore respectively under the “Project Assist” of NFCH, MHA.

श्री अमर शंकर साबले : मान्यवर, आतंकवाद और साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा के शिकार नागरिकों को सहायता के लिए केन्द्रीय योजना और गृह मंत्रालय सुरक्षा संबंधी खर्च नामक योजना का क्रियान्वयन करने के लिए मैं सरकार की सराहना करता हूँ। इसके साथ ही मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर में बताया गया कि 2018-19 के लिए राज्यों से लेखा परीक्षित दावे प्रतीक्षित हैं, ये दावे प्रतीक्षित न रहें, इसके लिए कोई समय सीमा निश्चित करने की सरकार की कोई सोच है?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : उपसभापति महोदय, यह प्रश्न Central Scheme for assistance to civilian victims/family and victims of terrorist, communal, LWE violence and cross-border firing and mine/IED blasts से संबंधित है। हम इसके लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के द्वारा हेल्प करते हैं। इसके तहत स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स victim families को पैसे देती हैं। हम इसके लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर होम मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को पैसे देते हैं। अभी मेरे पास कुछ रिपोर्ट्स हैं, जो स्कीम है, उसके बारे में मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : आप यह ब्रीफ में बता दें।

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : सर, हम किसी भी incident में financial assistance के रूप में 7 लाख रुपए दे रहे हैं। इसके साथ ही हमारे पास एक स्कीम है, सभी लोगों को उस स्कीम के बारे में सुन कर अच्छा भी लगेगा। हम financial assistance के साथ-साथ एक "प्रोजेक्ट असिस्ट" नाम की स्कीम के तहत पीड़ित के आश्रित बच्चों को उनकी शिक्षा के लिए सहायता प्रदान करते हैं। जो बच्चे 12वीं क्लास तक पढ़ते हैं, उनको 15 हजार रुपए सालाना देते हैं, जो बच्चे graduation, पीजी करते हैं, उनको 18 हजार रुपए सालाना देते हैं, जो बच्चे professional course करते हैं, उनको 21 हजार रुपए देते हैं। यह सहायता 7 लाख रुपए के अलावा है। उपसभापति जी, आप लोगों को सुनकर बहुत खुशी होगी, क्योंकि जो बच्चे इस स्कीम के तहत पढ़े हैं, वे आज डॉक्टर्स हैं। जो बच्चे सरकार की तरफ से, Ministry of Home Affairs की तरफ से पैसे लेकर पढ़े हैं, उनमें डॉक्टर्स हैं, एडवोकेट्स हैं। हम reimbursement भी करते हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर के incidents में परिवारों में देहांत होता है, घायल होते हैं और जो शहीद होते हैं, Military के लोग हों या Civilians हों, उन लोगों को भी हम पैसे देते हैं। उसमें बच्चों की ट्यूशन फीस 5,000 रुपए reimbursement करते हैं और होस्टल फीस 7,000 रुपए देते हैं। जो बच्चे 25 years तक पढ़ते हैं, उनके लिए हम पेंशंस भी देते हैं। हमारे पास अलग-अलग स्कीम्स हैं। हम अलग-अलग स्कीम्स के द्वारा सभी परिवारों को पैसे भी देते हैं और एजुकेशन के लिए भी हेल्प करते रहते हैं। चाहे वह नक्सलियों के द्वारा किए गए incidents से हो।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले : उपसभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो बताया है, उसके आधार पर value added skill development courses हों या उच्च शिक्षा हो, उसके बढ़ते खर्च और महंगाई का ध्यान रखते हुए Project Assistance के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता निधि में बढ़त देने की सरकार की कोई योजना है?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : उपसभापति महोदय, हम स्किल डेवलेपमेंट के विषय पर बता चुके हैं। हमने अलग-अलग सेंटर्स भी खोले हैं, Left-wing Extremist areas में भी सेंटर्स खोले हैं, इधर भी खोले हैं। हम अभी जम्मू-कश्मीर में जो नए हाउसेज़ बना रहे हैं, उस हाउसिंग स्कीम में भी स्किल डेवलेपमेंट सेंटर खोलने का विचार है। जो महिलाएं घर पर रहती हैं, बाहर नहीं जा सकती हैं, उनके लिए भी हम स्किल डेवलेपमेंट सेंटर खोलने का प्लान कर रहे हैं। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का प्लान है कि जो भी स्किल डेवलेपमेंट के अंदर ट्रेनिंग लेना चाहते हैं, सभी लोगों को देश भर में बड़ी संख्या में ट्रेनिंग देने का तय किया है। यह जम्मू-कश्मीर में भी, Left-wing Extremist areas में भी लागू होता है। उधर भी हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा, जितना हो सकता है, उतना करेंगे।

श्री अहमद पटेल : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि अलग-अलग स्कीम्स के तहत अब तक कितने विक्टिम्स ऐसे हैं, जो फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस पाने के लिए entitled हैं और ऐसी कितनी फेमिलीज़ हैं, जिन्हें अभी तक फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस नहीं दी गयी है?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : उपसभापति महोदय, फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस नहीं देने का सवाल ही नहीं है। इसका रिकॉर्ड हमारे पास नहीं है, मगर जिनको दिया है, वह रिकॉर्ड मेरे पास है। जो लोग eligible हैं, उन्हें नहीं देने का सवाल ही नहीं है, ऐसी tendency ही नहीं है। जो eligible हैं, उन्हें देना है। असम में टोटल 354 विक्टिम्स हैं, उन्हें हमने फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस दी है, छत्तीसगढ़ में 455...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप सभी राज्यों का एक साथ बता दें।

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : सर, मैं वही बता रहा हूं। छत्तीसगढ़ में 455 विक्टिम्स को दिया है। ओडिशा में 125 परिवारों को दिया है। वेस्ट बंगाल में 132 परिवारों को दिया है। अलग-अलग प्रांतों के लिए मेरे पास नंबर हैं। उपसभापति जी, अनुमति देंगे, तो मैं बताने के लिए तैयार हूं। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के साथ-साथ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की भी अलग-अलग स्कीम्स हैं। वे स्कीम्स implement करते हैं। और स्कीम्स implement करने के बाद reimbursement के लिए हमारे पास आते हैं। हम भी उसमें कुछ भागीदार होते हैं।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा : उपसभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि केरल में जो Popular Democratic Front है, उसके पांच अन्य राज्यों में पसारे जा रहे हैं, इस संस्था पर क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है? इसके पाँच कर्णाटक में और उत्तर भारत के कई राज्यों में, खासकर झारखंड में भी फैल रहे हैं। यह बहुत खतरनाक स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। क्या सरकार अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर Popular Democratic Front पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का विचार कर रही है?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : यह इस प्रश्न में नहीं आता है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बाद में जवाब दीजिएगा। श्री मानस रंजन भूनिया।

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, through you, that West Bengal, and everyone knows it, is seriously affected by the Left Wing Extremist activities. In our State, in the category of security-related expenditure and other development action plan, which were given by the Central Government, recently I came to know ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bhuniaji, put your question please.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, I am just coming to that. How will I put my question, if you intervene this way?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You are explaining a lengthy background. You have a very short time to put a question.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: If you do not allow, then,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no! I am allowing you. I allowed, इसीलिए आप खड़े हैं और क्वेश्चन कर रहे हैं।

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: If you intervene me this way, it is difficult to put the question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are a lot of specific questions. We have done only three questions till now.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is: recently, in the last few months, why has the Central Government stopped the Action Plan, Development Fund for West Bengal in the Left Wing Extremism areas?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : उपसभापति जी, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा जो Utilization Certificate भेजा जाना चाहिए हम National Crime Record Bureau का रिकॉर्ड नहीं दे पाए, क्योंकि वेस्ट बंगाल सरकार से वह रिकॉर्ड नहीं मिला है। नेक्स्ट क्वेश्चन वेस्ट बंगाल के Left Wing Extremism districts के संबंध में है, उसमें मैं पूरा बताऊंगा। हम किसी राज्य को अलग से नहीं देखते हैं, बल्कि सभी प्रांतों में हर जिले को समय-समय पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ओर से जो पैसा दिया जाना है, वह पैसा दिया जा रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग की सूची से जातियों को बाहर रखा जाना

*334. श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव : क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार की अन्य पिछड़ा वर्गों की सूची में मूल रूप से शामिल कुछ जातियों

को आरक्षण से जुड़े लाभों तथा सुविधाओं के दायरे से बाहर रखने की कोई कार्य योजना है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण करवाया है कि कुछ जातियों ने अनुचित तरीके से आरक्षण से जुड़े लाभों को प्राप्त किया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) वर्तमान में, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा ऐसा कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं करवाया है।

Exclusion of castes from OBC list

†*334. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any action plan for excluding some of the castes, which originally had been included in the list of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) from the ambit of reservation linked benefits and facilities, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has conducted any survey to ascertain whether certain castes availed the reservation related benefits through unfair means, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) No such survey has been conducted by the Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव : मान्यवर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार की नौकरियों में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के लोगों की ग्रुप-ए, बी, सी, डी के कुल पदों की संख्या कितनी है और इनमें से अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के सेवारत कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या तथा अब तक भरे हुए पदों की ग्रुप अनुसार संख्या कितनी है और उसका प्रतिशत क्या है?

श्री कृष्ण पाल : श्रीमान जी, यह प्रश्न मूल प्रश्न से संबंधित नहीं है। इसकी जानकारी अलग से इनको दे दी जाएगी।

श्री उपसभापति : दूसरा सवाल।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव : मान्यवर, एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, अभी तक अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए आरक्षित 27 प्रतिशत पदों के सापेक्ष ग्रुप "ए" की सेवाओं में 13.99 परसेंट, ग्रुप "बी" की सेवाओं में 12.22 परसेंट, ग्रुप "सी" की सेवाओं में 4.35 परसेंट और ग्रुप "डी" की सेवाओं में 12.54 परसेंट पद रिक्त पड़े हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये स्थान रिक्त पड़े हैं और नियुक्तियां पूर्ण नहीं हुईं, तो कुछ जातियों ने आरक्षण का लाभ हड़प लिया, यह चर्चा समय-समय पर क्यों होती है? आरक्षण-व्यवस्था पर पुनर्विचार करने हेतु आयोग गठित करने का औचित्य क्या है? रिक्त पदों को...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय हरनाथ जी, एक साथ चार सवाल नहीं होते। आपके दो सवाल हो गए, अब आप खत्म कीजिए। आप सवाल पूछ चुके हैं।

श्री कृष्ण पाल : श्रीमान जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया है, पहले तो वह मूल प्रश्न से संबंधित नहीं है, फिर भी मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आनी बाकी है और जैसे ही कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आएगी, उनको उससे अवगत करा दिया जाएगा।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी हाल ही में 24 जून, 2019 का उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 17 पिछड़ी जातियों - कहार, कश्यप, केवट, मल्लाह, निषाद, कुम्हार, प्रजापति, धीवर, बिंद, भर, राजभर, धीमर, बाथम, तुरहा, गोडिया, माझी, मछुवा के लिए एक शासनादेश जारी किया था, जिनके प्रमाण पत्र जिलाधिकारी नहीं बना रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री अखिलेश यादव की सरकार ने दिसम्बर, 2016 में जो शासनादेश जारी किया था, क्या उसका अनुपालन जिलाधिकारी नहीं कर रहे हैं, जिस पर माननीय उच्च न्यायालय ने अनुसूचित जाति के प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने के लिए आदेश दिया है?

श्री कृष्ण पाल : श्रीमान जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया है, यह राज्य सरकार से संबंधित है। केन्द्र सरकार के पास इस तरह की कोई सूचना नहीं है, जब आएगी, तब आपको अवगत करा दिया जाएगा।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री हुसैन दलवाई।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : महोदय, सचचर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आय है, उसके बाद तीन और रिपोर्ट्स आयी हैं, जिनमें यह कहा गया है कि मुस्लिम सबसे पिछड़े हैं, एजुकेशन में तो दलितों से भी पिछड़े हैं। क्या आप उनके बारे में, उनको exclude करने के बार में विचार करेंगे?

श्री कृष्ण पाल : श्रीमन्, माननीय सदस्य ने जो मूल प्रश्न किया है, अगर उस मूल प्रश्न से संबंधित कोई supplementary जानना चाहे, तो उसका जवाब मैं दे सकता हूं, लेकिन अगर सवाल से अलग कोई जानकारी चाहते हैं, तो आप बताइएगा, उसकी जानकारी आप तक पहुंचा दी जाएगी।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अति पिछड़ी जातियों में से 16 जातियों को कई राज्यों में अनुसूचित जाति का दर्जा दिया गया, उनकी संवैधानिक स्थिति क्या है, क्या उन्हें अनुसूचित जाति का दर्जा प्राप्त हो गया है या उसमें कहीं कोई... इस संबंध में मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि उन अति पिछड़ी 16 जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति का दर्जा दिया जा रहा है या नहीं?

श्री कृष्ण पाल : श्रीमन्, मैं आपके माध्यम से बार-बार सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे राज्यों से संबंधित सवाल कर रहे हैं, जिनकी जानकारी फिलहाल हमारे पास नहीं है। जो मूल प्रश्न है, यदि उससे संबंधित कोई जानकारी चाहिए, तो मैं देने को तैयार हूं।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, धन्यवाद। प्रश्न संख्या 335, श्री ए. विजयकुमार।

Guidelines for change of names

*335. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that change of names of place/city/area have taken place in recent years;
- (b) whether Government has any proposal to make guidelines for change of names; and
- (c) whether any authority is to be set up for approving of change of names of city/place, etc. in the country?

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

Statement

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) The administrative guidelines for change in the name of villages/ towns/ railway stations, etc. are already in place whereby States/UTs are required to seek 'No Objection' from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: While thanking the Government of India for renaming the Chennai Central Railway Station as the Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. Central Railway Station, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether any proposal is pending with the Government of India regarding change of name from the State of Tamil Nadu.

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : उपसभापति महोदय, तमिलनाडु सरकार से दो गांवों के नाम का प्रस्ताव आया था...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विजिला सत्यानंत : दो गांव, क्या नाम हैं?

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज़ आप बीच में प्रश्न न पूछें।

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : महोदय, एक रेलवे स्टेशन का नाम आया था, हमारे पास गांव का नाम है, लेकिन वहां से एक महत्वपूर्ण बात आयी थी कि सेंट्रल चेन्नई का नाम श्री एम. जी. रामचन्द्रन जी के नाम पर रखा जाए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vijilaji, you are not allowed to speak in between.

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : महोदय, जिसके लिए यहां से भेज दिया गया और वहां से अभी कोई दूसरा प्रस्ताव न किसी गांव का है, न किसी स्थान का है, कहीं कोई दूसरा प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Sir, if we name important airports and railway stations after our great freedom fighters and great leaders, who served the nation, it will be a fitting tribute to them. In this context, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the 'Manchester of South India', the Coimbatore Airport, will be named after our tall leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma.

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : महोदय, किसी भी स्थान का और किसी भी चीज़ का जो नामकरण होता है, राज्य सरकार वहां से हम लोगों के पास प्रस्ताव भेजती है, राज्य सरकार के भेजने के बाद इससे संबंधित जितने भी क्षेत्र होते हैं, चूंकि आई.बी. के पास भी जाता है, सर्वे ऑफ इण्डिया के पास भी जाता है, चूंकि वह मैप तैयार करता है, रेवेन्यू और मैप में कहीं कोई differences न आ जाएं, इसके लिए वहां भी जाता है। दूसरा यह देखा जाता है कि उस...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज़ आप वहां से न बोलें।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : महोदय, हम वही कह रहे हैं कि हम जो अनापत्ति देते हैं, उसका आधार है, जिसके तहत हम कई चीज़ों को सूचना देते हैं, वहां से हमारे पास सूचना प्राप्त होती है। आई.बी. को इसलिए देते हैं कि उसके कारण कोई दूसरा विवाद न आ जाए, स्थान का नाम

इसलिए देते हैं कि अगल-बगल कोई उसका नाम तो नहीं है, वहां से जब सब क्लियर हो जाता है तो हम लोगों को अनापत्ति देने में कहीं कोई दिक्कत नहीं होती है। अधिकांश मामलों में हम लोग अनापत्ति दे देते हैं।

श्री अहमद हसन : महोदय, हम लोगों ने देखा है कि बहुत सारे सिटीज़, रेलवे स्टेशंस के नाम चेंज हुए हैं, एक तो इलाहाबाद का नाम चेंज हुआ है, मुगलसराय रेलवे स्टेशन का नाम चेंज हुआ।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

श्री अहमद हसन : मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों ने बंगाल असेम्बली में बहुत दफा unanimously इसे पास किया है और इसमें सब दलों ने सपोर्ट भी किया कि 'पश्चिम बंगाल' का नाम 'बांग्ला' हो, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार उसे रिजेक्ट कर रही है। वह किस बिनाह पर इसे रिजेक्ट कर रही है, मैं इसके बारे में जानना चाहता हूं।

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : उपसभापति महोदय, किसी भी स्टेट का नाम चेंज करने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन करना पड़ता है, ऐसा संविधान में प्रावधान है। दूसरा...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not comment, while the Minister is replying.

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : दूसरा, संविधान में संशोधन की बात अभी नहीं है। दूसरा, जो बांग्ला करने की बात है, तो बांग्लादेश का नाम भी उससे मिलता-जुलता है और उसके बारे में हम कुछ नहीं कहना चाहते हैं, वह अलग विषय है। उसमें संविधान संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता होती है और अभी इस विषय पर कुछ संविधान संशोधन किया गया है। सर, मेन विषय यह है कि संविधान में संशोधन...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है। श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर।...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी।...**(व्यवधान)**... Please take your seats ...**(Interruptions)**... कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। कृपया अपनी सीट्स पर बैठ जाएं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर : उपसभापति महोदय,...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : मैं स्पष्ट रूप से बताया है कि राज्यों के नाम चेंज करने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन आवश्यक है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : मंत्री जी, आप बता चुके हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... वह पर्याप्त है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं, उन्होंने अपने उत्तर के (ग) भाग में कहा है कि ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या बिहार में नाम परिवर्तन करने के लिए आपके यहां बिहार सरकार से प्रस्ताव आए हैं अथवा नहीं आए हैं?

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : महोदय, अभी बिहार सरकार से कोई प्रारूप प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। जब भी आएगा, तो देखेंगे।

श्री विजय गोयल : उपसभापति महोदय, ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक कारणों से सभी सरकारें समय-समय पर शहर, राज्य और स्टेशन के नाम को बदलती हैं। किस महत्व के कारण दिल्ली का नाम पड़ा, इसके बारे में निश्चित रूप से तो नहीं कहा जा सकता, किंतु कहते हैं **Mauryan Dynasty** के राजा दिल्ली के नाम पर शायद यह पड़ा या **Indo-Gangetic Plain** में जो इलाका है, उसका गेटवे दिल्ली था, इसलिए 'देहलीज' के नाम पर पड़ा। दिल्ली के बारे में यह भी चर्चा होती है कि बीच में दिल्ली का नाम बदलकर 'इन्द्रप्रस्थ' या 'हस्तिनापुर' रखा जाए, जिसका कोई एक अपना...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

श्री विजय गोयल : महोदय, मेरा सवाल यह है कि मैं अभी इस चर्चा को न करते हुए मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो दिल्ली नाम है, वह हिन्दी में 'दिल्ली' लिखा जाता है, लेकिन अंग्रेज़ी में उसके स्पेलिंग 'DELHI' होते हैं। यदि मंत्री जी के विचार में यह प्रस्ताव आता है कि अंग्रेज़ी में भी उसका नाम ठीक किया जाए और 'DILLI' हो, तो वे उस पर विचार करेंगे?

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : उपसभापति महोदय, हम पहले ही बता चुके हैं कि गृह मंत्रालय यहां से एनओसी देता है, बाकी जितने भी सारे बिंदु हैं, वे कई चीज़ों से जुड़े होते हैं। जैसे हवाई अड्डे के नाम का मामला सिविल एविएशन मिनिस्ट्री से जुड़ा हुआ है, रेलवे के नाम का मामला रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री से जुड़ा हुआ होता है और कई सारे अधिकार स्टेट्स को भी दिए गए हैं। वर्ष 1953 में जो **guidelines** बनी थीं, उनमें अभी तक मात्र दो बातें हैं- वर्ष 1960 में रेलवे स्टेशन को डाला गया था, जो पहले नहीं था। उसके बाद वर्ष 2005 में शहीदों के नाम पर भी उनके नाम रखे जा सकते हैं। अगर ऐसा कुछ वहां से आता है..., तो गृह मंत्रालय सिर्फ एनओसी देता है, हम किसी का नामकरण नहीं करते हैं। हमारे पास संबंधित क्षेत्रों से जो बातें आती हैं, उन पर हम सूचना प्राप्त करते हैं और उसके बाद अगर सबकी अनापत्ति आती है, तो हम उस अपना विचार प्रकट करते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : प्रश्न संख्या 336...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : माननीय विजय जी का जो सवाल है, उस विषय पर जब तक कोई बात हम लोगों तक आएगी, तो हम लोग सारे संबंधित विभागों को भेजेंगे और उस पर जो उचित विचार आएगा, उस पर हम लोग कार्रवाई करेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति : आप यह बता चुके हैं।

Infiltration along borders

*336. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that instances of infiltration along various borders are occurring despite a lot of security measures taken by Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the work of fencing of borders in all sensitive States have been completed in a time-bound manner;
- (d) if not, by when the remaining fencing work is likely to be completed; and
- (e) the measures taken by Government to repair fences damaged due to flood and corrosion?

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

Statement

(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 Borders, erection of border fencing and floodlighting, effective domination of the borders by patrolling, laying Nakas, manning observation posts along the borders, 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.

The details of fencing along Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh Borders are as under:

Name of Border	Border Fence sanctioned (in km)	Border Fence Completed (in km)	Border Fence work in progress (in km)	Probable date of completion
Indo-Pakistan Border	2069.046	2004.666	64.38	March, 2022
Indo-Bangladesh Border	3326.14	2803.013	169.64	December, 2020

Regular repair/replacement works of fencing damaged due to floods/corrosion is a continuous process. As of now, there is no proposal to erect fence along Indo-China, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Myanmar Borders.

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my first supplementary is this. I want to know whether the Government has examined strategic and geopolitical implications of infiltration in Assam which has occurred during the last two or three decades. If so, please share the details thereof.

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इधर कुछ वर्षों में घुसपैठ काफी कम हुई है। इस संबंध में हमारे पास बहुत सारे आंकड़े हैं, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि इन्होंने सिर्फ असम के विषय में पूछा है तो असम में 2019 में मात्र एक घुसपैठ हुई है- मात्र एक घुसपैठ की सूचना है। भारत पाकिस्तान की सीमा के साथ भी लगा हुआ है। असम की सीमा बंगलादेश से लगती है और वहां से एक भी घुसपैठ की सूचना नहीं है।

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR : Sir, my second supplementary is this. It has been learnt that there are...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री दोला सेन : सर, मंत्री जी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : इसका process है। वहां सीट पर बैठकर comment मत करिए। अगर उनका answer गलत है तो उसका एक process है। Please take your seat. ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री दोला सेन : सर, मैं बैठकर नहीं बोलती, खड़े होकर बोल देती हूँ। मंत्री जी असत्य बोल रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय सदस्य, उसका एक process है। आप अपना दूसरा supplementary पूछिए।

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: It has been learnt that there are instances of BSF officials colluding in human trafficking and illegal immigration facilitating infiltration. If this is true, then what action has been taken against these officials?

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : उपसभापति महोदय, हम लोगों को बीएसएफ पर भरोसा करना चाहिए। देश की 15,000 किलोमीटर सीमाएं भूमि की हैं। हमारी जो सीमा बंगलादेश से लगती है वहां पर या जहां-जहां पर भी बीएसएफ है, बीएसएफ के जवान वहां बड़ी कर्तव्यनिष्ठा के साथ काम करते हैं- इस बात पर भरोसा करना चाहिए। अभी तक उनकी किसी भूल या संलिप्तता की सूचना हमें नहीं मिली है। हमें उन पर भरोसा करना चाहिए। हमारे यहां विदेशी घुसपैठ न हो - हमारी सीमा जिस भी देश के साथ लगती है, चाहे वह पाकिस्तान से लगती है, चीन से लगती है, बंगलादेश से लगती है या नेपाल में म्यांमार से लगती है, वहां पर घुसपैठ रोकने के कई उपाय किए जाते हैं। माननीय सदस्य का सीधा सवाल बीएसएफ से है इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि घुसपैठ रोकते समय और अपने कर्तव्य का निर्वहन करते समय बीएसएफ के कई जवानों ने अपनी जान की आहुति दी और कई जवान घायल होते रहते हैं। बड़ी दुर्गम स्थिति में बंगलादेश से जो बॉर्डर लगता है, उस बॉर्डर पर हमेशा प्रयास होता है कि वे वहां से हिन्दुस्तान में घुसपैठ करें, लेकिन बीएसएफ की बदौलत हम उसे रोकते हैं और वहां पर जो अधिकारी हैं, उनका खिलाफ कभी

कोई शिकायत आती है तो मंत्रालय बहुत अच्छे तरीके से उच्च अधिकारी को उन केसेज़ को सौंपता है, उनकी जांच की जाती है और यदि आवश्यकता होती है तो उन पर कार्यवाही की जाती है।

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I want to know this from hon. Minister, in the reply, the Minister has said that on Indo-Bangladesh Border, border fence sanctioned is 3,326.14 km. The border fence completed is 2,803.013 km and border fence work in progress is 169.64 km. Now if we add the completed portion and the work in progress portion, it will come to 2,972.65 km. Now the question arises is 353.49 km. will remain untouched. I want to know from the Minister where the 353.49 km. fencing is missing. I want to know whether they will complete it or not. I want to know from the Minister where it is missing.

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : उपसभापति महोदय, जो सीमा बंगलादेश से लगती है। हमारी वह सीमा कुल 4,096 किलोमीटर है। 4,096 किलोमीटर में वहां बाड़ भी लगाई गई है और बहुत तेज रोशनी वाला लाइट भी लगाई गई है। उसके कई इलाके नदियों से जुड़े हुए हैं। कई ऐसे इलाके हैं, जो दुर्गम पहाड़ियों के पास हैं और उन पहाड़ियों की चोटियां बहुत ऊंची-ऊंची हैं। वहां पर जो शेष एरिया है, उस पर काम चल रहा है। मुश्किल से 30-40 किलोमीटर ऐसा है, जिस पर अभी काम प्रारंभ नहीं हुआ है। बाकी के काम लगभग-लगभग 98 प्रतिशत पूरे कर लिए गए हैं। कुछ 30-40 किलोमीटर बचा है, उस पर काम चल रहा है और जो 5-6 किलोमीटर बचा है, जिस पर अभी काम प्रारंभ नहीं हुआ है, जो दलदल वाला क्षेत्र है, उस पर हमने निगरानी के कई उपाय किए हैं। वहां हमारे जवान भी लगे हुए हैं, वहां पर सबसे आधुनिक सीसीटीवी कैमरा...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Mr. Minister, please verify your data. I read from your data.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ripun Boraji, please take your seat. You have asked your question. माननीय सदस्यगण, अगर आप किसी मंत्री के जवाब से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, there is a process for it. सीट पर बैठकर कमेंट्स करना और यह कहना कि माननीय मंत्री जी असत्य बोल रहे हैं, यह गलत है। यह ठीक नहीं है। यह सही नहीं है।

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इसमें थोड़ा सुधार करना चाहूंगा। चूंकि मैं जब पहले पढ़ रहा था, तो मेरी नजर दूसरे देश की सीमाओं से लगे हुए क्षेत्र पर पड़ी, उस पर मैं सुधार करता हूं। हमारी स्वीकृत सीमा की जो संरचना है, वह 3,326 किलोमीटर है। 2,803 किलोमीटर में कार्य में पूरा कर लिया गया है और 169 किलोमीटर में काम जारी है और 353 किलोमीटर पर अभी काम शेष बचा है। जो यह काम बचा है, वे इलाके काफी दलदली हैं। वहां पर बाड़ लगाना संभव नहीं हो पा रहा है, लेकिन हम वहां तेज रोशनी के साथ और कई अत्याधुनिक यंत्रों का उपयोग करते हैं। वहां पर जनमानस की संख्या को बढ़ाते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, कृपया आप उत्तर संक्षिप्त करें।

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : वहां पर हमारे जो अर्ध-सैनिक बल हैं, उनकी तैनाती से वहां की चौकसी कराते हैं। जरूरत पड़ने पर हम बोट भी रखते हैं। हम वहां पर कई तरह के उपाय करते हैं और इसीलिए वहां पर घुसपैठ रुकी है।

श्री उपसभापति : अगर माननीय मंत्री जी भी कृपया अपना उत्तर संक्षेप में दें, तो हम लोग दूसरे सवाल को भी ले सकते हैं। श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें बताया है कि म्यांमार, भूटान, नेपाल और चीन की सीमा पर कोई बाड़ नहीं लगाई जा रही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछे म्यांमार से बड़ी तादाद में रोहिंग्या हमारे देश में आए थे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहां की सीमा के लिए कोई ऐसी fullproof योजना बनें, जिससे वहां पर घुसपैठ न हो सके। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके संबंध में लिए कोई कार्रवाई की जा रही है?

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है, वह सही है। निश्चित रूप से 92 किलोमीटर बंगलादेश और इससे संबंधित... उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सीमा पर सुरक्षा और चौकसी संबंधित कई प्रश्नों को एक साथ लेना चाहता हूँ। सीमा पर हमने इतनी चौकसी बरती है और इतनी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं कि जो भी वहां से घुसपैठ हो रही थी, अब वह न के बराबर हो रही है। पहले जो आ गए हैं उसके लिए भारत का population register भी बन रहा है, उसमें भी हम लोग कई जानकारियां प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। उसके माध्यम से हमारे सामने जब बातें प्रकाशित होंगी, तो उस पर सरकार बहुत गंभीरता से निर्णय लेगी और इस पर हम विचार करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Sir...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No ...*(Interruptions)*.. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, my question arises out of the reply that has been given by hon. Minister that there is not even a single infiltration on the Indo-Bangladesh border. The Minister has said that there are more than 300 porous borders in the country and in the Indo-Bangladesh area. My question is this. Is the Minister aware that although human trafficking is not there, lots of cattle are being taken to Bangladesh from Assam? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय कालिता जी, एक बज गया है। माननीय कालिता जी, Question Hour is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Is the Minister aware of that and what is he doing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Now, Statement by Minister correcting answer to question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : उपसभापति महोदय...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, एक बज गया है। सवाल-जवाब का समय खत्म हो गया है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Assurance regarding elimination of left wing extremism**

*337. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that time and again Governments in power had assured the Nation that Left Wing Extremism (LWE) would be eliminated within 2-3 years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (c) The steadfast implementation of the policy has resulted in consistent decline in violence and shrinkage in geographical spread. As a result LWE related violence was reported in only 60 districts in the year 2018. Of these, only 10 districts account for 2/3rd of LWE violence. The LWE related incidents of violence between April-2014 to May-2019 have been 43% lesser while compared with the preceding 5 years period.

A National Policy and Action Plan was approved in 2015 to address Left Wing Extremism (LWE). It envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving security related measures, development interventions, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc. While on security front, the Central Government assists the LWE affected State Government by providing Central Armed Police Forces battalions, training, funds for modernization of State police forces, equipment and arms, sharing of intelligence etc; on development side, the Central Government has taken various measures including construction of roads, installation of mobile towers, improving network of banks, post offices, health and education facilities in the LWE areas. Further, the Government has approved a scheme namely 'Special Central Assistance for most LWE affected districts' with an annual outlay of ₹ 1000 crore to fill the critical gaps in public infrastructure and services.

'Make in India' initiatives in steel sector

*338. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has introduced 'Make in India' initiatives in the Indian steel sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to curtail the steel imports and give boost to steel exports through indigenous steel companies and compete with foreign companies, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products Policy has been notified on 8 May, 2017 and subsequently revised on 29th May, 2019 with an objective to encourage Make in India for steel and steel products. Under this Policy, Central Government Ministries / Departments and their agencies are required to mandatorily procure only those steel items which are manufactured in India.

(c) Although Steel is a deregulated sector. The following steps have been taken by the Government to curtail steel imports and boost steel exports:-

- Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products Policy, 2017 has been revised on 29.5.2019. It has reduced the threshold minimum value of the contract from ₹ 50 cr. to ₹ 25 cr. It now includes Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contracts within the ambit of this policy apart from other things thereby promoting consumption of domestically produced goods and reducing imports.
- Government has notified 53 Steel and Steel Product (Quality Control) Orders which is 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.
- In order to protect the domestic industry from unfair external competition appropriate trade measures such as anti dumping duties and countervailing duties have been imposed.
- Government has several schemes for promoting exports, such as Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, MEIS, Market Access initiative etc.

Pilot training institute in Jharkhand

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Jharkhand has a good number of airstrips;

- (b) if so, the details of the total airstrips available in Jharkhand;
- (c) whether Government proposes to develop pilot training institute in Jharkhand to utilise these airstrips;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are 13 airports/airstrips located at various locations in Jharkhand namely Ranchi, Deoghar, Chakulia, Dhalbhumgarh, Sindri, Giridih, Dhanbad, Hazaribagh, Chaibasa, Dumka, Daltonganj, Bokaro and Jamshedpur.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Jharkhand has entered into an agreement with M/s Aryan Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai to establish a Commercial Pilot License (CPL) Training Institute at Dumka. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has granted No Objection Certificate (NoC) to M/s Aryan Aviation Pvt. Ltd. for setting up the Institute.

- (e) Does not arise.

Sanitation workers under CPWD in Delhi

†340. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATTIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of sanitation workers, the details of each of director/ contractor of the company, the provisions made with regard to workers wages, safety, safety equipment, salary, allowances and insurance, etc. payable under labour laws with reference to contractors/ companies in Delhi, engaged in sanitation works under Central Public Works Department; the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : Central Public Works Department (CPWD) carries out sanitation works only within the premises of the General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) and General Pool Office Accommodation (GPOA) maintained by it through regular sanitation employees of the department or by outsourcing the maintenance. CPWD has 68 regular sanitation employees in Delhi and sanitation workers deployed by maintenance contractors varies as per need. The details of contractors carrying out maintenance works in Delhi is given in Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Provisions for compliance of labour laws with regard to workers' wages, safety, safety equipment, salary, allowances and insurances, etc. are laid down in CPWD General Conditions of Contract (GCC), 2014 which is an integral part of all the contracts.

Statement

*Details of contractors carrying out maintenance works in CPWD
Buildings in Delhi*

1. M/s Ajay Construction	23. Sh. Goverdhan Lal Mahavar
2. M/s Swastik Electrotech Pvt. Ltd.	24. Sh. Sidhant Gupta
3. M/s Sharif Ahmed & Sons	25. Sh. Ravinder Singh
4. M/s Vinay Kumar Rana	26. M/s Ess Kay Constructions
5. Sh. Mukesh Kumar Meena	27. M/s Mohd. Yamin & Sons
6. M/s Tushar Enterprises	28. M/s Surender Singh Chahal
7. M/s Neelarn Construction	29. M/s Gupta Builders
8. M/s BVG India Ltd.	30. M/s Star Security and Placement Services
9. M/s Bharat Construction	31. M/s Shakur Ahmad & Sons
10. M/s W. Const. Co.	32. Sh. Yudhvair Singh Khatana
11. Sh. Satya Ram	33. M/s A2Z Infra Services Pvt. Ltd.
12. Sh. Mohan Lal Bhatia	34. M/s Niranjana Kumar Garg & Sons
13. Sh. Devender Singh	35. M/s Pragati Enterprises
14. Sh. Raju Lal	36. Ms Rajesh Kumar Jain & Sons
15. Sh. Prakash Chand	37. M/s Pradhan Construction Co.
16. Sh. Rajkumar	38. Divakar Singh
17. Sh. Prem Prakash	39. M/s Bodh Raj Sharma & Sons
17A. Sh Dharambir Singh	40. M/s Manish Mahawar
18. Sh. Naresh Kumar	41. M/s Mohd. Ayub & Sons
19. Sh. Kukesh Pandey	42. M/s Chauhan Construction
20. Sh. Pramod Kumar Gupta	43. M/s Mohammed Arif
21. Shri Murli Manohar	44. M/s S.P. Construction
22. Sh. Mange Ram	

45. M/s R.K. Jain & Sons Hospitality Services Pvt. Ltd.	54. M/s Anuj Kumar Singhal
46. M/s. A.A. Construction	55. Tapan Kumar Jana
47. M/s Sudhir Kumar Singh	56. Sh. Mohd. Irshad
48. M/s Niranjana Kumar Garg & Sons	57. Shri Hemendra Singh
49. M/s SAR Engineers	58. M/s. V. Tech. Electrical Co.
50. M/s Rukmani Const. Co.	59. Shri Anil Kumar Gambhir
51. M/s Soni Management & Allied Services Pvt. Ltd.	60. Shri Ramji Lai
52. M/s V-Tech Electrical Company	61. M/s. Manumay
53. M/s Sujit Kumar Jha	62. M/s. S.K.Bansal
	63. M/s Leonie
	64. M/s Manish Kumar

‘Housing for All’ in J&K

* 341 SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a scheme called 'Housing for All' for the State of Jammu and Kashmir (J & K);

(b) if so, the details of number of houses constructed in the State of J&K during the last two years and current year; and

(c) the details of beneficiaries in Kulgam district in J&K during the last year and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] covers the State of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K).

(b) So far, 5,218 houses have been constructed in the State; out of this 3,812 houses have been constructed during last two years and current year.

(c) In Kulgam District of J&K, 601 houses have been sanctioned under the Scheme during last year and current year as per following details:

Cities/towns of Kulgam District	No. of houses sanctioned		
	2018-19	2019-20	Total
Devsar	230	-	230
Frisal	100	-	100
Kulgam	369	-	169
Yaripora	102	-	102
TOTAL	601	-	601

Social welfare schemes implemented in the country

*342. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of social welfare schemes being implemented in various States of the country along with the name of each scheme;
- (b) whether there is a specific scheme for weaker sections especially for SCs/ STs in the country; and
- (c) if so, the details of these schemes along with allocation and fund spent on the schemes so far till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT) : (a) to (c)t The Government is implementing various social welfare schemes for upliftment of the weaker sections of the society including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country. The names of the specific schemes are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The details of funds spent, on major schemes, State-wise, are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Names of the specific schemes being implemented by Government for upliftment of the weaker sections of the society including SC ad STs in the Country

(A) Schemes for Scheduled Castes (SC)

- (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Pre-Matric Scholarship to the SC Students studying in classes IX and X

- (ii) Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards
- (iii) Post matric Scholarship for SC
- (iv) Central Sector Scholarship of Top Class Education for SC Students
- (v) Free Coaching Scheme for SC and OBC Students
- (vi) Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana
- (vii) Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan
- (viii) National Overseas Scholarship#
- (ix) Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for Girls
- (x) Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhalrawas Yojana for Boys
- (xi) National Fellowship Scheme for SC Students
- (xii) Self Employment Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers
- (xiii) Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
- (xiv) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Scheduled Castes (SCs)
- (xv) National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation
- (xvi) National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation

(B) Schemes for Backward Classes (OBCs)

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC students
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students
- (iii) Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls
- (iv) Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs/EBCs
- (v) National Fellowship for OBCs
- (vi) Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for EBC students

(vii) Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNTs students

(viii) National Backward Finance and Development Corporations

(C) Schemes for Social Defence(SD)

(i) Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse

(ii) Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSr.C)

(iii) Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)

(D) Schemes for the Persons with Disabilities

(i) Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP)

(ii) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)

(iii) Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA).

(E) Schemes for Scheduled Tribes

(i) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSS)

(ii) Scheme of Development of Particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups

(iii) Scheme of Grants-in-aid to voluntary organization working for Tribals

(iv) Scheme of strengthening education among ST girls in Low Literacy Districts

(v) Pre-Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Tribe Students

(vi) Post-Matric Scholarship to ST Students

(vii) National Overseas Scholarships for ST candidates for studying abroad

(viii) National Fellowship & Scholarship for Higher education of ST students:

(ix) Institutional support for development and marketing of tribal products/produce

(x) Mechanism for marketing of minor forest produce through minimum support price and development of value chain

- (xi) Support to National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation and State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation
- (xii) The Scheme-Support to Tribal Research Institutes
- (xiii) The Scheme - Tribal Festival, Research Information and Mass Education
- (xiv) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India.

Statement-II

Details of funds spent on major schemes being run for upliftment of the weaker sections of the Society including SCs and STs in the country

(A) Schemes for Scheduled Castes

- (a) Scheme: Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students.

(₹ in lakh)				
Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14398.00	31742.54	9000
2.	Assam	1690.00	0	1500
3.	Bihar	4081.00	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	0	145.97	797.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	190.00	3902.02	323
6.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
7.	Delhi	473.76	0	702
8.	Goa	0	14.99	0
9.	Gujarat	5244.00	14339.54	18055
10.	Haryana	10735.00	0	5809
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2400.00	7425	5325
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	202.00	1362.76	0
13.	Jharkhand	2071.00	892.95	1723.00
14.	Karnataka	3300.00	39546.98	2918.00
15.	Kerala	4267.20	8391.00	0

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3308.00	23042.54	0
17.	Maharashtra	10669.00	50497.96	143392.00
18.	Manipur	583.31	750.56	754.00
19.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	19879.80	4747.56	20891.00
21.	Puducherry	0	0	0
22.	Punjab	28008.40	11573.21	63131.00
23.	Rajasthan	20056.00	32922.79	7768.00
24.	Sikkim	255.50	0	104.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	74324.00	43448.24	140738.00
26.	Telangana	33166.00	14024.24	0
27.	Tripura	1904.68	1991.84	2597.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	27000.00	25420.46	167288.00
29.	Uttarakhand	7301.00	3969.00	0
30.	West Bengal	4369.00	21256.91	0

(b) Scheme: Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Pre-Matric Scholarship to the SC Students studying in classes IX and X

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1798.74	0	0
2.	Assam	0.00	0	0
3.	Bihar	0.00	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	46.75	18.98	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2496.29	0	0
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
7.	Daman and Diu	0.00	2.68	0
8.	Delhi	0.00	2.36	0
9.	Goa	0.00	0	0
10.	Gujarat	2100.12	0	0
11.	Haryana	0.00	1500.00	0
12.	Himachal Pradesh	363.80	143.01	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	129.83	0	0
14.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	1634
15.	Karnataka	5819.59	0	0
16.	Kerala	1654.25	0	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	13352.88	0	0
18.	Maharashtra	0.00	0	0
19.	Manipur	0.00	38.92	0
20.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0
21.	Odisha	3140.88	1849.79	996
22.	Punjab	2821.02	1843.00	0
23.	Rajasthan	2101.16	0	3075
24.	Sikkim	0.00	5.74	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	7382.39	0	0
26.	Tripura	205.48	55.34	259
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	2706
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	325.53	0
29.	West Bengal	7201.58	300.12	2870
30.	Puducherry	0	196.53	0

(c) Scheme: Pre-Matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in occupations involving ; cleaning and prone to health hazards

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Assam	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
5.	Delhi	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	35.07	10.16
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	170.00	0	298.00
16.	Mizoram	18.17	0	0
17.	Odisha	0	0	0
18.	Puducherry	0	0	0
19.	Punjab	0	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
21.	Sikkim	0	0	3.80
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
23.	Tripura	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
25.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
26.	West Bengal	0	0	0

(d) Scheme: Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77.0	-	1069.0
2.	Assam	1575.0	-	2850.2
3.	Bihar	-	-	3092.8
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	1400.2
5.	Gujarat	-	-	260.0
6.	Haryana	132.0	-	1534.0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	936.0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	738.4
9.	Jharkhand	2075.0	375.0	1569.0
10.	Karnataka	211.0	-	2733.0
11.	Kerala	-	-	10.4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	315.0	1050.0	4126.0
13.	Maharashtra	-	-	1507.6
14.	Manipur	-	-	124.8
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	41.6
16.	Odisha	1575.0	-	2818.0
17.	Puducherry	-	-	104.0
18.	Punjab	132.0	1610.0	1674.0

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
19.	Rajasthan	-	-	2995.0
20.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	2819.0
21.	Telangana	66.0	-	1433.0
22.	Tripura	-	-	322.0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	11 0.0	865.0	7506.9
24.	Uttarakhand	-	-	1289.6
25.	West Bengal	-	-	-

(e) Scheme: Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan
(SCA to SCSP)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2824.96	3377.00	5253.17
2.	Assam	607.93	1413.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	3886.91	0.00	600.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	1699.20	6807.00	2148.00
5.	Gujarat	1756.05	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	1752.26	1117.00	1534.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	607.95	1300.00	962.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	307.48	407.00	371.00
10.	Jharkhand	1099.54	845.00	2243.00
11.	Karnataka	3197.29	8189.00	6355.44
12.	Kerala	550.73	1452.00	1137.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7880.06	4759.00	9178.00
14.	Maharashtra	4234.14	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	26.50	0.00	90.00

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
16.	Odisha	2404.72	5070.00	5267.00
17.	Punjab	5239.94	0.00	0.00
18.	Rajasthan	1441.22	5683.00	6498.00
19.	Sikkim	47.76	150.00	165.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	17846.23	5772.00	7407.47
21.	Telangana*	3687.79	4168.00	3287.00
22.	Tripura	905.62	2348.00	1470.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	9201.40	11701.00	25263.14
24.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	West Bengal	8386.44	8580.00	10448.78
26.	Chandigarh	200.00	47.00	47.00
27.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00

(f) Scheme : Central Sector Scheme of Grants-in-aid in Voluntary Organisations working in the Scheduled Castes.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
*		7000.00	7000.00	3000.00

*Under the Scheme the funds are not allocated to State Governments.

(g) Free Coaching Scheme for SC and OBC Students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
*		2500.00	2500.00	3000.00

* There is no State-wise allocation of funds under this scheme.

(h) Scholarship Scheme of Top Class Education for SC Students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	*	2100.00	3500.00	3500.00

*There is no State-wise allocation of funds under this scheme.

(i) Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	*	0.00	500.00	8576.00

* As it is a Central Sector Scheme the amount is not released to States.

(j) Scheme: Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCV) - Hostels For Boys

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Assam	0	0	324.18
3.	Bihar	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	0	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	40.62
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	0	0	135.00
11.	Kerala	0	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	240.00	240.00	412.50
13.	Maharashtra	65.79	67.50	0

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
14.	Manipur	0	0	118.00
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0
18.	Odisha	50.00	0	188.40
19.	Punjab	71.71	26.84	23.40
20.	Rajasthan	2.50	45.00	0
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	110.66	0
23.	Telangana	0	0	288.80
24.	Tripura	0	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
27.	West Bengal	0	0	0
28.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
29.	Delhi	0	0	0
30.	Puducherry	0	0	102.50

(k) Scheme: Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY) - Hostels For Girls

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	126.00
2.	Assam	0	718.44	622.02
3.	Bihar	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	244.17	404.89	0
7.	Hirnachal Pradesh	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashrnir	0	160.41	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	0	0	150.00
11.	Kerala	0	300.00	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	352.34	3547.66	0
13.	Maharashtra	90.00	103.05	101.25
14.	Manipur	271.55	628.37	149.00
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0
18.	Odisha	653.73	283.73	0
19.	Punjab	571.78	273.88	399.00
20.	Rajasthan	2.50	81.46	0
21.	Sikkim	0	0	175.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	300.00	0
23.	Telangana	0	0	288.80
24.	Tripura	157.50	157.50	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
26.	Uttrakhand	0	0	0
27.	West Bengal	666.41	41.25	0

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
29.	Delhi	0	0	0
30.	Puduchery	0	0	300.00

(1) Scheme: National Fellowship for Scheduled Castes students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
*		19600.00	22540.00	24000.00

*As it is a Central Sector Scheme the amount not released to States.

(m) National Overseas Scholarship

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
*		1402.00	313.00	597.00

*As it is a Central Sector Scheme the amount is not released to States.

(B) Schemes for other Backward Classes

(a) Scheme: Pre-Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Classes Students.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	536.00	536.00	890.00
2.	Bihar	1134.00	1134.00	1875.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	279.00	279.00	460.00
4.	Goa	16.00	16.00	30.00
5.	Gujarat	660.00	660.00	1090.00
6.	Haryana	277.00	277.00	460.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	75.00	75.00	125.00

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	137.00	137.00	225.00
9.	Jharkhand	360.00	360.00	595.00
10.	Karnataka	667.00	667.00	1105.00
11.	Kerala	365.00	365.00	605.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	793.00	793.00	1310.00
13.	Maharashtra	1228.00	1228.00	2030.00
14.	Odisha	458.00	458.00	760.00
15.	Punjab	303.00	303.00	500.00
16.	Rajasthan	749.00	749.00	1240.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	787.00	787.00	1305.00
18.	Telangana	389.00	389.00	640.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2180.00	2180.00	3605.00
20.	Uttarakhand	110.00	110.00	180.00
21.	West Bengal	997.00	997.00	1650.00
22.	Assam	1228.00	1228.00	1900.00
23.	Manipur	106.00	106.00	160.00
24.	Sikkim	24.00	24.00	40.00
25.	Tripura	142.00	142.00	220.00
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.00	11.00	10.00
27.	Chandigarh	61.00	61.00	60.00
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.00	17.00	220.00
29.	Daman and Diu	11.00	11.00	10.00
30.	Delhi	93.00	93.00	90.00
31.	Puducherry	7.00	7.00	10.00

(b) Scheme: Post-Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Classes Students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3404.00	3404.00	4183.00
2.	Bihar	7196.00	7196.00	8843.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	1766.00	1766.00	8843
4.	Goa	104.00	104.00	128.00
5.	Gujarat	4187.00	4187.00	5145.00
6.	Haryana	1761.00	1761.00	1765.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	478.00	478.00	588.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	867.00	867.00	1065.00
9.	Jharkhand	2288.00	2288.00	2811.00
10.	Karnataka	4236.00	4236.00	5205.00
11.	Kerala	2315.00	2315.00	2845.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5033.00	5033.00	6185.00
13.	Maharashtra	7792.00	7792.00	9575.00
14.	Odisha	2905.00	2905.00	3570.00
15.	Punjab	1920.00	1920.00	2360.00
16.	Rajasthan	4756.00	4756.00	5844.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	4998.00	4998.00	6142.00
18.	Telangana	2468.00	2468.00	3033.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	13837.00	13837.00	17004.00
20.	Uttarakhand	700.00	700.00	360.00
21.	West Bengal	329.00	6329.00	7778.00
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.00	11.00	11.00

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.00	17.00	17.00
24.	Daman and Diu	11.00	11.00	11.00
25.	Chandigarh	61.00	61.00	61.00
26.	Delhi	187.00	187.00	187.00
27.	Puducherry	13.00	13.00	13.00
28.	Assam	7255.00	7255.00	9991.00
29.	Manipur	628.00	628.00	864.00
30.	Tripura	837.00	837.00	1153.00
31.	Sikkim	140.00	140.00	192.00

(c) Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs/EBCs

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	Launched in 2014-15 *	300.00	430.00	1000.00

*The scheme is implemented through Canara Bank, the nodal Bank under the scheme. Therefore, the funds are released to the Canara Bank and not to the States/UTs.

(d) National Fellowship for OBC Candidates

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	Launched in 2014-15 *	2700.00	4000.00	3000.00

*The scheme is implemented through UGC, the nodal agency under the scheme. Therefore, the funds are released to the UGC and not to the States/UTs

(e) Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	*	300.00	430.00	1000.00

* There is no State-wise allocation of funds under this scheme.

(C) Schemes for Social Defence**(a) Scheme : Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens**

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	647.71	728.35	1176.81
2.	Bihar	16.07	13.37	22.92
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	17.95	9.13
4.	Goa	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	10.51	21.03	30.74
6.	Haryana	55.28	110.33	109.60
7.	Himachal Pradesh	29.18	26.25	8.31
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	280.62	382.63	410.29
10.	Karnataka	280.62	382.63	410.29
11.	Kerala	24.94	23.01	54.53
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12.43	28.29	107.39
13.	Maharashtra	239.32	434.63	833.75
14.	Odisha	774.04	730.96	848.88
15.	Punjab	12.51	14.58	31.27
16.	Rajasthan	2.24	22.59	16.28
17.	Tamil Nadu	639.69	707.16	997.41
18.	Telangana	112.93	133.95	245.38
19.	Uttar Pradesh	107.29	119.11	105.89
20.	Uttarakhand	54.69	20.58	67.25
21.	West Bengal	206.55	256.36	267.42
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
23.	Chandigarh	0	0	0

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
27.	Delhi	90.62	154.38	52.78
28.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Assam	180.50	192.03	498.22
31.	Manipur	186.94	260.22	566.80
32.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
33.	Mizoram	0.54	5.89	0.00
34.	Nagaland	0.00	17.43	18.90
35.	Sikkim	0	0	0
36.	Tripura	14.07	25.58	25.65

(b) Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug Funds released)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UT	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	302.45
2.	Bihar	197.53
3.	Chhatisgarh	17.76
4.	Gujarat	145.65
5.	Haryana	157.05
6.	Himachal Pradesh	34.35
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.04

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UT	2018-19
8.	Karnataka	698.11
9.	Kerala	307.44
10.	Madhya Pradesh	252.05
11.	Maharashtra	1370.7
12.	Odisha	846.3 1
13.	Punjab	96.52
14.	Rajasthan	177.91
15.	Tamil Nadu	838.09
16.	Telangana	123.06
17.	Uttar Pradesh	374.63
18.	Uttarakhand	55.12
19.	West Bengal	94.16
20.	Delhi	241.5
21.	Daman and Diu	2.2
22.	Puducherry	81.16
23.	Assam	469.37
24.	Manipur	545.01
25.	Meghalaya	14.13
26.	Mizoram	265.96
27.	Nagaland	179.3
28.	Sikkim	38.18
	Others	53.82
TOTAL		7999.56

(D) Scheme for Scheduled Tribes

(a) Scheme Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5000.42	3624.77	5617.3900
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2211.8300
3.	Assam	3407.80	0.00	0.0000
4.	Bihar	743.74	0.00	0.0000
5.	Chhattisgarh	11717.82	14327.57	10342.6500
6.	Goa	455.68	559.09	352.3100
7.	Gujarat	9488.00	1 0270.41	11765.3800
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1959.39	2291.20	3627.9975
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3671.61	3626.50	3749.8000 !
10.	Jharkhand	982075	1 1372.49	8564.5200
11.	Karnataka	5100.00	5955.37	5347.7600
12.	Kerala	808.09	808.43	335.0000
13.	Madhya Pradesh	39236.61	22828.70	16968.9700
14.	Maharashtra	9547.00	13760.38	13802.5700
15.	Manipur	2260.00	3790.38	5442.4800
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	2739.2000
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	1220.0000
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	3225.0000
19.	Odisha	31806.27	11975.00	7553.2200
20.	Rajasthan	11072.90	10051.83	10327.9300
21.	Sikkim	1497.62	5986.00	0.0000
22.	Tamil Nadu	600.00	894.00	315.0000

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
23.	Telangana	3845.35	4493.55	2850.3225
24.	Tripura	1345.76	1649.77	1294.3800
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	679.00	1012.8800
26.	Uttar Pradesh	121.92	458.35	0.0000
27.	West Bengal	5995.50	5397.11	5833.4100
TOTAL		119502.23	134800.00	134500.00

(b) Programme Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1;	Andhra Pradesh	2869.43	4591.11	6390.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6580.53	8378.82	12170.52
3.	Assam	844.12	0.00	3916.32
4.	Bihar	1467.58	991.89	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	10488.52	10964.49	11352.92
6.	Goa	450.00	103.00	345.66
7.	Gujarat	9739.02	11384.08	11648.20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1595.87	2074.70	3378.16
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	539.66	3049.06	2051.79
10.	Jharkhand	9489.38	12386.93	7354.30
n.	Karnataka	4664.00	5881.74	5220.61
12.	Kerala	695.58	803.17	472.28
13.	Madhya Pradesh	14971.43	22399.48	24635.30
14.	Maharashtra	11536.53	13862.24	17015.91
15.	Manipur	1694.40	2308.80	5367.65
16.	Meghalaya	1576.21	3603.40	5129.79

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
17.	Mizoram	1927.49	2504.41	3507.71
18.	Nagaland	6368.00	4434.11	9194.49
19.	Odisha	11954.96	15995.30	21449.15
20.	Rajasthan	10341.39	10240.58	13769.23
21.	Sikkim	1 147.00	405.30	355.34
22.	Tamil Nadu	798.24	378.00	773.57
23.	Telangana	3608.05	5015.32	3248.89
24.	Tripura	1280.99	2040.99	2006.73
25.	Uttarakhand	1138.62	189.00	252.43
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	1577.56	1255.27
27.	West Bengal	5814.37	5376.51	9235.73
TOTAL		126581.37	150939.99	181498.72

(c) Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5105.00	2076.00	1837.00
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.00	200.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	342.87	295.91	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	1230.00	1089.50	1051.50
5.	Gujarat	779.12	390.67	604.00
6.	Jharkhand	3120.00	2043.75	3295.79
7.	Karntaka	136.00	467.00	460.00
8.	Kerala	100.00	62.00	0.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	10460.40	8232.46	7998.09

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
10.	Maharashtra	2077.00	1226.25	1230.26
11.	Manipur	329.00	195.00	1157.55
12.	Odisha	1379.00	1297.00	3626.00
13.	Rajasthan	1331.00	1038.00	1008.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	3055.00	1770.75	0.00
15.	Telangana	1139.00	778.00	533.00
16.	Tripura	2250.00	2305.00	789.53
17.	West Bengal	574.00	330.76	843.42
18.	Uttarakhand	292.48	130.00	565.86
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	17.96	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		33799.87	23946.01	25000.00

(d) Scheme of Grant- in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of STs

(Amount in ₹)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16058361	17673320	12876354
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45605089	60523973	48711344
3.	Assam	13766060	17077370	18876952
4.	Chhattisgarh	6596669	7536088	11033311
5.	Gujarat	11193835	7314906	1 4690260
6.	Himachal Pradesh	27733860	25109636	28015712
7.	Jharkhand	40575895	96628728	142916370
8.	Jammu and Kashmir		1968601	1968822
9.	Karnataka	38909904	24493869	46771879
10.	Kerala	11355052	6655688	7730092

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
11.	Madhya Pradesh	15278404	11921282	30695279
12.	Maharashtra	20295458	37748141	31231544
13.	Manipur	39406207	26428954	20618831
14.	Meghalaya	60692770	69770760	82478380
15.	Mizoram	4016475	5589524	9373256
16.	Nagaland	-	3079598	1803888
17.	Odisha	45737410	116896969	222285411
18.	Rajasthan	6783268	1449967	12601952
19.	Sikkim	5205330	9085202	8501627
20.	Tamil Nadu	3891019	28049531	32912993
21.	Telangana	63786629	7676131	5363885
22.	Tripura	6602040	3261804	5771765
23.	Uttarakhand	11263873	3742689	13381104
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3448897	6743175	-
25.	West Bengal	31533450	93743775	80566551
26.	Delhi	907171	1714742	540869
GRAND TOTAL		530643126	691880423	891718431

(e) Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts

(Amount in ₹)

Sl.No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27094085	111723355	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	3764528	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	3963499	3711971	6448929
4.	Gujarat	285792943	151247653	9321262
5.	Jharkhand	-	-	3613140

Sl.No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
6.	Madhya Pradesh	42004939	32520606	63501647
7.	Maharashtra	15838410	14986427	25460395
8.	Odisha	192941396	110218151	101356147
9.	Rajasthan	14877810	2513350	16817293
10.	Telangana	71975792	32190954	-
TOTAL		654488874	462876995	226518813

(f) Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

(Amount in ₹)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Assam	9300000	18309335	9057180
2.	Karnataka	-	5960000	1704000
3.	Madhya Pradesh	-	8308629	2505576
4.	Meghalaya	-	5933200	2664000
5.	Nagaland	2448000	-	2712000
6.	Tamil Nadu	3120000	6155000	3120000
GRAND TOTAL		14868000	44666164	21762756

(g) Details of Fund Released to State Governments/UT Administrations along with Utilization by the States/UTs thereof under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	5282.94	5282.94	1210.81	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	321.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	2534.15	2534.15	1805.30	1805.30	4755.63	0.00
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	8.04	8.04	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	52.64	52.64	3.75	3.75	80.83	16.88
10.	Gujarat	80.81	80.81	3650.84	3650.84	4482.31	4482.31
11.	Himachal Pradesh	51.21	51.21	0.00	0.00	38.91	0.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	1704.53	1704.53	2345.92	0.00
14.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	1364.59	1364.59	1256.31	1003.18
15.	Kerala	796.40	796.40	0.00	0.00	308.73	308.73
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	5539.17	5539.17	5884.33	0.00
17.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Manipur	867.38	867.38	619.09	619.09	773.00	0.00
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	156.69	122.94	0.00	0.00
20.	Mizoram	336.36	336.36	132.25	132.25	319.79	0.00
21.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Odisha	3376.36	3376.36	5134.98	5134.98	6665.88	1448.55
23.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	3284.79	3284.79	1716.12	1716.12
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	25.72	25.72	7.97	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	358.02	358.02	693.84	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	232.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Uitar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	104.44	104.44	0.00	0.00
30.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	584.62	0.00
TOTAL		8416.64	8095.31	29408.03	29141.39	31150.00	8975.77

(h) Details of Fund Released to State Governinents/UT Administrations along with Utilization by the States/UTs thereof under the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students

(₹ in lakh)

SI. No.	Name of the State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.09	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9777.62	9777.62	8269.11	8269.11	13945.02	13945.02
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1136.32	1136.32	5803.65	5803.65	1883.82	0.00
4.	Assam	266.65	266.65	2516.48	2516.48	3248.03	3248.03
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	71.25	0.00		0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	2674.82	2674.82	3811.26	3811.26	4609.57	0.00
7.	Daman and Diu	53.63	53.63	26.19	26.19	3.41	0.00
8.	Goa	645.00	645.00	364.80	364.80	536.26	0.00
9.	Gujarat	22040.27	22040.27	14609.74	14609.74	32429.12	32429.12
10.	Himachal Pradesh	931.36	931.36	3123.36	3123.36	278.15	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2587.84	2587.84	2322.56	1578.20	637.93	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	8148.39	8148.39	2716.50	2716.50	5281.32	5281.32
13.	Karnataka	8540.00	8540.00	8873.31	8873.31	7341.33	0.00
14.	Kerala	3122.00	3122.00	2745.46	2745.46	2674.37	2674.37
15.	Madhya Pradesh	13054.00	13054.00	10320.50	10320.50	13405.24	9654.24
16.	Maharashtra	22092.28	22092.28	10884.91	10884.91	15238.15	15238.15
17.	Manipur	3385.20	3385.20	6382.55	6370.06	2026.76	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	3189.00	3189.00	770.50	770.50	2457.52	0.00
19.	Mizoram	4267.52	4267.52	2434.73	2434.73	3528.21	0.00
20.	Nagaland	1344.00	1344.00	2515.00	2515.00	4716.66	0.00
21.	Odisha	15556.48	15556.48	8784.18	8784.18	14801.92	14801.92
22.	Rajasthan	9800.00	9800.00	19912.49	19912.49	13598.95	13598.95
23.	Sikkim	938.16	938.16	1247.32	1247.32	1134.36	242.75
24.	Tamil Nadu	3061.85	3061.85	2440.39	2440.39	3933.65	0.00
25.	Telangana	11483.00	11483.00	18031.25	18031.25	9921.68	9921.68
26.	Tripura	1323.90	1323.90	2756.25	2756.25	3626.55	3593.89
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1057.50	1057.50	1244.91	1243.47	1210.54	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	5090.57	3591.84	600.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	2807.89	2807.89	2219.39	2219.39
TOTAL		155567.36	154068.64	146386.79	144957.00	164698.00	126848.83

(i) Institutional Support for Development & Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/Institution	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-
2.	Kerala	-	393.52	-

Sl. No.	State/Institution	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
3.	Odisha	-	-	-
4.	Rajasthan	43.43	-	-
5.	Tripura	351.10	201.48	-
6.	West Bengal	431.47	-	85.00
7.	Mizoram	174.00	-	696.00
8.	Sikkim	-	-	219.00
9.	TRIFED	3900.00	3900.00	6250.00

(j) Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/Institution	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Odisha	-	-	-
2.	Gujarat	-	-	6.19
3.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
4.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	26.81
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	0.89	1.97
6.	Andhra Pradesh	-	3.00	7.10
7.	Manipur	-	0.11	0.90
8.	Nagaland	-	0.19	0.66
9.	Uttar Pradesh	-	2.40	8.21
10.	Kerala	-	-	4.18
11.	West Bengal	-	-	6.57
12.	Karnataka	-	-	1.25
13.	Assam	-	-	1.55
14.	TRIFED	2.00	2.00	31.47

(k) Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations (NSTFPC/STFDCS)

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Corp.	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	5.00	-
2.	Goa	-	465.00	-
3.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
5.	Kerala	-	50.00	-
6.	Odisha	-	-	-
7.	Tripura	-	-	300.00
8.	West Bengal	-	-	500.00
9.	NSTFDC	6000.00	4980.00	5700.00

(l) Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRI)

Sl. No	State/UT	Fund Release		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	940.42	749.58
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	99.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	647.99	253.01
4.	Assam	0.00	183.65	198.75
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	168.73	504.49
6.	Gujarat	0.00	2438.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	106.80
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	340.00	0.00	97.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	1211.83

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Karnataka	117.00	130.00	106.00
11.	Kerala	67.99	745.65	401.25
12.	Madhya Pradesh	54.35	732.51	738.34
13.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	485.01
14.	Manipur	109.00	58.00	530.11
15.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	564.36
16.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	825.00
17.	Odisha	322.39	662.90	819.07
18.	Rajasthan	0.00	169.25	214.00
19.	Sikkim	111.00	136.00	194.50
20.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	133.20	177.25
21.	Telangana	121.90	339.50	454.00
22.	Tripura	73.25	198.75	316.14
23.	Uttar Pradesh	43.26	0.00	0.00
24.	West Bengal	150.82	215.45	380.15
25.	Meghalaya			574.35
26.	Uttarakhand			0.00
TOTAL		1510.96	7900.00	9425.64

Employment facilitation through National Career Service Project

*343. SHR1 DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Model Career Centres under the National Career Service (NCS) Project established in the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons who have gained employment through the National Career Service Project, in the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) whether persons skilled under the National Career Service Project are given special consideration for Government jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) Government is implementing National Career Service (NCS) Project to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counseling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. NCS Portal (www.ncs.jiov.in) is a platform that links jobseekers and employers to get digitized online employment related solutions. The NCS portal has around 1.02 crore active job seekers, 6688 active employers and has mobilized 49.93 Lakh vacancies till 22nd July, 2019.

The NCS project also *inter alia*, envisages setting up of Model Career Centres (MCCs) in collaboration with States/Institutions to deliver employment services. These centres connect local youth and other jobseekers with all possible job opportunities in a transparent and effective manner through the use of technology as well as through counselling and training. The model career centre functions under the administrative control of State Governments. The Central Government provides financial assistance to these centres up to ₹ 50 lakh per centre based on the proposal and scheme guidelines. As of now, the Government has approved 139 Model Career Centres. State-wise detail is given in Statement (*See below*)

(c) The vacancies in the Government are filled up by the concerned Ministry/Department/Organization through direct recruitment, promotion, deputation, etc as per the provisions in the Recruitment Rules for the relevant posts.

Statement

State-wise details of Model Career Centres approved by the Government in the last three years

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Model Career Centres
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1

1	2	3
4.	Assam	6
5.	Bihar	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	4
7.	Delhi	2
8.	Goa	1
9.	Gujarat	8
10.	Haryana	2
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
13.	Jharkhand	1
14.	Karnataka	5
15.	Kerala	3
16.	Lakshadweep	1
17.	Maharashtra	6
18.	Meghalaya	2
19.	Madhya Pradesh	10
20.	Manipur	1
21.	Nagaland	1
22.	Odisha	8
23.	Puducherry	1
24.	Punjab	3
25.	Rajasthan	11
26.	Sikkim	3
27.	Tamil Nadu	9
28.	Telangana	6

1	2	3
29.	Tripura	3
30.	Uttar Pradesh	12
31.	Uttarakhand	3
32.	West Bengal	10
TOTAL		139

Vacancies in CAPFs

*344. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are facing acute shortage of manpower;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to fill up the vacancies; and
- (c) what are the timelines for filling up vacancies in CAPFs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The total sanctioned strength of CAPFs (CRPF, BSF, CISF, SSB, ITBP and AR) is 9,99,795, On an average, 10% of vacancies in different grades arise every year and there exists a well established procedure to fill up these vacancies. Vacancies in CAPFs and AR arise due to retirement, resignation, death, new raisings/creation of new posts etc. The vacancies are filled up by various modes *viz.* Direct Recruitment, promotion and by deputation as per the extant provisions of Recruitment Rules.

Government has taken expeditious steps to fill up the vacancies in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) including the posts created. This is a continuous process. In the year 2017, 57268 vacancies of Constable (General Duty) for the recruitment cycle 2015-16 have been filled through recruitment by Staff Selection Commission (SSC). For the recruitment year 2018, 58373 vacancies of Constable (GD) were notified for which computer based examination has been conducted and SSC has since declared the result. 5,34,052 candidates have been shortlisted for Physical Standard Test (PST) and Physical Efficiency Test (PET). The PST/PET has been tentatively fixed to be held with effect from 01.08.2019 to 04.09.2019.

In respect of other ranks, 1094 vacancies of Sub-Inspector (GD) for the year 2018 were reported to SSC and SSC has since declared the result and 21,256 candidates have been shortlisted for conducting PST/PET.

For Assistant Commandant (GD), written examination for 466 vacancies for the year 2018 was conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and result has since been declared. 1412 candidates have been shortlisted for Interview/Personality Test. Interview/Personality Test has since commenced from 24.06.2019.

Notification for Assistant Commandant (GD) Exam, 2019 has since been published for filling up of 323 vacancies. Written examination is to be held on 18.08.2019.

In addition, promotional vacancies at various levels as provided in Recruitment Rules are filled up regularly by Forces themselves at their end following due procedures.

Child trafficking

*345. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has a high volume of child trafficking and one child disappear every eight minutes;
- (b) the total number of children gone missing during the last three years and how many of them were girls;
- (c) whether Government has ever ascertained the reasons for child trafficking in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether a large number of women and children are trafficked into the country annually from neighbouring countries for sex trade and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check child trafficking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes statistics on crime, including Human Trafficking and Missing Children, in its publication "Crime in India". Published reports are available till the year 2016. A total of 5985, 7148 and 9034 Children (below 18 years) were reported to be trafficked during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

(b) Total number of boys and girls (upto 18 years of age) reported missing during the years 2014 to 2016 are given below:

Year	Girls	Boys	Total
2014	41683	27340	69023
2015	36595	23848	60443
2016	41067	22340	63407

(65792, 54449 and 55944 children were traced in the years 2014 to 2016 respectively.)

(c) The motive of trafficking is ascertained at the time of rescue of victims of trafficking. As per information compiled by NCRB, various reasons/purposes for which the victims are trafficked include, forced labour, sexual exploitation, forced marriage, domestic servitude, petty crimes, begging etc. During the years 2014 to 2016, 8956, 11898 and 14183 child victims of trafficking were rescued.

(d) Specific information is not maintained by NCRB. However, trafficked female victims from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Thailand, Uzbekistan etc. have been rescued.

(e) 'Police' is a State subject under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such prevention of the crime of human trafficking is the responsibility of State Governments. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has been supplementing the efforts of the State Government by taking various initiatives and measures. MHA has issued advisories to the States and UTs from time to time on preventing and combating human trafficking. These advisories are available at MHA's website: www.mha.gov.in. MHA has provided financial assistance to all States for setting up 332 Anti Human Trafficking Units in various Districts of the States. Financial Assistance is also provided by MHA to Judicial Academies of States and States Governments to hold 'Judicial Colloquiums' and 'State level conferences' to sensitize judicial officers and prosecutors about various provisions of law relevant to trafficking and Police officials about their role in curbing trafficking. Meetings of Nodal Officers of Anti Human Trafficking Units of States & UTs are convened on periodic basis to sensitize them on human trafficking issues. To address cross border trafficking, MHA has signed Memorandums of Understanding with Bangladesh, UAE and Cambodia.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Bailout package to Pawan Hans Limited**

3494. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether consistently profit earning PSU Pawan Hans Limited has become bankrupt due to the pro-corporate and anti-public sector policy of Government;

(b) whether the company has been finding it incapacitated even to disburse salary to its employees;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to extend bailout package to the Pawan Hans Limited to retrieve the situation; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard keeping in view the fact that livelihood of thousands of employees has been at the stake?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) No, Sir. Pawan Hans Limited (PHL) has not become bankrupt.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Expansion of airports in small cities

†3495. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to expand airports of small cities across the country;

(b) if so, the details of airports which are going to be expanded in coming three years;

(c) whether Government is formulating plans to provide night time air services at the military airports like the one located at Pune, in collaboration with Indian Air Force;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (e) if not, Government's view point, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik) in October, 2016, with the objective to facilitate / stimulate regional air connectivity to currently underserved and unserved airports in the country, including those in the smaller cities. The expansion of airports under the scheme is 'demand driven', depending upon firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Government for providing various concessions.

(c) to (e) Improving the infrastructure, including provision of air services at night at the civil enclaves is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) depending upon commercial viability, traffic demand, operational requirements, demand from airlines, technical feasibility/ willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports etc.

Setting up of water aerodrome in Nagarjuna Sagar

3496. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS :

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating on establishment of water aerodrome in Nagarjuna Sagar under the UDAN scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) The Nagarjuna Sagar (Waterdrone) belongs to the Government of Telangana, In the third round of bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) the following network has been awarded to the Selected Airline Operator by Airports Authority of India:- "Hyderabad - Nagarjuna Sagar (Waterdrone) - Vijayawada - Nagarjuna Sagar (Waterdrone) - Hyderabad"

Laser lights in airport areas

3497. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to assess the problems created due to laser lights in airport areas;

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

(c) the action taken by Government for safe landing of flights at Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Laser lights are regulated under the provisions of Rule 65 & 66 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. To ensure the safety of the aircraft against hazardous effects of laser emitters, DGCA has established the following protected zones around aerodromes :-

(i) A laser beam free flight zone (LFFZ)

(ii) A laser beam critical flight zone (LCFZ)

(iii) A laser beam sensitive flight zone (LSFZ)

(c) The aerodrome operator of IGI airport has established laser protected zones for the airport as per directions of DGCA. Further,, orders for banning use of laser lights in and around IGI Airport are issued on a regular basis by SDM, Vasant Vihar and Delhi police.

Abolition/reduction in UDF and other charges

†3498. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating on a proposal seeking the abolition or reduction in User Development Fee (UDF) and other surcharges being imposed by the Ministry, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the steps being taken by Government to provide an affordable air travel; and

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to recompensate the increasing loss of Government and private airlines, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Government of India has established Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) to determine the tariffs in respect of aeronautical services provided at major

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

airports in the country. AERA determines aeronautical tariff including User Development Fee (UDF) based on traffic projection made by an airport operator for a given control period of five years, fair rate of return on investment and provisions to meet operation and maintenance cost. While determining the tariff AERA consults all the stakeholders including Airport operators, Airlines, Passenger association etc.

(c) No, Sir.

Routes in Jharkhand under RCS-UDAN

3499. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many routes have been allocated under the RCS-UDAN scheme in the country;

(b) if so, how many routes have been allocated in Jharkhand to connect with the nearby cities under the UDAN scheme;

(c) whether Government will plan to increase the routes under the UDAN scheme to connect Jharkhand with more cities in the coming years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) Yes Sir. A total of 706 RCS routes connecting small cities of the country have been awarded under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (*Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik*).

(b) In the first and second rounds of bidding under RCS - UDAN , the following routes in Jharkhand were awarded to various Selected Airline Operators:

(i) Jamshedpur - Kolkata

(ii) Bokaro - Kolkata

(iii) Bokaro - Patna

(iv) Dumka - Kolkata

(v) Dumka - Ranchi

Airports Authority of India, the Implementing Agency, has also issued Letter of Intent to the Selected Airline Operator for Hazaribagh - Kolkata in third round of bidding under RCS-UDAN subject to suitability of the Airport.

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

Construction of airports at Deoghar and Dhalbhumgarh

3500. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to increase the number of airports in Jharkhand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the current status of the construction of airports at Deoghar and Dhalbhumgarh in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) owns and manages 4 airports in Jharkhand namely Ranchi, Deoghar, Chakulia and Dhalbhumgarh out of which only Ranchi Airport is operational at present. With the objective to enhance air connectivity in the State of Jharkhand, AAI has undertaken development of Deoghar and Dhalbhumgarh Airports. Further, bids have also been received under Regional Connectivity Scheme - UDAN for operation of flight to / from Jamshedpur, Bokaro and Dumka Airports.

(c) The works of construction of runway, taxi track isolation bay, perimeter road, boundary wall, new Terminal Building, ATC Tower etc. have commenced at Deoghar Airport and an MoU has been signed between AAI and State Government of Jharkhand for development of Dhalbhumgarh airport. AAI has accorded AA&ES (Administrative Approval & Expenditure Sanction) for an amount of ₹ 99.36 crores for the Dhalbhumgarh project.

Hiring foreign pilots to operate domestic and international flights

3501. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether airlines operating in India have hired foreign pilots to operate domestic and international flights during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the airlines are hiring foreign pilots on exigencies only or on regular basis; and

(d) whether Government has issued any advisory to airlines to take serious initiatives to have adequate number of indigenous pilots, the details thereof?

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

(b) The number of foreign pilots hired by airlines in India for the last three years are as follows:

Year	Number of foreign Pilots hired
2017	249
2018	324
2019 (till 10th June)	404

(c) There is a shortage of type rated Pilot-in-Command/ Instructor/ Examiner in the country. To overcome the shortage of type rated Pilot-in-Command/Instructor/ Examiner, validation of foreign license is done by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) under provisions contained in Rule 45 of Aircraft Rules, 1937, procedure laid down in Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 7 Series G Part II and the provisions of Foreign Aircrew Temporary Authorization (FATA). The provisions of FATA are renewed from time to time depending upon the Industry requirements. Presently, provision of FATA is upto 31.12.2020.

(d) Yes, Sir, To overcome the shortage of pilots, all the scheduled and non-scheduled airlines have been advised to develop their own strength to reduce the dependency on foreign pilots. Accordingly, airlines train their pilots to upgrade them as Commanders/ pilot-in-command to reduce the dependency on foreign pilots.

Developing new airports under RCS

3502. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to develop 18 new airports under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some State Governments had made a request to develop airports in their States with their participation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Construction of New/Greenfield airports is not covered under the provision of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik). Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs had approved the proposal on 06 March, 2017 for revival of existing unserved / underserved airports / airstrips of the State Governments, Airports Authority of India and Civil Enclaves at an estimated cost of ₹ 4500 crore. However, the revival of these unserved/underserved airports is 'demand driven', depending upon firm commitment from airline operators as well as; from the State Government for providing various concessions.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Civil Aviation has formulated a Greenfield Airport Policy for development of Greenfield Airports across the country. In line with the Policy, Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of Greenfield Airports across the country with the participation of State Government namely, Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Sindhudurg and Shirdi in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hassan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala, Kushinagar and Noida (Jewar) in Uttar Pradesh, Hirasar in Gujarat. Four Greenfield Airports namely, Shirdi, Kannur, Durgapur and Pakyong have already been operationalized.

Leasing of airports to Adani Enterprises

3503. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is leasing airports to Adani Enterprises; and

(b) if so, the airport-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India accorded 'in-principle' approval for leasing of six airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) viz. Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru for

Operation, Management and Development through Public Private Partnership (PPP) to improve efficiency in service delivery, expertise and enterprise and professionalism at these airports, apart from bringing the needed investments in the sector. Accordingly, Airports Authority of India floated a Global Tender for inviting bids and identified the highest bidder. Based on the same, AAI has issued the Letter of Award for leasing of Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Mangaluru airports to Adani Enterprises Limited.

Setting up of Aviation Multi-Skill Development Centre by AAI

3504. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) the Airports Authority of India (AAI) in collaboration with the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has set up an Aviation Multi-Skill Development Centre (AMSDC);

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

(c) what are the details about other various projects undertaken by the AAI under its CSR initiative with a particular reference to Delhi and Haryana during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has set up two Aviation Multi-Skill Development Centers (AMSDCs) in collaboration with the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative. The Centers are located at Chandigarh and Mumbai.

(c) AAI has taken up the following projects in Delhi and Haryana under CSR initiatives in the last three years:

- The Empathy Campaign - empowering people against Hepatitis at New Delhi in the year 2018-19.
- Purchase of 5 mobile vans for extending the Mobile Library services in slum areas and economically weaker sections of society in Delhi/NCR in the year 2018-19.
- Provisioning of Teaching - learning materials for Hindi instruction for grades 1-3 in Government Schools in Panchkula, Haryana for two years in the year 2018-19.

- Operation of Paper Recycling Unit at Rangpuri, New Delhi for three years in the year 2018-19.
- Supporting the liver transplantation surgeries of economically weaker patients at New Delhi in the year 2017-18.
- Operation and Management of Paper Recycling Unit at Rangpuri, New Delhi in the year 2016-17.

Leasing out of State owned airports in the country

3505. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had approved leasing out of three State owned airports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government plans to lease out a total of six airports in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Inter-State air-connectivity from Bhubaneswar

3506. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) in addition to providing inter-State air-connectivity under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) component of the aviation policy, whether Government is considering to provide inter-State airconnectivity from Bhubaneswar to places like Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad and Tata Nagar; and

(b) if so, what is the timeline by when such operations can be started from Bhubaneswar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21.10.2016 to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity and making air travel affordable to the masses. 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. No airline has submitted bid for operation of RCS - UDAN flights between Bhubaneswar and Tatanagar.

Further, routes connecting Bhubaneswar to Hyderabad and Vishakhapatnam are Non-RCS routes and therefore do not come under the purview of RCS - UDAN. Moreover, with repeal of the Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. Government has however laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) with a view to achieve better air transport services to different regions of the country. But it is up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance with RDG.

Direct domestic flight from Bhubaneswar to different cities

3507. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN:

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to consider direct flight from Biju Patnaik International (BPI) Airport, Bhubaneswar to cities like Shirdi, Pune, Jaipur, Ahmedabad and Allahabad;

(b) whether Government will consider flight operation to Andaman and Nicobar Islands which was operating earlier in Kolkata-Bhubaneswar-Port Blair route; and

(c) whether Government will consider flight operation to Bengaluru which was being operated earlier by Air India from Bhubaneswar to Bengaluru?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) At present Air India operates following flights to/ from Bhubaneswar:

- (i) Delhi-Bhubaneswar-Delhi - 3 Flights per day
- (ii) Mumbai-Bhubaneswar-Mumbai - 1 Flight per day
- (iii) Bengaluru-Bhubaneswar-Bengaluru - 4 Flights per week
- (iv) Bengaluru-Kolkata Bhubaneswar-Hyderabad - 1 Flight per day
- (v) Hyderabad-Bhubaneswar-Kolkata-Guwahati - 1 Flight per day. Air India plans to maintain the above schedule.

Further, Alliance Air (a wholly owned subsidiary of Air India) currently operates flights to/from Bhubaneswar as under:

- (i) Kolkata-Ranchi-Bhubaneswar-Jharsuguda—Daily
- (ii) Jharsuguda-Bhubaneswar-Ranchi—Daily

Alliance Air plans to maintain the existing schedule.

(b) Air India operates a daily flight between Kolkata-Port Blair routes and it plans to maintain the existing schedule.

(c) In the current schedule, Air India operates 4 flights per week on Bengaluru -Bhubaneswar- Bengaluru sector. Air India plans to maintain the existing schedule.

New financial model for building greenfield airports

3508. DR. BANDA PRAKASH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes new financial model for building Greenfield Airports to make air travel more affordable and addressing concerns over disputes related to tariff;

(b) whether Government has announced a Maximum Blended Aeronautical Yield (MBAY) system which would be decided at the beginning of the concession period, thereby protecting the concessionaire from tariff uncertainty;

(c) whether Government has increased the concession agreement period to 40 years from 30 years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) Some of the Greenfield Airports are taken up by State Governments in partnership with private investors, some Greenfield Airports are taken up by Airports Authority of India directly. Government of India has established Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) to determine the tariffs in respect of aeronautical services provided at major airports in the country. AERA determines aeronautical tariff including User Development Fee (UDF) based on traffic projection made by an airport operator for a given control period of five years, fair rate of return on investment and provisions to meet operation and maintenance cost.

(b) Several models of tariff at airports such as Cost plus approach, pre-determined tariff model, Maximum Blended Aeronautical Yield (MBAY) are prevalent and are employed by the regulatory authorities worldwide. In India, AERA determines the aeronautical tariff based on the cost-plus method.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, Government has fixed 50 years as concession period for brown field airports handed over under Public Private Partnership (PPP) viz. Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Mangaluru.

Sale of entire stake in Air India

3509. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to sell its entire stake in Air India which is reverse to the earlier policy;

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

(c) whether Government is planning to sell all Air India's subsidiaries along with Air India or it wanted to sell them separately; and

(d) by when announcement made in the budget will be implemented with regard to Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) to (d) The Government is committed to the strategic

disinvestment of Air India. The Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) will decide further course of action in this regard. Regarding announcement made in the budget, the process for the strategic disinvestment of Air India has commenced.

Airports in Jharkhand and Gujarat under 'UDAN' scheme

3510. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed any project to make all the existing airports in the country fully functional, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the names of the airports in Jharkhand and Gujarat which have been covered under the UDAN scheme for its implementation;
- (c) the provision being made by the Central Government so that the benefits of these airports may reach to more and more people; and
- (d) the number of airports/airstrips of Jharkhand and Gujarat States being considered under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21.10.2016 for providing connectivity to un-served and under-served airports of the country. The primary objective of RCS is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable to the masses.

(b) In first and second rounds of bidding under RCS - UDAN, Jamshedpur, Bokaro, Dumka airports have been awarded to Selected Airline Operators. In third round of bidding, Airports Authority of India, the Implementing Agency, has issued Letter of Intent for Hazaribagh airport in Jharkhand subject to suitability of the Airport. Further, Airports Authority of India has awarded routes connecting Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kandla, Porbandar, Mithapur (Dwarka), Mundra, Keshod, Sabarmati River Front (Waterdrome), Shatrunjay Dam (Waterdrome) and Statue of Unity (Waterdrome) from Gujarat to Selected Airline Operators.

(c) The interested airlines based on their assessment of demand on particular route submit proposals at the time of bidding under RCS - UDAN from time to time. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs had approved the proposal on 06 March, 2017 for revival of existing unserved/underserved airports/airstrips of the State Governments,

Airports Authority of India, PSUs and Civil Enclaves at an estimated cost of ₹ 4500 crore. However, the revival of these unserved/underserved airports is a 'demand driven' process depending upon firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Government for providing various concessions.

(d) The following airports from Jharkhand and Gujarat, other than the airports already awarded under various rounds of biddings, have been included in the tentative list of under-served airports under RCS:

Jharkhand-Chaibasa, Chakulia, Dalbhumgarh, Daltonganj, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Giridih, Sindri.

Gujarat-Amreli (Amroli), Chela, Chhand Bet, Deesa (Palanpur), Mandvi, Mehsana, Mithapur, Naliya.

Airport expansion work held up due to environment clearances

3511. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a Fact that many airport expansion work has been held up for want of environmental clearances;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to comply with the environmental norms;

(d) whether it is also a fact, that Government is even considering to drop some of the expansion programme of airports due to environmental hurdles; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir., No Airports Authority of India's airport expansion work except development of New Civil Enclave at Agra has been held up for want of environmental clearance. Since the matter is sub-judice in Supreme Court of India, the decision regarding environment clearance for New Civil Enclave at Agra has not been taken so far. Further, validity of the environment clearance to Mopa Greenfield Airport, which is being developed by Government of Goa has been challenged by an NGO and the work has been stopped due to stay on the project by the Supreme Court of India.

(c) Airports Authority of India (AAI) abides by the terms and conditions stipulated by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

(d) No, Sir. AAI is not considering to drop any of the airport expansion programme due to environmental hurdles.

(e) Does not arise.

Status of Air India's profits

3512. SHRI SANJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Air India is expected to make profits this year;
- (b) if so, what measures have been implemented to achieve this; and
- (c) the results of these measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) Air India Limited is not expected to make net profit in this year.

(b) and (c) In order to effectively prepare Air India for disinvestment, the Government prepared a revival plan to bring operational and financial efficiency in Air India. The Revival Plan of Air India focuses on the financial and operational efficiencies so that substantial increase in revenue or cost saving can be achieved. Also, as decided in the meeting taken by Finance Minister on 07.09.2018, operational and financial performance parameters and milestones were fixed by the Government and are regularly reviewed via review meetings held under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation. The Government, however, remains committed to the disinvestment of Air India.

Impact of bilateral agreements between Qatar and UAE on Indian Airlines

3513. SHRI JOSE K. MANI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in hindsight of the revelations of the Indian investigating agency, bilateral agreements struck with Qatar and UAE on seat entitlements and ports-of-call (airports) for operations of overseas carriers, resulted in huge losses to Indian national carriers;

(b) whether both Air India and erstwhile Indian Airlines were of the firm view that traffic rights on these routes should not be enhanced and asserted that undue advantage flows to the foreign carriers as the national carriers were unable to take benefit of the 'sixth freedom' traffic right; and

(c) if so, details of the probe by India's Enforcement Directorate on this episode?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and Enforcement Directorate (ED) have filed complains regarding bilateral MoUs signed with United Arab Emirates (Dubai, Sharjah, Abu Dhabi and Ras-Al-Khaimah) and Qatar. Investigation in the matter is under progress.

(b) and (c) Earlier in the year 2005-06 Air India and Indian Airlines had expressed their concerns about increase in capacity entitlement on India-Gulf Sector. The matter is under investigation by CBI and ED. The Ministry of Civil Aviation does not have, any details of probe by ED.

Expansion of air services in small cities

†3514. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working to accelerate the programme of expansion of air travel services in small cities across the country;

(b) if so, the details of efforts being made in this regard;

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that cessation of air services by Jet Airways has led to a situation whereby the air travel services for certain cities have been dispensed with in totality or merely a couple of flights or so remains available; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the plan being devised by Government for such cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN scheme on 21.10.2016 to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making air travel affordable to the masses.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Promoting affordability of regional air connectivity is envisioned under RCS by supporting airline operators through (i) concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes and (ii) financial support (Viability Gap Funding) to meet the gap, if any, between the cost of airline operations and expected revenues on regional routes. The interested airlines based on their assessment of demand on particular routes submit proposals at the time of bidding under RCS from time to time.

The Airports Authority of India, Implementing Agency, has awarded 706 RCS routes to the Selected Airlines Operators in three rounds of biddings under RCS-UDAN. Out of these, 194 routes have been commenced connecting 40 RCS Airports (23 unserved and 17 underserved).

(c) and (d) Due to suspension of operation of Jet Airways, there was a reduction in capacity in the domestic sectors for some time, but, no impact assessment study has been carried out. However, to mitigate the impact of reduction in capacity, the domestic slots vacated by Jet Airways, starting from April 2019 have been allocated on adhoc basis to other Indian carriers.

Expansion of network of Air India

3515. SHRI JOSE K. MANI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether with significant drop in overseas capacity due to grounding of a major Indian private carrier, Air India plans to take advantage by expanding its network to destinations like Nairobi, Hongkong and Bali;

(b) whether Air India has sought to secure unused flying rights of the grounded private carrier to cities like Dubai, Doha and London;

(c) whether Air India has now re-deployed its Dreamliner to Gulf-Mumbai sector earlier serving the Gulf-Kochi sector; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) Air India plans to commence operations to Nairobi and Bali. However, these proposed operations to/from Nairobi and Elali are not linked to the grounding of the Indian private carrier, since the said carrier was not operating to these two destinations.

Air India also plans to commence operations from Mumbai to Hong Kong w.e.f. 19th September, 2019 against the unutilized traffic rights of Jet Airways on a temporary basis till the end of Summer, 2019 schedule period.

(b) The unutilized traffic rights of the grounded Indian private carrier (Jet Airways) have been temporarily allocated to Air India for operations to/from Dubai, Doha and London till the end of Summer, 2019 schedule period.

(c) and (d) Air India operates Dreamliner aircraft on Mumbai to Dubai as well as on Cochin to Dubai sector.

Increasing flights in North-Eastern Region

3516. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan by Government to increase flights in the North-Eastern Region under new UDAN scheme to ease the pathetic air connectivity, State-wise;

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

(c) whether Government has made any serious efforts in opening up the North-Eastern skies for the private companies to operate so as to have equal opportunities with Government owned Air India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) to (d) With repeal of the Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. Government has however, laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) with a view to achieve better air transport services to different regions of the country. It is, therefore, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability, subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines. Accordingly, all scheduled operators are required to deploy in the North Eastern Region, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Lakshadweep (Category-II routes) at least 10% of their deployed capacity on trunk routes (Category-I routes). Further, the operator will deploy atleast 1% in Category-IIA Routes (within the North-Eastern Region, Jammu and Kashmir,

Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep and Cochin-Agatti-Cochin) of the capacity deployed on Category-I routes.

Ministry of Civil Aviation has also launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme on 21-10-2016 to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making air travel affordable to the masses. North Eastern Region has been included in the Priority Area(s) of the Scheme. Helicopter services have also been included in the scheme document for better connectivity of Priority Area(s). For Priority RCS Routes, the number of RCS Flights to be operated in a week with VGF shall be a minimum of three (3) and a maximum of fourteen (14) departures per week from the same RCS Airport such that the RCS Flights are operated on at least three (3) days of the week. Details of RCS - UDAN routes awarded for North Eastern States are given in Statement (*See below*).

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

Statement

Routes awarded under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) connecting North East States

State	RCS route	Operator
Arunachal Pradesh	Debarizo to Yinghiong	Skyone Airways
	Itanagar (H) to Lilabari	Skyone Airways
	Itanagar (H) to Tezpur	Skyone Airways
	Passighat to Jorhat	Zoom Airways
	Passighat to Tuting	Skyone Air
	Tezu to Guwahati	Trujet
	Tezu to Jorhat	Zoom Air
	Tezu to Walong	Skyone Airways
	Tuting to Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways
	Walong to Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways
	Yinghiong to Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways

State	RCS route	Operator
Assam	Dibrugarh to Daparizao	Skyone Airways
	Dibrugarh to Dimapur	IndiGo
	Dibrugarh to Imphal	IndiGo
	Dibrugarh to Jorhat	Pawan Hans
	Dibrugarh to Lilabari	Skyone Airways
	Dibrugarh to Tezu	Skyone Airways
	Guwahati River Front to Jorhat	Spicejet
	Guwahati River Front to Shillong	Spicejet
	Guwahati River Front to Umrangso Reservoir	Spicejet
	Guwahati to Burnpur	Trujet
	Guwahati to Cooch Behar	Trujet
	Guwahati to Dimapur	Alliance Air
	Guwahati to Lilabari	IndiGo
	Guwahati to Lilabari	Spice Jet
	Guwahati to Nagaon (H)	Skyone Airways
	Guwahati to Pakyong	Spicejet
	Guwahati to Rupsi	Trujet
	Guwahati to Tezu	Trujet
	Jorhat to Dibrugarh	Pawan Hans
	Jorhat to Guwahati River Front	Spicejet
	Jorhat to Kolkata	IndiGo
	Jorhat to Kolkata	Zoom Air
	Jorhat to Passighat	Zoom Air
	Jorhat to Tezpur	Pawan Hans

State	RCS route	Operator
Manipur	Jorhat to Tezu	Zoom Air
	Lilabari to Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways
	Lilabari to Guwahati	IndiGo
	Lilabari to Guwahati	Spicejet
	Lilabari to Itanagar (H)	Skyone Airways
	Lilabari to Kolkata	Spicejet
	Nagaon (H) to Guwahati	Skyone Airways
	Nagaon (H) to Tezpur	Skyone Airways
	Rupsi to Guwahati	Truejet
	Tezpur to Itanagar (H)	Skyone Airways
	Tezpur to Jorhat	Pawan Hans
	Tezpur to Kolkata	Zoom Air
	Tezpur to Nagaon (H)	Skyone Airways
	Umrangso Reservoir to Guwahati River Front	Spice Jet
	Imphal to Dibrugarh	IndiGo
	Imphal to Dimapur	Alliance Air
	Imphal to Moreh (H)	Pawan Hans
	Imphal to Tamenglong (H)	Pawan Hans
	Imphal to Thanlon (H)	Pawan Hans
	Jiribam (H) to Tamenglong (H)	Pawan Hans
	Moreh (H) to Imphal	Pawan Hans
	Prubung (H) to Thanlon (H)	Pawan Hans
	Tamenglong (H) To Imphal	Pawan Hans
	Tamenglong (H) to Jiribam (H)	Pawan Hans

State	RCS route	Operator
	Thanlon (H) to Parbung (H)	Pawan Hans
Meghalaya	Shillong to Guwahati River Front (W)	SpiceJet
	Shillong to Kolkata	IndiGo
Mizoram	Aizwal to Agartala	IndiGo
Nagaland	Dimapur to Dibrugarh	IndiGo
	Dimapur to Guwahati	Alliance Air
	Dimapur to Imphal	Alliance Air
Sikkim	Pakyong to Delhi	SpiceJet
	Pakyong to Guwahati	SpiceJet
	Pakyong to Kolkata	SpiceJet
Tripura	Agartala to Aizwl	IndiGo

Manufacturing of passenger and cargo aircrafts in the country

3517. SHRI A. VIJAYA KUMAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to manufacture passenger and cargo aircrafts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of aircrafts purchased/leased presently in the country by Government and private airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. In the meeting of Committee of Secretaries (CoS) held on 18 May 2018, it was decided to develop an Indian Regional Transport Aircraft (RTA) by forming a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), with participation of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL) and Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA). In pursuance of the recommendations of the CoS, a Committee was constituted on 30 August 2018 with stakeholders from HAL, NAL and

ADA for creation of a SPV for the development of RTA. Further, a Committee of Experts has also been constituted on 14 November 2018 to recommend on the manufacture of aircraft, helicopters and associated equipment in India for the civil aviation sector.

(c) Presently, there are 636 aircraft which have been registered with the Directorate General of Civil Aviation by public and private scheduled airlines in India. Out of these, 563 have been acquired on lease and the balance 73 are owned by these airlines.

Mishaps on runways due to rains

3518. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that over the past few days several airlines have been involved in runway related mishaps;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that most of runway mishaps happened were due to rains; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Six incidents of runway related mishaps occurred over the past few days. The details are as follows:

- (i) On 30.06.2019, M/s Spicejet Q400 aircraft VT-SUM while operating flight from Bhopal to Surat was involved in a serious incident of runway overrun during landing at Surat.
- (ii) On 30.06.2019, M/s. Air India Express B737 aircraft VT-AYA while operating flight from Dubai to Mangaluru was involved in a serious incident of runway overrun during landing at Mangaluru.
- (iii) On 01.07.2019, M/s Spicejet B737 aircraft VT-SYK while operating flight from Jaipur to Mumbai was involved in an accident during landing at Mumbai Runway 27.
- (iv) On 01.07.2019, M/s Air India Express aircraft VT-AXM while operating flight from Dammam to Calicut was involved in an incident during landing.

- (v) On 02.07.2019, M/s Spicejet B737 aircraft VT-SLP while operating flight from Coimbatore to Mumbai was involved in an incident of runway overrun during landing at Mumbai Runway 14.
- (vi) On 02.07.2019, M/s Spicejet B737-800 aircraft VT-SYI while operating flight from Pune to Kolkata was involved in an incident of damaging runway edge lights during landing

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Rainy conditions prevailed before/during all the above incidents. The investigations have been instituted by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)/ Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) to establish the causes of all the occurrences. Further, DGCA has taken steps to enhance the level of safety of aircraft operations which include the following:

1. DGCA has issued Air Safety Circular 02 of 2019 on "Monsoon Operation" and reiterated the following instructions to the airline operators:
 - (i) The crew should follow stabilized approach procedure.
 - (ii) Crew should be aware of the lighting system at the airport, including the coded lighting system.
 - (iii) Crew rostering should factor in the fatigue element associated with the operations during the adverse weather conditions.
 - (iv) Dispatch planning should take into consideration the latest weather conditions, available notice to airmen (NOTAMs) and available alternates to ensure safe operations.
 - (v) Crew should be well aware of the aircraft limitations and about take-off/landing performance calculations during the adverse weather operations
 - (vi) The operators should carry out their own risk assessment before conducting operations during the adverse weather conditions and should make available sufficiently experienced crew in the cockpit.
 - (vii) Assisted flying should not be permitted during monsoon.
2. Special audit of the Airline Operators and Aerodrome Operators has been carried out.

3. Recommendations emanating from the investigation reports of accident/incident are implemented to prevent any recurrence of such incidents.

Necessity of second airport

3519. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that at least 20 cities in the country will need a second airport by 2030;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that this was revealed in a finding conducted by Government;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to put up second airports in all those 20 cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) to (d) Government of India has not conducted any study regarding need of second airport in various cities of the country. However, over the past few years, the aviation sector has witnessed double digit growth in passenger traffic and the existing airports in metro cities are nearing saturation. Ministry of Civil Aviation has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up second airport in cities of Delhi-Jewar, Mumbai- Navi Murnbai, Goa-Mopa, Vizag-Bhogapuram, Pune-Purandar, Ahmedabad-Dholera, Patna- Bihta, Rajkot-Hirasar. Central Government has requested Government of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal to identify suitable land for second airport for Chennai and Kolkata Airport which are likely to reach saturation within next few years. Development of infrastructure in Civil Aviation Sector is an ongoing process due to growth in air traffic, incorporating modern technologies and upgrading latest technologies etc.

DGCA focusing on pilot skills and flight experience

3520. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has grounded 12 pilots involved in six recent incidents which included tail strikes and lanes overshooting the runway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the DGCA will focus on pilot licence currency training or requirements for recent experience that demonstrate that one's skills and flight experience are current; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has grounded 12 pilots involved in six recent incidents which included tail strike and plane overshooting the runway (Runway Excursion). The details of incidents are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) DGCA has already laid down regulations to address pilot licence currency requirements for recent experience and to ensure that skills and flight experience are updated. The regulations issued by DGCA in this regard include *inter-alia*:

- (i) Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) Section 8 Series F Part I: Requirement for exercising the privileges of ratings on aeroplane with All-up Weight (AUW) exceeding 5700 kgs.
- (ii) CAR Section 8 Series F Part II: Flight Crew Training And Qualification Requirements For Scheduled Operators Having Aeroplanes With AUW Exceeding 5700 Kgs.
- (iii) CAR Section 8 Series F Part III: Supervised Take Off And Landing Requirements For Scheduled And Non-Scheduled Operators Having Aeroplanes With AUW Exceeding 5700 Kgs.
- (iv) CAR Section 8 Series F Part IV: Requirements for exercising the privileges of ratings on General Aviation aeroplanes.
- (v) CAR Section 8 Series F Part V: Flight Crew Training And Qualification Requirements For General Aviation Operations: Large And Turbojet Aeroplanes.
- (vi) CAR Section 8 Series F Part VI: Flight Crew Training And Qualification Requirements For General Aviation Operations: Small Aeroplanes.

- (vii) CAR Section 8 Series F Part VII: Flight Crew Training And Qualification Requirements For Scheduled Commuter And Non-Scheduled Operators: Small Aeroplanes.
- (viii) CAR Section 8 Series F Part VIII: Flight Crew Training and Qualification Requirements for Scheduled Commuter and Non-Scheduled Operators having Aeroplanes with AUW Exceeding 5700 Kgs.
- (ix) CAR Section 8 Series C Part I: All weather operations.

The compliance of the above mentioned regulations are ensured through Operations Manual of the operators approved by DGCA. Continuous oversight is maintained through regular surveillance, inspections and audits.

Statement

Recent incidents including Tail Strike and Lane overshooting

Sl.No	Details of Incident	Organisation	Action taken against
1	2	3	4
1.	Runway Overshoot Incident to M/s Spicejet aircraft VT-SUM at Surat while operating SG-3722(Bhopal Surat), on 30.06.2019.	SpiceJet	Pilot in Command and Co-pilot
2.	Runway-Excursion Incident to M/s Air India Express aircraft VI -AYA on 30.06.2019 at Mangaluru Airport, while operating flight IX 384 (Dubai-Mangaluru).	Air India Express	Pilot in Command and Co-pilot
3.	Air India Express aircraft VT-AXM operating flight IX 382(Dammam-Calicut) on 01.07.2019 during landing experienced slight bounce followed by normal second touchdown. Post landing, during external walk-around, tailskid shoe was found compressed.	Air India Express	Pilot in Command and Co-pilot

1	2	3	4
4.	M/s SpiceJet B737-800 aircraft VT-SYK was involved in an Incident of Runway Excursion on 01.07.2019 at Mumbai while Operating Flight SG-6237(Jaipur-Mumbai)	SpiceJet	Pilot in Command and Co-pilot
5.	M/s SpiceJet Boeing 737-700 aircraft VT-SLP was involved in incident of Runway Overshoot at Mumbai on 02.07.2019 while operating flight SG-6248 (Coimbatore-Mumbai)	SpiceJet	Pilot in Command and Co-pilot
6.	Runway edge lights damaged by M/s SpiceJet B737-800 aircraft VT-SYI operating flight SG-275 (Pune-Kolkata) on 02.07.2019 at Kolkata.	SpiceJet	Pilot in Command and Co-pilot

Utilisation of flying capacity of airports

3521. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether airports of metro cities are using their full capacity to fly aircrafts from their present runways;
- (b) if so, the details of their present flying capacity and percent utilisation; and
- (c) the steps Government wishes is to take to handle growing air traffic in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Airports of metro cities are generally using their full capacity during peak demand periods. During off peak hours (mostly during late-night), airports are operating below capacity, Details of airport-wise runway capacity and their utilization are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Development/upgradation of airports is a continuous process depending on the traffic demand, availability of land and resources, environment clearance, approval from the regulatory authorities, removal of obstructions, etc. Ministry of Civil Aviation has taken various steps to create additional airport infrastructure in the country including

the metro cities with the assistance of various State Governments, Airports Authority of India (AAI) and other airport operators. This includes construction of a International Airport, modernization and capacity expansion of the existing airports and revival of unserved/under-served airports within the vicinity. Besides, Central Govt. has requested Government of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal to identify suitable land for second airport for Chennai and Kolkata Airports.

Statement

Details of the Runway capacity and its utilization at metro airports

1. **Mumbai: ATM runway capacity**

Declared Capacity:

Main Runway 09/27 = 46 per hour and

Secondary Runway 14/32= 36 per hour

Mumbai is using its full capacity during peak demand periods. Total daily movement is approximately 950, which is nearly full capacity. But after closure of operation of Jet Airways, total movement is approximately 900 per. day.

2. **Bengaluru; ATM runway capacity**

Declared Capacity:

Main Runway 09/27= 40-42 per hour, and

Bengaluru is using its full capacity during peak demand periods. The total daily movement is 640.

3. **Delhi: ATM runway capacity**

Declared hourly capacity considering all Runways varies from 26-73 (depending on combination of runways in use), and the total runway capacity, as per profile scheduling, for 24 hours is 1352 movements, against the actual of 1287 movements per day.

4. **Kolkata : ATM runway capacity**

Declared capacity: Main Runway 19L/01R = 35 per hour, and

Secondary Runway 19R/01L= 15 per hour

Kolkata is using its main runway slightly below full capacity during peak demand-periods.

The total movements are 437 movements per day.

5. Chennai: ATM runway capacity

Declared Capacity:

Main Runway 07/25= 36 per hour, and

Chennai is using its slightly below full capacity during peak demand periods.

The total movements are 469 movements per day.

6. Hyderabad (Shamsabad): ATM runway capacity

Declared capacity:

Main Runway 09/27 = 36 per hour

Hyderabad is using its full capacity during peak demand periods.

The total movements are 492 movements per day.

Sale of total stake in Air India

3522. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subsidiaries of Air India together with their functions and the detail of their physical and financial performance during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has taken a decision to sell total stakes in Air India, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether disinvestment of Air India would also include disinvestment of all its subsidiaries, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) The details of subsidiaries of Air India along with their functions are as under:

1. Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.-Air India Air Transport Services Limited (AIATSL) was operationalized on 1st February, 2013 and started autonomous functioning with effect from 1st April 2014. AIATSL is performing ground handling activities presently at various Airports in India and is offering a comprehensive range of services such as station management, passenger handling, ramp handling, aircraft cabin cleaning services, Special Extra Section Flight handling, cargo and mail handling, load control, flight operations and cargo warehouse handling.
2. Air India Express Limited-Air India Express Limited (AIXL) is an Indian low cost airline which started its operations from 29th April 2005. It operates around various destinations including the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

3. Air India Engineering Services Limited-Air India Engineering Services Limited (AIESL) caters to engineering maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO) service to the aircraft of Air India, AASL (Airline Allied Services Limited) and AIXL (Air India Express Limited).
4. Airline Allied Services Limited - Airline Allied Services Limited (AASL) is a scheduled regional airline operating passenger flights under the brand name of Alliance Air. Alliance Air primarily provides connectivity to Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities and is a feeder airline to the network which is in complete synergy with Air India Limited.
5. Hotel Corporation of India Ltd (HCI)- HCI has four units viz. Centaur Hotel, Delhi, Chefair Delhi, Chefair Flight Catering, Mumbai and Centaur Lake View Hotel, Srinagar. It also operates the T3 lounge at IGI Airport.

The physical and financial performance during the last three years of subsidiaries of Air India are attached as Statemet (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 28.06.2017, gave in-principle approval for considering strategic disinvestment of Air India and its five subsidiaries. Further, the Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) will decide the further course of action in this regard.

Statement-I

Physical and Financial Performance of Air India subsidiaries during the last 3 years

1. Air India Air Transport Services Limited:

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Manpower Data	9001	11526	12992
Number of Rights handled	1,19,218	1,31,205	1,43,470
Total Revenue (₹ in Crore)	636.90	618.72	667.96
Profit before tax (₹ in Crore)	104.77	51.78	122.15
Net Profit/(Loss) (₹ in Crore)	101.40	15.05	62.90

2. Air India Express Limited

Available Seat Kms (ASK)- Million	8730	11574	13195
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Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
No. of Passenger Carried (Million)	2.8	3.42	3.89
Total Revenue (₹ in Crore)	2918	3356	3620
Net Profit/Loss (₹ in Crore)	362.68	235.42	262.05
3. Air India Engineering Services Limited			(₹ in Crore)
Operating Income	620.27	740.45	783.26
Operating Expenses	1174.37	1251.36	1180.23
Operating Profit/(Loss)	(554.10)	(510.91)	(396.97)
Total Revenue	620.27	740.48	794.43
Total Expenditure	1178.89	1251.36	1290.09
Profit/(Loss) before other comprehensive Income		(510.88)	(495.66)
Other Comprehensive income	0.00	(7.01)	51.22
Total Comprehensive Income	(558.62)	(517.89)	(444.44)
4. Airlines Allied Services Ltd.			
ASKM (Million)	342.639	470.589	729.714
Passengers Carried (Million)	0.400	0.625	1.281
(Total Revenue (₹ in Crore)	273.86	398.17	602.19
LProfit/(Loss) (₹ in Crore)	(198.75)	(286.70)	1263.76
5. Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.			
No. of Room nights sold	53573	52301	69372
No. of Flights Catered	6662	14741	16623
Income (₹ in Lakh)	4751.29	5255.99	5697.77
Expenditure (₹ in Lakh)	8178.45	9348.99	9279.70
Net Profit/(Loss) after adjustment (₹ in Lakhs)	(5775.67)	(6176.98)	(5528.86)

Role of AAI in privatisation of airports

3523. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken a decision to lease out some major airports to private players, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government has allocated several thousand crores recently for expansion;
- (c) what would be the role of Airports Authority of India (AAI) in privatisation of operation of these airports and the extent to which Government would gain financially;
- (d) whether out of the group selected for operation, some non metro airports have already been operating successfully, including Guwahati so far; and
- (e) if so, whether the performance have been found to be satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India accorded 'In-principle' approval for leasing of six airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) viz. Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru for Operation, Management and Development through Public Private Partnership (PPP). Accordingly, Airports Authority of India floated a Global Tender for inviting bids and identified the highest bidder. Based on the same, AAI has issued the Letter of Award for leasing Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Mangaluru airports to Adam Enterprises Limited.

(b) The expansion and development of infrastructure facilities at the airports is a continuous process and is undertaken based on the operational requirements for safety of aircraft operation and demand from airlines, depending upon the availability of land and viability, as well as other facilities with reference to intended aircraft operations. AAI has taken up development programmes amounting to spend around ₹ 25,000 crore in the next 4-5 years, to meet the requirements of Air Traffic which includes expansions/modification of existing terminal, new terminals, expansions/strengthening of existing runways, aprons, Air Navigation Services (ANS) works like control tower, technical block at AAI Airports.

(c) AAI would continue to provide Air Navigation Services (ANS) (being statutory function) and the revenue from ANS services will continue to be received by AAI. Further, throughout the concession period AAI will monitor the performance of

the concessionaire in respect of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) as per provisions of the Concession Agreement. The PPP project at these airports will result in enhanced revenues to the AAI by way of upfront payment towards reimbursement of unrealized investments so far made by AAI. Besides, AAI will receive per passenger fee from the Concessionaire as per terms of the Concession Agreement.

(d) and (e) All six airports undertaken for PPP project are located in non-metro cities and are being successfully operated by AAL. However, owing to the growth in passenger traffic over the past few years these airports are nearing saturation and there is a requirement of capacity expansion in advance which requires further capital investment. The proposed PPP model is targeted towards meeting the fund requirement for capacity expansion from the private sector. In addition, these projects will also bring efficiency in delivery of services, expertise, enterprise and professionalism apart from harnessing the needed investments in the public sector and free up for use in priority areas.

Militancy in Jammu and Kashmir

3524. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of increase in militancy in Jammu and Kashmir during last three years;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to tackle militancy in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (c) the results of the steps taken; and
- (d) future plans to control militancy in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (d) The security situation in the State has witnessed an improvement in the first half of this year over the corresponding period of 2018. Net infiltration has reduced by 43% and local recruitment has declined by 40%. Terrorist initiated incidents have declined by 28%. Actions initiated by the security forces witnessed an increase of 59% and have resulted in 22% increase in neutralization of terrorists.

The Government has adopted a policy of zero tolerance towards terrorism and has taken various measures, such as strengthening of security apparatus, strict enforcement of law against anti-national elements, intensified cordon and search

operations to effectively deal with the challenges posed by the terrorist organisations. Security Forces keep a close watch on persons who attempt to provide support to terrorists and initiate action against them.

In order to bring about overall development for the benefit of people of Jammu and Kashmir, Prime Minister has announced a package of ₹ 80,068 crores. This package consists of 63 major development projects in Road sector, Power generation and transmission, health infrastructure, establishment of 2 AIIMS, IITs, IIMs and tourism related projects etc. Training and employment opportunities for the youth of Jammu and Kashmir are also provided under many schemes such as HIMAYAT and PMKVY. In order to mainstream the youth, special emphasis is being given to Watan Ko Jano program, student exchange program, sports as well as civic action program of CAPFs.

Inadequate police in comparison to crime rate

3525. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that number of police officers in the country is far less to attend to law and order problems, conduct investigations and file cases in court;
- (b) whether it is a fact that despite weak strength of police force, 30 per cent sanctioned posts under different categories were vacant as per survey conducted in year 2017 and if so, reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to strengthen the police force, introduce much desired police reforms and update archaic Police Act, 1861 to bring in desired improvement in the efficiency; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) and (b) The organisational structure of the Police Forces varies from country to country as do the functions and tasks assigned to them. In addition, the number of policemen required is dependent on several variables like volume of crime, societal structures, use of technology and local problems. There are no universal standards to assess the optimal level of police force in a country. As per data compiled by Bureau of Police Research and Development, out of the sanctioned strength of 24,84,170, the actual strength of police personnel is 19,41,473 in the States/UTs as on 01.01.2018.

(c) and (d) "Police" is a State subject falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and it is, therefore, the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations to fill up the vacancies in the police force and to bring in the requisite reforms in the functioning of the Police.

The Central Government has set up various Commissions/Committees on police reforms and reviewed their recommendations from time to time to make police more efficient, effective, responsive to the needs of the people and accountable to the rule of law.

Further, to encourage implementation of police reforms, since the year 2018-19, under the scheme of "Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police", incentive funds are provided to the State Governments, which are implementing the police reforms vigorously. For the year 2018-19, ten States, namely, (1) Andhra Pradesh, (2) Gujarat, (3) Madhya Pradesh, (4) Odisha, (5) Punjab, (6) Rajasthan, (7) Tamil Nadu, (8) Telangana, (9) Uttar Pradesh and (10) Uttarakhand have been assessed eligible for award of incentives and grants of ₹ 7.69 crore each, out of total incentive grant of ₹ 76.90 crores. For the year 2019-20, the incentive grant has been enhanced and an amount of ₹158.26 crore has been earmarked for this purpose.

The Model Police Act, 2006 as framed by the Expert Committee headed by Dr. Soli Sorabjee was also forwarded to States/UTs for consideration and appropriate action.

Cow vigilante violence

3526. SHRI K. K. RAGESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of people beaten to death by so called cow protection groups/vigilante groups acting in the name of protecting cows, during the last three years; and

(b) the details of action taken by the police to book the culprits involved in such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) and (b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies. State Governments are also

competent to enact legislation in this behalf. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain data with respect to cow related crimes. However, 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. The Ministry of Home Affairs have issued an advisory on 09.08.2016 to all States/UTs for taking prompt and strict action against miscreants who take law into their own hands in the name of protection of cow.

National Register of Citizens in Assam

3527. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who have committed suicide in Assam due to the National Register of Citizens (NRC) exercise and their details thereof;

(b) the date by which the final NRC list will be released; and

(c) Government's plan regarding the persons who will be declared illegal residents after the final list is published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) No such report in regard to committing suicides in Assam due to National register of Citizens (NRC) exercise is available.

(b) The final National Register of Citizens (NRC) is to be published by 31st July, 2019 as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 24.01.2019.

(c) There is a provision of appeal after the publication of final NRC. Any person, not satisfied with the outcome of the decisions of the claims and objections for their inclusion of name(s) in final NRC may prefer appeal, before the designated Tribunal constituted under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 30.05.2019 in WP(C) 274/2009 directed that 200 additional Foreigners Tribunals must be functional in the State of Assam before 01.09.2019.

Crimes in NCT of Delhi

3528. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

DR. D. P. VATS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the cases of robbery, rapes, dacoities and murders have increased during the last three months in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and NCR areas and particularly the senior citizens are being targeted;
- (b) if so, the details of these crimes committed during the above period;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that elderly people living in posh localities are being murdered and robbed of their belongings by various gangs in NCT of Delhi; and
- (d) if so, what steps Government has taken or proposes to take to curb these crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (c) In the National Capital Region (NCR) areas, other than National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, the primary responsibility with respect to 'Police' & 'Public Order' lies with the State Governments concerned, as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. As far as NCT of Delhi is concerned, Delhi Police has reported that during the last three months (April, May and June, 2019), when compared to the corresponding period in 2018, the crimes under heads robbery, rapes and dacoities have declined. However, during this period, the number of cases of murder has increased from 107 to 139. As per Delhi Police, there is no increase in the total number of reported crimes against senior citizens during the last three months (April, May and June, 2019), when compared to the corresponding period in 2018. However, during this period, the number of crimes against senior citizens under the heads murder and robbery has increased from 05 to 07 and 06 to 10 respectively.

(d) Delhi Police has instituted a number of measures to both prevent and expeditiously detect crimes, of which major ones include, action against organized crime, arrest/surveillance of notorious criminals, joint group patrolling in vulnerable areas to enhance Police visibility, enhanced focus on beat policing, including through re-organization of beats, closer surveillance of criminals and citizen-centric policing through 'Jan Sampark' and other community approach programmes.

People excluded from NRC in Assam

†3529. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the number of people excluded from draft National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam, till date;
- (b) the present status of people who have been excluded from the said draft; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the people who are actually foreigners have already left Assam and fled to other States before being included in NRC draft and getting apprehended by local administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) to (c) The Complete Draft National Register of Citizens (NRC) was published on 30th July, 2018 covering 2,89,83,677 number of persons as per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. A total number of 40,70,707 persons were not found eligible for inclusion in the draft NRC, An additional draft exclusion list was published on 26.06.2019 consisting of 1,02,462 persons, whose names were included in the draft NRC but subsequently found ineligible.

The process of receipt of claims and objections on draft NRC starting from 25th September, 2018 ended on 31st December, 2018. After the disposal of claims and objections, the final NRC is to be published by 31st July, 2019 as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 24.01.2019 passed in WP(C) 274/2009.

Police involved in trapping people in fake cases

†3530. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the police in National Capital Region, Delhi is found involved in certain such cases wherein they have formed gangs and are illegally extracting the money from people for a long time by threatening them to get trapped into fake cases;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that increasing crime incidents are being continuously recorded in the country and National Capital of Delhi; and
- (c) whether Government would consider to take steps towards 'Police Reforms' in order to make policing system more proactive?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (c) In the National Capital Region (NCR) areas, other than National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, the primary responsibility with respect to 'Police' & 'Public Order' lies with the State Governments concerned, as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. As far as NCT of Delhi is concerned, Delhi Police has reported that during the last two years and the current year (up to 30.06.2019), no such case has come to notice wherein policemen have been found acting in gangs and illegally extracting money from people for a long time by threatening them to trap them in fake cases.

2. As reported by Delhi Police, a number of measures taken for facilitating reporting and registration of crime, including online registration of e-FIR for theft of Motor Vehicles and other properties, may have contributed to higher number of cases registered in the NCT of Delhi. However, crime under various important heads and also the total heinous crimes during 2019 (upto 30.06.2019) as compared to the corresponding period in 2018 have shown a decline.
3. Police reforms are an ongoing process. The Centre issues advisories to the States to bring in the requisite reforms in the Police administration to meet the expectations of the people and to improve the working conditions of the police personnel. The Union Government has set up various Commissions/Committees on police reforms and reviewed them from time to time to make police more efficient, effective, responsive to the needs of the people and accountable to the rule of law.
4. Delhi Police has taken a number of steps to reform the working of the Police Force, of which major ones include, regular refresher courses for investigating officers to sharpen their skills, posting of Inspector (Investigation) in all Police Stations of Delhi, investigation of heinous cases by officers of Inspector rank to ensure quality/effective investigation, investigation of sensational cases by specialized units, registration of FIR on complaints received through e-mail after verification, computerized system for monitoring and tracking of complaints received from general public, organization of regular meetings of people with police to build up confidence and formation of Peace Committees in vulnerable areas.

Peaceful resolution of Kashmir issue

3531. SHRI AMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of security personnel and militants killed so far in Jammu and Kashmir since January, 2019;
- (b) whether Government has chalked out any plan for the peaceful resolution of Kashmir issue which is pending for the last several decades; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) 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 since January, 2019 till 14th July, 2019. However, during these operations, 75 security forces personnel have been martyred that includes 40 security forces personnel martyred in Pulwama Attack.

(b) and (c) Government has taken various measures, such as strengthening of security apparatus, strict enforcement of law against anti-national elements, intensified cordon and search operations to effectively deal with the challenges posed by the terrorist organizations.

The security situation in the state of Jammu and Kashmir has witnessed an improvement in the first half of this year over the corresponding period of 2018. Net infiltration has reduced by 43% and local recruitment has declined by 40%. Terrorist initiated incidents have declined by 28%. Actions initiated by the security forces witnessed an increase of 59% and have resulted in 22% increase in neutralization of terrorists.

Government is always open to talks within the framework of the Constitution of India.

Law and order situation in Delhi

3532. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that law and order situation in Delhi is deteriorating for the last few months and the cases of serious crimes such as murder, robbery and theft are increasing; and

(b) if so, whether any specific instructions have been issued by the Central Government to the State Government of NCT of Delhi to improve the security situation in National Capital and to take action against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that the law and order situation in Delhi is under control. During 2019 (upto 30.06.2019) as compared to the corresponding period in 2018, crime under various important heads including robbery and house theft and also the total heinous crimes have shown a decline.

2. Delhi Police has instituted a number of measures to both prevent and expeditiously detect crimes, of which major ones include, action against organized crime, arrest/surveillance of notorious criminals, joint group patrolling in vulnerable areas to enhance Police visibility, enhanced focus on beat policing, including through re-organisation of beats, closer surveillance of criminals and citizen-centric policing through 'Jan Sampark' and other community approach programmes.

Incidents due to TikTok videos

3533. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any untoward incidents or repercussions have come to the notice of Government due to Tik Tok videos;

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

(c) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any stringent action in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (d) "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects as per the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order, 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 such offences including cyber crime offences under the extant provisions of law.

TikTok App is an intermediary as per the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000. The IT Act has provisions for removal of unlawful online content. Section 79 of the IT Act and The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 require that the Intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is, inter alia, grossly harmful, harassing, defamatory, libellous, invasive of another's privacy, hateful, or racially, ethnically objectionable, disparaging, or otherwise unlawful in any manner. Intermediaries are also expected to remove any unlawful content as and when brought to their knowledge either through a court order or through a notice by an appropriate government or its agency.

There have been some reports about use of TikTok application for circulation of unlawful content. The Government has sought detailed clarifications from TikTok.

Steps to facilitate reporting of cyber crimes

3534. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cyber crimes have increased in recent years;
- (b) whether Government has taken any steps to facilitate reporting of such crimes by the citizens; and
- (c) if so, what are the details and status of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (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. As per the data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 9622, 11592 and 12317 cyber crime cases were registered during the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

The Government has launched the 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.

The Ministry has rolled out a scheme for establishment of Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) for 2018-20. The main objective of the I4C Scheme is to set up a national cybercrime coordination center for law enforcement agencies of States/UTs as an effective apparatus to handle issues related to cyber crime in the country. The I4C scheme has a component namely National Cybercrime Reporting Portal to enable public to report all types of cyber crime complaints.

Strength of women personnel in Delhi Police

3535. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the strength of women personnel in Delhi police is very low;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the strength of women personnel in absolute and as percentage of total strength of Delhi Police; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to set up women-only police stations in Delhi and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (c) To augment representation of women in the Police Forces of all the Union Territories (UTs), Government of India approved on 20.3.2015, 33% reservation for women in direct recruitment in Non-Gazetted posts from Constable to Sub-Inspector in Police Forces of all UTs including Delhi Police. Delhi Police has reported that in pursuance of the above approval, 2624 women personnel joined the Police Force and 441 women personnel have joined their basic training till date. Total present strength of Delhi Police as on 30.06.2019 is 80115, out of which the present strength of women personnel is 9341, which stands at 11.65% of the total present strength. The reservation policy being implemented in direct recruitment posts of Sub-Inspector and Constable will further augment the women representation in Delhi Police.

- (d) A Special Police Unit for Women and Children (SPUWAC) already exists in Delhi Police to deal with cases/matters related to women and children. This Unit is also notified as a Police Station to deal with crimes against women, particularly matrimonial

disputes. Two Police Stations predominantly staffed by women have been opened in the North and South Campuses of Delhi University for the security and safety of women near universities/colleges.

Development reports regarding Hyderabad-Karnataka region

3536. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of annual development reports presented regarding Hyderabad-Karnataka region under Article 371 (J) during last five years;
- (b) the total funds released from Centre and utilised for this region during last three years; and
- (c) the number of persons recruited under this article from this region, the number of seats offered for various professional courses for this region during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) to (c) As per information made available by the Government of Karnataka, five annual reports of the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region Development Board for the years 2013-14 to 2017-18 have been presented. Further, ₹2300 crore was released by the State Government to the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region Development Board during 2015-16 to 2017-18, out of which ₹ 1887.89 crore was utilised. Central Government has not released any funds to the Board during the last three years. The Government of Karnataka has further informed that 22,012 persons were recruited in Government Services and 22,721 seats in various professional courses were offered to students of this region during the last three years under the provisions of Article 371 (J) of the Constitution.

Prisoners deprived of fundamental rights

†3537. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of prisoners in most of the jails in the country are more than the corresponding available space therein;
- (b) if so, whether it is also a fact that prisoners are deprived of their fundamental rights in most of the jails;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that there have been incidents of the murder of prisoners in jails in last few years; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve the conditions in jails and to make them safe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles prison statistics in its publication "Prison Statistics India". Published reports are available till the year 2016. Details of State/UT-wise available capacity of jails and inmate population at the end of year 2016 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) A few incidents of murder of prisoners have been reported by some States and UTs- 'Prisons' and 'persons detained therein' are State subjects as per Entry 4 of List II of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Prison administration and maintenance of prisoners is the responsibility of State Governments who are competent to ensure the welfare of prisoners. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has issued various advisories to the States and UTs on strengthening security arrangements in Jails and for improving security measures; and also on adoption of measures for efficient prison administration to improve the condition of prisoner. Model Prison Manual 2016 has also been circulated to all States and UTs, which has detailed guidelines on wide ranging issues like Custodial Management, High Risk Offenders, Welfare of Prisoners, Medical Care, Vocational Training and Skill Development programmes etc. for safety, security and welfare of prison inmates. The States are competent to take appropriate measures for the safety and welfare of inmates in their jurisdiction.

Statement

State/UT-wise capacity of jails and Inmate Population at the end of 2016

Sl.No.	State/UT	Available capacity	Inmate Population
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8883	7267
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	212	214
3.	Assam	8587	8611
4.	Bihar	37809	33102
5.	Chhattisgarh	9813	18631

Sl.No.	State/UT	Available capacity	Inmate Population
6.	Goa	1195	448
7.	Gujarat	12392	12438
8.	Haryana	18096	17654
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1880	2192
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3001	2688
11.	Jharkhand	15473	17173
12.	Karnataka	13759	14843
13.	Kerala	6190	7073
14.	Madhya Pradesh	27677	37649
15.	Maharashtra	26303	31438
16.	Manipur	1147	624
17.	Meghalaya	630	833
18.	Mizoram	1311	1161
19.	Nagaland	1450	413
20.	Odisha	18012	15303
21.	Punjab	22539	22598
22.	Rajasthan	19879	20363
23.	Sikkim	246	324
24.	Tamil Nadu	22632	14873
25.	Telangana	7065	6219
26.	Tripura	2173	929
27.	Uttar Pradesh	58111	95336
28.	Uttarakhand	3378	4200
29.	West Bengal	20946	22969
TOTAL (STATES)		370789	417566

Sl.No.	State/UT	Available capacity	Inmate Population
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	449	183
31.	Chandigarh	1120	768
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60	120
33.	Daman and Diu	160	59
34.	Delhi	7818	14058
35.	Lakshadweep	64	7
36.	Puducherry	416	242
TOTAL (UTs)		10087	15437
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		380876	433003

Harassment to women after befriending them on social media

3538. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the fact that cases of sexual harassment and blackmailing of women after befriending them on social media is increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any initiative to tackle such cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) and (b) "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 persons involved in misuse of social media for sexual harassment and blackmailing of women. Specific data regarding cases of sexual harassment and blackmailing of women after befriending them on social media is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) Safety and security of women in the country has been accorded utmost priority by the Government. Central Government has taken following measures to

strengthen women safety, specifically in the context of misuse of cyberspace:

- (i) An online analytic tool for police called "Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences" has been launched to monitor and track time-bound Investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2018.
- (ii) "National Database on Sexual Offenders" (NDSO) has been launched to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country by law enforcement agencies. NDSO has data of over 5 lakh sexual offenders.
- (iii) A scheme namely Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) has been approved under which an online cybercrime reporting portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in) has been launched to enable public to report complaints pertaining to Child Pornography/Child Sexual Abuse Material, Rape/Gang rape imageries or sexually explicit content. Steps have also been taken to spread awareness, issue of alerts/advisories, training of law enforcement agencies, improving cyber forensics facilities, etc. These steps help to prevent such cases and speed up investigation.
- (iv) Awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns are done on various laws relating to women and their rights through workshops, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes, advertisements in print and electronic media etc.
- (v) A handbook on Cyber Safety for Adolescents/Students has been released (Copy available on www.cybercrime.gov.in and www.mha.gov.in) and sent to all States/Union Territories for wide circulation.
- (vi) Cyber Crime awareness campaign has been launched through twitter handle (@CyberDost) and radio across the country.

Increase in terrorist incidents in J & K

†3539. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that terrorist incidents have increased in Jammu and Kashmir as compared to earlier times;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the number of terrorist attacks in Jammu and Kashmir, civilians killed and Jawans martyred in those attacks during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (c) The Government has adopted a policy of zero tolerance towards terrorism. Security Forces are taking effective and continuous action in countering terrorism. 745 terrorists have been neutralized since 2016 till June, 2019 in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The details of incidents of terrorist violence, civilians killed and security personnel martyred during last three years are as under:

Incidents	2016	2017	2018
Terrorists Attacks and actions initiated by SFs against Terrorists	322	342	614
No. of civilians killed	15	40	39
No. of security personnel martyred	82	80	91

Human trafficking network

3540. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified a human trafficking network for sending people to Australia and different countries through the Kerala sea route;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number and details of people illegally trafficked to various terrorist groups during the last three years from the country, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) and (b) As per available information, a case of illegal immigration of 105 persons who sailed out of Munambam Harbour in Kerala on 12.1.2019 on a fishing boat named 'Dayamatha-2' was reported. Information related to this case has been shared with the Interpol and other agencies to locate the missing boat and its occupants.

(c) Data in this regard is not maintained centrally.

Complaints against cow vigilantes

3541. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints/cases registered against cow vigilantes during the last three years, State-wise details thereof; and

(b) the number of people died and injured in the attack by cow vigilantes during last three years, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain data in this regard.

Direction regarding wilful bank loan defaulters

3542. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any direction to the Bureau of Immigration for not allowing promoters of companies who have defaulted on their bank loans to leave the country;

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

(c) what other measures have been taken in the last three years to ensure that willful bank loan defaulters are not allowed to escape the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) and (b) Look Out Circular (LOC) can be opened by the Bureau of Immigration in respect of Indian citizens and foreigners on the request of an authorized originator, which includes an officer not below the rank of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India; or an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary in the State Government; or District Magistrates; or Superintendents of Police; or designated officers of various law enforcing and security agencies; or designated officer of Interpol; or Chairman/Managing Director/Chief Executive of all Public Sector Banks; or as per directions of any Criminal Court in India. The Immigration Authorities can detain as well as prevent any person, including a willful defaulter, from leaving India against whom LOG has been issued. Bureau of Immigration has opened 83 LoCs till now at the behest of banks.

(c) Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted for effective action against economic offenders fleeing Indian jurisdiction. It provides for attachment and confiscation of property of fugitive economic offenders and disentitles them from defending any civil claim. Further, Government has advised Public Sector Banks to

obtain certified copy of the passport of promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing of loan facilities of more than ₹50 crore.

Changing the name of West Bengal

3543. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to bring a Constitutional amendment to change the name of West Bengal to Bangla as proposed by the West Bengal Government;

(b) if so, the timeline for the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A decision on change in the name of a State is made after taking into consideration all relevant factors.

Persons killed in LWE linked violence

3544. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at least 150 persons have been killed in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) linked violence across the country, so far in 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that over the five years upto April, 2019, there have been 942 naxal/maoist attacks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) and (b) No Sir. Steadfast implementation of the National Policy and Action Plan - 2015 has resulted in consistent decline in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) related violence and geographical spread of LWE influence in the country over the

years and the trend has continued this year. In 2019 (up to 30 June), 117 deaths have been reported in LWE related incidents. The number of deaths reported in the corresponding period of 2018 was 139.

(c) and (d) Last five years have seen a significant improvement in the LWE scenario across the country. The number of violent incidents and resultant deaths have reduced by 43% and 61% respectively during last 05 years (2014-18) compared with the preceding 05 years (2009-13). The details are as under:-

Sl.No.	Parameters	May-09 to Apr-2014	May-14 to Apr-2019	% Change
1	No. of incidents	8438	4778	-43.4%
2	Deaths (Civilians & SFs)	3209	1247	-61.1%

Post of police personnel lying vacant

3545. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of sanctioned posts of police personnel are lying vacant across the country;

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

(c) whether these vacancies are one of the reasons for alarming increase in crime graph in the country; and

(d) if so, what action Government has taken or proposes to take to fill up the vacant posts of police personnel in the country particularly in Maharashtra and National Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) and (b) The status of police personnel, as per data compiled by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), State-wise and UT-wise, as on 01.01.2018 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) "Police" is a State subject falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations to fill up the vacancies in the police force in their respective States/UTs. The Centre also issues advisories to the States for filling up

these vacancies in the States and to bring in the requisite reforms in the Police administration to meet the expectations of the people. Moreover, there are multifarious reasons for the commission of crimes in a society which cannot be singularly attributed to vacancies in the Police.

Statement

State/UT-wise status of police personnel - as on 1.1.2018

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength	Vacancy/ Surplus
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72,176	54,243	17,933
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13,137	10,856	2,281
3.	Assam	65,987	54,535	11,452
4.	Bihar	1,28,286	77,995	50,291
5.	Chhattisgarh	71,606	59,690	11,916
6.	Goa	8,312	6,941	1,371
7.	Gujarat	1,09,337	88,267	21,070
8.	Haryana	61,346	44,502	16,844
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18,472	16,535	1,937
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	87,882	77,838	10,044
11.	Jharkhand	79,950	61,019	18,931
12.	Karnataka	1,00,243	78,300	21,943
13.	Kerala	54,046	44,570	9,476
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,15,731	93,376	22,355
15.	Maharashtra	2,40,224	2,14,029	26,195
16.	Manipur	33,080	24,843	8,237
17.	Meghalaya	16,367	12,691	3,676
18.	Mizoram	9,792	7,062	2,730
19.	Nagaland	21,292	22,233	(-)941

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Odisha	66,973	56,651	10,322
21.	Punjab	88,742	82,353	6,389
22.	Rajasthan	1,06,232	88,229	18,003
23.	Sikkim	6,080	5,358	722
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,24,130	1,01,710	22,420
25.	Telangana	76,407	46,062	30,345
26.	Tripura	27,378	23,425	3,953
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4,14,492	2,85,540	1,28,952
28.	Uttarakhand	21,124	20,556	568
29.	West Bengal	1,40,904	91,923	48,981
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,274	3,958	316
31.	Chandigarh	8,700	7,748	952
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7,354	333	21
33.	Daman and Diu	500	372	128
34.	Delhi	86,531	74,712	11,819
35.	Lakshadweep	610	374	236
36.	Puducherry	3,473	2,644	829
ALL INDIA (TOTAL)		24,84,170	19,41,473	5,42,697

(-) Negative value of vacancy indicates "Surplus"

Source : BPR&D

Policy to deal with naxalites, maoists and other insurgent groups

3546. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a national policy in place to deal with naxalites, maoists and other insurgent groups who have either surrendered or wish to surrender and join the mainstream of the Nation;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to formulate and implement a special surrender scheme for the maoists operating in Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public order' being State subjects and the State Governments have their own surrender and rehabilitation incentives to bring Left Wing Extremists cadres into the mainstream. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Government of India, through the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected States, reimburses the claims made by the State Governments on the Rehabilitation of surrendered LWE cadres. The SRE (LWE) scheme covers *inter-alia* the LWE affected States of Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Maharashtra.

Central database of disaster combat tools

3547. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to build a central database of disaster combat tools;

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

(c) whether building such a database will facilitate quick response in any disaster; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) to (d) National Institute of Disaster Management, under the aegis of Ministry of Home Affairs, had in the year 2004 developed an online portal, India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) for maintaining a database of essential emergency equipments of all the districts of the country, which are required during the disaster. All the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been given access upto district level for regularly updating the database. The Central Government has requested all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to keep the data-base updated.

From this database, availability of equipment with their location can easily be detected and shared with the needy States/UTs/Stakeholders at the time of disasters which facilitates quick response.

Special Central Assistance for LWE affected districts

‡3548. SHRI P. L. PUNIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of districts of Chhattisgarh under 'Special Central Assistance for most Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts', the details thereof; and
- (b) the details of amount allocated and issued to Chhattisgarh under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) and (b) At present, 8 districts of Chhattisgarh namely Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Kanker, Kondagaon, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon and Sukma are covered under the Special Central Assistance scheme (SCA) for most Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts. An amount of ₹ 306.67 crore has been released to Chhattisgarh under the SCA scheme till date.

**Release of special development fund for backward districts
of Andhra Pradesh**

3549. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the matter of release of special development package funds to be released to seven backward districts of Andhra Pradesh for the year 2017-18 as per Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 which is pending with the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for inordinate delay in releasing the funds; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to release the balance funds to the State of Andhra Pradesh?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) to (d) A development grant @ ₹ 50 crore per district per year is released for the development of seven identified backward districts of Andhra Pradesh. So far, an amount of ₹ 1050 crore has been released for the development of these seven districts for the period 2014-15 to 2016-17. As informed by the Ministry of Finance, release of the next installment is under consideration.

Modern equipments to SDRF

3550. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to augment the efforts of State Governments in providing modern equipments to State Disaster Response Force (SDRF);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) to (c) Raising of State Disaster Response Force in a State and equipping them with modern equipments is the primary responsibility of the State concerned. However, there is a provision in the items and norms of State Disaster Response Funds that the State Government can incur the expenditure not exceeding 10% of total annual allocation in SDRF to procure essential search, rescue, evacuation equipments including communication equipments etc.

Detention Centres in the country

3551. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated new manual for 'Detention Centres' across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has included various aspects in the new manual with special focus on women detenus;

(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) With a view to formalise the setting up of detention/holding centres in various States/UTs for restricting the movement of illegal immigrants/foreign nationals awaiting deportation, the Government has prepared a Model Detention Centre Manual and circulated to all State Governments/U.T. Administrations on 09.01.2019.

The Manual covers amenities to be provided in the detention centres/holding centres for the inmates to maintain standards of living in consonance with basic human needs. This includes amenities like electricity with generator, drinking water (including water coolers), facilities for hygiene, accommodation with beds, sufficient toilets/baths with provision of running water, communication facilities, provision for kitchen, proper drainage and sewage facilities etc. The Manual also provides for provision of properly segregated accommodation for male and female detainees, deployment of adequate lady security staff commensurate with the requirement of women detainees, special attention to the women/nursing mother etc. It has also been provided that members of the same family should not be separated and all family members may be housed in the same detention centre.

Guest teachers in NDMC schools

3552. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether guest teachers in New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) schools are continuing for the last several years;
- (b) whether they are eligible for regularisation;
- (c) whether any service audit for their regularisation is being contemplated; and
- (d) by when they would be regularised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that the Guest teachers were first engaged in the year 2013 on daily wage basis to meet the shortage of teachers in NDMC schools. Guest teachers were also engaged in year 2016. The services of Guest teachers are purely temporary and are extended on year to year basis based on their performance review. Services of junior most Guest teachers are discontinued on availability of regular teachers on account of departmental promotion or direct recruitment through Delhi Subordinate Services Selection Board (DSSSB).

(b) to (d) At present, there is no such policy for regularising teachers engaged on daily wage basis. There is no proposal at present for conducting service audit.

Increasing incidents of mob lynching

3553. SHRI SANJAY SETH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steep rise in the incidents of mob lynching, particularly cow vigilante violence in the country during last three years;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to ensure law and order and effectively control such violence; and

(c) whether Government plans to bring any special law to prevent the increasing violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) and (b) '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 data with respect to lynching incidents and cow related crimes 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. The Ministry of Home Affairs have issued an advisory on 09.08.2016 to all States/UTs for taking prompt and strict action against miscreants who take law into their own hands in the name of protection of cow. 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.

(c) The Government constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to deliberate on the matter and make recommendations. The Group of the Ministers has since met and is seized of the matter.

Vacancies in CAPFs

3554. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has initiated an action plan to fill up the vacancies in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government had fixed any time-frame to complete the said job; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) to (d) The total sanctioned strength of CAPFs (CRPF, BSF, CISF, SSB, ITBP and AR) is 9,99,795. On an average, 10% of vacancies in different grades arise every year and there exists a well established procedure to fill up these vacancies. Vacancies in CAPFs and AR arise due to retirement, resignation, death, new raisings/creation of new posts etc. The vacancies are filled up by various modes viz. Direct Recruitment, promotion and by deputation as per the extant provisions of Recruitment Rules.

Government has taken expeditious steps to fill up the vacancies in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) including the posts created. This is a continuous process. In the year 2017, 57268 vacancies of Constable (General Duty) for the recruitment cycle 2015-16 have been filled through recruitment by Staff Selection Commission (SSC). For the recruitment year 2018, 58373 vacancies of Constable (GD) were notified for which computer based written examination has been conducted and SSC has since declared the result. 5,34,052 candidates have been shortlisted for Physical Standard Test (PST) and Physical Efficiency Test (PET).

In respect of other ranks, 1094 vacancies of Sub-Inspector (GD) for the year 2018 were reported to SSC and SSC has since declared the result and 21,256 candidates have been shortlisted for conducting PST/PET.

For Assistant Commandant (GD), written examination for 466 vacancies for the year 2018 was conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and result

has since been declared. 1412 candidates have been shortlisted for Interview/Personality test. Interview/Personality Test has since commenced from 24.06.2019.

Notification for Assistant Commandant (GD) Exam, 2019 has since been published for filling up of 323 vacancies. Written examination is to be held on 18.08.2019.

In addition, promotional vacancies at various levels as provided in Recruitment Rules are filled up regularly by Forces themselves at their end following due procedures.

Committee to look into lynching incidents

3555. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the data on lynching incidents reported during last three years, State-wise and year-wise and details of any relief/ protection or compensation provided to the victims;

(b) whether the high-level committee constituted by Central Government to look into such incidents has submitted its report, what have been its findings, if not, reasons for delay in submitting report;

(c) if report was submitted, what have been the recommendations, the details of the recommendations and what legal framework has been laid down, the details of framework; and

(d) whether recommendations have been implemented, 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) '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 data with respect to lynching incidents in the country.

(b) to (d) The Government constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to deliberate on the matter and make recommendations. The Group of Ministers has since met and is seized of the matter.

Inclusion of languages in Eighth Schedule

†3556. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken cognisance of the demands of people for the inclusion of Bhojpuri, Marwari and Bhoti languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) whether the Central Government is aware of the fact that these three languages are already notified as official language in three other countries;

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government to recognise the said languages as official languages that are provided in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution; and

(d) by when the above languages would be recognised as official language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (d) Government has received demands to include Bhojpuri and Bhoti languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. No official record is available to indicate the recognition of Bhojpuri, Marwari and Bhoti official languages in other countries. There are criteria prescribed for inclusion of a language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, hence no time line can be fixed.

Naxal violence in the country

3557. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that naxal violence in various parts of the country has gone up;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has taken steps for rehabilitation of people who gave up their naxal activities; and

(d) if so, the details of such supportive measures including income generation opportunities provided to them by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) and (b) No Sir. Steadfast implementation of the National Policy

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Action Plan - 2015 has resulted in consistent decline in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) related violence and geographical spread of LWE influence in the country. Violent incidents have declined from a high of 2258 in 2009 to 833 in 2018. The resultant deaths have also declined steadily from 1005 in 2010 to 240 in 2018. The reduction in geographical spread of Left Wing Extremism is evident in decline in number of districts reporting violence from 95 in 2010 to 60 in 2018.

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Public order' being State subjects, the State Governments have their own surrender and rehabilitation incentives to bring Left Wing Extremists cadres into the mainstream. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Government of India through the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected States, reimburses the claims made by the State Governments on the rehabilitation of surrendered LWE cadres.

Incidents of extremist violence and resultant deaths

3558. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the extremist/naxal violence incidents and resultant deaths decreased considerably during last three years as compared to previous years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that in certain States, the incident and resultant deaths were high as compared to previous years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Steadfast implementation of the National Policy and Action Plan - 2015 has resulted in consistent decline in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) related violence and geographical spread of LWE influence in the country. The number of incidents of violence and resultant deaths have decreased by 15.8% and 16.6% respectively in last three years (2016-19) compared with the preceding three years (2013-15). The shrinkage in geographical spread is evident from reduction in violence affected districts to only 60 in 2018. Also, in 2018, 2/3rd of violent incidents were reported in 10 districts only.

As part of the multi-pronged strategy to combat LWE menace in a holistic manner, deployment of security forces and developmental activities have been undertaken in the core areas of CPI (Maoist) influence. However, left wing extremists oppose the

Government's developmental initiatives by damaging infrastructure like roads, mobile towers etc. and causing arson to discourage contractors and other agencies from undertaking the development work. This has resulted in minor increase in incidents of violence and resultant deaths in the core areas.

Enhancing annual allocations under SDRF

†3559. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to enhance the annual allocation of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for 2016-17 and subsequent years in proportion to increase in criterion; and

(b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) and (b) The allocation of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) is based on the Award of the successive Finance Commissions (set-up under the Article 280 of Constitution from time-to-time) for the entire Award period. Based on the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, Central Government has already enhanced the allocation of SDRF to ₹ 61,220 crore for the Award Period (*i.e.* 2015-16 to 2019-20) against the allocation of ₹ 33,580.93 crore for the period of 2010-11 to 2014-15.

Trafficking of women and children

3560. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cases of trafficking of women and children is increasing every year as per the report of National Crime Records Bureau;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in majority of cases, trafficked women and children are untraceable;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total number of cases of missing girls and children traced during the last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether Government has set up rehabilitation centres to help those who are abducted and traced; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (d) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crime, including Human Trafficking, in its publication "Crime in India". The latest published data pertains to the year 2016.

The total number of women and children reported trafficked during the last three years is as follows:

2014		2015		2016	
Women	Children	Women	Children	Women	Children
3843	5985	4752	7148	5239	9034

The number of women and children rescued from trafficking during the years 2014 to 2016 are given below:

2014		2015		2016	
Women	Children	Women	Children	Women	Children
6578	8956	11889	11898	7238	14183

The number of cases of missing girls and children traced during 2014 to 2016 are given below:

Year	Total Number of Children traced	Number of Girls (out of total number of children)
2014	65792	39156
2015	54449	32301
2016	55944	35580

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing 'Ujjawala' Scheme for combating trafficking, with five specific components - Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-Integration and Repatriation of victims of trafficking. The scheme provides for rehabilitation of victims by providing food, shelter, counseling,

medical care, legal aid and vocational training as well as their reintegration into society. There are 254 projects under the Scheme and 134 Protective and Rehabilitative Homes have been established in the country. State/-wise details of rehabilitation centres are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Ujjawala Homes	Number of Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	150
2.	Assam	19	607
3.	Chhattisgarh	3	75
4.	Sikkim	1	14
5.	Karnataka	18	337
6.	Kerala	3	100
7.	Maharashtra	23	1150
8.	Manipur	19	950
9.	Mizoram	1	60
10.	Nagaland	1	25
11.	Rajasthan	7	250
12.	Odisha	12	600
13.	Tamil Nadu	4	98
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2	100
15.	Uttarakhand	2	100
16.	West Bengal	2	100
17.	Gujarat	8	325
18.	Telangana	5	250
TOTAL		134	5291

Commission on suspicious death of leaders

3561. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to constitute any Commission on the suspicious death of Shri Lai Bahadur Shastri, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji and Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay;

(b) whether Government has received requests from various quarters in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (c) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration. A few requests have been received recently.

Illegal entry of Rohingya Muslims

3562. SHRI ANIL DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Rohingya Muslims entered India illegally and since when, year-wise details thereof;

(b) names of the States where they are residing and number of such persons in each State;

(c) what is Government's stand on their illegal entry and stay and whether Government is giving any facilities to them, if so, how much and for how long; and

(d) what are chances of their repatriation to Myanmar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) to (d) Since illegal migrants enter into the country without valid travel documents in clandestine and surreptitious manner, accurate data regarding number of such migrants living in the country is not available.

Detection and deportation of illegal migrants is a continuous and ongoing process. To deal with them, the powers of the Central Government under Section 3 of The Foreigners Act, 1946 to detect, detain and deport illegal foreign nationals and powers under Section 5 of The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 to remove an illegal

foreigner by force have been entrusted under Article 258(1) of the Constitution of India to all the State Governments. Further, under Article 239(1) of the Constitution of India, Administrators of all Union Territories have also been directed to discharge the functions of the Central Government relating to the aforesaid powers.

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has also held a number of meetings and Video Conferences at various levels and has impressed upon the State Governments and other stakeholders to identify all illegal migrants including Rohingyas, watch their movements and cancel any Indian documents such as PAN Cards, Aadhar Cards, Driving Licenses, Ration Cards etc. fraudulently obtained by them. Consolidated instructions regarding deportation/ repatriation of foreign nationals were issued by MHA on 24.04.2014. Further advisories have been issued to State Governments/ UT Administrations on 08.08.2017 and 28.02.2018 regarding identification of illegal migrants and monitoring thereof.

Government has also taken up the issue of Rohingya migrants with the Government of Myanmar. It has emphasized the need for safe, speedy and sustainable return of these displaced persons.

Birth and Death registration in Madhya Pradesh

†3563. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the registration of birth and death in record is being carried out by Government through online process;

(b) if so, whether the payment of salary to Data Entry Managers in Matihya Pradesh has been put on hold; and

(c) if so, whether it would not adversely affect the online registration of said records and the details of alternate arrangement, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) The Registrar General, India is empowered under Section 3(3) of the Registration of Birth and Death Act, 1969 to take steps to coordinate and unify the activities of Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths of all States/Union Territories and to issue general directions regarding registration of births and deaths. The Civil Registration System online software available on www.crsorgi.gov.in is operational in 22 States/Union Territories of India.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The scheme under which the services of Data Processing Assistants were hired by the State Government to strengthen the system of Civil Registration System ended on 31.03.2017.

Financial powers of CAPFs

3564. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to enhance financial powers of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of much needed financial powers, many Central Armed Police Forces were not able to meet their day-to-day needs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) and (b) Review/enhancement of financial powers of Central Armed Police Forces is a continuous process as per their operational requirements. The Government has substantially enhanced the delegated financial powers of Directors General (DsG) and other functionaries of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) recently on 02.01.2018, 02.02.2018 and 10.09.2018 for procurement/condemnation of arms and ammunition, equipment, vehicles and other stores under various budget heads.

Further, the power for amendment/approval of specifications of any item has also been delegated to DsG of nodal CAPFs on 02.01.2018.

(c) and (d) No Sir. In fact in 2018-19, 93% of the total expenditure incurred by CAPFs did not require sanction of the Ministry.

Implementation of CCPWC Scheme

3565. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the implementation of the 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children' (CCPWC) scheme in the country;

(b) the steps taken by Government regarding cyber crime against women and children, particularly the elimination of online child sexual abuse material, rape imagery and other offensive material; and

(c) whether Government is setting up online central reporting mechanism for lodging complaints of cyber crime and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India. States are primarily responsible for prevention, detection and investigation of crime through their law enforcement machinery.

However, Central Government is implementing the Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) scheme with an estimated outlay of ₹ 223.198 crores.

Following activities have been completed by MHA under CCPWC scheme:

- (i) Grant of ₹ 93.76 crore has been released to all the States/ Union Territories to set up cyber forensic cum training laboratories, hiring of junior cyber consultants and training to Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) personnel, prosecutors and judicial officers. Cyber forensic cum training laboratories have already been commissioned in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.
- (ii) An online cybercrime reporting portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in) has been launched to enable public 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. Since inception of the portal, more than 19,000 complaints have been received through this Portal, till 15.07.2019 for action by the States/ UTs concerned.
- (iii) A handbook on Cyber Safety for Adolescents/ Students has been released (Copy available on www.cybercrime.gov.in and www.mha.gov.in) and sent to all States/Union Territories for wide circulation.
- (iv) Cyber Crime awareness campaign has been launched through twitter handle (@CyberDost) and radio across the country.
- (v) ₹ 15 crore released to Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) to set up National Cyber Forensic Laboratory at Hyderabad for evidence purposes.
- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), India and the National Center for Missing

and Exploited Children (NCMEC), USA regarding receiving Tipline reports on online child pornography and child sexual exploitation contents from NCMEC.

- (vii) 3-day and 5-day training programmes prepared for law enforcement agencies, public prosecutors and judicial officers. More than 6000 police personnel, prosecutors and judicial officers have been provided training on cyber crime, investigation, forensics, etc.

Return of Kashmiri Pandits to the valley

3566. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had in year 2014 promised that they would ensure Kashmiri Pandits to return to the land of their ancestors with full dignity and security and assured them livelihood; and

(b) how many families have returned to the valley since year, 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) and (b) It has been endeavor of the Government of India to ensure the safe return of Kashmiri migrants by providing various rehabilitation facilities to them and to create an environment conducive enough to make them return to the Valley.

Under the Prime Minister's Development Package, 2015 announced by the Prime Minister on 7th November, 2015, the Government of India has approved creation of 3,000 additional State Government jobs to the Kashmiri migrants at a cost of ₹ 1,080 crore and construction of 6,000 Transit Accommodations in the Kashmir Valley at a cost of ₹ 920 crore to be allocated to the Kashmiri Migrants who have either been employed against the 3000 jobs created under PMRP-2008 or is being employed against the 3000 additional jobs created under the Prime Minister's Development Package-2015.

Out of the total 6,000 jobs approved by the State Government for Kashmiri Migrants, all the posts have been notified to the recruiting agencies and 3,372 jobs have already been provided. Further, out of the 6,000 Transit Accommodations approved 474 have been completed.

The Government of India also reimburses monthly cash relief to the Kashmiri migrants which was enhanced in May, 2015 from ₹ 6,600/- to ₹ 10,000/- per family.

Further, in June, 2018, the cash relief has been enhanced from ₹ 10,000/- to ₹ 13,000/- per family. The Government of India also reimburses the expenditure being made by Government of Jammu and Kashmir for basic dry ration being provided to the Kashmiri migrants at the rate of 9 Kg of rice and 2 Kg of atta per person and 1 Kg of sugar per family per month to the needy migrants.

Further, the Government of India also reimburses the monthly cash relief to the Kashmiri migrants settled in Delhi/NCR.

Attacks on journalists

3567. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether incidents of attacks on journalists have been rising in the country;
- (b) whether India has been lowered by two ranks to 140 in the World Press Freedom Index, 2019, compiled by Reporters without Borders;
- (c) if so, the details thereof during the past three years, State-wise;
- (d) whether Press Council of India has constituted any committee to study increasing incidents of attacks on journalists;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the findings/recommendations of the Committee along with the action taken thereon; and
- (f) the steps being taken by Government to ensure freedom of press in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not publish data on incidents of attacks in respect of separate categories of professionals.

(b) and (c) 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 expressed 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.

(d) and (e) As informed by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the Press Council of India had constituted a Sub-Committee to examine the issue of Safety

of Journalists. The Committee submitted its report on 23.04.2015 and made recommendations with regard to safety and security of Journalists. The Ministry of Home Affairs examined the said report and the existing laws are considered adequate to deal with such offences.

(f) In pursuance of its policy to uphold the freedom of press, the Government does not interfere in the functioning of media. The Government is committed to ensure the right to freedom of speech and expression enshrined under the Article 19 to the Constitution of India. Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body, has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 with twin objectives to preserve the freedom of the Press and to maintain and improve the standards.

Expansion of paramilitary forces

3568. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has undergone one of the fastest expansions of paramilitary security forces in the world;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India's paramilitary strength is widely believed to be over 1 million, representing some 50 per cent of the country's total armed forces; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) to (c) 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. The present sanctioned strength of CAPFs and Assam Rifles is 999795.

Smuggling of gold from Myanmar border

3569. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Myanmar is turning into major transit point to smuggle gold into India;

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

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to increase more vigilance at Myanmar border to check illegal activities/smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) to (c) Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain smuggling/illegal activities which inter-alia includes multi-tiered deployment of security forces, conduct of intensive patrolling, sharing of intelligence, joint operations, liaison with police, intelligence agencies and local government agencies and use of improved equipments and surveillance devices. As a result of heightened vigil, 451.676 kgs of gold worth ₹ 142.83 crore was seized along Indo-Myanmar Border during 2018-19.

Conference on capacity building of SDRF

3570. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether conference on capacity building of State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) was recently held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of deliberation at the conference;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government felt the need to respond effectively to growing threat of forest fires;

(d) whether the State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) are well equipped to handle forest fires effectively; and

(e) if so, the State-wise details thereof and if not, whether Government would consider providing all logistic support to SDRF to tackle increasing cases of forest fires more effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Annual Conference on Capacity Building of State Disaster Response Forces (SDRFs) with participants from Civil Defence, Home Guards and Fire Services was held on 29th and 30th June, 2019 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. During the conference following issues were discussed:

(i) Road Map of Disaster Management in Next Five Years;

(ii) Operational challenges in Disasters;

(iii) Challenges in Activation of Resources and Manpower in Pre and Post Disaster Situations;

- (iv) Synergy among all emergency stake holders of Disaster Management
- (v) Composite Disasters:- Involving and Other Emergencies;
- (vi) Information Sharing and Technology in Disaster Management.

(c) to (e) As forests are managed by the State Forest Departments, the responsibility of forest fire prevention and management rests primarily with respective State Governments, Also, the State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) is constituted by the State Government, it is again the responsibility of the State Government to equip their SDRF personnel to handle any sort of disaster including forest fire. The Central Government provides logistics and financial support to the State Governments in its endeavor. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has informed that the Forest Department of State Governments has deployed forest fire protection squads at vulnerable locations to effectively deal with the forest fire. These squad members have been provided with firefighting equipment to deal with forest fire.

Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in collaboration with the World Bank has conducted a study on Situation Analysis of Forest Fire and released a study report titled "Strengthening Forest Fire Management in India" which contains various recommendations regarding forest fire prevention, detection, suppression, post-fire management, engaging with communities, coordination with other agencies etc. Inputs from study were used by the Ministry in preparation of National Action Plan on Forest Fire which was issued in April 2018. The objective of this plan is to minimize forest fires by informing, enabling and empowering Forest Fringe communities and incentivizing them to work in tandem with the Forest Departments. This also intends to substantially reduce the vulnerability of forests across the diverse forest ecosystems in the country against fire hazards, enhance the capabilities of forest personnel and institutions in fighting fires, and speed up recovery after a fire event.

Safeguarding country's secular and harmonious character

3571. SHRI BINOY VISWAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that India is fast losing its image of being a secular and tolerant Nation for people of all faith; and
- (b) what efforts have been made by Government to resist communal forces and safeguard country's secular and harmonious character?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) and (b) There is no such report and there is no factual basis for such a statement. Government is committed to uphold constitutional values and the rule of law in the country.

Violence against women

3572. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of cases of violence against women like acid attack, domestic abuse, sexual assault etc., State-wise and year-wise details during last three years;

(b) whether Government has data regarding violence cases reported at hospital and same reported to police stations, cases solved and pending, State-wise and year-wise, during last three years;

(c) whether Government has done anything to provide relief or special aid to victims admitted in hospitals, if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of policies to provide personal care to victims of violence and how they are enforced, if there is no policy, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) 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. State/Union Territory-wise details of total crimes against women including acid attack, domestic abuse, sexual assault etc. in the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Data in this regard is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has prepared the "Guidelines and Protocols: Medico-Legal Care for Survivors/Victims of Sexual Violence". These guidelines have been circulated to all States/UTs vide their letter dated 17th April, 2014, for implementation. The guidelines and protocols aim to establish uniformity in approach, treatment and documentation of the cases of sexual violence when the victims approach or are brought to a health facility, to make the course of action more sensitive and more humane towards the survivors/victims. In order to implement these guidelines and protocols, various workshops were organized by the Ministry of Health and Family

Welfare jointly with the World Health Organization (WHO) in different regions/States of the country. Further, One Stop Centres (OSCs) have been established in Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. S.K. Hospital as well as in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AllMS) in Delhi and the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh.

The Central Government had released one time grant of ₹200 crores to all States/UTs during 2016-17 under Central Victim Compensation Fund Scheme (CVCF), to compensate victims of various crimes especially sexual offences including rape, acid attacks, sexual assault etc. This scheme was in addition to the existing Victim Compensation Schemes of respective States/UTs.

The Supreme Court in its order dated 11.05.2018 has directed all States/UTs to modify their Victim Compensation Scheme in terms of the scheme prepared by the National Legal Services Authority and to implement "Compensation Scheme for Women Victims/Survivors of Sexual Assault/Other Crimes - 2018". Accordingly, applications for compensation are filed with State Legal Services Authority or District Legal Services Authority in the respective States/UTs for providing relief and aid to the survivors/victims.

Statement

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

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16526	15967	16362
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	351	384	367
3.	Assam	19169	23365	20869
4.	Bihar	15393	13904	13400
5.	Chhattisgarh	6301	5783	5947
6.	Goa	508	392	371
7.	Gujarat	10854	7777	8532
8.	Haryana	9010	9511	9839
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1529	1295	1222
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3327	3366	2850

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
11.	Jharkhand	6086	6568	5453
12.	Karnataka	14004	12775	14131
13.	Kerala	11451	9767	10034
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28756	24231	26604
15.	Maharashtra	26818	31216	31388
16.	Manipur	337	266	253
17.	Meghalaya	390	337	372
18.	Mizoram	258	158	120
19.	Nagaland	58	91	105
20.	Odisha	14651	17200	17837
21.	Punjab	5451	5340	5105
22.	Rajasthan	31216	28224	27422
23.	Sikkim	111	53	153
24.	Tamil Nadu	6354	5919	4463
25.	Telangana	14147	15425	15374
26.	Tripura	1618	1267	1013
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38918	35908	49262
28.	Uttarakhand	1413	1465	1588
29.	West Bengal	38424	33318	32513
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	117	136	108
31.	Chandigarh	434	468	414
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	25	28
33.	Daman and Diu	16	29	41
34.	Delhi UT	15319	17222	15310

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
35.	Lakshadweep	4	9	9
36.	Puducherry	77	82	95
TOTAL UT(s)		15988	17971	16005
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		339457	329243	338954

Source : Crime in India.

Housing and infrastructure facilities under IHSDP

3573. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the housing and infrastructure facilities created under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in the country during the last two years;

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

(c) whether Government has set any target or time-limit for this purpose, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the State-wise funds allocated for this purpose during the said period, including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) to (d) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), a component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) which was launched in December 2005 aimed for holistic slum development by providing housing and basic infrastructural facilities to slum dwellers of the identified cities/towns of the country. IHSDP projects included slum improvement/upgradation/relocation including new construction of houses and infrastructural facilities like water supply and sewerage.

The period of IHSDP was upto 31 March 2012. However, to complete the on-going projects sanctioned upto 31.03.2012, the period was first extended upto March 2015 and then upto March 2017. Thus, no new projects were sanctioned under IHSDP during the last two years. Of the sanctioned houses before 31.03.2012, construction of 23,657 houses has been completed during the last two years. State-wise details are given in Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise financial and physical progress during last two years along with cumulative progress under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Central assistance sanctioned up to 31.03.2012 (₹ in Cr.)	Central Assistance released during last two year (₹ in Cr.)*	Cumulative Central assistance released up to 31.03.2017	Houses sanctioned up to 31.03.2012 (Nos.)	Houses constructed during last two year (Nos.)	Cumulative houses constructed so far (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	8.90	N/A	5.53	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	440.66	N/A	425.50	28,250	1,517	25,174
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	896	N/A	8.96	176	-	176
4.	Assam	50.11	N/A	48.37	4,323	309	3,369
5.	Bihar	330.81	N/A	278.36	23,945	5,781	23,277
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	N/A	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh†	138.93	N/A	15865	15,782	748	14,896
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	3.34	N/A	3.34	144	48	144

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	0.51	N/A	0.29	14	-	14
10.	Delhi (UT)	-	N/A	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa†	-	N/A	0.70	-		-
12.	Gujarat†	194.53	N/A	247.46	20,350	1,540	18,478
13.	Haryana	190.73	N/A	18896	10,327	78	10,013
14.	Himachal Pradesh	48.79	N/A	37.94	1954	72	802
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	112.75	N/A	109.50	7,531	7	5,824
16.	Jharkhand†	86.66	N/A	86.98	7,613	653	7,496
17.	Karnataka	222.56	N/A	221.77	17,237	-	17,237
18.	Kerala†	140.38	N/A	165.17	20,384	1,406	19,649
19.	Lakshadweep	-	N/A	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh (UT)†	150.31	N/A	194.52	13,635	625	12,715
21.	Maharashtra	1,164.29	N/A	1,163.14	77,885	2,008	58,987
22.	Manipur	3235	N/A	32.35	2,829	7	2,829
23.	Meghalaya†	12.63	N/A	1570	564	-	456

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Unstarred Questions

24.	Mizoram	29.78	N/A	29.78	1,950	-	1,950
25.	Nagaland	41.30	N/A	41.30	2,761	1,348	2,761
26.	Odisha	188.72	N/A	163.29	12,742	561	11,252
27.	Puducherry (UT)†	2.61	N/A	2.74	216	-	144
28.	Punjab†	25.90	N/A	8971	2,397	310	2,053
29.	Rajasthan†	492.40	N/A	535.50	36,250	622	27,268
30.	Sikkim	1792	N/A	17.92	39	-	39
31.	Tamil Nadu	400.38	N/A	398.77	37,715	395	37,111
32.	Telangana†	227.85	N/A	232.18	11,288	781	10,276
33.	Tripura	38.05	N/A	38.05	3,115	-	3,115
34.	Uttar Pradesh†	624.41	N/A	718 18	37,818	4,153	34,948
35.	Uttarakhand†	60.88	N/A	73.09	3,262	367	2,957
36.	West Bengal†	663 06	N/A	70323	49,435	321	48,249
GRAND TOTAL		6,161.45	N/A	6,437.14	4,51,951	23,657	4,03,659

* The scheme was extended upto 31.03.2017 to complete ongoing projects which were sanctioned earlier up to 31st March 2012. During the extended period no new sanction for construction of houses was accorded under the scheme.

N/A: Not applicable

† Excess Central assistance released due to curtailment in projects which has been adjusted/being refunded by States/UTs

Written Answers to

[24 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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New Metro Policy

3574. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of the proposed New Metro Policy;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has declared new policy which denies the benefit of financial assistance to the States for metro projects;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that with the New Metro Policy, metro projects in new cities have become bleak as finances from the Central Government will not be extended; .
- (d) the status of on-going and approved projects, with a particular reference to Karnataka; and
- (e) the budget allocated for Bengaluru Metro for 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) Government of India has issued the Metro Rail Policy, 2017 in August 2017, which focuses on systematic planning and implementation of metro rail systems in more comprehensive and sustainable manner. The policy aims at ascertaining and enhancing the feasibility of metro rail projects from economic, social and environmental perspective. The policy is a guide to State Governments for preparing comprehensive proposals for metro rail projects. The policy also enables innovative financing through Transit Oriented Development (TOD) and Value Capture Finance (VCF) and encourages Public Private Partnership for implementation of the metro rail projects.

(b) and (c) No Sir. Urban transport, which is an integral part of urban development, is a State subject. Hence, respective State Governments/ULBs are responsible for planning and development of urban mass transport infrastructure including metro rail. The Central Government considers financial assistance for metro rail proposals as and when posed by the concerned State Governments, on the basis of the feasibility of the proposal and availability of resources. As per Metro Rail Policy- 2017, the options for central financial assistance for metro rail projects are as below:

- (i) Projects in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode are eligible for grant up to 20% under the Viability Gap Funding Scheme of Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

- (ii) A grant of 10% of the total project cost is admissible for metro projects implemented by state governments subject to the other conditions as per Metro Rail Policy-2017.
- (iii) Equal Sharing of equity between central and state government with a maximum contribution of 20 % of the project cost by the central government.
- (d) The status of various ongoing metro rail projects in the country is given in the Statement (*See below*). Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-1 comprising 42.5 km, approved by Government of India (GoI) in May, 2006 is fully operational. Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-II comprising 72 km, approved by GoI in February, 2014 is under implementation.
- (e) The budget estimates of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for the year 2019-20 for various metro rail projects including Bangalore metro rail project is ₹18,128.63 crore. The fund is released to various metro rail projects as per the utilisation by metro rail companies.

Statement

Status of various ongoing and approved Metro Rail Projects in the country

Sl. No.	State	Metro Rail Project	Status		
			Total Approximate Length (in Km)	Operational Approximate Length (in Km)	Approximate Length Under Construc- tion (in Km)
1	2	3	4	5	6

Metro rail projects approved and being implemented as Joint ventures equal equity participation of Government of India and concerned State Government

1.	Delhi & NCR	Delhi Metro Phase-I	65	65	-
		Delhi Metro Phase-II including additional corridors and NCR extensions & Delhi Airport Express Line	125	125	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Delhi Metro Project- Phase III including Extensions	160	153	7
		Delhi Metro Project- Phase IV	61	-	61
2.	Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Phase-I	42	42	-
		Bangalore Metro Phase-II	72	-	72
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Metro Phase-I	23	23	-
		Agra Metro	29	-	-
		Kanpur Metro	32	-	32
		Noida-Greater Noida Metro	29	29	-
4.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro Phase-I	45	45	-
		Extension Cheennai Metro Ph- I	9	-	9
5.	Kerala	Kochi Metro Phase-I	26	18	8
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad Metro Phase-I	36	6	30
		Ahmedabad Metro Phase-II	28	-	28
		Surat Metro	40	-	40
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Metro	28	-	28
		Indore Metro	32	-	32
8.	Maharashtra	Nagpur Metro	38	13	25
		Pune Metro	31	-	31
		Mumbai Metro Line-3	34	-	34

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Bihar	Patna Metro	31	-	31
Metro rail projects on Public Private Partnership Mode					
10.	Telangana	Hyderabad Metro	72	56	16
11.	Maharashtra	Pune Metro Line-3	23	-	23
		Mumbai Metro Line-I	11	11	-
		Mumbai Mono Rail	19	19	-
Metro rail projects-State Initiative					
12.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro	12	10	2
Metro rail projects-Private Limited					
13.	Haryana	Rapid Metro Gurugram Phase-I	5	5	-
		Rapid Metro Gurugram Phase-II	6	6	-
Metro rail projects by Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA†) & City & Industrial Development Corps (CIDCO)					
14.	Maharashtra	Other metro projects in Mumbai (Executed by MMRDA)	130	-	130
		Navi Mumbai Metro (Executed by CIDCO)	11	-	11
Metro rail project under administrative control of Ministry of Railways (MoR)					
15.	West Bengal	Metro Railway Kolkata*	119	27	92
		Kolkata East West Metro Corridor†	16	-	18

As per information received from CIDCO; † As per information received from Mumbai Metropolitan Region Developmental Authority in Mumbai; * Fully owned by MoR, **Owned by MoR and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in the equity sharing ratio of 74:36.

Discretionary powers of the Secretary

3575. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the discretionary powers of the Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs;

(b) the details of cases wherein Secretaries of the Ministry have used their discretionary powers during the last ten years;

(c) whether the Secretary of the Ministry can allot shop(s) in Government residential colonies without inviting tender and if so, details thereof; and

(d) the details of shops allotted without tender by Secretaries of the Ministry during the last ten years in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) The discretionary powers of Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs are provided in various rules/guidelines issued from time to time wherein powers to relax any provision is given.

(c) and (d) Secretary of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs approves allotment of shops to Government agencies/establishments for providing essential utility services for meeting the day to day requirement of residents of Government colonies. Secretary accordingly approved allotment of nine shops in the newly built New Moti Bagh to Cooperatives, Government Banks and Kendriya Bhandar in March, 2012.

Ranchi as Smart City

3576. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary allocation made for the development of Ranchi as a Smart City;

(b) the amount utilized out of ii for the development of Ranchi as a Smart City; and

(c) the details of the other schemes proposed for the development of Ranchi city in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) As per Smart Cities Mission (SCM) Guidelines, Central Government has allocated ₹ 48,000 crores over 5 years for 100 Smart Cities *i.e.* an average of ₹ 500 crore per city over the Mission period. An equal amount, on a matching basis has to be provided by the State Government/Urban Local Body (ULB). Balance funds required for the implementation of their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) are funded by respective SPVs through convergence from different Schemes/Missions of the Central/State Governments, loans, land value capture. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local bodies' own resources. So far, the Ranchi Smart City has been released ₹ 294 crore by the Central Government out of which the Ranchi Smart City has reported utilization of ₹ 196 crore.

(c) Ranchi is one of the Mission Cities of Jharkhand under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). In Ranchi, State of Jharkhand has taken up 3 projects of water supply worth ₹ 266.15 crore for which contracts have been awarded.

In addition, 5 projects for development of Parks worth ₹ 5.36 crore have already been completed in Ranchi under AMRUT.

Government of India have also launched Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) in all the urban areas of States/UT's including Ranchi with an objective to make country Open Defecation Free (ODF) and 100% scientific disposal of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). So far, ₹ 209.44 crores have been released to the State of Jharkhand out of its Mission Allocation of ₹ 258.71 crores.

Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U), 23 projects of ₹ 3897 crore have been approved. Out of Central Assistance of ₹ 583 crore sanctioned for Ranchi, an amount of ₹ 275 crore have been released. Out of 41,107 houses sanctioned under the Scheme, 19,313 houses have been grounded for construction and the construction of 10,808 houses have been completed.

Houses built and handed over under PMAY (U)

3577. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHARAO : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses built so far under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] so far, State-wise;

- (b) how many of these houses have so far been handed over to the beneficiaries;
- (c) how many of the above houses have been given completely free of cost;
- (d) the number of households without a house, State-wise; and
- (e) how many new houses are proposed to be constructed by the year 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All" by 2022, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] since 25.06.2015 for providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirement in urban areas. Total 83,68,861 houses have been sanctioned so far under the scheme, out of this 49,54,357 are at various stages of construction, 26,13,799 are completed and 23,96,783 have been occupied/handed over to beneficiaries. State-wise details of number of houses completed so far under the PMAY(U) given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Cost of construction of houses in urban areas under the PMAY(U) depends on various factors like location, material cost, labour cost, technology used, etc.

Central Government provides different levels of financial assistance through following four verticals of the scheme

Sl. No.	Vertical	Central Assistance per house
1.	In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)	₹ 1.00 lakh
2.	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	Interest subsidy of 6.5 %, 4% and 3% on loan amounts upto ₹ 6 lakh, ₹ 9 lakh and ₹ 12 lakh for beneficiaries belonging to EWS/L1G, MIG-I and MIG-II categories respectively
3.	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	₹ 1.50 lakh
4.	Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancements (BLC)	₹ 1.50 lakh

Further, States/UTs/Urban Local Bodies also provide different levels of financial

assistance to the beneficiaries under ISSR, AHP and BLC verticals of the PMAY(U). Remaining cost of construction is borne by the beneficiaries.

(d) and (e) As per census-2011, number of houseless households in the urban areas is 2,56,896. State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Further, States/UTs have undertaken demand survey for assessing actual demand for housing under the PMAY(U). The validated demand reported by States/UTs so far is around 112 lakhs. Based on the project proposals received from States/UTs, a total of 83,68,861 houses have so far been sanctioned under the scheme. For the remaining demand, States/UTs have been requested to get the project proposals sanctioned by December, 2019 so that construction of all houses may progressively be completed by 2022.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise detail of houses constructed/completed so far under PMAY(U)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Houses Constructed (Nos)
1	2	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	20
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3,10,361
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,644
4.	Assam	15,295
5.	Bihar	57,602
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	5,209
7.	Chhattisgarh	57,482
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,880
9.	Daman and Diu	401
10.	Delhi (UT)	38,091
11.	Goa	598
12.	Gujarat	3,16,220

1	2	4
13.	Haryana	16,290
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2,598
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,218
16.	Jharkhand	66,548
17.	Karnataka	1,50,726
18.	Kerala	52,315
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2,84,227
21.	Maharashtra	2,23,164
22.	Manipur	3,204
23.	Meghalaya	1,038
24.	Mizoram	1,436
25.	Nagaland	3,846
26.	Odisha	54,124
27.	Puducherry (UT)	2,524
28.	Punjab	15,886
29.	Rajasthan	64,931
30.	Sikkim	236
31.	Tamil Nadu	2,49,093
32.	Telangana	71,922
33.	Tripura	36,342
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3,39,109
35.	Uttarakhand	10,654
36.	West Bengal	1,53,565
GRAND TOTAL		26,13,799

Statement-II*State-wise Houseless Households as per Census-2011*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Houseless Urban households (in Numbers)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23376
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68
3.	Assam	915
4.	Bihar	3043
5.	Chhattisgarh	2531
6.	Goa	498
7.	Gujarat	23987
8.	Haryana	5864
9.	Himachal Pradesh	227
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1623
11.	Jharkhand	2235
12.	Karnataka	10922
13.	Kerala	3992
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18508
15.	Maharashtra	32664
16.	Manipur	326
17.	Meghalaya	62
18.	Mizoram	24
19.	Nagaland	125
20.	NCT of Delhi	23078
21.	Odisha	4763

1	2	4
22.	Punjab	4422
23.	Rajasthan	16385
24.	Sikkim	13
25.	Tamil Nadu	11035
26.	Tripura	385
27.	Uttar Pradesh	41227
28.	Uttarakhand	1947
29.	West Bengal	21087
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42
31.	Chandigarh	867
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65
33.	Daman and Diu	131
34.	Puducherry	459
TOTAL		256896

Source: HH -2 Houseless Households, Census-2011, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India.

Targets of PMAY(U) under 2019-20 budgets

†3578. MS. SAROJ PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a target to provide 1.95 crore houses till financial year 2020-22 has been fixed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] in the 2019-20 budget, details of action plan prepared by Ministry, in this regard;

(b) whether it has also been planned to use new techniques to construct houses which would be helpful to save the environment, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of houses constructed through the use of 'Green-Technology' under PMAY(U) and the number of houses planned to be constructed in the coming years under it, the State-wise and year-wise details thereof?

†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) No, Sir. No such target has been fixed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY(U)) Mission in 2019-20 budget. However, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has reported that Union Cabinet has approved a target to provide 1.95 crore of houses till the financial year 2020-22 under phase II of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) Mission. The same was also announced in Union Budget 2019-20. In order to achieve the said target, MoRD has been implementing and monitoring PMAY-G Mission through end-to-end e-Governance model namely MIS-AwaasSoft, mobile application *i.e.* Awaas App for uploading the geo-tagged photographs at each pre-determined stage of house construction, Performance Index Dashboard, provision of award to the best performing States/Union Territories (UTs), availability of rural mason through 'on the job' Rural Mason Training Programme, provision of single bank account of PMAY-G at State/UT level for smooth and faster transfer of funds to the beneficiaries etc.

(b) MoRD has also reported that under PMAY-G, the States/UTs are constructing demo houses for demonstrating the use of new technologies to the beneficiaries, especially with focus on affordable and green technologies and using locally available materials whereas Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing PMAY(U) Mission to provide all weather pucca house to all eligible urban households by the year 2022. Under Technology Sub-Mission (TSM), a sub-component of PMAY(U) Mission, MoHUA is also facilitating the adoption of modern, innovative and green technologies and building materials for faster and quality construction of houses. Further, MoHUA has also conducted Global Housing Technology Challenge - India (GHTC-India) so that the alternate, innovative, sustainable, disaster-resilient, faster and cost effective technology across the globe can be adopted for construction of affordable housing in India.

Till date, Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), an autonomous organisation under the aegis of MoHUA has published a Compendium comprising 24 such new Construction systems and the list is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has also published Schedule of Rates (SoRs) for 16 new technologies to give impetus to the use of new technologies for construction of affordable housing in India. A list of technologies included in CPWD SoR is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The State/UT-wise details of the number of houses constructed through the use of alternate, innovative, sustainable, disaster-resilient, faster and cost effective

technology under PMAY(U) and other State Housing Scheme are given in Statement-III (*See* below). Besides this, in order to showcase the use of alternate and innovative housing construction technologies, around 1000 houses are proposed to be constructed at each of the six selected sites namely Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh), Ranchi (Jharkhand), Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Rajkot (Gujarat), Chennai (Tamil Nadu) and Agartala (Tripura) under Light House Projects (LHPs) of GHTC-India. These LHPs will serve as live laboratories for different aspects of transfer of technology to the field.

Statement-I

Emerging Technologies included in Compendium of Prospective Emerging Technologies for Mass Housing (Third Edition)

Monolithic Concrete Construction

1. Monolithic Concrete Construction System
2. Modular Tunnel Form

Stay-in-place form work System

3. Insulating Concrete Forms
4. Monolithic Insulated Concrete System
5. Structural Stay-in-place formwork system
6. Lost-in-place formwork system- Plaswall Panel system
7. Lost-in-place formwork system- Plasmolite Wall Panels
8. Sismo Building Technology
9. Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum Panel System

Prefabricated Sandwich Panel System

10. Advanced Building System - Emmedue
11. Rapid Panels
12. Reinforced EPS Core Panel System
13. Quick Build 3D Panels
14. Concrewall Panel System

15. Prefabricated Fibre Reinforced Sandwich Panels
10. Rising EPS (Beads) Cement Panels

Light Gauge Steel Structural System

17. Light Gauge Steel Framed Structure (LGSF)
18. Light Gauge Steel Framed Structure with Infill Concrete Panel Technology

Prefabricated Steel Structural System

19. Factory Made Fast Track Modular Building System
20. Speed Floor System

Precast Concrete Concrete Construction System

21. SRPL Building System (Waffle-Crete)
22. Precast Large Concrete Panel System
23. Industrialized 3-S system using RCC precast with or without shear walls, columns, beams, Cellular Light Weight Concrete Slabs/Semi-Precast Solid Slab
24. Walltec Hollowcore Concrete Panel

**List of emerging technologies certified under PACS after publication of
Compendium of Prospective Emerging Technologies for Mass Housing
(Third Edition)**

1. Stay-in-Place PVC Wall Forms
2. Flyash EPS (Beads) Cement Sandwich Panels
3. PIR Dry Wall Pre-Fab Panel System
4. Baupanel System
5. K-Wall Panels
6. V-Infill Wall (Light Weight EPS Wall)
7. Continuous Sandwich (PUF) Panels With Steel Structure
8. Robomatic Hollowcore Concrete Wall Panels
9. Precast Construction Technology

Statement-II*List of Emerging Technologies approved by CPWD*

Sl.No.	Name of Technology
1.	Monolithic concrete construction system using Aluminium Formwork
2.	Monolithic concrete construction system using Plastic-Aluminium Formwork
3.	Expanded Polystyrene Core Panel System
4.	Light Gauge Sheet Framed Structures (LGSF)
5.	Industrialized 3-S system using RCC precast with or without shear walls, columns, beams, cellular light weight concrete slabs/scmi-precast solid slab
6.	Speed floor system
7.	Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum (GFRG) Panel Building System
8.	Factory made Fast Track Modular Building System
9.	Non Asbestos fibre reinforced aerated sandwich wall /roof/ floor light weight solid core panel (Prefabricated Fibre Reinforced sandwich panels)
10.	EPS Cement sandwich wall/roof/floor light weight solid core panel (advanced Building System-BMMEDVE)
11.	Stock Masonry using AAC blocks
12.	Block Masonry using Fly Ash bricks
13.	Reinforced Soil Technology using Technical Textiles
14.	Use of self compacting concrete
15.	Use of Confined Masonry
16.	Use of C & D waste products in construction

Statement-III*Details of the houses constructed under PMAY(U) and other schemes*

Sl. No.	State	Number of houses sanctioned				Number of houses Completed			
		PMAY(U)	Under State Scheme	Private Sector	Total	PMAV	Under State Scheme	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7,01,481	2,528	-	7,04,009	95,283	-	-	95,283
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	17,801	192	-	17,993	432	192	-	624
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	13,524	73,496	-	87,020	13,524	58,891	-	72,415

26.	Odisha	2,662	-	-	2,662	-	-	-	-
27.	Puducherry	1,136	-	-	1,136	-	-	-	1
28.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	14,060	960	-	15,020	36	960	-	996
32.	Telangana	18,580	-	-	8,580	-	-	-	-
33.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	41,696	41,696	-	-	9,850	9,850
35.	Uttarakhand	2,187	-	-	2,187	-	-	-	-
36.	West Bengal	-	-	12,659	12,659	-	-	12,659	12,659
TOTAL		9,23,407	237,631	1,19,128	12,80,166	1,51,253	1,13,431	48,833	3,13,517

Written Answers to

[24 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

Misuse of land in Delhi

‡3579. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the cases with regard to misuse of land have been reported in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years; and
- (c) the outcome of the action taken in cases of land misuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Green belt cities in the country

3580. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study to identify green belt cities in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether the number of trees have been counted in such green belt cities;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether satellite mapping is used for observation of green belts; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has not conducted any study to identify green belt cities in the country.

(b) to (d) The question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(e) No such information is available with the Ministry as the matter comes under the purview of the Urban Local Bodies.

(f) The question does not arise in view of (e) above.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Housing for urban poor

†3581. SHRI RAKESH SINHA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is Government's plans to provide houses to homeless by the year 2022;
- (b) how many houses will be provided to urban poor;
- (c) what is the budget for providing houses to homeless; and
- (d) how many tribal population will be covered by the year 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Therefore, it comes in the domain of State/UT Governments to cater to the needs of housing of its citizens. Government of India, however, has launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-(Urban) (PMAY(U)) on 25.06.2015 to provide central assistance to States/UTs for addressing housing requirement of all eligible beneficiaries by 2022. Under PMAY(U), the States/UTs have undertaken demand survey for assessing the actual demand of houses. The validated demand is around 112 lakh houses.

(c) So far 83.69 lakh houses including 1.95 lakh houses for Middle Income Group (MIG) category, have been sanctioned for construction under PMAY(U) and an amount of ₹5J,550 crore have been released to States/UTs.

(d) Selection and identification of beneficiaries for the projects taken up under the Mission, is decided by State/UT Government concerned. States/UTs have to approach the Ministry only for release of Central assistance for projects approved at the State level. Till date, out of the total of 83.69 lakh houses sanctioned under the mission, 4.48 lakh houses belong to Scheduled Tribes households.

New cities to be included under Smart Cities

3582. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to include more cities in Smart Cities Mission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of progress of works taken up in the cities already selected under this mission and funds allocated to them for development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) No. Sir.

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

(c) As per Smart Cities Mission (SCM) Statement and Guidelines, the Central Government has allocated ₹ 48,000 crores over 5 years for 100 Smart Cities *i.e.* an average of ₹ 500 crore per city over the Mission period. An equal amount, on a matching basis has to be provided by the State Government/Urban Local Body (ULB). The balance funds required for the implementation of their Smart City Proposals (SCP) are funded by the respective SPVs through convergence from different Schemes/Missions of the Central/State Governments, loans, land value capture, Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) etc. and local bodies' own resources. Details of progress of works taken up in the cities already selected under the Smart Cities Mission is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of progress of works taken up in the cities already selected under the Smart Cities Mission

(Amount in ₹ crore)

State/UT/City	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tirupati	13	266.66	42	1544.54	7	3.18
Visakhapatnam	4	337.00	38	2031.88	23	328.76
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2	171.89	0	0
Itanagar	0	0	1	81.89	0	0
Pasighat	0	0	1	81.89	0	0
Assam	4	497.82	5	33.93	2	5.00
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	4748.55	123	8829.57	122	3171.33
Ahmedabad	10	611.76	37	3088.75	27	1068.70
Dahod	15	494.05	9	325.94	6	5.41
Gandhinagar	8	116.75	12	340.72	2	7.84
Rajkot	18	2428.89	15	1253.75	6	81.04
Surat	10	621.36	26	2559.36	49	1067.45
Vadodara	14	475.74	24	1261.05	32	940.89
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	4	16.71	13	183.88	2	31.86
Dharamshala	3	15.21	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	174	4618.17	297	8220.37	134	1257.45
Belagavi	38	1002.72	40	1010.13	60	1021.58
Bengaluru	2	95.69	20	1383.46	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Davanagere	12	176.24	50	1455.57	15	83.75
Hubballi-Dharwad	22	1,180.68	35	913.33	7	4.06
Mangaluru	28	1123.24	30	734.24	6	8.10
Shivamogga	23	641.11	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	7.70	0	0
Kavaratti	0	0	3	7.70	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	79	7729.09	267	9058.88	132	2408.12
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	13
Satna	8	290.91	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
Naslik	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	3246.24	5	23.45
Bhubaneswar	3	1201.72	21	2872.13	4	23.39
Rourkela	6	498.90	6	374.11	1	0.06
Puducherry	6	14.44	7	49.83	1	12.60
Puducherry	6	14.44	7	49.83	1	12.60
Punjab	16	779.98	23	889.54	3	9.16
Amritsar	9	461.25	5	139.16	1	6.17
Jalandhar	6	283.07	5	136.51	0	0
Ludhiana	1	35.66	13	613.87	2	2.99
Rajasthan	56	1448.40	118	3169.81	70	642.75
Ajmer	11	64.19	40	716.34	29	129.26
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gangtok	6	408.59	5	214.75	0	0
Namchi	3	55.00	11	435.05	1	7.64
Tamil Nadu	46	1664.37	218	10226.61	49	447.77
Chennai	6	355.19	19	463.18	12	54.60
Coimbatore	3	163.19	52	1210.64	14	86.78
Erode	2	80.64	11	925.40	0	0
Madurai	1	102.00	12	511.27	1	12.00
Salem	3	11.21	25	808.71	8	32.40
Thanjavur	4	7.47	19	430.11	1	52.95
Thoothukudi	2	125.35	19	461.83	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
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	2774.34	271	7183.09	120	3352.99
Agra	1	160.00	38	1455.26	20	524.15
Aligarh	10	165.02	15	871.68	6	87.80
Prayagraj (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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kanpur	8	322.44	20	1930.07	11	521.46
Lucknow	6	86.33	30	594.84	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	15	432.35	13	588.98	1	13.44
Dehradun	15	432.35	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
TOTAL	827	45315.39	1931	75626.56	933	15504.06

Source: MIS data as on 19th July 2019

Park in Vasant Kunj Housing Society

†3583. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new flats announced during May-June under DDA, Housing Scheme, 2019;

(b) whether 75 flats are located in B2-Vasant Kunj, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Prime Minister has launched 'Khelo India' programme for which children need more space to play; and

(d) whether there is an arrangement of park for the children to play and exercise under New Housing Society in B2-Vasant Kunj, if so, the details of area kept for the said purpose in square feet?

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 has launched Housing Scheme, 2019 from 25.03.2019 to 10.06.2019, for disposal of newly constructed 17,922 flats of various categories.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) No, Sir. DDA has informed that 72 flats are located in B-2 Vasant Kunj. The details are as under:

Locality	Locality Code	Number of flats	Approximate Range of Plinth Area of flat (in Sqm.)	Broad Range of Tentative Disposal Cost (₹ in Lakh)
Vasant Kunj Sector-B, Pocket-2	12	72	79.71-95.48	93.67-112.38

(c) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports have informed that the "Khelo India Scheme" comprising 12 verticals, was notified on 14.10.2017. The Scheme aims to infuse sports culture and achieve sporting excellence in the country. This Scheme aims to harness the power of sports through its cross-cutting influence, namely, holistic development of children & youth, community development, social integration, gender equality, healthy lifestyle, national pride and economic opportunities. One of the 12 verticals of the Khelo India Scheme is "Annual Sports Competitions". The Khelo India School Games, 2018 was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

(d) DDA has informed that there is an arrangement of green areas for children to play and exercise within Pocket B-2, Vasant Kunj where 72 new flats have been constructed under new Housing Scheme. The area of green is approximately 1,57,268 square feet.

Status of DDA flats

‡3584. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has launched flats for the common man in Delhi in May and June and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the area in square feet under which these flats have been categorised as LIG, MIG and HIG;

(c) whether price of flats in Vasant Kunj, B-2 is high and the price of flats in Vasant Kunj near Mahipalpur is low and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether DDA has kept prices of the flats high like the private builders because of which the people of Delhi have shown less interest in them and DDA had to extend the registration date?

‡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) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that it has launched Housing Scheme, 2019 from 25.03.2019 to 10.06.2019, for disposal of newly constructed 17, 922 flats of following categories:

(i) HIG flats (2 BHK and 3 BHK): 488

(ii) MIG flats (2 BHK) : 1,555

(iii) LIG flats (1 BHK) : 8,383

(iv) EWS flats: 7,496

(b) DDA has informed that these flats have been categorized as LIG, MIG and HIG with areas in square feet as under:

HIG flats : 857.99 to 1239.46 square feet

MIG flats : 839.69 to 1007.61 square feet

LIG flats : 471.14 to 565.86 square feet

EWS flats : 320.44 to 401.60 square feet

(c) DDA has also informed that the price of flats in B-2 Vasant Kunj are not on higher side as compared to the price of flats in Vasant Kunj near Mahipalpur. The details are given as below:

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Broad Range of Tentative Disposal Cost (₹ In lakh)
	HIG (2 BHK)	
1.	(A) Vasant Kunj Block F, Cluster 1 and Block A, Cluster 4	115.18-140.72
	(B) Vasant Kunj Sector B, Pkt-2	93.67-112.38
	HIG (3 BHK)	
2.	Vasant Kunj Block F, Cluster 1 and Block A, Cluster 4	143.06-172.58
	MIG (2 BHK)	
3.	Vasant Kunj Block B to E, Cluster 2, 3, 5 & 6	66.22-85.24
	LIG (1 BHK)	
4.	Vasant Kunj Block E, D, C & B to Cluster 2, 3, 5 & 6	48.00-56.32

(d) DDA has further informed that the disposal cost of flats have been calculated based on the Plinth Area Rates. The date for registration under this Scheme was extended due to poor response in respect of flats at Narela.

Wastage of water in colonies

3585. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has gone towards the faulty water distribution system and huge wastage of water since past few years in various parts of the country, particularly in DDA colonies;

(b) if so, what preventive measures have been taken by Government to check the wastage of water; and

(c) whether it is a fact that water bills have not been raised to the residents till date from concerned authorities, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Urban Development including urban planning and urban water supply is a State subject. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs supplements the efforts of the States and Urban Local Bodies in these sectors through its various flagship Missions/programmes.

Under the reform agenda of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), States/Union Territories have been incentivized to adopt a policy on user charges for individual and institutional assessments in which a differential rate is charged for water use and make action plan to reduce water losses to less than 20%.

For the area under the jurisdiction of Delhi Development Authority (DDA), there are individual overhead tanks of each flat. Upkeeping and maintenance of the overhead tank are done by individual allottees. Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) have reported certain amount of wastage of water from these overhead tanks which is because of allotted unoccupied flats or allottee not replacing defective float valve. Such residents are sensitized from time to time to avoid over flow from their overhead tanks.

Delhi Jal Board (DJB) take measures to rectify the faulty water distribution system, wherever such faults are detected to avoid wastage of water.

(c) Water bills are raised from time to time to all the residents of the DDA colony/flats in which DDA provides water.

Delhi Jal Board issues water bills to the residents of DDA colonies and DDA flats which are handed over to the Board by DDA. Delhi Jal Board has informed that billing of such DDA residents whose details have been received from DDA has already been started. A few areas recently taken over from DDA in Dwarka and Rohini are yet to be billed due to non-receipt of consumer data from DDA.

Guidelines for real estate developers

3586. SHRI ANIL DESAI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to save home buyers from cheating by real estate developers Government has issued certain guidelines;

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines and whether those are implemented by real estate developers; and

(c) whether cheating cases in this sector has reduced to a large extent, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has not issued any such guidelines. However, in order to protect the interest of homebuyers, this Ministry has enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA). As per Section 20 of the RERA, the 'Appropriate Government' i.e. the States/UTs are required to establish Real Estate Regulatory Authority to regulate and promote the real estate sector in the respective States/Union Territories (UTs).

As per the provisions of RERA, real estate projects and real estate agents are required to get registered with the Real Estate Regulatory Authority of the concerned State/UT before advertising, marketing, booking and selling in any manner.

Real Estate Regulatory Authority is required to maintain a website, containing relevant details of all registered real estate projects and publish these details for public viewing.

RERA provides for compulsory deposit of seventy percent of the amount realised from allottees in a separate bank account to cover the cost of construction and land.

It also mandates promoter to declare the time period within which, real estate project has to be completed. Promoter is liable for refund of amount with interest and compensation, in case he fails to complete or is unable to give possession of apartment, plot, building to homebuyers as per the terms of the agreement for sale.

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

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

Allocation under 'AMRUT' scheme

3587. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the reports that funds allocated for Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme to States are not as per demand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government is considering to raise the allocation to AMRUT scheme for early completion of developmental works in urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Government of India launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25th June, 2015 in 500 cities across the country for a period of five years i.e. from 2015-16 to 2019-20 with focus on development of basic civic amenities in the Mission cities. AMRUT Mission is a centrally sponsored scheme with a total outlay of ₹1,00,000 crore which includes Central Assistance to the extent of ₹50,000 crore for the entire mission period. The project funds under AMRUT has already been allocated among States/Union Territories (UTs) through an equitable formula giving weightage to the urban population of each State/UT (Census 2011) and the number of statutory towns in the State/UT. Central Assistance is released to States/UTs in three instalments of 20:40:40. The first instalment of 20% was released immediately after approval of the State Annual Action

Plans (SAAPs). The second and third instalment of funds are being released on submission of requisite documents by States/UTs as per AMRUT Guidelines.

Central Assistance have been released to States/UTs whenever they submitted their claims with all requisite documents. There has been no shortage of funds to fulfil the claims of States/UTs for implementation of projects under AMRUT.

(c) The Ministry has already allocated funds to States and UTs for the entire Mission period and presently there is no proposal under consideration to raise the allocation under AMRUT.

Facilities for sanitation workers

†3588. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of equal pay for equal work is being followed for providing safety, security and pay allowances to the sanitation workers employed in Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) and Smart City Mission (SCM) at par with the regular and contract workers; and

(b) the details of system put in place to ensure the payment of minimum wages, cleaning equipments for work and compliance of safety provisions under labour laws while employing sanitation workers on regular/part time/contractual basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) Under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) and Smart City Mission (SCM), Government of India (GoI) provide financial assistance to States/ Union Territories (UTs)/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) to promote them in providing clean and sustainable environment. The execution part of the Missions lie with States/ UTs/ ULBs/ SPVs and they are expected to comply all the labour laws regarding deployment of the work force including sanitation workers.

(b) Does not arise.

Evictions due to demolition of slums

3589. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of slums demolished/ people evicted and the present status of rehabilitation of these evicted people; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) by when they will be provided housing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments to collect data, frame policies and implement schemes for improving the living conditions of slum dwellers. The data regarding details of slums are available with the concerned States/UTs.

However, the Government of India through various programmatic interventions has been assisting States/ UTs both technically and financially to address their housing shortage. In this regard, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY(U)) Mission since June 25, 2015 to provide all weather pucca houses to all eligible urban households including slum dwellers by the year 2022.

'In-situ' Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) component under PMAY(U) Mission mandates to use land as a resource for providing houses to slum dwellers. This approach aims to leverage the locked potential of land under slums to provide houses to the eligible slum dwellers by bringing them into the formal urban settlement. Slum redevelopment grant of ₹ 1.0 lakh per house is admissible for all houses bulk for eligible slum dwellers under ISSR. State/UT-wise details of physical and financial progress of ISSR component under PMAY(U) Mission given in Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of physical and financial progress under In-situ Slum Redevelopment component of PMAY(U)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Financial Progress		Physical progress for Houses		
		Central Assistance Approved (₹ in Cr.)	Central Assistance released (₹ in Cr.)	Sanctioned (Nos.)	Grounded for construction* (Nos.)	Construction completed* (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	41.26	32.87	1,617	17,219	13,741
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	77.39	77.39	1,536	2,608	320
4.	Assam	-	-	-	3,644	1,257
5.	Bihar	297.72	161,70	1,276	28,185	24,326
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	4,960	4,960
7.	Chhattisgarh	65.55	13.54	6,246	13,606	12,356
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	144	144
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	40,580	23,980
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	1,012.72	471.61	86,620	79,573	48,202
13.	Haryana	210.60	119.28	3,593	3,583	2,387
14.	Himachal Pradesh	27.62	9.21	300	865	511
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.98	11.56	369	3,488	1,431
16.	Jharkhand	252.32	73.40	19,448	9,030	8,885
17.	Karnataka	638.77	529.59	23,125	28,249	24,819
18.	Kerala	66.06	25.86	2,118	8,628	7,554
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	251.37	183.92	10,295	23,549	20,601
21.	Maharashtra	2,232.37	-	2,23,237	1,40,782	51,008
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	780	780
23.	Meghalaya	-	-		776	648
24.	Mizoram	9.49	7.51	142	690	690
25.	Nagaland	41.68	24.74	1,054	4,374	3,415
26.	Odisha	363.16	145.38	18,535	16,531	8,084

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	1,040	504
28.	Punjab	10.25	7.88	1,025	3,847	3,311
29.	Rajasthan	450.07	278.17	21,908	47,231	32,401
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	202	202
31.	Tamil Nadu	135.25	112.52	4,880	45,412	41,478
32.	Telangana	22.25	62.38	1,198	12,769	8,305
33.	Tripura	77.92	59.94	3,005	3,183	835
34.	Uttar Pradesh	279.22	172.07	8,409	36,428	30,794
35.	Uttarakhand	128.80	107.48	3,130	3,908	3,216
36.	West Bengal	15.05	11.58	472	36,543	28,614
GRAND TOTAL		6,722.86	2,699.57	4,53,538	6,22,407	4,09,759

*Numbers are inclusive of incomplete houses of earlier scheme grounded and completed after 2014

‘AMRUT’ scheme in Haryana

3590. KUMARI SELJA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the cities undertaken under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme in Haryana, the details thereof;

(b) the number of projects approved and the number of projects completed till now;

(c) the working status of pending projects and the reasons for delay; and

(d) the funds allocated, utilized and targets met till date under AMRUT scheme in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) The list of 20 cities selected under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in Haryana is given Statement (*See* below).

(b) Under AMRUT, Government of Haryana has taken up 137 projects for the entire Mission period (25 June, 2015 to 31 March, 2020), of which 18 projects have been completed.

(c) Apart from the 18 completed projects costing ₹ 234.46 crore, contracts have been awarded for 114 projects costing ₹ 2,141.70 crore under AMRUT and works are under progress, while projects costing ₹ 172.37 crore are in the process of being tendered. Thus, works are already under progress on projects costing ₹ 2,528.53 crore, which is 98.55% of the approved State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) amounting to ₹ 2,565.74 crore of State of Haryana for the entire Mission period.

(d) The details of funds allocated and released under AMRUT scheme to the Government of Haryana and the Utilization Certificates (UCs) received so far are as given below:

(Amounts in ₹ crore)			
Description	Central Assistance allocated for the entire Mission period	Funds released	UC received
Implementation of projects under AMRUT	764.51	152.90	136.03
Administrative & Office Expenses	44.39	15.34	9.00
Formulation of GIS based masterplan	-	3.04	-
Incentives for reforms	-	20.79	-
TOTAL		192.07	145.03

Statement

List of AMRUT cities in Haryana

Sl. No.	Name of AMRUT city	Remarks
1.	Ambala	
2.	Bahadurgarh	
3.	Bhiwani	
4.	Faridabad	

Sl. No.	Name of AMRUT city	Remarks
5.	Gurgaon	
6.	Hissar	
7.	Jind	
8.	Kaithal	
9.	Karnal	
10.	Palwal	
11.	Panchkula	
12.	Panipat	
13.	Rewari	
14.	Rohtak	
15.	Sirsa	
16.	Sonipat	
17.	Thanesar	
18.	Yamunanagar	
19.	Ambala Sadar	Merged with Ambala
20.	Jagadhri	Merged with Yamuna Nagar

Cost of construction of houses under PMAY (U)

3591. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to enhance the cost of construction of houses under Pradhari Mantri Avvas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the cost per house now fixed is not sufficient to meet the cost of material due to all time escalation of material cost involved; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration, 'Land' and 'Colonization' being State subjects, it comes in the domain of States/UTs to cater to needs of housing requirement of its citizen. Central Government, through Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), ' {PMAY(U)}, creates an enabling environment for the States/UTs in their efforts to meet the housing requirements and facilitates them by providing fixed financial assistance per house as envisaged in the Scheme Guidelines. While, the Central assistance admissible per house is fixed, States/UTs are free to plan the project proposals by leveraging funds from different sources including Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and implementing agencies.

Urban homeless population in the country

3592. SHRI BINOY VISWAM : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to slate:

- (a) whether Government has any data on urban homeless people in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) what efforts have been made by the Central Government to resolve the issue of urban homelessness during the last five years; and
- (d) the year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) As per Census 2011, the total number of houseless urban household in India is 2,56,896. The State/UT-wise details given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) This Ministry is administering a scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless' (SUH) as a component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), through respective States/UTs. It is under implementation since 2014-15. Objective of the scheme is to ensure availability and access of the urban homeless to permanent shelters including the essential services. So far, a total of 1341 shelters are operational in various States/UTs.

Government of India through its earlier schemes of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) has extended central assistance to States/UTs for providing housing with basic civic amenities to urban poor. Government has also launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-(Urban) on 25.06.2015

to provide Central assistance to States/UTs for providing housing to all eligible beneficiaries by 2022.

So far, 83,68,861 houses have been sanctioned under PMAY(U); out of this 49,54,357 are at various stages of construction and 26,13,799 are completed. Details of houses sanctioned and completed along with Central assistance sanctioned during each of the last five years under JnNURM & PMAY(U) (including subsumed projects of RAY) mission, are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Houseless Households as per Census-2011

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Houseless Urban households (in Numbers)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23376
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68
3.	Assam	915
4.	Bihar	3043
5.	Chhattisgarh	2531
6.	Goa	498
7.	Gujarat	23987
8.	Haryana	5864
9.	Himachal Pradesh	227
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1623
11.	Jharkhand	2235
12.	Karnataka	10922
13.	Kerala	3992

1	2	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18508
15.	Maharashtra	32664
16.	Manipur	326
17.	Meghalaya	62
18.	Mizoram	24
19.	Nagaland	125
20.	NCT of Delhi	23078
21.	Odisha	4763
22.	Punjab	4422
23.	Rajasthan	16385
24.	Sikkim	13
25.	Tamil Nadu	11035
26.	Tripura	385
27.	Uttar Pradesh	41227
28.	Uttarakhand	1947
29.	West Bengal	21087
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42
31.	Chandigarh	867
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65
33.	Daman and Diu	131
34.	Puducherry	459
TOTAL		256896

Source: HH-2 Houseless Households, Census-2011, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner-, India.

Statement-II

Details of houses sanctioned and completed along with Central assistance sanctioned during each of the last five years in schemes Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) of MoHUA

FY	Houses (Nos)		Central Assistance (₹ in crore)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Released
2014-15	-	1,13,381	-	777.20
2015-16	7,25,884	1,17,455	12,190.42	3,225.63
2016-17	9,50,448	1,29,111	14,244.80	4,606.03
2017-18	24,89,280	3,27,898	37,937.31	16,531.21
2018-19	38,73,225	18,17,596	60,258.96	25,045.84
Cumulative	80,38,837	25,05,441	1,24,631.48	50,185.92

Migrants labourers in the country

3593. SHRI RAKESH SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- the number of migrant labourers in the country;
- how many of them are women migrant labourers;
- the number of workers who migrated from different States; and
- whether they get health facilities at their respective work places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (c) As migration of workers from one State to another State is a continuous process and the migrant workers keep on moving from one State to other States in search of work, it is not feasible to keep record/pattern of such migration.

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.

(d) The Government has enacted Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979 to protect the interest of the migrant workers who migrate within India for Jobs/better employment opportunities. The salient features of the Act are as under:-

- Registration of all principal employers/contractors.
- Licensing of contractors.
- Issue of passbooks.
- Payment of minimum wages.
- Payment of equal wages to male & female workers for same type of work.
- Payment of journey allowance.
- Payment of displacement allowance.
- Providing suitable residential accommodation.
- Providing prescribed medical facilities.
- Providing protective clothing.

Maternity benefits to the women employees

3594. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to reimburse the employers the cost of 14 weeks maternity leave; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the reimbursements will be made to the employers to encourage them to grant maternity benefits to the women employees in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) Government is working on an incentive Scheme of reimbursement of 07 weeks wages for entities that provide 26 weeks maternity benefits to their woman employees as provided for in the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017. To enable an entity to avail of the incentive, the women employees working in their entity should be a wage earner of less than ₹15,000/- per month and a member of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for at least one year and not covered by Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC). The

scheme is proposed to be administered through Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and shall be implemented after obtaining the approval of the competent authority.

Impact on EPFO investment due to crisis in NBFC's

3595. SHRI JOSE K. MANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has decided to halt investment in private sector bonds, following defaults triggered by a crisis in Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs);

(b) whether the portfolio managers of the EPFO have been stringently following credit ratings from at least three of the four rating agencies *i.e.* Credit Rating Information Service of India Limited (CRISIL), CARE Ratings, ICRA and India Ratings and Research while choosing the bonds for investment of EPFO funds; and

(c) how many credit rating agencies are registered with the market regulator at present (SEBI) and the minimum ratings benchmarked for EPFO investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) Investments by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) are made as per the Pattern of Investment notified by the Government and keeping in view market conditions.

(b) EPFO invests its funds as per the Pattern of Investment notified by the Central Government. The Investment Pattern permits investments only in such securities with at least two credit rating agencies registered with Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI). Further, one of the two required ratings should necessarily be from any of the following four Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) *i.e.* CRISIL, CARE, ICRA and India Ratings.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Review of outdated labour laws

3596. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH :

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR :

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed to standardise and to review outdated labour laws and replace them with new laws;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the proposed changes;
- (c) whether Government has consulted all stakeholders including industry sector in the matter, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) by when the proposed changes are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (d) The Government 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 Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Out of the four Labour Codes, The Code on Wages, 2019 and The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2019 have been introduced in Lok Sabha on 23.07.2019 and the other Codes are at pre-legislative stage. The Labour Codes envisage extension of minimum wages and timely payment of wages to all workers, provision of appointment letter, annual medical check-up, grievance redressal mechanism for workers, and safety and other welfare measures. Further, the proposed codification will also make the existing labour laws in sync with the emerging economic scenario and technological advancements; reduce the complexity by providing uniform definitions; simplification of registrations, returns, registers and forms, and reduction in multiple authorities under various Acts and bring transparency and accountability in enforcement of labour laws. The four Codes have been drafted after consultations with representatives of trade unions, employers' associations and State Governments. A total of 8 tripartite consultations have been held on Labour Codes. Besides, the drafts were also placed on the website of the Ministry to seek the comments of all stakeholders including general public.

Extension of coverage of ESI

3597. SHRI DHARAMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on extending the ESI coverage benefits to more people and with this view relaxing the limit of ESI coverage from existing ₹ 5000 per month to ₹ 9000 per month;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of employees benefited by such relaxation, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (c) As on 01.01.2017, Government had increased wage limit for coverage of employees under the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948 from ₹15,000 to ₹21,000 Per Month. Consequently, the number of Insured Persons has increased as following :-

Year	No. of Insured Persons (In crores)
2015-16	2.13
2016-17	3.19
2017-18	3.43
2018-19	3.49

Variation among States for wages of unskilled labour

3598. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is variation among the States in wages offered to various types of unskilled labour in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to make minimum wage notified by the Centre mandatory for all the States in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government has received feedback from the State Governments in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) 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.

To address the variation in wages among States/UTs offered to various types of labourers; to have a uniform wage structure and to reduce the disparity in minimum wages across the country; the concept of National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) as a non statutory measure was mooted on the basis of the recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) in 1991. On the basis of increase in the Consumer Price Index, the Central Government has fixed the National Floor Level Minimum Wages from ₹160/- to ₹176/- per day w.e.f. 01.06.2017.

The State Governments/UTs are requested to fix and revise minimum wages in scheduled employments not below the NFLMW.

(b) to (d) Considering suggestions received from various stakeholders in tripartite consultations, A draft Labour Code on Wages Bill, 2019, has been prepared after amalgamation, simplification and rationalization of the relevant provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

Safeguarding social security of domestic helps

3599. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of domestic helps in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Central Government would formulate any policy for safeguarding the social security of domestic helps in the country and allocate funds for the same;
- (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) The details of number of domestic helps is not maintained at the central level. However, as per the National Sample Survey Organization (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.

(b) to (d) 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 & 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

Unemployed graduates in rural and urban areas

3600. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of graduates in the country who are employed as on date, State-wise;
- (b) the details of rural unemployed graduates, State-wise;
- (c) the details of urban unemployed graduates, State-wise;
- (d) the reasons for steep rise in unemployment since 2014; and
- (e) the reasons for failure of efforts to arrest rise in unemployment in the country?

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, the State/UT-wise estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and unemployment rate in rural and urban areas for the persons of age 15 years and above who are graduates according to usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis to the extent available is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) As per the results of PLFS 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 to the extent available 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</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 1,53,035 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.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & 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.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of start-up businesses, to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make In India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/ Departments/ States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of worker population ratio and unemployment rate for persons of age 15 years and above who are graduates according to usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis during 2017-18 (PLFS)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Worker Population Ratio (in%)	Unemployment Rate (in%)	
			Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.5	28.5	23.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	62.9	19.2	24.1
3.	Assam	58.7	15.0	9.3
4.	Bihar	50.9	15.1	18
5.	Chhattisgarh	61.5	17.2	17.6
6.	Delhi	45.7	0.0	13.5
7.	Goa	55.8	11.5	21.1
3.	Gujarat	51.1	13.8	6.4
9.	Haryana	48.8	25.3	10.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	48.7	24.1	16.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	49.8	18.1	24.5
12.	Jharkhand	47.8	27.3	13.2
13.	Karnataka	54.4	17.8	10.3
14.	Kerala	41.5	32.2	29.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	54.2	9.1	14.9
18.	Maharashtra	55.9	13.8	9.0
17.	Manipur	53.7	30.3	20.9
18.	Meghalaya	71.3	9.4	14.0
19.	Mizoram	62.2	16.8	21.4

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Nagaland	38.8	51.4	37.3
21.	Odisha	48.3	24.3	12.5
22.	Punjab	46.7	11.9	13.8
23.	Rajasthan	45.8	20.5	14.1
24.	Sikkim	65.5	18.0	12.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	48.4	40.5	17.9
26.	Telangana	43.4	38.5	22.2
27.	Tripura	51.0	12.2	11.8
28.	Uttarakhand	43.8	28.8	14.3
29.	Uttar Pradesh	45.2	18.6	17.0
30.	West Bengal	50.8	15.0	10.1
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	62.7	17.5	29.4
32.	Chandigarh	47.5	0.0	19.4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	63.2	0.0	0.0
34.	Daman and Diu	48.3	30.7	17.4
35.	Lakshadweep	34.3	40.4	56.3
36.	Puducherry	45.5	43.9	17.0
ALL INDIA		49.7	20.5	14.5

Source: Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2017-18, M/o Statistics and Programme implementation

Creation of jobs under 'Make in India'

3601. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of additional jobs created and people employed under the 'Make in India' initiative in the last four years, year-wise, State-wise and sector-wise data thereof;

(b) whether any review has been made to restructure the 'Make in India' initiative to Increase job opportunities in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the efforts made to increase employment generation through 'Make in India' initiative, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (d) Government of India launched the Make in India initiative in 2014 with the objective of facilitating investment, fostering innovation, building best in class manufacturing infrastructure, making it easy to do business and enhancing skill development. Government has taken several initiatives to create a conducive atmosphere for investments and to boost Make in India which, inter-alia, includes liberalisation of Foreign Direct Investment regime, Ease of Doing Business, Startup India, Skill India and sectoral schemes/programmes to improve competitiveness in the country. Make in India initiative is focused on 27 sectors - 15 manufacturing sectors and 12 champion service sectors. The sectoral action plans under the initiative include measures to promote infrastructure, fiscal incentives, skill development etc in each sector. The Action plans for each of the sectors is implemented and monitored by the concerned administrative Ministry/ Department. Activities under the initiative are also undertaken, through schemes/programmes, by several Central Government Ministries/Departments and various State Governments from time to time. The details of these measures are not centrally maintained.

Labour reforms for employment generation

†3602. MS. SAROJ PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been stated in Economic Survey of 2019 that labour reforms are necessary for employment generation and increase in productivity, the details thereof;

(b) whether in Economic Survey 2019, the States have been ranked in view of their labour reforms and flexibility on labour laws, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of Government proposals to implement labour reforms to pave the way for 'Ease of Doing Business'?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) Reforms in labour laws are an on-going process to update the legislative system to address the need of the hour so as to make them more effective, flexible and in sync with emerging economic and industrial scenario. Accordingly, in line with the recommendations of the Second National Commission on Labour, 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 Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Out of the four Labour Codes, The Code on Wages, 2019 and The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2019 have been introduced in Lok Sabha on 23.07.2019 and the other Codes are at pre-legislative stage. The proposed codification will also make the existing labour laws in sync with the emerging economic scenario and technological advancements; reduce the complexity by providing uniform definitions; simplification of registrations, returns, registers and forms, and reduction in multiple authorities under various Acts and bring transparency and accountability in enforcement of labour laws. This in turn would lead to ease of doing business/setting up of enterprises and catalyze creation of employment opportunities.

Implementing schemes/programmes for job creation

3603. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of schemes/programmes being implemented for eradication of unemployment in the country in both rural and urban areas;

(b) the funds allocated along with total number of beneficiaries during the last three years including the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMGEP) year-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(c) the total number of jobs created in the above schemes/programmes during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (c) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority concern of the Government. Government

has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-MULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. Details of the employment generated through these schemes/ programmes are given at in Statement-I (*See below*).

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. State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

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 16th June, 2019, benefits have been given to 1.21 crore beneficiaries. State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

A. State-wise position of PMEGP during 2014-15

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy allocated (₹ lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2919.5	3274.63	1565	11025
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1687.45	2237.73	1244	6352
3.	Punjab	2611.49	3190.88	1153	6438

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	UT Chandigarh	287.99	61.46	36	160
5.	Uttarakhand	1882.35	2153.32	1333	7889
6.	Haryana	2716.36	3012.98	1175	7024
7.	Delhi	1061.04	189.24	198	1584
8.	Rajasthan	5369.78	5249.62	1976	15002
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13239.41	16937.53	4891	48604
10.	Bihar	8277.14	4111.32	1639	9240
11.	Sikkim	541.34	33.52	16	54
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1793.42	1004.99	652	2871
13.	Nagaland	1563.64	878.59	416	2407
14.	Manipur	1403.65	1600.76	747	829
15.	Mizoram	1043.39	807.98	817	6736
16.	Tripura	985.02	1333.65	787	6333
17.	Meghalaya	1184.8	971.14	555	3680
18.	Assam	5388.74	5397.01	5015	15535
19.	West Bengal	4396.32	6010.11	3397	24646
20.	Jharkhand	4547.06	2871.29	1699	8495
21.	Odisha	5621.47	3945.89	2013	10211
22.	Chhattisgarh	3474.41	2045.68	847	5821
23.	Madhya Pradesh	8182.74	9241.70	2737	21896
24.	Gujarat*	4246.72	6200.52	1289	18107
25.	Maharashtra **	6299.38	7843.81	3469	28311
26.	Andhra Pradesh	2667.87	3492.11	937	12220
27.	Telangana	1954.44	1889.35	604	6604
28.	Karnataka	4412.99	6479.10	2431	21825

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Goa	466.91	141.76	78	406
30.	Lakshadweep	704.68	28.61	31	93
31.	Kerala	2206.51	2679.28	1344	9738
32.	Tamil Nadu	4824.96	6733.89	2858	36190
33.	Puducherry	749.95	112.10	58	386
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	593.09	92.32	161	790
TOTAL		109306	112253.87	48168	357502

#including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

*including Daman and Diu

**including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Source : Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

B. State-wise position of PMEGP during 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy allocated (₹ lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	4006.80	3781.19	2207	12115
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1721.57	1767.26	1077	5134
3.	Punjab	3026.80	2902.97	966	7762
4.	UT Chandigarh	90.00	87.72	43	323
5.	Uttarakhand	1909.93	1740.86	1136	6161
6.	Haryana	3747.40	3112.09	1248	7232
7.	Delhi	257.35	254.05	256	2048
8.	Rajasthan	4188.14	4384.07	1988	14537
9.	Uttar Pradesh	17535.32	14456.87	4365	43059

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Bihar	7118.59	6588.55	2430	19624
11.	Sikkim	227.38	186.11	110	397
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	200.08	38.85	35	104
13.	Nagaland	1235.83	1392.81	623	4998
14.	Manipur	2855.92	1213.98	685	2715
15.	Mizoram	924.99	1026.35	1134	9072
16.	Tripura	2748.26	945.84	642	5355
17.	Meghalaya	1250.62	1056.12	603	4824
18.	Assam	4969.87	2869.74	3483	9026
19.	West Bengal	4765.49	3400.65	1873	12746
20.	Jharkhand	3462.64	3559.74	1839	12873
21.	Odisha	6282.00	5736.32	2876	17629
22.	Chhattisgarh	4303.80	2829.38	1277	9496
23.	Madhya Pradesh	7729.40	8117.17	1979	16497
24.	Gujarat*	6536.16	6339.73	1419	14960
25.	Maharashtra**	9718.42	5285.03	2497	20161
26.	Andhra Pradesh	4496.85	2262.37	642	7740
27.	Telangana	2094.00	2217.57	660	7761
28.	Karnataka	10846.89	5898.01	2140	17284
29.	Goa	159.40	165.43	91	500
30.	Lakshadweep	90.00	0.00	0	0
31.	Kerala	2731.60	2720.48	1369	9653
32.	Tamil Nadu	7110.80	549.54	2463	20836
33.	Puducherry	00.00	106.37	65	447
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	158.00	65.11	119	293
TOTAL		128620.30	102006.33	44340	323362

#including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

*including Daman and Diu

**including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Source : Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

C. State-wise position of PMEGP during 2016-17

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy allocated (₹ lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3541.26	2621.40	1492	11691
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1970.11	2185.27	941	6916
3.	Punjab	3304.09	3181.60	1266	9558
4.	UT Chandigarh	100	82.84	47	376
5.	Uttarakhand	2140.93	2122.33	1345	9890
6.	Haryana	3371.31	3383.53	1377	11016
7.	Delhi	300	182.41	119	952
8.	Rajasthan	5500.99	4641.6	1749	13408
9.	Uttar Pradesh	12981.52	14271.05	4074	36315
10.	Bihar	6909.77	8336.51	3234	25872
11.	Sikkim	200	35.93	27	201
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	500	440.34	301	1984
13.	Nagaland	1751.68	2007.48	1018	7783
14.	Manipur	1741.7	2132.78	1265	8419
15.	Mizoram	1253.49	491.96	425	3400
16.	Tripura	1578.62	3734.66	2297	17961
17.	Meghalaya	1748.1	407.89	329	2832
18.	Assam	5635.41	4910.38	6028	31498
19.	West Bengal	3680.3	6270.32	3528	26604
20.	Jharkhand	4165.73	2654.35	1300	10400

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Odisha	5201.65	6848.96	3029	20392
22.	Chhattisgarh	4493.3	4070.73	1598	12856
23.	Madhya Pradesh	8527.32	8346.06	1940	15520
24.	Gujarat*	5398.45	7561.61	1336	11629
25.	Maharashtra**	6111.29	6001.36	2325	17799
26.	Andhra Pradesh	2336.59	4916.08	1357	14148
27.	Telangana	2004.66	2561.72	664	6445
28.	Karnataka	4941.62	11609.56	3575	30286
29.	Goa	371.62	191.44	90	660
30.	Lakshadweep	SO	00	00	00
31.	Kerala	2446.06	3350.68	1884	13068
32.	Tamil Nadu	5291.23	8213.92	2941	25764
33.	Puducherry	150	103.65	66	699
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	193.46	195	1398
TOTAL		110000	128093.83	52912	407840

#including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

*including Daman and Diu

**including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Source : Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

D. State-wise position of PMEGP during 2017-18

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy allocated (₹ lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3272.84	6913.15	3753	30024
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1785.10	2042.5	886	7088

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Punjab	3272.84	3930.46	1520	12160
4.	UT Chandigarh	100.00	90.07	45	360
5.	Uttarakhand	1933.95	2880.98	1613	12904
6.	Haryana	3272.84	4167.04	1718	13744
7.	Delhi	300.00	150.65	115	920
8.	Rajasthan	4909.26	4929.04	1577	12614
9.	Uttar Pradesh	11137.41	16866.47	5432	43456
10.	Bihar	5653.09	6558.85	2307	18456
11.	Sikkim	200.00	46.36	37	296
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	500.00	309.42	209	1672
13.	Nagaland	1728.96	2672.15	930	7440
14.	Manipur	1434.32	1383.87	600	4800
15.	Mizoram	1245.66	274.05	249	1992
16.	Tripura	1283.75	1892.3	1116	8928
17.	Meghalaya	1720.32	118.27	75	600
18.	Assam	5351.99	2362.48	2282	18256
19.	West Bengal	2975.31	3891.37	1366	10928
20.	Jharkhand	3570.37	2439.53	1111	8888
21.	Odisha	4462.97	5680.65	2399	19192
22.	Chhattisgarh	4016.67	3398.4	1463	11704
23.	Madhya Pradesh	7587.04	7631.41	1804	14432
24.	Gujarat*	4909.26	12883.63	1876	15008
25.	Maharashtra **	5355.56	8749.73	3329	26632
26.	Andhra Pradesh	1933.95	5336.1	1527	12216
27.	Telangana	4611.73	4030.21	1190	9520

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Karnataka	4462.97	6477.94	2115	16920
29.	Goa	297.53	149.07	50	400
30.	Lakshadweep	100.00	00	09	00
31.	Kerala	2082.72	2910.44	1347	10776
32.	Tamil Nadu	4760.50	9717.58	4095	32760
33.	Puducherry	100.00	78.93	44	352
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.00	276.95	218	1744
TOTAL		100449	131240.07	48398	387184

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

E. State-wise position of PMEGP during 2018 (As on 31.03.2019)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy allocated (₹ lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	188.64	318.52	229	1832
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3742.74	8995.27	2206	17648
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	471.6	419.38	280	2240
4.	Assam	10507.7	4167.41	3737	29893
5.	Bihar	10869.49	9842	3303	26424
6.	Chhattisgarh	6339.11	6778	3087	24696
7.	Delhi	282.96	156.58	131	1048

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Goa	605.15	237.23	78	624
9.	Gujarat*	7501.95	25422.98	3498	27984
10.	Haryana	4664.1	5178.43	2165	17320
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2711.4	4135.61	1399	11192
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4745.12	15222	7529	60232
13.	Jharkhand	6193.49	4517.34	1795	14360
14.	Karnataka	6939.66	10693.91	3647	29176
15.	Kerala	3667.38	5367.8	2478	19824
16.	Lakshadeep	47.16	0	0	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	11952.9	9970.48	2522	20176
18.	Maharashtra**	3833.6	15211.56	5630	45040
19.	Manipur	2344.19	2041.06	1291	10328
20.	Meghalaya	2653.7	584.23	389	3112
21.	Mizoram	2045.45	1514.9	1123	3984
22.	Nagaland	2825.5	2349.67	1208	9664
23.	Odiaha	7719.19	7838.18	3068	24544
24.	Puducherry	141.48	150.7	76	608
25.	Punjab	4617.12	4736.68	1801	14408
26.	Rajasthan	7743.65	7183.78	2357	18856
27.	Sikkim	188.64	112.35	55	440
28.	Tamil Nadu	7438.88	13262.8	5180	41440
29.	Telangana	7250.96	7157.95	2042	16336
30.	Tripura	1965.99	2294.24	1178	9424
31.	UT Chandigarh	94.32	63.91	28	224
32.	Uttar Pradesh	19171.59	19016.78	5241	41928

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Uttarakhand	2975.4	4096.58	2180	17440
34.	West Bengal	6423.74	7566.85	2410	19280
	TOTAL	166064	206335.66	73341	586728

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

F. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

States/UTs	Persondays Generated under MGNREGA (in crore)				
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	15.59	19.92	20.59	21.21	24.46
Arunachal Pradesh	0.19	0.50	0.85	0.43	0.69
Assam	2.11	4.86	4.66	4.81	5.34
Bihar	3.52	6.71	8.58	8.17	12.34
Chhattisgarh	5.56	10.14	6.86	11.99	13.86
Goa	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Gujarat	1.81	2.25	2.71	3.53	4.20
Haryana	0.62	0.48	0.85	0.90	0.78
Himachal Pradesh	1.91	1.78	2.37	2.20	2.85
Jammu and Kashmir	1.21	3.16	3.16	3.71	3.71
Jharkhand	4.53	5.86	7.07	5.93	5.37
Karnataka	4.33	5.98	9.14	8.57	10.46
Kerala	5.89	7.42	6.85	6.20	9.75
Madhya Pradesh	11.75	12.37	11.30	16.22	20.30
Maharashtra	6.14	7.63	7.09	8.25	8.46
Manipur	1.01	0.75	1.19	0.61	1.17
Meghalaya	1.67	2.00	2.83	2.92	3.42
Mizoram	3.43	1.31	1.68	1.44	1.81
Nagaland	0.90	2.12	2.91	2.00	1.33

1	2	3	4	5	6
Odisha	5.35	8.94	7.74	9.22	8.31
Punjab	0.65	1.44	1.58	2.23	2.04
Rajasthan	16.86	23.41	25.97	23.98	29.42
Sikkim	0.24	0.44	0.46	0.35	0.34
Tamil Nadu	26.80	36.87	39.99	23.89	25.77
Telangana	10.32	14.18	10.82	11.48	11.76
Tripura	5.12	5.39	4.61	1.76	2.53
Uttar Pradesh	13.12	18.22	15.75	18.15	21.26
Uttarakhand	1.47	2.24	2.37	2.23	2.22
West Bengal	16.96	28.65	23.56	31.26	33.85
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0517	0.0268	0.0412	0.0190	0.0194
Lakshadweep	0.00125	0.00032	0.00001	0.00059	0.00102
Puducherry	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.07
TOTAL	166.18	235.14	235.64	233.74	267.90

Source: M/O Rural Development

G. Total expenditure reported by States in Management Information System (MIS) under MGNREGA

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Expenditure Reported By States in Management Information System (MIS) under MGNREGA				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	289514.19	473782.96	459814.95	643118.93	828077.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3509.43	6623.65	15626.21	22597.85	21314.53
3.	Assam	49724.85	62049.18	150108.55	153079.26	133845.69
4.	Bihar	105649.39	162572.99	219256.62	293103.03	320454.73
5.	Chhattisgarh	175150.42	128295.77	275260.28	331079.93	305092.43
6.	Goa	457.15	300.59	400.32	286.66	26.86
7.	Gujarat	47017.29	42860.59	74207.16	89320.16	109577.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Haryana	21573.15	14235.17	32462.04	31906.33	36547.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40595.91	39197.45	56272.32	56794.42	84946.9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	39081.76	76645.36	83350.5	116978.11	86210.69
11.	Jharkhand	101648.73	133136.7	184077.47	152924.99	152134.93
12.	Karnataka	166328.11	182193.42	330837	300029.16	360471.36
13.	Kerala	161675.46	148339.97	242287.9	190188.85	298313.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	280839.94	250107.6	364831.12	425404.16	540385.69
15.	Maharashtra	160875.54	185725.93	209426.39	230809.47	238923.03
16.	Manipur	26712.56	23122.01	36979.65	19507.03	28861.54
17.	Meghalaya	30910.99	27230.73	79436.83	113470.95	91334.18
18.	Mizoram	11420.13	29859.36	14983.11	21227.89	49303.81
19.	Nagaland	15781.62	19485.31	61872.72	96963.81	24353.45
20.	Odisha	105938.66	205151.6	213571.1	250406.55	231565.95
21.	Punjab	21240.44	30026.52	53358.51	63817.59	66980.3
22.	Rajasthan	325126.21	326730.02	515296.26	513822.2	568183.56
23.	Sikkim	7643.42	9522.47	13747.11	12486.45	9402.36
24.	Tamil Nadu	362396.91	602752.63	567400.22	635476.84	576646.31
25.	Telangana	192991.07	240732.29	210898.07	278475.41	318504.28
26.	Tripura	81693.29	137130	120027.55	46645.36	55521.87
27.	Uttar Pradesh	312577.26	297614.96	425261.43	450298.03	583226.55
28.	Uttarakhand	32266.11	40254.03	72024.09	69243.73	63322.31
29.	West Bengal	399367.48	484587.11	724584.47	791315.49	772935.64
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	974.86	398.69	267.6	417.31	566.43
31.	Lakshadweep	70.50	29.83	20.37	21.22	24.22
32.	Puducherry	650.16	917.82	1100.51	1450.35	1573.15
TOTAL		3571403	4390613.3	5809048.4	6402667.5	6958628.3

Source: M/o Rural Development

Year-wise DDUGKY Physical achievement													
Sl.No.	State	FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20 till May, 2019	
		Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2458	1823	4013	1989	12787	18966	17341	10954	26128	24841	1266	1040
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	18	0	4258	3022	8202	1479	9936	3464	15566	7281	634	2403
4.	Bihar	2333	851	7722	3685	8608	4216	6972	4858	10526	5841	824	1218
5.	Chhattisgarh	1440	0	8434	4463	7355	1987	3111	539	6841	2583	1227	1354
6.	Gujarat	766	434	7892	5083	2254	2075	528	160	4985	1488	337	352
7.	Haryana	1031	930	13409	8807	10512	586	2281	5832	1734	4122	329	672
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	2550	582	204	27
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	15011	10677	18609	16524	7300	6453	1137	1424	4176	569	762	275
10.	Jharkhand	1266	1034	639	1314	8360	2355	5526	2375	7929	3421	951	634
11.	Karnataka	283	0	10926	5443	10909	4433	8871	4752	7290	5411	758	1494
12.	Kerala	76	0	4738	2446	11246	5588	10587	4175	13763	9656	2216	2060
13.	Madhya Pradesh	434	0	13089	3954	10974	3546	5353	1823	9139	2098	1004	165

14.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	4140	3694	7082	7390	16061	4458	1526	2305
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	831	253	82	234
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	0	79	0
18.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	0	26	59
19.	Odisha	11329	5327	23070	18001	32108	45726	23520	14035	41172	31658	7000	4644
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	4987	563	2782	1443	348	354
21.	Rajasthan	3333	350	23143	12844	3837	3397	2599	693	9613	3381	1141	345
22.	Sikkim	0	0	304	205	0	70	0	0	64	64	67	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	779	20	20449	9375	113	30780	519	765	2820	185	1441	10
24.	Telangana	0	0	3554	1830	8969	9150	12470	9048	15969	15591	943	1408
25.	Tripura	0	0	305	75	1197	342	1530	528	1816	2093	344	61
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2476	0	63209	8552	11203	2052	4795	892	17573	4339	3257	698
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1144	253	172	62
28.	West Bengal	0	0	2408	1900	2512	979	2032	1518	8521	3700	981	1024
TOTAL		43038	21446	236471	109512	162506	147883	131527	75787	228955	135809	27919	22898

Source: M/o Rural Development

Written Answers to

[24 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 247

<i>I. Year-wise Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETI) Physical achievement</i>													
Sl. No.	Name of the State	FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20 (from 01.04.2018 to 31.05.2019)	
		Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	385	150	299	545	365	310	497	439	494	270	32	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13508	8869	12769	8371	12640	9606	12465	10683	10645	6790	1393	774
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	160	17	210	8	485	360	345	153	360	70	22	233
4.	Assam	12401	5017	14556	9610	15057	11278	14262	11305	13087	9678	1861	961
5.	Bihar	24933	17827	27528	20811	30543	23682	28411	24863	26688	19255	2889	1125
6.	Chhattisgarh	10023	6481	11486	6781	13320	8702	12651	9707	12736	9981	864	624
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	452	290	731	318	763	581	606	406	775	553	0	4
8.	Gujarat	21147	12727	26728	18182	24211	27346	22359	22219	21470	16755	1365	1036
9.	Haryana	12976	6029	13984	9922	15126	12534	15496	11032	15267	8702	1761	1088

10.	Himachal Pradesh	5201	4502	5603	4860	5765	6258	5753	4727	5499	4085	700	945	Written Answers to
11.	Jarnmu and Kashmir	9106	6398	10183	7104	7462	5958	9504	7498	9308	6727	1488	644	
12.	Jharkhand	16118	9726	20169	14033	19607	14249	17660	14596	17969	12033	1407	1074	
13.	Karnataka	31685	21592	36346	19839	34504	29135	27515	26914	26041	20434	2952	1953	
14.	Kerala	12399	9005	13477	8758	14429	11449	11582	11282	10532	9422	1238	1210	
15.	Lakshadweep	102	13	102	50	3	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	
16.	Madhya Pradesh	27724	19421	32337	23669	34769	26113	36179	24612	35194	22858	2068	1095	[24 July, 2019]
17.	Maharashtra	19314	11508	24946	17768	26582	24083	26143	23436	25671	19612	3294	1010	
18.	Manipur	310	4	304	88	355	304	465	310	382	268	94	52	
19.	Meghalaya	1396	898	1461	243	2244	1421	1851	1042	1470	1287	170	50	
20.	Mizoram	278	30	508	380	408	439	453	523	502	365	308	29	
21.	Nagaland	246	49	297	81	336	218	380	294	355	517	84	28	
22.	Odisha	23287	17260	25807	20544	25456	19567	22173	18927	21803	17117	1700	1493	Unstarred Questions
23.	Puducherry	615	462	764	516	788	566	782	859	850	626	70	64	
24.	Punjab	10087	5499	11833	7249	11861	9227	11582	10706	10516	6797	1353	678	
25.	Rajasthan	29284	19390	30728	21652	33369	29486	30641	22322	28602	21553	3527	1481	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26.	Slkkin	380	344	482	363	434	304	432	314	389	206	33	21
27.	Tamil Nadu	23144	14487	25158	18506	26287	20224	26805	22674	24226	19790	1646	1306
28.	Tripura	3507	2308	3752	1980	3508	2125	3132	1926	2738	2345	294	194
29.	Uttar Pradesh	52199	33426	53166	35658	54737	46250	54503	44515	52719	36600	5274	2910
30.	Uttarakhand	7112	4031	6909	6021	6922	6600	7156	5297	7322	5524	854	459
31.	West Bengal	15659	10303	16267	11151	15248	11003	14405	10574	13149	8418	1471	588
32.	Telangana	7068	4440	7493	5503	7809	5158	7145	5942	6864	5669	1111	223
TOTAL		392206	252501	436385	300524	445143	364536	423343	350097	403672	296307	41323	22952

Source: M/o Rural Development

250 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

J. Funds released under DDU-GKY from 2014-15 to 31.05.2019

		(₹ in lakhs)					
Sl.No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	8819.250	82.900	5874.000	7247.000	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	222.075	-	61.000	1056.462	113.500	
4.	Assam	5245.284	3337.446	10046.831	8669.000	5128.600	
5.	Bihar	315.455	5637.000	3606.000	9660.000	18294.000	
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	2604.193	145.000	8947.200			
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Goa	-	-	60.000	-	-	-
11.	Gujarat	703.230	225.537	154.293	1766.100	-	-
12.	Haryana	860.890	598.601	58.038	3098.891	5662.000	
13.	Himachal Pradesh	-	342.908	3670.435		183.600	
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3773.401	2266.698	7360.088	5974.970	12933.600	
15.	Jharkhand	50.736	153.000	6464.429	7186.398	1160.000	
16.	Karnataka	2246.028	7485.552	256.738	8280.863		
17.	Kerala	5979.986	133.000	4711.713	3347.286	9842.500	
18.	Madhya Pradesh	2800.517	188.000	7546.455		3799.752	

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
19.	Maharashtra	-	9665.578	96.065		5327.000	
20.	Manipur	-	-	461.000		2240.000	31.917
21.	Meghalaya	-	-	461.000	574.543	1884.000	
22.	Mizoram	-	-	460.600		1431.588	22.860
23.	Nagaland	-	-	461.000		2238.000	33.585
24.	Odisha	8233.757	4214.820	2195.443	14028.000	13889.600	
25.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Punjab	-	2862.500	11.300		1082.000	
27.	Rajasthan	-	375.500	63.000	5785.000	3282.000	
28.	Sikkim	662.020	-	460.500		60.500	
29.	Tamil Nadu	-	4390.225	2590.399		5291.000	
30.	Telangana	-	4422.000	2190.620	3875.580		
31.	Tripura	930.331	131.000	3838.949		3785.600	
32.	Uttar Pradesh	17064.776	1048.129	549.559		7115.940	765.000
33.	Uttarakhand	-	65.091	1891.121		2621.000	
34.	West Bengal	1047.851	146.000	8890.369		5869.000	
35.	Multi-State	4122.440	1504.475	441.096	31.471		
TOTAL		56862.970	57963.310	78088.641	79208.564	120481.780	853.362

Source: M/o Rural Development.

K. Funds released to State under RSETI from 2014-15 to 2018-19

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/ UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	65.03	125.78	165.00		447.95
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00		

Sl.No.	State/ UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
4.	Assam		231.00	193.60	96.39	357.76
5.	Bihar	0.00	407.00	0.00	318.05	317.41
6.	Chhattisgarh	160.71	111.02	165.00	172.29	467.02
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00		
8.	Gujarat	116.07	0.00	231.00	255.42	498.16
9.	Haryana	0.00	89.25	0.00		288.75
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.82	103.41
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	89.00	194.46	0.00		
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	275.00	275.00		316.12
13.	Karnataka	142.86	0.00	130.04	508.77	433.6S
14.	Kerala	62.50	0.30	0.00		152.S7
15.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00		
16.	Madhya Pradesh		274.85	0.00		
17.	Maharashtra	0.00	274.19	219.41	378.97	313.SB
18.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00		
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	11.00	0.00	61.34	26.66
20.	Mizoram	4.47	0.00	0.00	15.17	
21.	Nagaland	8.93	0.00	0.00		9.49
22.	Odisha	133.93	221.38	182.21		1081.18
23.	Puducherry	4.45	0.00	0.00		
24.	Punjab	84.33	196.38	0.00	164.59	169.62
25.	Rajasthan	0.00	341.00	0.00	279.00	278.44
26.	Sikkim	0.00	1.88	0.03		7.14
27.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	317.13	0.00		309.31

Sl.No.	State/ UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
28.	Telangana	46.47	0.00	220.00		134.74
29.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	84.33		7.55
30.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1000.00		
31.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	182.34		73.23
32.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	201.47	114.55
	TOTAL	919.24	3071.32	3077.93	2558.28	5908.59

Till date, there is no fund release under RSETI during 2019-20.

Source : M/o Rural Development.

L. Details of no. of Skill Trained Candidates Placed under (EST&P), beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises (SEP (I&G)) and no. of SHGs disbursed loans under SHG-Bank Linkage programme, year-wise, State-wise under DAY-NULM during last five years.

As on 15.06.2019

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Skill Trained Candidates Placed					Cumulative
		FY 2014-15	FV 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	182	3116	35882	12010	54610	105800
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	113	622	735
3.	Assam	0	0	293	1284	443	2020
4.	Bihar	0	90	176	1546	546	2358
5.	Chhattisgarh	655	3513	5358	3476	4942	21444
6.	Goa	0	0	66	639	1255	1960
7.	Gujarat	0	226	3920	6388	12804	23338
8.	Haryana	282	0	0	685	2080	3047

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	196	86	100	389	771
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	254	0	25	106	385
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	2700	20795	5317	28812
12.	Karnataka	0	3527	637	898	0	5062
13.	Kerala	0	0	443	2413	4378	7234
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2337	4307	38060	3039	31633	79376
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	11768	6083	20482	38333
16.	Manipur	0	6	0	0	78	84
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	317	111	23	451
18.	Mizoram	0	0	147	91	1363	1601
19.	Nagaland	1866	691	341	1749	0	4647
20.	Odisha	0	0	2467	776	0	3243
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	1139	1369	2508
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	33	2765	2798
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	248	248
24.	Tamil Nadu	52988	6232	0	1156	2620	63026
25.	Telangana	2628	3718	1861	10013	4908	23128
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	2	225	227
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	42174	30058	348	72580
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1731	0	1061	2792
29.	West Bengal	2083	6322	2691	6919	8741	26756
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	94	1436	283	875	0	2688
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	21	21
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		63115	33664	15190	115416	163377	527473

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

*M. No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group
micro enterprises*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	FYNo. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group metro enterprises					Cumulative
		FY 2014-15	FV 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2159	5465	13702	21196	21217	63739
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	9	9
3.	Assam	0	0	137	270	550	957
4.	Bihar	0	625	1279	1765	2040	5709
5.	Chhattisgarh	933	4200	7440	6924	6008	25505
6.	Goa	0	0	7	21	2	30
7.	Gujarat	0	330	2245	2076	3269	7920
8.	Haryana	0	385	233	503	888	2009
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	94	215	313	513	1141
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	545	806	2386	933	5170
11.	Jharkhand	129	510	2053	2172	1118	5982
12.	Karnataka	3839	4372	4519	1440	1433	15603
13.	Kerala	0	5	349	1052	1942	3348

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	14668	16014	20415	14587	65684
15.	Maharashtra	812	3302	7503	7259	9428	28807
16.	Manipur	0	0	17	5	0	22
17.	Meghalaya	21	9	19	17	10	76
18.	Mizoram	0	35	496	298	127	956
19.	Nagaland	310	310	568	0	0	1186
20.	Odisha	571	2134	4381	5662	4756	17504
21.	Punjab	0	299	1540	1050	1763	4652
22.	Rajasthan	87	1883	4072	1105	5203	12350
23.	Sikkim	0	3	7	11	17	38
24.	Tamil Nadu	23282	8527	1899	21523	38891	94122
25.	Telangana	379	1490	2612	2338	1944	8763
26.	Tripura	0	0	44	295	76	415
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2023	8278	10166	12937	9896	43303
28.	Uttarakhand	256	615	1448	1197	849	4365
29.	West Bengal	0	143	2376	1937	936	5392
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	26	28	69	27	0	150
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	11	11
TOTAL		34830	58755	86219	116700	128416	424920

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

N. No of SHGs disbursed loans under SHG-Bank Linkage programme

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of SHGs disbursed loans under SHG-Bank Linkage programme					Cumulative
		FY 2014-15	FV 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17200	36762	63538	67918	48285	233703
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	1
3.	Assam	0	0	63	366	458	887
4.	Bihar	0	99	238	103	209	649
5.	Chhattisgarh	46	465	1440	1867	1820	5638
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	49	1071	1857	2977
8.	Haryana	109	0	113	0	93	315
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	7	46	104	137	294
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	438	72	22	0	532
11.	Jharkhand	2	20	51	271	256	600
12.	Karnataka	419	854	1234	2666	153	5326
13.	Kerala	0	604	4774	5972	6375	17725
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21	129	1610	3315	2930	8005
15.	Maharashtra	360	261	1195	2919	7771	12506
16.	Manipur	0	0	70	122	17	209
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	1
18.	Mizoram	186	5	21	18	23	253

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Nagaland	0	21	21	0	0	42
20.	Odisha	24	396	406	1924	2371	5121
21.	Punjab	0	50	1	2	1	54
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	198	64	773	1035
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	132	870	6375	4729	8417	77923
25.	Telangana	17045	20343	29836	25661	21449	114334
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	12240	17	12257
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	106	1273	1220	2599
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	2	4	8	14
29.	West Bengal	0	0	1747	3518	6178	11443
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	4	8	0	12
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	43	43
TOTAL		35544	61324	170610	136157	110863	514498

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

*O. State-wise details off funds released to States under DAY-NULM
during FY 2014-15 to 2018-19*

As on 18.06.2019 (₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Funds released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	178.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.72
3.	Assam	13.00
4.	Bihar	90.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	101.84
6.	Goa	7.79
7.	Gujarat	94.48
8.	Haryana	16.08
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21 .86
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.11
11.	Jharkhand	96.23
12.	Karnataka	96.45
13.	Kerala	43.79
14.	Madhya Pradesh	148.74
15.	Maharashtra	128.54
16.	Manipur	11.49
17.	Meghalaya	4.20
18.	Mizoram	59.31
19.	Nagaland	23.08
20.	Odisha	71.16
21.	Punjab	10.07

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Funds released
22.	Rajasthan	109.53
23.	Sikkim	6.77
24.	Tamil Nadu	328.08
29.	Telangana	92.62
26.	Tripura	24.73
27.	Uttar Pradesh	211.97
28.	Uttarakhand	26.21
29.	West Bengal	130.94
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.06
31.	Chandigarh	6.63
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.17
34.	Delhi	0.00
35.	Puducherry	7.73
TOTAL		2198.14

Note : Further, ₹ 907.93 crores were available with States from unspent balance of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) as on 01.04.2014.

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

Statement-II**Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)***State-wise list (From 08.04.2015 to 31.03.2019)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		No. of A/Cs	Sanction Amt.	Disbursement Amt.	No. of A/Cs	Sanction Amt.	Disbursement Amt.	No. of A/Cs	Sanction Amt.	Disbursement Amt.	No. of A/Cs	Sanction Amt.	Disbursement Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24719	218.36	212.78	3353	80.15	78.34	3829	102.66	100.26	3722	91.72	89.76
2.	Andhra Pradesh	795688	6104.14	5790.79	587569	6078.01	5731.8	801845	10902.51	10214.1	782707	11368.9	10669.25
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4625	74.38	71.62	6109	81.46	78.67	11004	109.5	103.27	14455	118.03	114.16
4.	Assam	427272	1817.62	1728.46	1255754	4908.3	4824.54	1713004	6669.74	6570.32	2422968	9938.15	9798.33
5.	Bihar	2451439	7553.83	7265.91	3756716	12190.6	11585.63	4314861	15919.4	15396.75	5999640	24405.99	23068.32
6.	Chandigarh	22605	212.42	204.52	19039	229.01	221.26	18257	419.98	409.15	30015	426.29	412.43
7.	Chhattisgarh	639711	2265.5	2156.14	884941	3334.27	3209.86	962079	4747.29	4501.48	1201572	5953.21	5567.35
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1236	21.72	21.27	2587	23.49	22.61	3408	36.79	36.3	2900	44.51	43.91
9.	Daman and Diu	1109	12.43	12.02	774	12.61	12.08	1086	23.55	22.56	681	18.87	17.09

10.	Delhi	394388	2947.68	2857.97	224975	3762.95	3700.51	241797	4450.15	4357.35	737717	5768.29	5633.83
11.	Goa	45471	399.33	376.04	31289	390.2	372.78	39397	499.27	484.45	44781	502.57	477.24
12.	Gujarat	1086407	6034.73	5910.02	1103453	7781.94	7692.07	1501226	11386.52	11202.52	1826207	13216.78	12983.58
13.	Haryana	745535	3259.27	3152.82	716622	3843.53	3697.59	786328	5940.4	5745.03	1081972	7526.32	7281.53
14.	Himachal Pradesh	85564	998.78	965.7	82851	1281.72	1214.02	91992	1900.55	1801.44	119595	2359.37	2192.2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	57974	1185.13	1152.15	89712	1845.37	1663.51	103125	2586.8	2514.84	133078	3403.7	3320.97
16.	Jharkhand	872868	2944.33	2845.66	1023593	4004.13	3908.99	1212671	5410.4	5233.05	1436968	6989.23	6700.23
17.	Karnataka	4459609	16861.35	16469.43	3933578	13002.55	17290.7	4568493	23009.73	22500.67	5806936	29995.35	29345.44
18.	Kerala	830411	4857.68	4727.38	982260	6288.62	6140.44	2289805	9459.97	9282.57	2121319	12178.4	11967.11
19.	Lakshadweep	740	6.58	5.35	473	5.64	4.51	1044	12.95	11.53	626	7.37	5.66
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2511191	8096.74	7769.29	2683052	10506.45	10191.91	2899123	14886.15	14357.52	3282723	17407.92	16792.33
21.	Maharashtra	3535065	13806.48	13372.42	3344154	17288.66	16976.76	3596620	22751.4	22266.2	4385981	26438.94	25741.99
22.	Manipur	24021	131.42	120.03	21865	156.05	142.47	33186	219.59	200.68	86139	361.28	344.22
23.	Meghalaya	19151	168.48	162.41	23915	189.97	185.74	28846	216.25	212.04	35574	269.92	283.36
24.	Mizoram	7772	86.5	77.78	6973	101.2	90.31	12400	157.62	152.9	15858	232.06	215.86
25.	Nagaland	5134	85.89	76.54	11051	114.06	103.83	14141	135.98	124.61	17448	163	151.57

Written Answers to

[24 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26.	Odisha	2343261	5694.86	5436.25	2606769	7891.34	7600.68	3470312	11558.91	11115.88	4164432	15770.28	15284.62
27.	Puducherry	82866	337.84	331.91	130360	490.62	485.49	150477	895.16	881.77	177772	1248.92	1222.59
28.	Punjab	653973	3572.42	3484.49	705569	4640.84	4512.28	819836	6723.82	6524.12	1182936	8282.79	7975.54
29.	Rajasthan	1159819	5484.95	5248.28	1204837	9024.71	8623.3	1746748	13862.55	13503.76	2727579	17506.39	17007.35
30.	Sikkim	6889	59.53	54.61	19865	99.88	96.54	21588	116.3	112.65	26638	208.42	202.38
31.	Tamil Nadu	4781567	15846.14	15496.86	5309857	18052.68	17756.39	5860165	25331.68	24980.92	7440662	34260.05	33807.87
32.	Telangana	400761	3834.55	3694.34	482694	3878.38	3780.49	789315	6545.26	6430.81	982204	7779.63	7660.88
33.	Tripura	68146	372.06	337.26	253807	999.42	968.55	399299	1484.96	1460.6	441114	1853.91	1826.48
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3345382	12275.88	11880.93	3337547	15282.61	14753.59	4401217	22077.89	21174.46	4975961	26190.58	24888.92
35.	Uttarakhand	360007	1788.39	1745.08	286579	1974.12	1913.88	254783	2573.22	2480.09	303340	2973.72	2844.74
36.	West Bengal	2628548	8033.88	7740.41	4566505	15695.01	15480.03	4967286	20552.19	19970.76	5856048	26462.13	25892.29
	ALL INDIA	34880924	137449.27	132954.73	39701047	180528.6	17531.2	48130593	253677.09	246437.41	59870318	321722.79	311811.36

Source: Ministry of Finance

Statement-III*Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana*

State	Establishment Registered during Period 01-Apr-2016 to 16-Jun- 2019	Employees Registered during Period 01-Apr-2016 to 16-Jun- 2019	No. of Establishment Benefited during Period 01-Apr-2016 to 16-Jun- 2019	No. of Employees Benefited during Period 01-Apr-2016 to 16-Jun- 2019	Subsidy Amount Disbursed during Period 01-Apr-2016 to 16-Jun- 2019
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	13244	1097333	10513	957529	4021295632
Assam	625	12362	458	11185	47767461
Bihar	1139	137100	982	127348	740184446
Chandigarh	6973	215726	4544	193542	952576005
Chhattisgarh	3533	152568	3068	132051	622071944
Delhi	8949	892874	6630	763639	3417888159
Goa	730	29554	578	25680	94649096
Gujarat	16028	1246836	14161	1062907	4389225825
Haryana	9846	1108362	8814	988870	4135939727
Himachal Pradesh	4132	152272	2980	129987	535806176
Jharkhand	2113	84637	1729	69410	272876231
Karnataka	13391	1367826	110239	1175737	5646979370
Kerala	5158	224729	4364	205741	1422394714
Madhya Pradesh	6828	388525	5886	345438	1656825764
Maharashtra	21674	2486877	17702	2157939	8736388064
Odisha	3779	162641	2959	140975	619524711
Punjab	7075	217626	5594	197297	1002788392

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan	10513	519309	9389	461236	1692776612
Tamil Nadu	22757	1612760	17432	1456115	6336895392
Uttar Pradesh	17802	936350	15326	848866	4094425224
Uttarakhand	3399	337258	3009	296847	1004108527
West Bengal	6334	407724	5254	382846	1321848294
TOTAL	185022	13791049	151591	12111185	52765215766

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment

Cases of child labour

3604. SHRI SANJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of cases of child labour reported and resolved in the past three years;
- (b) the statistics of the child labour situation after the implementation of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2016; and
- (c) the details of further steps that can be implemented to prevent child labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) 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. As per information received from District Project Societies under National Child Labour Project, 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 since 2016, State-wise is given in Statement (*See* below).

- (c) The Government of India has been implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for the eradication of child labour from the country. Under the NCLP Scheme, children in the age group of 9-14 years are rescued/withdrawn from work and enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres (STCs) under the District Project Societies, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day

meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

To ensure effective enforcement of the provisions of the Child Labour Act and smooth implementation of the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme a separate online portal Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour (PENCIL) has been launched w.e.f. 26.9.2017. The Portal connects Central Government to State Government(s), District(s), all Project Societies and the General public. Further, online complaints regarding child labour can also be filed by anybody on the Pencil Portal. The complaint gets assigned to the concerned Nodal Officer automatically by the system for further necessary action.

Subsequent to the amendment in Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, Government has framed Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2017.

Further, the Schedule to the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 which came into effect on 30.08.2017, prescribes 38 hazardous occupations and processes where adolescents (aged 14-18 years) are prohibited to work and also prescribes 107 hazardous occupations and processes where children (aged under 14 years) are prohibited to help (in family or family enterprises).

Statement

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

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
4.	Gujarat	0	187	101
5.	Haryana	40	0	171
6.	Jharkhand	334	2014	1225
7.	Karnataka	681	679	763

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
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

Demands of trade unions

3605. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various central trade unions have asked the Central Government to raise minimum wages, employment generation, increasing of social spending, etc. to benefit hundreds of millions of workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the matters raised by them;

(c) whether the Central Government has considered the above said matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (d) Considering suggestions received from various stakeholders in tripartite consultations, A draft Labour Code on Wages Bill, 2019, has been prepared after amalgamation, simplification and rationalization of the relevant provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. The provisions of the Code on Wages Bill, 2019 are at pre-legislative stage.

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.

In 2017, the basic rate of minimum wages for the scheduled employments in the Central sphere has been increased approx 42%. In the Central sphere, wages are revised on half yearly basis effective from 1st April and 1st October every year by addition of Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA).

To address the variation in wages among States/UTs offered to various types of labourers; to have a uniform wage structure and to reduce the disparity in minimum wages across the country; the concept of National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) as a non statutory measure was mooted on the basis of the recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) in 1991. On the basis of increase in the Consumer Price Index, the Central Government has fixed the National Floor Level Minimum Wages from ₹160/- to ₹176/- per day w.e.f. 01.06.2017.

The State Governments/UTs are requested to fix and revise minimum wages in scheduled employments not below the NFLMW.

Advisory guidelines to pay salary unorganised sector

3606. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any advisory/guidelines have been issued to pay salary through Bank/digital mode to unorganised industry employees/labourers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if so, whether day to day labourers are facing problems in getting their salary through Bank/digital mode; and
- (d) whether any steps have been taken to address the issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Advisory/Guidelines were

issued for Payment of Wages through Bank/digital mode to the employees, as per the details given below:

(1) Letter issued by the office of Chief Labour Commissioner, New Delhi's Letter No. 14(87)/2016-Coord dated 25. 11.2016

(2) The provisions of Section 6 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 were amended *vide* the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 2017 as under:

"All wages shall be paid in current coin or currency notes or by cheque or by crediting the wages in the bank account of the employee"

(c) and (d) No complaints have been received in this respect, so information may be treated as NIL.

Unemployment in Punjab

3607. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it Is a fact that unemployment position has been substantially increased in Punjab during the last three years;

(b) what is the position of unemployment in Punjab as compared to other States; and

(c) the number of educated, skilled and unskilled unemployed persons registered with the live registers of employment exchanges as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) 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.

<i>Unemployment Rate</i>	
Survey*	Punjab
2017-18 (PLFS)	7.7%
2015-16 (Labour Bureau)	5.8%
2013-14 (Labour Bureau)	5.4%

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

The State/UT-wise details is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) As per the information received from the States/UTs, the number of job-seekers (including educated, skilled and unskilled), all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered on live register of employment exchanges in the country to the extent available is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

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.	States/UTs	Unemployment Rate (in %)		
		Survey by Labour Bureau*		PLFS by NSO
		2013-14	2015-16	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.9	3.5	4.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.7	3.9	5.8
3.	Assam	2.9	4.0	7.9
4.	Bihar	5.6	4.4	7.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.1	1.2	3.3
6.	Delhi	4.4	3.1	9.4
7.	Goa	9.6	9.0	13.9
8.	Gujarat	0.8	0.6	4.8
9.	Haryana	2.9	3.3	8.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.8	10.2	5.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.2	6.6	5.4
12.	Jharkhand	1.8	2.2	7.5
13.	Karnataka	1.7	1.4	4.8
14.	Kerala	9.3	10.6	11.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2.3	3.0	4.3

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Maharashtra	2.2	1.5	4.8
17.	Manipur	3.4	3.4	11.5
18.	Meghalaya	2.6	4.0	1.6
19.	Mizoram	2.0	1.5	10.1
20.	Nagaland	6.7	5.6	21.4
21.	Odisha	4.3	3.8	7.1
22.	Punjab	3.4	5.8	7.7
23.	Rajasthan	3.1	2.5	5.0
24.	Sikkim	7.1	8.9	3.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.3	3.8	7.5
26.	Telangana	3.1	2.7	7.6
27.	Tripura	6.2	10.0	6.8
28.	Uttarakhand	5.5	6.1	7.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4.0	5.8	6.2
30.	West Bengal	4.2	3.6	4.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.0	12.0	15.8
32.	Chandigarh	2.8	3.4	9.0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.6	2.7	0.4
34.	Daman and Diu	6.6	0.3	3.1
35.	Lakshadweep	10.5	4.3	21.3
36.	Puducherry	8.8	4.8	10.3
ALL-INDIA		3.4	3.7	6.0

*Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey
Source: Annual Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2017-18; M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation;
 Employment-Unemployment Survey of Labour Bureau

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise Job-seekers registered on live register of employment exchanges to the extent available in the country during 2016**

(In thousand)		
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Job-seeker registered on live register
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	913.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	99.8
3.	Assam	1926.7
4.	Bihar	780.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	2156.6
6.	Delhi	1262.6
7.	Goa	118.7
8.	Gujarat	597.7
9.	Haryana	765.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	830.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	251.8
12.	Jharkhand	497.3
13.	Karnataka	341.9
14.	Kerala	3559.8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1597.3
16.	Maharashtra	3676.0
17.	Manipur	810.5
18.	Meghalaya	42.2
19.	Mizoram	30.1

1	2	3
20.	Nagaland	68.6
21.	Odisha	993.7
22.	Punjab	338.3
23.	Rajasthan	482.3
24.	Sikkim#	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	7731.9
26.	Telangana	962.3
27.	Tripura	280.3
28.	Uttarakhand	927.8
29.	Uttar Pradesh	3251.6
30.	West Bengal	7767.1
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42.7
32.	Chandigarh	18.7
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.3
34.	Daman and Diu	10.5
35.	Lakshadweep	19.0
36.	Puducherry	212.7
TOTAL@		43376.1

Source : Employment Exchange Statistics, Directorate General of Employment

No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State; *Provisional; @Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Employment scenario in the country

3608. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the employment scenario in the country at present;
- (b) how many educated persons are still in search of employment; and

(c) how many jobs for educated and uneducated persons have been created during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) As per the result of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted during 2017-18 by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for persons of age 15 years and above in the country was 49.8%, 46.8% and 6% respectively. Moreover, the unemployment rate for educated persons age 15 years and above (educational level secondary and above) was 11.4% during the same period.

(c) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and 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	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (in lakh)	4.08	3.87	5.87 (till 31.03.2019)
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (in crore)	235.64	233.74	267.9 (till May, 2019)
Candidates placed under DDU-GKY (in lakh)	1.48	0.76	1.36 (till May, 2019)
Placement under DAY-NULM (in lakh)	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.

Special recruitment drive

3609. KUMARI SELJA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is conducting special recruitment programmes in order to curb the unemployment situation in the country;
- (b) whether any instructions have been issued in this regard to all Ministries/ Departments on behalf of the Prime Minister;
- (c) whether Government intend to fill up all vacant posts in Government services;
- (d) whether Government also intend to adopt the course of direct recruitment and promotion to implement the above;
- (e) if so, the achievement made so far in this regard; and
- (f) whether State Governments have also been issued any guidelines in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (d) Vacancies in the Central Government are caused due to retirement, death, promotion, etc. and posts falling vacant are required to be filled as per recruitment rules by the concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations. The filling up of vacant posts is a continuous process depending on the vacancies arising across Ministries/Departments during the year and action calendar of the recruiting agencies.

Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) has issued instructions *vide* their Office Memorandum (OM) Number 22011/4/2013-Estt.(D), dated 08.05.2017, prescribing Model Calendar for timely convening of Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) meetings and to ensure that approved select panels are ready on the date of commencement of the vacancy year. The Administrative Ministries/Departments have also been advised *vide* DoP&T OM No. 39020/18/2016-Estt.(B)/3127101 dated 19.12.2016, for reporting vacancy position with respect to Direct Recruitment posts to the concerned recruitment agencies *i.e.* Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, etc for filling up of such vacancies in a timely manner.

(e) The data relating to this is not maintained centrally. However, 2,45,470 government vacancies/jobs were offered to candidates through UPSC and SSC during 2014-2019. Apart from these two recruiting agencies there are other agencies like Railway Recruitment Board, Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS), etc. that undertake recruitment for government vacancies/jobs.

(f) State Governments make recruitment against the State vacancies as per their own requirements and recruitment rules.

Facilities for temporary migrant workers

3610. DR. VIKAS MAHATME : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the migration patterns of workers working on a temporary basis;

(b) whether any steps are being taken to help temporary migrant workers in availing basic facilities such as schooling for children, temporary lodging, hospital services; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) As migration of workers from one State to another State is a continuous process and the migrant workers keep on moving from one State to other States in search of work, it is not feasible to keep record/pattern of such migration. 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.

(b) and (c) The Government has enacted Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979 to protect the interest of the migrant

workers who migrate within India for Jobs/better employment opportunities. The Salient features of the Act are as under-

- Registration of all principal employers/contractors.
- Licensing of contractors.
- Issue of passbooks
- Payment of minimum wages.
- Payment of equal wages to male and female workers for same type of work.
- Payment of journey allowance.
- Payment of displacement allowance.
- Providing suitable residential accommodation.
- Providing prescribed medical facilities.
- Providing protective clothing.

The Ministry of Rural Development has notified a detailed framework for setting up Migration Support Centers (MSCs) in areas of high concentration of placement of skilled youth to mitigate the distress of migration. The framework provides for States concerned to set up MSCs in areas of high concentration of placement of skilled youth. These MSCs provide services like alumni support, accommodation assistance, counseling services, opportunity for periodic get together, networking events with employers, co-ordination with local civil and police administration etc.

Expansion of ESI scheme

3611. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to expand the coverage of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) scheme in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating present number of employees benefiting ESI scheme, particularly in Maharashtra; and
- (c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to bring more people under the ESI scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Under Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) 2.0 programme, ESI Scheme has been extended to new areas. The ESI Scheme has been extended to 541 districts. It has been decided to extend the benefits of ESI Act, 1948 to the entire country by the year 2022.

(b) The number of employees covered under ESI Scheme as on 31.03.2018 was 3.11 crore and the number of Insured Persons entitled to all benefits (as on 31.03.2018) was 3.43 crores. In Maharashtra, the number of employees covered and the Insured Persons as on 31.03.2018 were 41.70 lakhs and 45.94 lakhs respectively.

(c) Periodical surveys are carried out from time to time for bringing more units and their employees under the umbrella of ESI Scheme. Survey programme has been launched w.e.f 01.07.2019 for a period of three months.

Misuse of existing labour laws by industries and business firms

3612. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many industries and business firms are misusing and not adhering existing labour laws in the country;

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

(c) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to amend existing labour laws in the country for the benefit of workers/employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (c) "Labour" falls under the Concurrent List. Central and State Governments takes action in accordance with respective Labour Laws. No such incident of misusing Labour Laws by industries and business firms has been reported. However, in case of violation of Labour Laws, suitable legal actions are initiated against the defaulter. The Office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) through its regional offices and State Labour Machineries conduct inspections regularly under various labour laws to ensure the compliance of laws by the industries and business firms in their respective jurisdiction.

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 Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the Central Labour Laws. The Labour Codes envisage extension of minimum wages and timely payment of wages to all 50 crore workers, provision of appointment letter, annual medical check-up, grievance redressal mechanism for workers, and safety and other welfare measures.

ESI dispensaries in Kerala

3613. SHRI BINOY VISWAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many districts in Kerala does not have any ESI dispensaries;
- (b) the district-wise details of the same; and
- (c) whether Government is ready to allocate new ESI dispensaries especially in those districts which does not have any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (c) All districts in Kerala have Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Dispensaries, The district-wise number of dispensaries in the State of Kerala is given in Statement (*See below*). In addition, recently Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has given its "In Principle" approval to Government of Kerala for setting up of new ESI dispensaries, as under:

- 1. Kanan Devan Hills, District Idukki.
- 2. Mannankandam, District Idukki.
- 3. Mananthavady, District Wayanad.
- 4. Sulthan Bathery, District Wayanad.

Statement

Details of ESI dispensaries in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of ESI Dispensaries
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	14
2.	Kasargode	01
3.	Kannur	13

Sl. No	Name of District	No of ESI Dispensaries
4.	Malappuram	06
5.	Kozhikode	10
6.	Wayanad	01
7.	Ernakulam	20
8.	Kottayam	09
9.	Idukki	01
10.	Kollam	30
11.	Atapuzha	14
12.	Pathanamthitta	04
13.	Palakkad	07
14.	Thrissur	16
TOTAL		146

Insurance for gas cylinder blast victims

3614. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil companies provide insurance to victims of gas cylinder blast accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that oil companies are not educating their customers about such insurance and not paying the compensation whenever a claim is made by kith and kin of the victims; and

(d) the number of explosions and blasts reports during the last three years, deaths reported and compensation paid?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take comprehensive Insurance Policy under 'Public Liability Policy for Oil Industries' to provide speedy relief to the affected persons in case of LPG related accidents. It covers all LPG

consumers registered with OMCs. Public Liability Insurance Policy taken by OMCs covers losses arising out of accidents where LPG is the primary cause of fire and not for cases where the primary cause of fire is other sources/reason wherein LPG cylinders gets engulfed and subsequently burst. Currently, the policy provides for the following:

- (i) Personal accident cover of ₹ 6,00,000/- per person in case of death.
- (ii) Covers medical expenses of ₹ 30 lakh per event with maximum of ₹ 2,00,000/-per person.
- (iii) In case of property damage, it covers maximum of ₹ 2,00,000/- per event at authorised customer's registered premises.

OMCs provide Safety cum Insurance leaflet in Hindi/English and in vernacular languages, with pictorial representation to the customers. Information pertaining to Public Liability Insurance Policy is also available in public domain on the OMCs websites. Further, regular safety clinics and LPG panchayats are organised by OMCs to create awareness on safe use of LPG, conservation practices and information about insurance among the consumers.

(d) Details of total number of LPG accidents, deaths reported and compensation paid in the last three years where LPG leakage is the primary cause of fire :-

Year	Accident	Fatalities	Amount of compensation (₹ crore)
2016-17	929	267	22.83
2017-18	1151	292	17.39
2018-19	983	254	7.10*

*Provisional

Applications for Retail Outlets

†3615. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV :
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of the applications received from SC/ST/OBC and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

General category candidates for Retail Outlets (ROs) in pursuance of an advertisement promulgated in November, 2018;

(b) the details of the applications received from SCs/STs/OBCs in group-1, group-2 and group-3 and status of the petrol pump allotments being made against these applications;

(c) the total amount received from all applicants (charges, bidding fee etc.); and

(d) the State-wise number of places where from the applications have not been received, so far, from SC/ST/OBC category candidates?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

PNG to households in Andhra Pradesh

3616. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to provide Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to all the households in the State of Andhra Pradesh in the coming years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has roped any Oil Marketing Company (OMC) for this purpose; 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). PNGRB has authorized 228 GAs covering 406 districts spread over 27 States and Union Territories including 9 GAs in the state of Andhra Pradesh up to 10th CGD bidding round. Details of the GAs authorized and their entities in the state of Andhra Pradesh are as under:

SI. No.	Name of the GA	Authorized Entity
1.	Kakinada,	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited
2.	Vijajawada,	
3.	East Godavari District (excluding areas already authorized),	Godavari Gas Private Limited
4.	West Godavari district,	
5.	Krishna district (excluding areas already authorized),	Megha Engineering & Infrastructure Limited
6.	Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam & Vizianagaram Districts,	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
7.	Anantapur and YSR (Kadapa) Districts;	Consortium of AG&P LNG Marketing Pte Ltd.& Atlantic Gulf & Pacific
8.	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore District	
9.	Chittoor, Kolar and Vellore Districts	

Sale of subsidised LPG cylinders by private companies

3617. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow private companies to sell subsidised LPG cylinders;

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

(c) whether the Central Government has formed a panel in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government at this stage.

(c) and (d) The Government has constituted an Expert Committee (EC) to look into various issues related to parallel marketing system of LPG in the country which include the existing structure of LPG marketing in the country, addressing issues, if any, related

to definition of quality standards, of LPG, assessing the effectiveness of existing rating system, need to liberalise Government policies.

PMUY in Karnataka

3618. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic LPG connections issued under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana to Karnataka since implementation of the scheme, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) what are the reasons that the Ministry has put a condition on connection release capacity to only 1.5 lakh per month to OMCs;

(c) what constraints the Ministry will face, if the capacity is increased to three lakhs per month;

(d) whether Ministry is aware that OMCs are not sharing their database of gas connections with State Governments which helps in avoiding duplication; and

(e) if so, how the Ministry is planning to go ahead in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) As on 18.07.2019, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 29.29 lakh new LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) in the State of Karnataka. District-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No month-wise target has been fixed by Government to release LPG connections under PMUY and OMCs are required to release LPG connections under PMUY to all eligible beneficiaries across the country including the State of Karnataka.

(d) and (e) OMCs have reported that they share the database of LPG consumers enrolled under PMUY as and when data is sought by the Government of Karnataka.

Statement

District-wise details of LPG Connections issued under PMUY in Karnataka

Sl. No.	District	Connections released
1	2	3
1.	Bagalkot	1,17,925
2.	Bangalore	25,424
3.	Bangalore Rural	411,71

1	2	3
4.	Belgaum	2,33,799
5.	Bellary	1,51,688
6.	Bidar	1,49,567
7.	Bijapur (KAR)	1,31,392
8.	Chamarajanagar	72,559
9.	Chikkaballapur	68,176
10.	Chikmagalur	44,976
11.	Chitradurga	1,24,483
12.	Dakshina Kannada	46,949
13.	Davanagere	1,15,872
14.	Dharwad	65,922
15.	Gadag	70,525
16.	Gulbarga	1,52,406
17.	Hassan	82,122
18.	Haveri	1,23,772
19.	Kodagu	11,518
20.	Kolar	65,655
21.	Koppal	1,02,052
22.	Mandya	1,16,818
23.	Mysore	1,38,451
24.	Raichur	2,01,421
25.	Ramanagar	48,658
26.	Shimoga	69,965
27.	Tumkur	1,66,269
28.	Udupi	27,542
29.	Uttara Kannada	63,568
30.	Yadgir	99,085
TOTAL		29,29,730

Rise in prices of petrol and diesel

†3619. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the prices of diesel and petrol are rising relentlessly after general elections in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) by when Government would roll back the hike in the prices of diesel and petrol?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (c) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 39.10.2014 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.

Crude oil production

3620. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is to become an engine of crude oil demand growth;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to enhance the domestic production of crude oil in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) As per BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2019, India ranked third in oil consumption during 2018 at 239.1 million tonnes of oil equivalent

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

with a percentage share of 5.1% of total world's oil consumption. Imports of crude oil in India have increased from 189.4 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) in 2014-15 to 226.6 MMT (provisional) in 2018-19. As per the report of the Working Group on Enhance Refining Capacity by 2040, demand of petroleum products is projected at 472 MMT in 2040 under trend scenario.

(c) and (d) Government has taken several policy measures/initiatives to enhance exploration and production of oil and gas in the country which include:—

- (i) Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries
- (ii) Discovered Small Field Policy
- (iii) Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy
- (iv) Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts
- (v) Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane
- (vi) Setting up of National Data Repository
- (vii) Appraisal of Unappraised areas in Sedimentary Basins
- (viii) Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources
- (ix) Policy framework to streamline the working of Production Sharing Contracts in Pre-NELP and NELP Blocks
- (x) Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas
- (xi) Policy framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under existing Production Sharing Contracts, Coal Bed Methane contracts and Nomination fields.

In addition, Government in February, 2019 approved major reforms in exploration and licensing policy to enhance exploration activities, attract domestic and foreign investment in unexplored/unallocated areas of sedimentary basins and accelerate domestic production of oil and gas from existing fields. The policy reforms inter alia aims to boost exploration activities with greater weightage to work programme, simplified fiscal and contractual terms, bidding of exploration blocks under Category II and III sedimentary

basins without any production or revenue sharing to Government, early monetization of discoveries by extending fiscal incentives, incentivizing gas production including marketing and pricing freedom, induction of latest technology and capital, more functional freedom to National Oil Companies for collaboration and private sector participation for production enhancement methods in nomination fields, streamlining approval processes and promoting ease of doing business including electronic single window mechanism.

Approval to Cairn-ONGC Joint Venture

3621. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has accorded approval to Cairn-ONGC JV (Joint Venture) to supply gas extracted from Rajasthan through pipeline to Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has received any request from Government of Rajasthan to utilise the gas extracted in Rajasthan for distribution to cities within the State;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details regarding action taken on the request of Rajasthan Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) As per Production Sharing Contract (PSC) of the block RJ-ON-90/1, operated by Vendanta Limited erstwhile Cairn India Limited, delivery point is the outlet flange of delivery facility which in this case is Barmer, Rajasthan, The gas from Raageshwari Gas Terminal (RGT) is transported through the pipeline constructed by GSPL India Gasnet Limited (GIGL) to Pali (Rajasthan) and connected to Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL) grid.

(c) to (e) Government of Rajasthan in August, 2017 requested Government of India to provide natural gas to the cities of Rajasthan by developing connectivity en-route to Mehsana Bhatinda Pipeline Limited (MBPL) which are in proximity to Pali district. Government of Rajasthan was informed in November, 2017 that PNGRB is the statutory authority to grant authorization for the development of Gas Pipelines and City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs). PNGRB identifies the gas for the development of CGD network depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/ natural gas availability and feasibility for grant of authorization to develop CGD network

in the country. The Barmer field of M/s Vedanta Limited is pre-NELP field and the allocation and utilization of the evacuated gas is dealt as per the prevailing policy framework of Government of India. Further, on 3rd July, 2018, this Ministry nominated Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) as aggregator/Government Nominee for offtake of gas from RJ-ON-90/1 block of M/s Vedanta Limited as per terms of existing Production Sharing Contract.

PM's meeting with global oil and gas experts/CEOs

3622. DR. BANDA PRAKASH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the PM held meeting with global oil and gas experts/CEOs to reduce energy cost, partnership between producers and consumers in the oil market; and
- (b) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) At the 2nd Edition of CERA Week India Energy Forum held in New Delhi in October 2018, Hon'ble Prime Minister, during an interaction with CEOs and experts from the Oil and Gas sector both India and abroad, made a case for a partnership between producing and consuming countries to help stabilise the global economy; appealed to oil producing countries to channel their investible surplus to pursue commercial exploitation in oil sector in the developing countries; sought cooperation of the developed countries both in terms of technology and extension of coverage, and private participation in the distribution of gas within the country.

At the interaction, Hon'ble Prime Minister also highlighted various policy initiatives undertaken by the Government of India for ease of doing business in oil and gas sector, including liberalisation in gas pricing and marketing, open acreage licensing policy, early monetisation of coal bed methane, incentives for discovery of small fields and seismic survey at a national level and extension of production sharing contracts.

Artificial petrol production through flora and fauna

†3623. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether artificial petrol can be produced by using flora and fauna of the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (c) Ethanol, which is blended with petrol, can be produced from various types of biomass such as sugar containing materials like sugar cane, sugar beet, sweet sorghum; starch containing materials such as corn, cassava, rotten potatoes; and cellulosic materials such as bagasse, wood waste, agricultural and forestry residues. Technology is available for conversion of sugar/starch containing as well as cellulosic materials to biofuel.

Oil alliance of India and China

3624. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian and Chinese oil Ministers decided to jointly purchase crude oil from the West Asia for better bargaining power by forming an oil alliance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how oil alliance is possible when there is a huge difference between India and China on crude buying patterns;

(d) whether there are any plans to include Japan and Korea in the oil alliance; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (e) No alliance exists between India and any other country for jointly purchasing crude oil. Government of India interacts from time to time with various other countries to protect its energy security interests.

Immovable property of ONGC and other oil PSUs

3625. SHRI RAKESH SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how much land is owned by ONGC and other oil PSUs under the Ministry;

(b) what is the worth of immovable property of ONGC and other oil PSUs under the Ministry; and

(c) whether Government would specify the utilisation of the land owned by ONGC and other oil PSUs under it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) Based on the information provided by the oil Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry, the details of land owned and estimated value of immovable property is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Oil PSUs utilize the land owned by them for various purposes, such as exploration, setting up of oilfield installations, refineries, terminals, depots, LPG bottling plants, retail outlets, office complexes, research and development institutes and residential townships, etc. based on their requirements.

Statement

Details of land owned and estimated value of immovable property owned by the oil Public Sector undertakings

Name of Public Sector Undertaking (PSU)	Land owned by PSU (Area in Hectare) Approx.	Value of the immovable property (₹ in crore) Approx.
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)	11409.75	2548.00
Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	12948.00	11729.00
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	3573.37	8047.08
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	2023.02	894.05
Oil India Limited (OIL)	6200.18	9929.93
Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)	2211.31	1702.38
Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL)	582.34	571.07
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (CPCL)	800.81	5888.74
Mangalore Refinery Petro-Chemical Limited (MRPL)	768.61	36.73
Balmer Lawrie & Company Limited (BLC)	27.74	24.19

Progress of setting up of Barmer refinery

3626. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the road blocks in setting up of oil refinery at Barmer in Rajasthan by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have been removed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the revised expenditure likely to be incurred;
- (c) the ancillary industries that are likely to be set up near the refinery area; and
- (d) whether Government has an estimate on number of people likely to get employment, directly or indirectly after the refinery is made operational?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) HPCL has informed that there are no road blocks in setting up the 9 MMTPA Refinery-cum-petrochemical complex at an approved cost of ₹ 43,129 crore at Pachpadra in Barmer district of Rajasthan.

(c) In addition to Motor Spirit and Diesel, the Refinery envisages production of major products like Ethylene and Propylene derivatives. These derivatives are used as feedstock in various ancillary industries viz. packaging, textile, petrochemical industry etc.

(d) The Refinery project is likely to provide direct employment to about 1,500 skilled manpower and during construction stage, refinery is expected to generate indirect employment for about 30,000 persons.

Fresh dealership of petrol pumps/gas agencies

3627. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to issue fresh dealership of petrol pumps/gas agencies in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether sale of petroleum products is possible as Government intends to reduce the fossil fuels in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (d) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that they have released advertisements for 78,390 locations inviting applications for allotment of new Retail Outlet (RO) dealerships in November/December 2018 on pan India basis. As regards LPG distributorships, OMCs had advertised 6,347 new LPG distributorships under Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG distributorships Locations for setting up RO and LPG distributorships are identified by the respective OMCs based on commercial/minimum volume considerations. A location for setting up a new RO or a LPG distributorship is finalized after carrying out the feasibility study and only feasible locations are included in the marketing plans.

The Compounded Annual Growth Rate of consumption of petroleum products, in the last decade has been 4.8%. India being the fastest growing large economy in the world and considering India's energy security, energy sustainability, energy access and energy efficiency, appropriate decisions are taken from time to time including on upgradation of infrastructure to meet the demand of petroleum products.

Parallel Marketing System (PMS) of LPG

3628. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted an expert committee to look at various issues related to review of Parallel Marketing System (PMS) of LPG in the country;

(b) whether Government is looking for any specific goal or solution from the expert committee; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (c) The Government has constituted an Expert Committee (EC) to look into various issues related to parallel marketing system of LPG in the country which include the existing structure of LPG marketing in the country, addressing issues, if any, related to definition of quality standards of LPG, assessing the effectiveness of existing rating system and need to liberalise government policies.

Petroleum reserves in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand

3629. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any new reserves of petroleum have been found in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand during the last four years;
- (b) if so, the estimated potential of the said reserves;
- (c) whether any new petroleum exploration work is going on in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Under National Seismic Programme, about 2,400 Line Kilo Meter (LKM) of 2D seismic survey in Uttar Pradesh and 430 LKM of 2D seismic survey in Uttarakhand has been carried out as on 01.04.2019. One exploratory block has been awarded under Open Acreage Licensing Programme - Bid Round I for petroleum exploration In the area.

Schemes for welfare of SCs

†3630. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued any guidelines for proper implementation of its various ongoing schemes dedicated for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has set up a monitoring mechanism to ensure proper implementation of schemes by various State Governments;
- (c) whether it is a fact that despite the various efforts being made by Government, a large number of people belonging to Scheduled Caste are living Below Poverty Line and they have nil assets, State-wise details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to develop a balanced and egalitarian society in India, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA) : (a) Yes Sir, All the schemes of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment have guidelines for proper implementation and the implementing agencies are required to comply with guidelines.

(b) Regular monitoring of these schemes is being done through progress reports, meetings, conferences, video conferencing and regular field visits. Proposals are scrutinized by Multidisciplinary State Level Grant-in-aid Committee and submission of Utilization Certificate duly verified by Chartered Accountant.

(c) and (d) No data regarding number of SC persons living below the poverty line is available in the Ministry. However, all such schemes being implemented for the welfare of Scheduled Castes have the objective of developing a balanced and egalitarian society in India.

Anomaly in reservation for OBCs

†3631. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision about the sub-categorisation of the Other Backward Castes (OBCs);

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

(c) whether any time-limit has been fixed to complete this work;

(d) whether it is a fact that even if a candidate from OBC category scores equal marks to that of a candidate from General category, yet he is considered as an OBC candidate; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government would make an effort to address this anomaly?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (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. The Commission has not submitted its report to the Government.

(d) and (e) As per instructions issued by the Government, in direct recruitments to Central Government jobs and services, the reserved category candidates, who are selected on the same standard as applied to general candidates, will not be adjusted against reserved vacancies. Only when a relaxed standard is applied in selecting a reserved candidate, for example in the age limit, experience, qualification, permitted number of chances in written examination, etc. such candidates will be counted against reserved vacancies.

Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana in Andhra Pradesh

3632. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of beneficiaries who availed the Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY) during the last two years; and
- (b) the funds allocated to Andhra Pradesh under this yojana, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA) : (a) 1,01,055 beneficiaries have been covered by the Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY) across the country since the inception of the Scheme (*w.e.f.* 01.04.2017).

(b) Under the Scheme, there is no provision to allocate the funds to the State/ UT Administrations, instead funds are released to the "Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)" under the administrative control of this Ministry, as a sole implementing agency of the Scheme.

Norms for financial assistance to NGOs

3633. SHRI SANJAY SETH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether financial assistance is provided to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working for the welfare schemes under the Ministry;
- (b) if so, what is the eligibility criterion/ licensing procedure to avail such grant or benefits;
- (c) whether there is a provision for periodical review and verification of the same: and
- (d) whether there is a Government portal with a list of such authentic as well as blacklisted NGOs etc. 'to prevent people from donating to fake organisations or being exploited otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA) : (a) Yes, the financial assistance is given to Non-Government Organizations/Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare schemes of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

(b) The details of schemes and criteria for providing financial assistance under the said schemes are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The following mechanism is in place for monitoring and better implementation of the Scheme:

- Mandatory annual inspection by District Authorities.
- Scrutiny of proposals by Multi Disciplinary State Level Grant-in-aid Committee.
- Mandatory submission of audited statement of accounts and Utilization Certificate duly verified by Chartered Accountants.
- Monitoring by State Government/UT Administrations.

Surprise inspection/visits of NGOs by States/UTs and Central teams.

(d) The names/details of NGOs provided financial assistance and those blacklisted by this Ministry is available at the Ministry's website *i.e.* <http://socialjustice.nic.in>

Statement*Details of Welfare Schemes and Criteria for providing financial assistance under the said schemes*

The Ministry is implementing social welfare schemes for Scheduled Caste, Other Backward Classes, Senior Citizens and victims of Alcoholism and Persons with Disabilities and the eligibility criteria of organization to avail financial assistance/Grants-in-aid, is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Details of eligibility criteria
1	Central Sector Scheme of Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary and other Organisations Working for Scheduled Castes by running Schools and Hostels.	<p>The organization should be:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1860) or any relevant Act of the State / Union Territory; or • A Public Trust registered under the law for the time being in force; or, • A charitable company licensed under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1958; or, • Indian Red Cross Society or its branches; and/ or • Any other public body or institution having a legal status of its own; • The voluntary organization 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. • Number of Scheduled Caste beneficiaries is not less than 60% in Cases of voluntary organizations.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Details of eligibility criteria
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any other organization or training institution of repute, which may be approved by the Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/ Voluntary Organizations (VOs) must have had a Bank Account maintained and operated in the name of NGOs/VOs for the last three years. It is not run for profit to any individual or a body of individuals except in case of training institutions of repute.
2	Scheme of Free Coaching for Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Classes Students.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The institute should be a registered body or run by any organization registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860/Companies Act, 2013 or any other relevant Act of the State/Union Territory. The institute should have been registered at least for a period of 3 years as on date of notification inviting applications from States/UTs/Coaching Institutions for empanelment by the Ministry. The institute should have been fully functional for a minimum period of 3 years at the time of applying under this Scheme and having a minimum enrolment of 100 students in the courses each year for at least two years, immediately prior to the year in which selected for empanelment. The institute must have proper infrastructure to meet all requirements for providing coaching in the courses applied for.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Details of eligibility criteria
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The institutions/NGO are selected for empanelment based on the recommendations of the Selection Committee constituted under the scheme.
3	Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes / Senior Citizen Homes for 50 elderly Women/Continuous Care Homes/Mobile Medicare Units etc for improving the quality of life of destitute Senior Citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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, - The organization is initiated and governed by its own members on democratic principles. The aims and objects of the organization and programmes in fulfillment of those aims and objects are specifically laid dotti; 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.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Details of eligibility criteria
4	Central Sector Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse, for, <i>inter-alia</i> , running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRC As).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Organization 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. • It should have a properly constituted managing body with its powers, duties and responsibilities clearly defined and laid down in writing. • The Organization should have resources, facilities and experience for undertaking the programme. • The Organization should have ordinarily existed for a period of two years. However, this would not be applicable if an organization is directly running under the control of State Government.
5.	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizations registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 or Public Trust Act or a non-profit company under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013;
6.	Central Sector Scheme, namely, Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) for running projects for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) aimed at enabling to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In existence for a minimum period of two years. • Registered under Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995/ Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. • Registered on the NITI Aayog Portal, NGO - Darpan. • Properly constituted managing body, facilities & experience for undertaking the project, not to run for profit to any individual or a body of individual.

Incentives for promotion of inter-caste marriages

3634. DR. D. P. VATS : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether incentives are provided for promotion of inter-caste marriages;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds provided to various States during the last three years and the current year; and
- (c) the steps taken/efforts made to encourage inter-caste marriages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The spirit behind the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation scheme is to encourage the inter-caste marriages. The Dr. Ambedkar Chairs in different Universities of the country spread the message about Dr. Ambedkar Foundation Welfare Schemes, including Inter-Caste Marriages Scheme, during Seminars, Symposiums, Camps etc.

Statement*Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration through Inter Caste Marriages*

Sl. No	State	Sanctioned	Amt. (₹ lakh)
Financial Year 2016-17			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	03	7.50
2.	Bihar	01	2.50
3.	Delhi	04	10.00
4.	Rajasthan	01	2.50
5.	Telangana	53	132.50
6.	Uttar Pradesh	05	12.50
Total		67	167.50

Sl. No	State	Sanctioned	Amt. (₹ lakh)
Financial Year 2017-18			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	75.00
2.	Bihar	2	5.00
3.	Delhi	7	17.00
4.	Haryana	4	10.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	6	30.00
6.	Jharkhand	1	2.50
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5.00
8.	Kerala	1	2.50
9.	Karnataka	1	2.50
10.	Maharashtra	15	37.50
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	5.00
12.	Puducherry	1	2.50
13.	Rajasthan	6	15.00
14.	Telangana	33	82.50
15.	Tamil Nadu	15	37.50
16.	Uttar Pradesh	8	20.00
17.	West Bengal	2	5.00
TOTAL		136	340.00

Financial Year 2018-19

1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	31.00
2.	Delhi	25	50.00
3.	Gujarat	04	9.00

Sl. No	State	Sanctioned	Amt. (₹ Lakh)
4.	Haryana	06	15.00
5.	Maharashtra	06	11.50
6.	Rajasthan	04	9.00
7.	Telangana	10	20.50
8.	Tamil Nadu	22	47.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	09	17.50
10.	West Bengal	03	7.50
11.	Himachal Pradesh	03	6.50
12.	Karnataka	05	10.50
13.	Odisha	01	2.50
14.	Jharkhand	01	2.50
15.	Madhya Pradesh	02	4.00
16.	Chhattisgarh	01	2.50
17.	Jammu	01	2.50
18.	Uttarakhand	01	1.50
TOTAL		120	300.00

Financial Year 2019-20 (as on 22.07.2019)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	28	70.00
2.	Tamil Nadu	07	17.50
3.	Telangana	09	22.50
4.	Delhi	07	17.50
5.	Karnataka	04	10.00
6.	Maharashtra	03	7.50

Sl. No	State	Sanctioned	Amt. (₹ Lakh)
7.	Haryana	01	2.50
8.	Chhattisgarh	01	2.50
	TOTAL	60	150.00

Scheme for welfare of OBCs

3635. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes being operational for the benefit of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) by the Ministry- including the fund allocation made and funds utilised for these schemes during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of beneficiaries for various schemes of the Ministry for OBCs as stated in Part (a) above during last three years, State-wise, along with district-wise details for Maharashtra; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated, funds disbursed and beneficiaries of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) during last three years, State-wise, State-channelising agency-wise along with district-wise details for Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STAE IN THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL) : (a) to (c) Following schemes are in operational for the benefit of OBCs:-

- (1) Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC students
- (2) Post Miatric Scholarship for OBC students
- (3) Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls
- (4) National Fellowship for OBCs
- (5) Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs/EBCs
- (6) NBCFDC's Term Loan Scheme
- (7) NBCFDC's Micro Finance Scheme
- (8) NBCFDC's Skill Development Training Programme

Details of above schemes are given in Statement-I (*See below*). State-wise details of Fund allocation, Fund utilized and beneficiaries during the past three years in respect of above schemes (except NBCFDC's schemes) are given in Statement-II (*See below*). District-wise data is not maintained. State-wise and State-channelizing agency-wise details of Fund allocation, Fund utilized and beneficiaries in respect of NBCFDC's schemes are given in Statement-III and Statement-IV (*See below*). District-wise data is not maintained.

Statement-I

*Details of various schemes being operational for the benefit of
OBCs by the Ministry*

I Pre-Matric Scholarship to the OBCs

To motivate OBC children studying at Pre-Matric stage. Students whose parents'/ guardian's income from all sources does not exceed ₹ 2,50,000/- per annum are eligible. Quantum of Central Assistance is 50% in case of State Governments and 100% in case of Union Territory Administrations, subject to availability of the Budget under the scheme.

II Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students

Awarded to OBC students studying at post-Matric/post-secondary levels leading to their earning Ph.D. degrees. Under the Scheme, 100% central assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations subject to availability of Budget under the Scheme. Parental income ceiling for eligibility is ₹1.50 lakh per annum.

III Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls

To provide hostel facilities to students belonging to socially and educationally backward classes, especially from rural areas to enable them to pursue secondary and higher education.

IV National Fellowship (NF) for OBC Students

To provide financial assistance to 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 rate of fellowship for Junior Research

Fellowship (JRF) level is ₹ 25000 per month and for Senior Research Fellowship (SRF) level, it is ₹ 28000 per month.

V. Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the Students belonging to the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)

To award interest subsidy to meritorious OBC and EEC students 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 as per extant Creamy Layer criteria for OBCs and for EBCs it is Rs 2.50 lakh per annum.

VI. NBCFDC's Term Loan Scheme

Financial Assistance (Loan) for various income generating activities. Maximum Loan amount is ₹ 15.00 Lakh per beneficiary. Pattern of Finance is 85% by NBCFDC and 15% by Channel Partner/Beneficiary Share. Eligibility criteria is applicant's annual family income should be less than ₹ 3.00 Lakh.

VII. NBCFDC's Micro Finance Scheme

To cater to the needs of small entrepreneurs. Maximum Loan amount is ₹ 15.00 Lakh for Self Help Group (SHG) and ₹ 1.00 Lakh per beneficiary. Maximum number of persons in one SHG is 20. Pattern of Finance is 90% by NBCFDC and 10% by Channel Partner/Beneficiary contribution. Eligibility criteria is applicant's annual family income should be less than ₹ 3.00 Lakh per annum.

VIII. NBCFDC's Skill Development Training Programme (SDTP)

Training to upgrade technical and entrepreneurial skills of the target group through Government Training Institutes and Sector Skill Councils constituted by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship so that eligible members may engage in developmental activities by way of self/wage employment.

Statement-II**A. Details of Fund Allocation, Fund Released and Beneficiaries under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students during the last three years**

(Amount in ₹ lakh. Beneficiaries in Thousand)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		Fund Allocation	Fund Utilized	Beneficiaries	Fund Allocation	Fund Utilized	Beneficiaries	Fund Allocation	Fund Utilized	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	536.00	681.87	49.00	536.00	402.00	58.00	890.00	890.00	
2.	Bihar	1134.00	850.50	10144.00	1134.00	1782.00	\$	1875.00	0.00	
3.	Chhattisgarh	279.00	0.00	0.00	279.00	0.00	953.00	460.00	460.00	
4.	Goa	16.00	20.46	10.00	16.00	173.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	
5.	Gujarat	660.00	765.88	109.00	660.00	942.00	68.00	1090.00	1090.00	
6.	Haryana	277.00	342.82	38.00	277.00	126.13	\$	460.00	190.00	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	75.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	125.00	0.00	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	137.00	75.74	51.00	137.00	0.00	0.00	225.00	0.00	
9.	Jharkhand	360.00	458.04	1685.00	360.00	514.00	1145.00	595.00	595.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Karnataka	667.00	848.52	1,624.00	667.00	952.00	1892.00	1105.00	1105.00	
11.	Kerala	365.00	464.23	306.00	365.00	521.00	\$	605.00	453.75	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	793.00	1008.69	\$	793.00	0.00	0.00	1310.00	0.00	
13.	Maharashtra	1228.00	1217.92	\$	1228.00	921.00	\$	2030.00	0.00	
14.	Odisha	458.00	426.75	100.00	458.00	395.00	10.00	760.00	482.67	
15.	Punjab	303.00	385.29	\$	303.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	198.00	\$
16.	Rajasthan	749.00	575.32	427.00	749.00	1247.00	322.00	1240.00	930.00	
17.	Tamil Nadu	787.00	977.49	127.00	787.00	590.25	\$	1305.00	0.00	
18.	Telangana	389.00	0.00	0.00	389.00	0.00	0.00	640.00	0.00	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2180.00	2772.99	93.00	2180.00	3112.00	103.00	3605.00	3605.00	
20.	Uttarakhand	110.00	0.00	0.00	110.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	0.00	
21.	West Bengal	997.00	747.75	367.00	997.00	879.84	295.00	1650.00	1650.00	
22.	Assam	1228.00	58.93	\$	1228.00	0.00	10.00	1900.00	0.00	
23.	Manipur	106.00	0.00	0.00	106.00	0.00	0.00	160.00	0.00	
24.	Sikkim	24.00	12.60	3.00	24.00	2.50	1.00	40.00	4.49	
25.	Tripura	142.00	142.00	68.00	142.00	142.00	59.00	220.00	300.00	

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	36.00	\$	10.00	9.23
27.	Chandigarh	61.00	1.97	1.00	61.00	2.98	1.00	60.00	10.05
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	1.02	1.00	20.00	0.90
29.	Daman and Diu	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	60.00	1.00	10.00	79.82
30.	Delhi	93.00	54.76	\$	93.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	58.75
31.	Puducherry	7.00	23.00	3.00	7.00	21.00	\$	10.00	41.25
TOTAL		14200.00	12913.52	15205.00	14200.00	12822.72	4929.00	23200.00	12183.91

B. Details of Fund Allocation, Fund Released and Beneficiaries under the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students during the last three years

(Amount in ₹ lakh. Beneficiaries in Thousand.)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		Fund Allocation	Fund Utilized	Beneficiaries	Fund Allocation	Fund Utilized	Beneficiaries	Fund Allocation	Fund Utilized	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3404.00	3709.10	734.00	3404.00	4399.11	864.00	4183.00	4121.81	
2.	Bihar	7196.00	5397.00	174.00	7196.00	0.00	256.00	8843.00	8842.71	

Written Answers to

[24 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Chhattisgarh	1766.00	0.00	0.00	1766.00	2282.26	285.00	2172.00	2172.00	
4.	Goa	104.00	113.32	3.00	104.00	132.53	6.00	128.00	297.05	
5.	Gujarat	4187.00	4562.28	93.00	4187.00	5335.74	159.00	5145.00	5145.00	
6.	Haryana	1761.00	0.00	0.00	1761.00	0.00	27.00	2164.00	1235.46	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	478.00	520.84	12.00	478.00	609.15	10.00	588.00	588.00	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	867.00	944.71	9.00	867.00	650.25	7.00	1065.00	801.10	
9.	Jharkhand	2288.00	2493.08	121.00	2288.00	2956.86	135.00	2811.00	2811.00	
10.	Karnataka	4236.00	4615.67	1640.00	4236.00	5474.32	599.00	5205.00	5205.00	
11.	Kerala	2315.00	2327.19	166.00	2315.00	2950.14	155.00	2845.00	2845.00	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5033.00	5484.11	90.00	5033.00	6504.32	13.00	6185.00	6185.00	
13.	Maharashtra	7792.00	8490.40	83.00	7792.00	5844.00	60.00	9575.00	9575.00	
14.	Odisha	2905.00	2855.75	158.00	2905.00	2178.75	180.00	3570.00	3534.81	
15.	Punjab	1920.00	2092.10	\$	1920.00	1440.00	\$	2360.00	0.00	
16.	Rajasthan	4756.00	5182.28	46.00	4756.00	5663.47	67.00	5844.00	5782.49	
17.	Tamil Nadu	4998.00	5445.97	136.00	4998.00	4550.00	136.00	6142.00	6142.00	

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

18.	Telangana	2468.00	2689.21	\$	2468.00	1851.00	\$	3033.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	13837.00	15077.22	209.00	13837.00	17882.03	610.00	17004.00	20450.66
20.	Uttarakhand	700.00	737.74	4.00	700.00	525.00	14.00	860.00	269.46
21.	West Bengal	6329.00	6602.03	233.00	6329.00	8179.08	306.00	7778.00	6702.51
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	14.66	1.00^	11.00	11.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00
24.	Daman and Diu	11.00	7.13	\$	11.00	0.00	2.00	11.00	28.00
25.	Chandigarh	61.00	92.87	0.38	61.00	85.34	0.33	61.00	61.00
26.	Delhi	187.00	187.00	0.06	187.00	100.00	0.00	187.00	154.00
27.	Puducherry	13.00	12.99	0.81	13.00	31.99	2.00	13.00	32.00
28.	Assam	7255.00	5026.84	41.00	7255.00	0.00	48.00	9991.00	3634.92
29.	Manipur	628.00	471.00	9.00	628.00	622.37	10.00	864.00	653.31
30.	Tripura	837.00	1950.00	16.00	837.00	2150.00	15.00	1153.00	2450.00
31.	Sikkim	140.00	500.00	1.00	140.00	549.98	1.00	192.00	316.10
TOTAL		88500.00	87587.83	3979.25	88500.00	82962.35	3968.33	110000.00	100046.39

\$Information not received from State Government/UT Administration

Written Answers to

[24 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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C. Details of fund Allocation, Fund Released and Beneficiaries under the Scheme Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls during the last three years

(Amount in ₹ lakh. Beneficiaries actual)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		Fund Allocation	Fund Utilized	Physical Achievement	Fund Allocation	Fund Utilized	Physical Achievement	Fund Allocation	Fund Utilized	Physical Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh		405.00	300		0.00	0		0.00	0
2.	Bihar		0.00	0		0.00	0		0.00	0
3.	Chhattisgarh		0.00	0		0.00	0		0.00	0
4.	Goa		0.00	0		0.00	0		0.00	0
5.	Gujarat		0.00	0		0.00	0		0.00	0
6.	Haryana		0.00	0		0.00	0		0.00	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh		0.00	0		0.00	0		0.00	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir		502.72	419		536.64	0		0.00	0
9.	Jharkhand		0.00	0		0.00	0		0.00	0

10.	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	Written Answers to [24 July, 2019]
11.	Kerala	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	497.69	800	1434.22	200	342.23	0	
13.	Maharashtra	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
14.	Odisha	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
15.	Punjab	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
16.	Rajasthan	4000.00	0	4000.00	0	3000.00	0	
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	205.39	0	0.00	0	
18.	Telangana	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	140.22	300	273.75	0	84.13	0	
20.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
21.	West Bengal	413.40	100	0.00	0	259.60	0	
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	Unstarred Questions
23.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
24.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
25.	Chandigarh		0.00	0		0.00	0		0.00	0	
26.	Delhi		0.00	0		0.00	0		0.00	0	
27.	Puducherry		0.00	0		0.00	0		0.00	0	
28.	Assam		0.00	0		0.00	0		0.00	0	
29.	Manipur		675.97	400		141.75	0		1197.00	400	
30.	Tripura		0.00	0			0		0.00	0	
31.	Sikkim		315.00	200		608.00	0		283.50	0	
32.	Central Universities		1050.00	200		1050.00	400		1438.75	500	
	TOTAL		4000.00	4000.00	2719	4000.00	4249.75	600	3000.00	3605.21	900

D. Details of Fund Allocation, Fund Released and Beneficiaries under the Scheme National Fellowship for OBC Students during the last three years

(Amount ₹ in crore and Beneficiaries in Actual)

Scheme	Year	Fund Allocated	Fund Released	Beneficiaries	Remarks
National Fellowship for OBC Candidates	2016-17	27.00	27.00	900	The scheme is implemented through University Grants Commission (UG), the nodal

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

2017-18	40.00	20.00	1200	agency under the scheme. Therefore, funds are released to UGC and not to the States/UTs
2018-19	30.00	30.00	2200*	

* Provisional

E. Details of Fund Allocation, Fund Released and Beneficiaries under Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy in Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for Students of OBCs/EBCs during the last three years.

(Amount in ₹ lakh. Beneficiaries in Actual)

Name of Scheme	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			Remarks
	Fund Allocated	Fund Utilized	Beneficiaries	Fund Allocated	Fund Utilized	Beneficiaries	Fund Allocated	Fund Utilized	Beneficiaries	
Dr. Ambedkar scheme is of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseal Studies for OBCs/EBCs	300.00	290.15	1000	430.00	1987.00	1820*	1000.00	1000.00	1687*	The Scheme is implemented through Canara Bank, the nodal Bank under the scheme. Therefore, funds are released to the Canara Bank and not to the States/UTs

*Provisional

Statement-III

(A) National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) Statement showing SCA wise Allocation & Utilization/Disbursement and No. of Beneficiaries assisted during 2016-17

(Financial: ₹ In lakh Physical: No. of Beneficiaries)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs, SCAs/RRBs/PSBs	2016-17						
		Notional Allocation	Term Loan		Micro Finance		Total	
			Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh (BC)	1000.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	TOTAL	1000.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
2.	Telangana (BC)	1000.00						
	TOTAL	1000.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
3.	Assam (BC)	300.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Assam ARFTD (NGO)	100.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Assam (NEDFi)	400.00	0.00	0	400.00	3000	400.00	3000
	TOTAL	800.00	0.00	0	400.00	3000	400.00	3000

4.	Bihar (BC)	2100.00			0.00	0	0.00	0
	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	1078.81	1078.81	1723	0.00	0	1078.81	1723
	TOTAL	3178.81	1078.81	1723	0.00	0	1078.81	1723
5.	Chandigarh (BC)	200.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	TOTAL	200.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
6.	Chattisgarh (SC/ST)	500.00	100.00	200	0.00	0	100.00	200
	TOTAL	500.00	100.00	200	0.00	0	100.00	200
7.	Delhi (SC/ST/BC)	200.00	17.00	20	0.00	0	17.00	20
	TOTAL	200.00	17.00	20	0.00	0	17.00	20
8.	Gujarat (BJC)	500.00			0.00	0	0.00	0
	Gujarat (GOPALAK)	1000.00	25.00	35	0.00	0	25.00	35
	Gujarat (THAKUR)	500.00	380.00	630	120.00	730	500.00	1360
	Gujarat (N&DT)	200.00	143.00	406	42.00	280	185.00	686
	Gujarat Dena Bank	500.00	500.00	325	0.00	0	500.00	325
	TOTAL	2700.00	1048.00	1396	162.00	1010	1210.00	2406
9.	Goa (SC/ST)	500.00	50.00	47	0.00	0	50.00	47

Written Answers to

[24 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	TOTAL	500.00	50.00	47	0.00	0	50.00	47
10.	Haryana (BC)	1400.00	750.00	1975	75.00	500	825.00	2475
	TOTAL	1400.00	750.00	1975	75.00	500	825.00	2475
11.	Himachal Pradesh (BC)	900.00	415.79	573	10.00	100	425.79	673
	TOTAL	900.00	415.79	573	10.00	100	425.79	673
12.	Jammu and Kashmir (SC/BC)	100.00	70.00	120	30.00	180	100.00	300
	Jammu and Kashmir (Women)	200.00	120.00	200	80.00	800	200.00	1000
	TOTAL	300.00	190.00	320	110.00	980	300.00	1300
13.	Jharkhand (ST)	500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	100.00	97.50	125	2.50	5	100.00	130
	TOTAL	600.00	97.50	125	2.50	5	100.00	130
14.	Karnataka (BC)	3000.00	939.00	1768	2061.00	15428	3000.00	17196
	Karnataka (Vishwakarma)	100.00	325.75	610	174.25	660	500.00	1270
	TOTAL	3100.00	1264.75	2378	2235.25	16088	3500.00	18466
15.	Kerala- Artisan	100.00	45.00	105	5.00	50	50.00	155

320 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

	Kerala-Women	500.00	400.00	720	100.00	5000	500.00	1720	Written Answers to
	Kerala - BC	3500.00	4319.00	6545	3181.00	18145	7500.00	24690	
	Kerala - Handicr	100.00	88.00	210	12.00	120	100.00	330	
	Kerala - Fisheries	2500.00	400.00	450	2100.00	18000	2500.00	18450	
	TOTAL	6700.00	5252.00	8030	5398.00	37315	10650.00	45345	
16.	Madhya Pradesh (BC)	800.00							[24 July, 2019]
	Madhya Pradesh (Hastshilp)	800.00							
	Madhyanchal Gramin Bank	100.00	100.00	120	0.00	0	100.00	120	
	Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank	253.18	200.00	325	53.18	117	253.18	442	
	TOTAL	1953.18	300.00	445	53.18	117	353.18	562	
17.	Maharashtra (OBC)	1700.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	Unstarred Questions
	Maharash Fra (VJNT)	1000.00							
	Through Vijaya Bank	46.22	46.22	75	0.00	0	46.22	75	
	TOTAL	2746.22	46.22	75	0.00	0	46.22	75	
18.	Manipur (BC)	50.00							
	Manipur (NEDFi)	400.00	0.00	0	400.00	3000	400.00	3000	321

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	TOTAL	450.00	0.00	0	400.00	3000	400.00	3000
19.	Odisha (BC)	500.00						
	TOTAL	500.00						
20.	Punjab (BC)	800.00	235.00	465	65.00	650	300.00	1115
	Punjab Gramin Bank	1000.00	190.00	380	810.00	7440	1000.00	7320
	TOTAL	1800.00	425.00	845	875.00	8090	1300.00	8935
21.	Puducherry - BC	500.00	300.00	500	200.00	2000	500.00	2500
	TOTAL	500.00	300.00	500	200.00	2000	500.00	2500
22.	Rajasthan (OBC)	1000.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Through Vijaya Bank	14.30	14.30	23	0.00	0	14.30	23
	TOTAL	1014.30	14.30	23	0.00	0	14.30	23
23.	Sikkim (SC/ST/OBC)	200.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	TOTAL	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu -BC	7500.00	787.00	1820	9213.00	59253	10000.00	61073
	TOTAL	7500.00	787.00	1820	9213.00	59253	110000.00	61073
25.	Tripura (OBC)	2000.00	2217.00	4740	283.00	2650	2500.00	7390

322 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

	TOTAL	2000.00	2217.00	4740	283.00	2650	2500.00	7390	<i>Written Answers to</i>
26.	Uttar Pradesh (BC)	1000.00							
	U. P Sahakari Vikas Bank Ltd	325.00	125.00	250	200.00	1317	325.00	1567	
	Sarva U.P. Gramin Bank	530.00	530.00	1025	0.00	0	530.00	1025	
	Purvanchal Gramin Bank	500.00	100.00	148	400.00	1495	500.00	1643	
	TOTAL	2355.00	755.00	1423	600.00	2812	1355.00	4235	<i>[24 July, 2019]</i>
27.	Uttarakhand (BC)	200.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
	TOTAL	200.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
28.	West Bengal (BC)	1500.00	125.00	177	175.00	1225	300.00	1402	
	West Bengal (Minority)	500.00	150.00	290	50.00	300	200.00	590	
	TOTAL	2000.00	275.00	467	225.00	1525	500.00	1992	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
29.	PSBs								
	Vijaya Bank (Excluding Maharashtra and Rajasthan)	3110.78	3080.78	4925	30.00	60	3110.78	4985	
	Sub Total PSBs	3110.78	3080.78	4925	30.00	60	3110.78	4985	
	GRAND TOTAL	49408.29	18464.15	32050	20271.93	138505	38736.08	170555	

(B) National Backward Classes Finance And Development Corporation (NBCFDC) Statement Showing SCA Wise Allocation-& Utilization/Disbursement And No. of Beneficiaries Assisted During 2017-18

(Financial: ₹ in lakh Physical: No. of Beneficiaries)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs, SCAs/RRBs/PSBs	2017-18						
		Notional Allocation	Term Loan		Micro Finance		Total	
			Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh (EC)	500.00	1250.00	1250	1250.00	2500	2500.00	3750
	Andhra Pragati Grameena Bank	300.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	TOTAL	800.00	1250.00	1250	1250.00	2500	2500.00	3750
2.	Telangana (BC)	500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Telangana Grameena Bank	300.00	44.35	32	0.00	0	44.35	32
	TOTAL	800.00	44	32	0	0	44	32
5.	Assam (BC)	100.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Assam Artfed (NGO)	100.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Assam (NEDFI)	800.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank	100.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	Written Answers to [24 July, 2019]
	TOTAL	1,100.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
6.	Bihar (BC)	500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	1,000.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
	TOTAL	1,500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
7.	Chandigarh (BC)	100.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
	TOTAL	100.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
8.	Chhattisgarh (SC/ST)	500.00	450.05	403	49.95	108	500.00	511	
	TOTAL	500.00	450.05	403	49.95	108	500.00	511	
9.	Delhi (SC/ST/BC)	100.00	8.50	7	0.00	0	8.50	7	
	TOTAL	100.00	8.50	7	0.00	0	8.50	7	Unstarred Questions
10.	Gujarat (BC)	200.00			0.00	0			
	Gujarat (Gopalak)	200.00	150.00	172	650.00	1300	800.00	1472	
	Gujarat (Thakur)	500.00	408.00	660	92.00	310	500.00	970	
	Gujarat (N&DT)	200.00	10.57	11	0.00	0	10.57	11	
	Gujarat Dena Bank	500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	325

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Saurashtra Gramin Bank	400.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	TOTAL	2,000.00	568.57	843	742.00	1610	1310.57	2453
11.	Goa (SC/ST)	300.00	150.00	64	0.00	0	150.00	64
	TOTAL	300.00	150.00	64	0.00	0	150.00	64
12.	Haryana (BC)	500.00	950.00	974	50.00	200	1000.00	1174
	Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank	200.00	75.00	107	25.00	50	100.00	157
	TOTAL	700.00	1025.00	1081	75.00	250	1100.00	1331
13.	Himachal Pradesh (BC)	400.00	436.23	232	0.00	0	436.23	232
	Himachal Pradesh Grameen Bank	200.00						
	TOTAL	600.00	436.23	232	0.00	0	436.23	232
14.	Jammu and Kashmir (SC/BC)	100.00			0.00	0		
	Jammu and Kashmir (Women)	200.00	175.00	300	25.00	50	200.00	350
	TOTAL	300.00	175.00	300	25.00	50	200.00	350
15.	Jharkhand (ST)	100.00	75.00	90	25.00	125	100.00	215
	Vananchal Gramin Bank	100.00	80.00	119	20.00	40	100.00	159

326 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	300.00	458.00	687	42.00	93	500.00	780	Written Answers to
	TOTAL	500.00	613.00	896	87.00	258	700.00	1154	
16.	Karnataka (BC)	3,000.00	939.00	1946	2061.00	6276	3000.00	8222	
	Karnataka (Vishwakarma)	500.00	188.00	344	312.00	950	500.00	1294	
	TOTAL	3,500.00	1127.00	2290.00	2373.00	7226.00	3500.00	9516.00	
17.	Kerala- Artisan	100.00	100.00	150	0.00	0	100.00	150	[24 July, 2019]
	Kerala - Women	500.00	2050.00	1227	950.00	2028	3000.00	3255	
	Kerala - BC	4,500.00	6000.00	5855	5000.00	33000	11000.00	38855	
	Kerala -Handicr	100.00	87.00	200	13.00	60	100.00	260	
	Kerala -Fisheries	1,300.00	200.00	210	2800.00	14000	3000.00	14210	
	TOTAL	6,500.00	8437.00	7642	8763.00	49088	17200.00	56730	Unstarred Questions
18.	Madhyanchal Gramin Bank	500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
	Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank	300.00	203.58	246	0.00	0	203.58	246	
	Madhya Pradesh (BC)	200.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
	Madhya Pradesh (Hastshilup)	100.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
	TOTAL	1,100.00	203.58	246	0.00	0	203.58	246	327

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Maharashtra (OBC)	200.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Maharashtra (VJNT)	200.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Through Vijaya Bank	4.90	4.90	4	0.00	0	4.90	4
	TOTAL	404.90	4.90	4	0.00	0	4.90	4
20.	Manipur (NEDFI)	800.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	TOTAL	800.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
21.	Odisha	200.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	TOTAL	200.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
22.	Punjab (BC)	400.00	200.00	217	200.00	4000	400.00	4217
	Punjab Gramin Bank	1,000.00	1780.87	1434	200.00	400	1980.87	1834
	TOTAL	1,400.00	1980.87	1651	400.00	4400	2380.87	6051
23.	Puducherry - BC	500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	TOTAL	500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
24.	Rajasthan (OBC)	300.00	209.25	255	55.50	120	264.75	375
	Through Vijaya Bank	0.40	0.40	1	0.00	0	0.40	1
	TOTAL	300.40	209.65	256	55.50	120	265.15	376

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

25.	Sikkim (SC/ST/OBC)	200.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	Written Answers to
	TOTAL	200.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
26.	Tamil Nadu -BC	7,500.00	688.00	1628	6812.00	42641	7500.00	44269	
	TOTAL	7,500.00	688.00	1628	6812.00	42641	7500.00	44269	
27.	Tripura (OBC)	2,500.00	2465.62	2350	1034.38	2800	3500.00	5150	
	TOTAL	2,500.00	2465.62	2350	1034.38	2800	3500.00	5150	
28.	Uttar Pradesh (BC)	500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	[24 July, 2019]
	U.P. Sahakari Vikas Bank Ltd	1,000.00	600.00	493	200.00	400	800.00	893	
	Sarva U.P Gramin Bank	300.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
	Purvanchal Gramin Bank	500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
	Gram in Bank of Aryavart	100.00	2450.00	2635	50.00	100	2500.00	2735	
	Kashi Gomti Gramin Bank	200.00	458.00	423	42.00	105	500.00	528	
	Allahabad Up Gramin Bank	100.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
	TOTAL	2,700.00	3508.00	3551	292.00	605	3800.00	4156	
29.	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank	100.00							
	Uttarakhand (BC)	100.00	86.55	57	13.45	31	100.00	88	Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	TOTAL	200.00	86.55	57	13.45	31	100.00	88
30.	West Bengal (BC)	300.00	100.00	139	200.00	1000	300.00	1139
	West Bengal (MINORITY)	100.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	TOTAL	400.00	100.00	139	200.00	1000	300.00	1139
31.	PSB's				0.00	0		
	Vijaya Bank (Excluding Maharashtra and Rajasthan)	3,500.00	901.05	854	75.67	55	976.72	909
	Dena Bank	3,000.00	100.00	70	0.00	0	100.00	70
	Canara Bank	3,000.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Punjab National Bank	3,000.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	TOTAL	12,500.00	1001.05	924	75.67	55	1076.72	979
	GRAND TOTAL	50,005.30	24532.92	25846	22247.95	112742	46780.87	138588

330 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

(C) National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) Statement showing SCA wise Allocation & Utilization/Disbursement and No. of Beneficiaries assisted during 2018-19

(Financial: ₹ in lakh)
(Physical: No. of Beneficiaries)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs, SCAs/RRBs/PSBs	2018-19						
		Notional Allocation	Term Loan		Micro Finance		Total	
			Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh (BC)	1500.00	0.00	0	1500.00	25000	1500.00	25000
	Andhra Pragati Gramin Bank	300.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	TOTAL	1800.00	0.00	0	1500.00	25000	1500.00	25000
2.	Telangana (BC)	500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Telangana Grameena Bank	300.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	TOTAL	800.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam (BC)	100.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Assam ARTFED (NGO)	100.00	0.00	0	400.00	830	400.00	830

Written Answers to

[24 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 331

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Assam (NEDFi)	300.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank	100.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	TOTAL	600.00	0.00	0	400.00	830	400.00	830
4.	Bihar (BC)	500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Madhya Bihar Grmain Bank	500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	TOTAL	1000.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Chandigarh (BC)	100.00	10.00	26	0.00	0	10.00	26
	TOTAL	100.00	10.00	26	0.00	0	10.00	26
6.	Chhattisgarh (SC/ST)	800.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	TOTAL	800.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Delhi (SC/ST/BC)	100.00	21.62	34	0.00	0	21.62	34
	TOTAL	100.00	21.62	34	0.00	0	21.62	34
8.	Gujarat (BC)	200.00	320.00	780	180.00	600	500.00	1380
	Gujarat (Gopalak)	1000.00	50.00	63	200.00	340	250.00	403
	Gujarat (Thakur)	600.00	358.00	554	92.00	300	450.00	854

332 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

	Gujarat (N&DT)	200.00	14.00	21	16.00	35	30.00	56	<i>Written Answers to</i>
	Gujarat Dena Bank	500.00			0.00	0			
	Saurashtra Gramin Bank	400.00	2450.00	8333	50.00	46	2500.00	8379	
	TOTAL	2900.00	3192.00	9751	538.00	1321	3730.00	11072	
9.	Goa (SC/ST)	300.00	150.00	109	0.00	0	150.00	109	<i>[24 July, 2019]</i>
	TOTAL	300.00	150.00	109	0.00	0	150.00	109	
10.	Haryana (BC)	1000.00	1000.00	1289	100.00	400	1100.00	1689	
	Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank	200.00			0.00	0	0.00	0	
	TOTAL	1200.00	1000.00	1289	100.00	400	1100.00	1689	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
11.	Himachal Pradesh (BC)	500.00	500.00	313	0.00	0	500.00	313	
	Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank	100.00							
	TOTAL	600.00	500.00	313	0.00	0	500.00	313	
12.	Jammu and Kashmir (SC/BC)	100.00	80.00	108	20.00	50	100.00	158	<i>333</i>
	Jammu and Kashmir (Women)	200.00	175.00	240	25.00	52	200.00	292	
	TOTAL	300.00	255.00	348	45.00	102	300.00	450	
13.	Jharkhand (ST)	300.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Vananchal Gramin Bank	100.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	600.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	TOTAL	1000.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
14.	Karnataka (BC)	3000.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Karnataka (Vishwakarma)	500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	TOTAL	3500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Kerala-Artisan	100.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Kerala - Women	2400.00	3967.50	3972	75.00	125	4042.50	4097
	Kerala - BC	7500.00	7950.00	6686	5050.00	32132	13000.00	38818
	Kerala - Handicraft	100.00	87.00	190	13.00	25	100.00	215
	Kerala - Fisheries	2400.00	100.00	77	4900.00	13223	5000.00	13300
	TOTAL	12500.00	12104.50	10925	10038.00	45505	22142.50	56430
16.	Madhya Pradesh (BC)	200.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Madhya Pradesh (Hastshilp)	100.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Madhyanchal Gramin Bank	500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

	Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank	600.00	1324.50	1287	0.00	0	1324.50	1287	Written Answers to
	TOTAL	1400.00	1324.50	1287	0.00	0	1324.50	1287	
17.	Maharashtra (OBC)	200.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
	Maharashtra (VJNT)	200.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
	Through Vijaya Bank	108.17	108.17	79	0.00	0	108.17	79	
	TOTAL	508.17	108.17	79	0.00	0	108.17	79	
18.	Manipur (NEDFI)	500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	[24 July, 2019]
	TOTAL	500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
19.	Odisha	200.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
	TOTAL	200.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
20.	Punjab (BC)	400.00	300.00	291	0.00	0	300.00	291	Unstarred Questions
	Punjab Gramin Bank	1500.00	1500.00	1140	0.00	0	1500.00	1140	
	TOTAL	1900.00	1800.00	1431	0.00	0	1800.00	1431	
21.	Puducherry - BC	500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	335
	TOTAL	500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
22.	Rajasthan (OBC)	1000.00	200.00	222	100.00	286	300.00	508	
	Through Vijaya Bank	51.81	51.81	47	0.00	0	51.81	47	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	TOTAL	1051.81	251.81	269	100.00	286	351.81	555
23.	Sikkim (SC/ST)	200.00	50.00	60	0.00	0	50.00	60
	TOTAL	200.00	50.00	60	0.00	0	50.00	60
24.	Tamil Nadu-BC	7500.00	500.00	1801	7000.00	35923	7500.00	37724
	TOTAL	7500.00	500.00	1801	7000.00	35923	7500.00	37724
25.	Tripura (OBC)	3000.00	1810.00	3394	290.00	726	2100.00	4120
	TOTAL	3000.00	1810.00	3394	290.00	726	2100.00	4120
26.	Uttar Pradesh (BC)	500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	U. P Sahakari Vikas Bank Ltd.	2000.00	502.50	696	247.50	800	750.00	1496
	Sarva U.P Gramin Bank	500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Purvanchal Gramin Bank	500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Gramin Bank of Aryavart	1000.00	1930.00	2320	70.00	150	2000.00	2470
	Kashi Gomti Gramin Bank	100.00	439.00	505	96.00	192	535.00	697
	Allahabad UP Gramin Bank	100.00	0.00	0	0.00	0		
	TOTAL	4700.00	2871.50	3521	413.50	1142	3285.00	4663

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

27.	Uttarakhand (BC)	100.00	87.25	87	12.75	33	100.00	120
	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank	100.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	TOTAL	200.00	87.25	87	12.75	33	100.00	120
28.	West Bengal (BC)	900.00	297.50	550	325.00	1300	622.50	1850
	West Bengal (Minority)	100.00	150.00	144	0.00	0	150.00	144
	TOTAL	1000.00	447.50	694	325.00	1300	772.50	1994
29.	PSB's							
	Vijaya Bank (Excluding Maharashtra and Rajasthan)	2000.00	4559.33	3883	123.06	475	4682.39	4358
	Dena Bank	1000.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Punjab National Bank	1000.00	500.00	500	0.00	0	500.00	500
	Canara Bank	1000.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	SUB TOTAL PSBs	5000.00	5059.33	4383	123.06	475	5182.39	4858
	GRAND TOTAL	55159.98	31543.18	39801	20885.31	113043	52428.49	152844

Written Answers to

[24 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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Statement-IV

*Details of Skill Development Training provided by NBCFDC
during the last three years*

(Financial: ₹ in lakh)

(Physical : No. of Beneficiaries)

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		No. of Trainees	Amount Allocated	No. of Trainees	Amount Allocated	No. of Trainees	Amount Allocated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhr Pradesh	1676	96.04	460	59.40	1946	172.41
2.	Assam	714	50.91	1766	242.00	2420	293.68
3.	Bihar	1265	139.63	1125	137.00	520	110.64
4.	Chandigarh	50	4.54	0	0.00		
5.	Chhattisgarh	393	39.01	520	80.94	490	61.49
6.	Delhi	328	22.4	159	14.89	639	58.95
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0.00	100	9.08
8.	Gujarat	433	41.51	105	26.00	480	79.21
9.	Haryana	1222	113.47	1162	154.48	3734	228.56
10.	Himachal Pradesh	310	60.17	440	95.45	790	102.27
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	575	45.21	424	36.74	560	79.50
12.	Jharkhand	393	34.02	935	84.98	500	35.39
13.	Karnataka	706	38.59	339	59.72	559	55.29
14.	Kerala	429	47.23	615	58.43	580	65.20
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1491	148.91	2975	299.16	2187	305.08
16.	Maharashtra	253	25.91	451	69.27	660	101.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Manipur	257	22.69	230	28.52	657	104.59
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.00	150	17.64
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0.00		
20.	Odisha	955	98.38	863	162.10	1056	140.13
21.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0.00		
22.	Punjab	956	75.87	538	70.48	1700	242.30
23.	Rajasthan	1215	90.17	1910	145.55	290	34.86
24.	Sikkim	70	6.94	25	2.74	420	50.88
25.	Tamil Nadu	1778	127.63	645	71.07	570	51.76
26.	Telangana	416	43.23	350	46.80	410	56.13
27.	Tripura	190	14.8825	1730	209.56	1280	144.04
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1976	170.41	2852	349.17	750	76.93
29.	Uttarakhand	165	15.88	125	19.28	2673	317.23
30.	West Bengal	532	53.805	2636	351.00	919	91.82
TOTAL		18748	1627.44	23380	2874.73	25040	3086.86

OBC creamy layer status

3636. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn towards the demand of OBCs about their tagging of creamy layer status:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is identifying creamy layer equivalence for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC) in various posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The concept of creamy layer in Other Backward Classes reservation was implemented by the Government as

per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement in the Indra Sawhney case. Recently 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 particularly the issues related to Creamy layer equivalence among the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs) where equivalence had not been established so far.

The Committee is expected to submit its report anytime soon.

Old age homes

3637. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made towards the establishment of 'old age homes' in the country according to the 'Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007';

(b) the measures taken by Government to generate awareness amongst the elderly towards their rights under the act;

(c) whether Government proposes to encourage productive ageing, providing the elderly with opportunities to contribute meaningfully to the society; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposed plan thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA) : (a) As per Section 19 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act, 2007, the State Governments may establish and maintain such number of Old Age Homes at accessible places, as it may deem necessary, in a phased manner, beginning with at least one in each district, to accommodate in such homes a minimum of one hundred fifty senior citizens who are indigent. Data in this regard is not maintained centrally. However, this Ministry under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSC) provides financial assistance to 419 Senior Citizens Homes in 243 districts of the country.

(b) To raise awareness on the various provisions of the MWPSA Act, 2007, the Government produces and releases advertisements in Hindi, English and Regional languages in print media, electronic and outdoor media. Audio and Video spots have been broadcast/telecast through Doordarshan, private television channels, Digital Cinema, LED/LCD panels at Railway Station, Audio Announcements at Bus Station,

Private FM Channels and All India Radio. A weekly radio programme namely, 'Sawarti Jaye Jeevan ki rahe', is broadcast to spread awareness on the provisions of the Act. Outdoor media display is done through hoardings, uni polls, metro train, gantry and backlit panels. Besides, the Government is using social media namely Facebook, Twitter, Youtube and new media like SMS burst and WhatsApp messages also. Government also conducts seminars and conferences and provides funding to the voluntary organizations for awareness generation at the local level. Moreover, this Department organizes from time to time sensitization/awareness programmes for school/college students as well as representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Police functionaries etc. This Ministry confers National Award namely Vayoshreshtha Samman every year on the occasion of International Day of Older Persons.

(c) and (d) This Ministry encourages productive ageing of the elderly through its Scheme of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana', under which physical aids and assistive living devices such as walking sticks, tripods, quadpods, walkers, wheelchairs, hearing aids, dentures and spectacles are provided, free of cost, to the senior citizens belonging to BPL category.

Report on sub-categorisation of OBCs

3638. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a Commission to examine subcategorisation of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) into three sub-categories on the basis of how much benefit they have got from quotas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Commission has submitted its report to Government, if so, the details thereof and if not, the timeline of report submission;

(d) whether Government is planning to scrap the provision of creamy layer in OBC reservation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL) : (a) to (c) The Government has constituted a four-member Commission headed by Justice (Retd.) G. Rohini, Chief Justice (Retd.), Delhi High Court on 2nd October, 2017 under article 340 of the Constitution to examine

the issues of the sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes with the following terms of reference:

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

The Commission has not submitted its final report to the Government. The term of the Commission has been extended from time to time and is at present upto 31.07.2019.

- (d) and (e) At present, no such proposal is under consideration.

Survey regarding manual scavenging

3639. KUMARI SELJA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a NITI Aayog Survey of 163 districts in 17 States has identified 25,276 manual scavengers upto 31.12.2018, if so, whether Government has compiled a nationwide data on the number of dry latrines and the number of manual scavengers present till today;

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

(c) whether Government has taken measures to eradicate currently present manual scavenging completely and to rehabilitate manual scavengers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of manual scavengers rehabilitated, with details of financial, social and employment assistance provided, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE) : (a) and (b) A National Survey has

been carried out at the behest of NITI Aayog in 170 identified districts of 18 States on the basis of insanitary latrines converted into sanitary latrines under Swachh Bharat Mission, and inputs received from social organizations working for safai karamcharis. After verification of the applications received in the survey camps 39,625 manual scavengers have been identified upto 18.07.2019. Under Sections 11,12 and 14 of "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013" (MS Act, 2013) Chief Executive Officers of Municipalities and Gram Panchayats are required to undertake survey of manual scavengers in urban and rural areas respectively, if there are reasons to believe existence of manual scavengers in areas under their jurisdiction under this provision. States have reported identification of 14,505 manual scavengers from 2013-14 upto 18.07.2019. Thus a total of 54,130 manual scavengers have been identified upto 18.07.2019. State-wise details are at given in Statement-I (*See below*). As regards number of dry latrines in the country, Census-2011 had reported existence of 26,06,278 insanitary latrines as per the following break up:

Sl. No.	Type of Latrines	Number of Latrines
1	Nightsoil disposed into open drain	13,14,652
2	Serviced Manually	7,94,390
3	Serviced by animal	4,97,236
TOTAL		26,06,278

Most of these insanitary latrines have since been converted into sanitary latrines under Swachh Bharat Mission implemented by the Ministries of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Housing and Urban Affairs. As regards the number of dry latrines still in existence in the country, sanitation being a State subject, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment does not maintain such statistics.

(c) to (e) Manual Scavenging is prohibited under Section 5 of the. "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act. 2013" (MS Act, 2013). No person, local authority or any agency shall, after the date of commencement of this Act, engage or employ, either directly or indirectly, a manual scavenger, and every person so engaged or employed shall stand discharged immediately from any obligation, express or implied, to do manual scavenging. Under Section 8 of the MS Act, 2013 whoever contravenes the above, shall for the first contravention be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees or with both, and for any subsequent contravention

with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) under which the following rehabilitation benefits are provided to the identified manual scavengers:

- (i) Onetime cash assistance of ₹40,000/-.
- (ii) Skill Development Training with Stipend of ₹3,000/- per month.
- (iii) Capital subsidy upto ₹ 3,25,000/- to those who have availed bank loans for self employment projects.

State-wise details of the rehabilitation benefits provided under SRMS to identified manual scavengers and their dependents from 2013-14 upto 18.07.2019 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of manual scavengers identified after the coming into force of
"Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their
Rehabilitation Act, 2013" (MS Act, 2013)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of identified Manual Scavengers		
		As per Survey under MS Act, 2013	As per National Survey 2018	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78	1982	2060
2.	Assam	154	542	696
3.	Bihar	137	0	137
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	3
5.	Gujarat	0	108	108
6.	Jharkhand	0	201	201
7.	Karnataka	732	1754	2486

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Kerala	0	600	600
9.	Madhya Pradesh	36	562	598
10.	Maharashtra	0	7378	7378
11.	Odisha	237	0	237
12.	Punjab	91	142	233
13.	Rajasthan	338	2590	2928
14.	Tamil Nadu	363	62	425
15.	Uttar Pradesh	12095	18280	30375
16.	Uttarakhand	137	4787	4924
17.	West Bengal	104	637	741
	TOTAL	14505	39625	54130

Statement-II

Details of rehabilitation benefits provided under Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers from 2013-14 upto 18.07.2019.

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Onetime Cash Assistance (Number of Beneficiaries)	Skill Development Training (Number of Beneficiaries)	Capital Subsidy (Number of Beneficiaries)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1460	0	0
2.	Assam	682	45	0
3.	Bihar	131	18	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	0
5.	Gujarat	96	19	0
6.	Jharkhand	108	24	0
7.	Karnataka	1505	80	190

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Kerala	504	161	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	341	58	0
10.	Maharashtra	5484	0	0
11.	Odisha	218	66	83
12.	Punjab	214	62	36
13.	Rajasthan	2359	257	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	364	29	47
15.	Uttar Pradesh	19385	6152	480
16.	Uttarakhand	1889	280	74
17.	West Bengal	654	132	97
TOTAL		35397	7383	1007

Crossing 50 per cent limit of reservation by States

3640. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that some States have crossed the limit of reservation of 50 per cent as guided by the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, whether Government would ask the States to reduce it to less than 50 per cent or Government shall increase overall ratio of reservation by more than 50 per cent; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL) : (a) to (c) The services under the State come under the List II of the Seventh Schedule *i.e.* State List of the Constitution. The information on the State-wise provisions for reservation is not centrally maintained.

Drug abuse among children in Metro cities

3641. DR. VIKAS MAHATME : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by Government on drug abuse among children living on streets of metro cities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any steps are being taken to reduce drug abuse among children and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of de-addiction centres partly or fully funded by Government and managed by NGOs, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA) : (a) The Ministry during the year 2015 had financially supported the Directorate of Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of NCT of Delhi for conducting a survey in collaboration with AIIMS, New Delhi on mapping and size estimation of street children who use drug in Delhi. It was estimated that 22.1% of all street children of NCT of Delhi have used some substance excluding tobacco in the last one year. Tobacco, Alcohol cannabis and inhalants were commonly used.

(b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has formulated and initiated and begun implementation of a National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR). The Plan aims at reduction of adverse consequences of drug abuse through a multi-pronged strategy involving education, de-addiction and rehabilitation of affected individuals and their families including for children. The activities under the NAPDDR, *inter-alia*, include awareness generation programmes in Schools/Colleges/Universities, workshops/ seminars/ interactions with parents, community based peer led intervention programmes for vulnerable adolescents and youth in the community, provisioning of treatment facilities and capacity building of service providers.

(c) The Ministry implements a “Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse” under which financial assistance is provided to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations based on the recommendations of State Governments/UT Administrations for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA) to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of addicts including adolescents. At present, Ministry provides financial assistance to 461 Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts across the country, as per details given in Statement.

Statement

Number of IRCAs assisted by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment under the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse

Sl. No.	State	No. of IRCAs assisted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12
2.	Bihar	10
3.	Chhattisgarh	4
4.	Goa	0
5.	Gujarat	8
6.	Haryana	13
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
9.	Jharkhand	1
10.	Karnataka	37
11.	Kerala	23
12.	Madhya Pradesh	23
13.	Maharashtra	68
14.	Odisha	40
15.	Punjab	27
16.	Rajasthan	19
17.	Tamil Nadu	33
18.	Telangana	10
19.	Uttar Pradesh	27
20.	Uttarakhand	4
21.	West Bengal	12
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0

Sl. No.	State	No. of IRCAs assisted
23.	Chandigarh	0
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
25.	Delhi	9
26.	Daman and Diu	1
27.	Lakshadweep	0
28.	Puducherry	2
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
30.	Assam	26
31.	Manipur	21
32.	Meghalaya	2
33.	Mizoram	11
34.	Nagaland	9
35.	Tripura	0
36.	Sikkim	2
TOTAL		461

Civil rights of transenders

3642. DR. VIKAS MAHATME : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken to uphold the civil rights of transgenders in each State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA) : (a) and (b) In order to provide for protection of rights of transgender persons and their welfare, the Ministry has introduced the Bill titled "The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019" in the Lok Sabha on 19.07.2019. The Bill, *inter-alia*, provides for recognition of identity

of transgender persons, prohibition against discrimination, welfare measures by the Government, obligation of establishments and other persons, education, social security and health of transgender persons and National Council for transgender persons.

Decline of steel exports

3643. SHRI C. M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that country's finished steel exports recently fell to their lowest in the last three years as shipments to traditional markets shrank, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the countries where steel exports declined, in the past three years and the steps taken by Government to boost steel exports, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) India's finished steel exports have declined during the last three years due to the imposition of protective trade measures imposed by US, EU, Canada and initiation of other trade investigations by other countries.

(b) County-wise details of exports during the last three years alongwith percentage growth/decline is given in Statement (*See below*). The Government provides assistance to exporters through Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 in the form of export incentives, market access initiatives.

Statement

Export of Steel from India during the last three Financial Years

Country	Export in Million USD			% Growth		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eritrea		0.11				-100.00
Martinique		0.13				-100.00
N. Mariana IS.		0.01				-100.00
Nauru RP		0.01				-100.00
Saharwi A. DM RP		0.00				-100.00
Swaziland	0.01	0.45		-88.97	5334.24	-100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haiti	2.25	3.99	0.08	-0.31	77.29	-98.07
Macedonia	0.14	0.06	0.00	8963.20	-53.70	-97.64
Malta	0.00	0.02	0.00	-97.40	420.32	-96.73
Syria	0.18	2.04	0.08	-14.47	1033.71	-96.06
Burkina Faso	3.38	7.44	0.33	41.61	120.41	-95.60
Brunei	0.01	0.33	0.02	-42.09	3460.50	-93.47
Kazakhstan		0.00	0.00			-92.87
Nicaragua	0.87	0.61	0.05	526.78	-29.96	-92.44
Panama Republic	3.82	3.56	0.32	1219.36	-6.73	-91.15
Guadeloupe	0.00	0.15	0.01		1272366.67	-90.84
Puerto Rico	0.12	0.34	0.04	-95.54	176.51	-88.25
Togo	0.95	5.40	0.64	-80.18	468.99	-88.12
Chad	1.15	2.03	0.31	46870.81	75.83	-84.85
Gambia	3.45	6.18	1.21	2.98	79.23	-80.44
Gabon	0.81	2.58	0.54	40.78	219.55	-79.06
Myanmar	34.19	108.65	23.95	63.53	217.81	-77.96
Reunion	0.54	0.77	0.18	-53.30	42.93	-76.83
Dominica	0.16	0.48	0.11		199.92	-76.57
Mauritania	0.19	0.09	0.02	-73.74	-51.41	-74.99
Liberia	3.51	6.51	1.70	-55.34	85.35	-73.96
Turkmenistan	0.02	0.46	0.13	-98.04	2768.47	-71.49
Sierra Leone	6.58	4.72	1.53	-24.89	-28.31	-67.62
Peru	45.64	44.95	16.34	21.64	-1.49	-63.66
Lao Pd Rp	0.02	0.27	0.10	-71.07	1626.37	-63.01
Croatia	0.74	3.18	1.22	-51.39	330.37	-61.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Singapore	36.55	110.00	44.38	178.27	200.95	-59.65
Madagascar	10.28	8.88	3.67	-23.04	-13.62	-58.63
Malawi	4.38	3.34	1.44	-47.38	-23.83	-56.74
Iran	95.22	137.21	63.08	-71.25	44.09	-54.03
Cote D' Ivoire	12.02	8.66	3.99	-36.44	-27.93	-53.93
Guinea Bissau	3.10	0.43	0.21	397.49	-86.06	-51.31
Mali	2.19	1.61	0.79	394.09	-26.61	-50.68
Slovak Rep	1.36	3.20	1.58	-15.66	135.21	-50.49
Sudan	25.96	21.93	10.92	-12.31	-15.55	-50.18
Denmark	11.51	34.95	17.59	2.36	203.67	-49.67
Indonesia	300.74	540.83	276.76	121.64	79.84	8.83
Yemen Republic	2.98	1.40	0.72	-36.33	-52.93	-48.54
Argentina	16.95	55.50	29.61	-47.73	227.42	-46.66
Greece	27.67	39.27	21.46	-15.11	41.94	-45.36
Sweden	10.65	18.93	10.46	15.65	77.70	-44.73
Hong Kong	7.41	117.11	65.23	40.22	1479.42	-44.30
Paraguay	32.35	48.78	27.59	201.65	50.78	-43.44
Portugal	84.23	105.21	59.57	103.73	24.91	-43.38
Trinidad	15.23	16.59	9.52	-12.81	8.95	-42.61
Philippines	33.54	176.42	101.84	138.99	425.98	-42.27
Armenia	0.00	0.00	0.00	-76.29	24.06	-39.98
Ghana	47.71	29.82	18.27	30.60	-37.51	-38.73
Taiwan	261.84	358.36	223.73	93.42	36.86	-37.57
South Africa	49.73	52.19	32.88	44.02	4.95	-37.00
St. Lucia	0.88	1.59	1.01	81.37	80.84	-36.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Iraq	5.87	5.77	3.70	41.54	-1.70	-35.86
Egypt A RP	31.35	69.81	45.27	-20.82	122.69	-35.15
Costa Rica	1.75	2.07	1.36	21.57	18.52	-34.39
Sri Lanka DSR	121.31	245.57	161.56	40.83	102.44	-34.21
USA	330.18	372.27	247.40	-18.63	12.75	-33.54
Suriname	0.35	0.97	0.65	-47.76	181.07	-32.86
Niger		0.73	0.49	-100.00		-32.41
Ecuador	51.45	33.16	23.31	102.18	-35.54	-29.72
EL Salvador	3.92	3.96	2.80	-20.30	1.03	-29.37
Pakistan IR	39.85	72.97	51.90	23.85	83.11	-28.88
Hungary	4.86	3.00	2.18	158.73	-38.25	-27.55
Spain	321.12	420.55	311.08	167.52	30.96	-26.03
Bulgaria	10.40	13.58	10.06	68.71	30.57	-25.92
Romania	23.49	37.77	28.23	0.49	60.78	-25.26
Congo P Rep	1.62	1.16	0.87	-43.85	-28.27	-25.08
Turkey	128.94	226.07	172.63	7.49	75.33	-23.64
Mexico	147.24	137.85	105.53	123.11	-6.38	-23.44
Slovenia	5.43	15.39	11.80	-26.81	183.33	-23.32
Belgium	738.88	777.50	600.82	194.18	5.23	-22.72
Cyprus	2.07	2.17	1.68	1.58	4.64	-22.45
Ethiopia	118.75	108.13	85.81	2.38	-8.94	-20.64
Malaysia	281.73	304.80	242.37	496.05	8.19	-20.48
Poland	91.56	164.84	131.59	19.80	80.04	-20.17
Somalia	16.23	17.14	13.70	13.70	5.60	-20.07
Thailand	223.32	250.32	201.62	83.26	12.09	-19.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baharain IS	14.35	32.38	26.21	-8.16	125.70	-19.05
Finland	9.07	11.71	9.51	-0.96	29.19	-18.76
Maldives	10.51	16.36	13.48	20.90	55.70	-17.60
Vietnam SOC Rep	561.49	579.78	486.22	691.87	3.26	-16.14
Seychelles	1.06	0.66	0.56	32.75	-37.56	-15.74
Belarus	0.37	0.62	0.53	3.66	68.58	-15.00
Virgin IS US		0.07	0.06			-14.98
Italy	764.45	1033.72	887.32	96.29	35.22	-14.16
Mozambique	2.18	2.70	2.40	-58.79	24.04	-11.42
Jamaica	4.83	6.48	5.76	96.97	34.32	-11.21
Netherland	147.24	187.56	168.29	8.79	27.38	-10.27
Uruguay	5.23	5.44	4.95	23.14	4.06	-8.98
UK	114.95	101.33	93.14	333.94	-11.85	-8.08
Japan	154.98	252.49	235.59	9.24	62.92	-6.69
Uganda	2.45	3.23	3.02	-69.39	31.63	-6.48
Zimbabwe	0.54	1.68	1.58	-72.32	212.98	-6.16
Kenya	30.73	54.77	52.41	6.55	78.21	-4.32
Chile	13.05	18.06	17.49	-1.39	38.44	-3.18
Colombia	29.55	31.96	31.04	13.96	8.15	-2.87
Montenegro	0.29	0.52	0.51	-64.66	78.39	-2.09
Brazil	51.51	90.71	89.00	15.52	76.11	-1.88
Congo D. Rep.	1.59	1.94	1.91	-35.02	22.49	-1.62
China P RP	344.84	324.12	318.91	1 36.83	-6.01	-1.61
Rwanda	7.72	7.53	7.60	-14.97	-2.49	1.03
Israel	13.77	14.77	14.94	-3.37	7.26	1.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tanzania REP	12.62	11.62	11.76	-32.23	-7.97	1.26
Cameroon	2.12	3.99	4.05	-53.42	88.19	1.62
Tunisia	3.77	6.84	6.96	61.93	81.68	1.78
Estonia	6.09	4.43	4.52	7.77	-27.23	1.86
Saudi Arab	83.29	155.65	158.72	33.78	86.89	1.97
Norway	5.82	4.86	4.98	148.74	-16.63	2.51
U Arab Emts	516.06	711.60	733.45	78.64	37.89	3.07
Mauritius	3.87	5.22	5.49	438.56	34.85	5.18
Senegal	11.49	11.52	12.17	3.33	0.27	5.62
Guatemala	3.68	6.80	7.25	289.45	84.68	6.69
Benin	1.39	0.78	0.84	-60.13	-43.59	7.40
Russia	62.21	74.20	80.99	18.28	19.27	9.15
Czech Republic	2.55	2.66	2.91	59.00	4.16	9.74
Oman	54.71	76.67	84.32	71.28	40.12	9.98
Ukraine	8.91	14.95	16.48	36.06	67.68	10.27
Dominic Rep	6.88	3.51	3.88	43.14	-48.99	10.58
Angola	1.32	2.53	2.86	-18.77	91.95	12.87
Equatl Guinea	0.47	0.29	0.33	-15.39	-37.49	13.72
Belize	0.51	1.77	2.02	-14.55	243.16	14.20
Australia	28.02	33.37	38.25	2.58	19.08	14.62
Jordan	2.06	2.98	3.42	-1.66	44.86	14.82
New Zealand	4.01	9.22	10.84	-19.74	130.13	17.51
Bangladesh PR	372.65	269.78	323.46	66.47	-27.61	19.90
Cuba	1.27	0.20	0.24	-36.37	-84.54	23.50
Germany	97.87	129.94	161.35	-1.14	32.77	24.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nepal	627.21	880.52	1140.03	32.76	40.39	29-47
Ireland	3.48	11.01	14.35	-19.63	216.18	30.35
Guinea	4.13	2.76	3.64	103.61	-33.17	31.91
Moldova	0.02	0.02	0.03		24.85	32.29
Korea RP	333.95	339.16	449.00	52.19	1.56	32.39
Qatar	20.13	48.97	64.83	-23.35	143.22	32.39
Kuwait	34.38	25.20	33.72	-4.38	-26.69	33.82
Honduras	2.43	3.41	4.57	33.86	40.60	33.82
Grenada	O.So	0.47	0.63	20.16	-6.20	34.17
Guyana	2.66	2.02	2.74	-24.15	-24.12	35.60
Switzerland	3.49	3.92	5.32	-1.38	12.35	35.64
Libya	9.78	5.64	7.72	133.15	-42.32	36.82
Latvia	25.90	18.15	24.97	818.89	-29.93	37.59
Nigeria	17.12	36.35	52.12	-41.11	112.32	43.37
Bhutan	8.19	38.01	55.10	-58.56	364.32	44.95
Comoros	0.61	0.42	0.62	-6.44	-30.24	47.71
Djibouti	30.83	45.58	68.89	34.73	47.87	51.13
Lebanon	1.60	1.55	2.37	-21.13	-3.14	53.23
Burundi	0.91	0.47	0.72	213.32	-48.89	53.78
Kyrgyzstan	0.09	0.09	0.15	11.95	8.12	57.80
France	18.28	17.56	28.81	-13.52	-3.96	64.10
Canada	30.26	37.00	61.14	33.54	22.27	65.23
Lithuania	3.18	2.32	3.91	-36.65	-26.97	68.13
Bolivia	0.05	0.08	0.14	-94.89	80.13	70.55
Barbados	1.07	1.34	2.31	8.85	25.40	72.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Afghanistan	0.11	0.46	0.84	19.42	302.19	83.59
Morocco	6.21	4.53	8.47	37.91	-27.02	86.72
Austria	0.89	1.90	3.71	2.22	113.23	95.47
Georgia	0.15	0.33	0.68	-76.89	124.86	108.71
Serbia	0.29	0.21	0.47	2293.14	-26.23	120.72
Algeria	3.07	1.04	2.48	802.86	-66.14	138.68
Zambia	1.25	1.89	4.54	-49.72	51.72	140.25
Papua N GNA	0.22	0.09	0.22	-20.29	-59.60	148.54
Mongolia		0.00	0.00			192.77
Netherlandantil	0.02	0.02	0.06		-14.75	206.12
Uzbekistan	0.07	0.32	1.05	6820.16	353.19	226.45
Iceland	0.07	0.51	2.25		675.01	337.39
Fiji IS	0.01	0.03	0.13	12.06	349.00	382.43
Namibia	0.21	0.01	0.03	-14.90	-96.97	449.23
Botswana	0.08	0.06	0.56	-85.30	-30.98	876.20
Cambodia	0.12	0.01	0.15	49.04	-88.66	938.01
Luxembourg	0.01	0.00	0.06		-38.28	1412.01
Venezuela	0.86	0.01	0.23	0.02	-98.35	1507.49
Antigua	0.17	0.02	0.50	-31.63	-86.03	2011.14
C Afri Rep	0.40	0.00	0.01		-99.96	6625.85
New Caledonia		0.00	0.04	-100.00		7957.12
Marshall Island		0.00	0.00			11800.00
Albania	0.09				-100.00	
Aruba			0.05			
Azerbaijan			0.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bahamas				-100.00		
Bosnia-Hrzgovin				-100.00		
Br Virgn IS				-100.00		
Cayman IS				-100.00		
FR Guiana	0.12			269.47	-100.00	
Guam	0.00				-100.00	
Kiribati Rep	0.00				-100.00	
Korea DP RP	1.68		0.04	149.03	-100.00	
Liechtenstein				-100.00		
Montserrat	0.00				-100.00	
Palau			0.00			
Sao Tome	0.23			200.90	-100.00	
St Kitt NA	0.00				-100.00	
St Vincent			0.02	-100.00		
Unspecified	1.17		0.00	1289.80	-100.00	
Us Minor Outlying Islands	0.03				-100.00	
Vanuatu Rep			0.00			
TOTAL	8683.01	11244.74	9742.01	58.09	29.50	-13.36

Source: DGCIS. Figures for 2018-19 are provisional and subject to change.

Shortage of metallurgical coal for the steel industry

3644. SHRI MANISH GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of metallurgical coal for the steel industry in the country is a serious limiting factor in the development of the industry, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether power supply is irregular in some plants, if so, the actions being initiated to obviate this factor; and

(c) whether the labour force is not as productive as in most steel plants in other developed countries, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. India has a shortage of low ash content coking coal. As a result, almost 52 Million Metric Tonnes of coking coal is imported every year by the steel plants. Total supply of indigenous coking coal is about 5 Million Metric Tonnes.

(b) Power supply in steel plants is met through captive power generation as well as supply from power grid which is steady.

(c) No, Sir.

Problems facing the steel industry in the country

3645. SHRI MANISH GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major problems facing the steel industry in the country, the details thereof;

(b) what is India's position in the world in respect of production of iron and crude steel, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is lack of modern technology in most of the country's steel plants, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) The major issues faced by Indian steel industry are inadequate availability of raw material, dependence on imported coking coal, high cost of capital, high logistics cost, high cost of power land acquisition and statutory clearances including Environmental clearance etc.

(b) India is the 2nd largest producer of crude steel in the world as shown in table below:-

World Crude Steel Production – 2018

Rank	Country	Qty. (MT)
1.	China	928.30
2.	India	106.50
3.	Japan	104.30
4.	USA	86.60
5.	South Korea	72.50
6.	Russia	71.70
7.	Germany	42.40
8.	Turkey	37.30

Rank	Country	Qty. (mt)
9.	Brazil	34.90
10.	Italy	24.50
	World	1808

Source: world Steel.

(c) Steel is a deregulated sector. Usage of technology and grades of steel are determined on tech no-commercial basis and market demand.

MoU between 'RNIL' and Odisha Mining Corporation

3646. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) and Odisha Mining Corporation have entered into an MoU for getting iron ore from Gandhamardhan hills of Western Odisha to RINL;

(b) if so, the details of MoU;

(c) whether it is a fact that the ore is of low quality and needs a lot of blending to meet the quality requirements of RINL; and

(d) how much ore now RINL is getting from Bailadila mines of NMDC and to what extent ore from Odisha helps to balance ore requirement of RINL?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) has received around 8.07 million tonnes of iron ore from NMDC from their Bailadila mines against the requirement of around 10.26 million tonnes, during 2018-19. RINL signs Long Term Agreement with NMDC for supply of iron ore. Shortfall in supplies are met through procurements from the Daitari Mines of Odisha Mining Corporation, Karnataka region and from other sources through e-auctions/tender route.

Expenditure incurred by NMDC on CSR

†3647. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the State-wise, district-wise and work-wise details of the incurred expenditure during the said years;

(c) whether it is a fact that less funds were released for the State of Chhattisgarh under CSR during the last five years, due to which less number of people were benefited;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the expenditure of funds by NMDC under this head in Bastar, Kodagaon, Dantewada and Bachelī which have plants, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) The expenditure incurred by NMDC Limited under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last three years is as following:-

Sl. No.	Year	CSR Expenditure (in ₹ lakhs)	CSR Expenditure as % of Profit Before Tax of preceding three years
1.	2016-17	17418.30	2.18%
2.	2017-18	16937.30	2.80%
3.	2018-19	16724.13	3.44%

(b) The State-wise, district-wise and work-wise details of the incurred expenditure during the said years are given in Statement-I, Statement-II and Statement-III (See below).

(c) and (d) The percentage of CSR expenditure by NMDC Ltd. in Chhattisgarh has been more than 80% of the total CSR expenditure.

(e) The details of expenditure of funds by NMDC under CSR in Bastar, Kodagaon and Dantewada (which includes Bachelī) during the last three years is as following:-

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)				
Sl. No.	District	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Bastar	2180.99	1830.32	2175.13
2.	Kondagaon	119.75	125.95	657.73
3.	Dantewada	8748.89	7930.86	6411.42

Statement-I*Focus Area-wise and District-wise CSR Expenditure for F.Y. 2016-17*

(Amt. in ₹ lakh)												
States with Districts	Drinking water	Education	Health and Hygiene	Environment	Infra-structure	Culture and Heritage	Flood Relief/ Natural Calamities	Integrated Village Development	Skill Development	Promotion of Sports	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chhattisgarh												
Dantewada	164.16	2959.4	1015.78	2520.62	1369.90	124.01		77.44	393.58	30.15	93.85	8748.89
Bastar	26.19	586.43	444.47	14.00	773.86	47.00				287.40	1.59	2180.99
Bijapur	98.96	1145.2	157.72		214.24					25.00		1641.12
Narayanpur	0.00	541.56			260.97	3.00				142.77		948.3
Sukma	95.97	735.13	40.21		288.34	29.00	0.13		130.43			1319.21
Kondagaon		5.44	21.82		24.73				63.88	3.88		119.75
Other areas of Chhattisgarh		15.11	26.81	10.40	62.03				54.00	455.00		623.35
TOTAL	385.28	5988.32	1706.81	2545.02	2994.07	203.01	0.13	77.44	641.89	944.20	95.44	15581.61

Karnataka

Bellary	115.58	476.31	104.63	100.00	165.73	25.00	123.40	0.00	35.35	40.00	2.52	1188.52
Banglore Rural												0.00
TOTAL	115.58	476.31	104.63	100.00	16573	25.00	123.40	0.00	35.36	40.00	2.52	1188.52

**Telangana/
Andhra Pradesh**

Hyderabad		13.21	6.3		150.00							169.51
Palwancha			32.21									32.21
												0.00
TOTAL	0.00	13.21	38.51	0.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	201.72

Vizag	0.00		8.61				120.51					129.12
				0	0		0	0				0.00
Guntur		3.5										3.50
												0.00
TOTAL	0.00	3.50	8.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	120.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	132.62

Madhya Pradesh

Written Answers to

[24 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	364
Panna	62.75	137.75	52.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.67	0.50	50.79	304.66	Written Answers to
Gwalior												0.00	
TOTAL	62.75	137.75	52.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.67	0.5	50.79	304.66	
Uttar Pradesh													[RAJYA SABHA]
Gonda	2.47											2.47	
Barabanki												0.00	
Jhansi												0.00	
Balrampur												0.00	
Amethi													
TOTAL	2.47	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.47	
Maharashtra							0						
Gondia												0.00	Unstarred Questions
Mumbai												0.00	
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Delhi and Others													

Delhi	0.00	5.00	1.10								0.6	6.70
Jaipur												0.00
TOTAL	0.00	5.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	6.70
GRAND TOTAL	566.08	6624.09	1911.86	2645.02	3309.80	228.01	244.04	77.44	677.91	984.70	149.36	17418.30

Statement-II

Focus Area-wise CSR Expenditure for F.Y. 2017-18

(Amt. in ₹ lakh)

States with Districts	Drinking water	Education	Health and Hygiene	Environment	Infrastructure	Culture and Heritage	Flood Relief/ Natural Calamities	Integrated Village Development	Skill Development	Promotion of Sports	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chhattisgarh												
Dantewada	261.05	3381.07	780.57		2736.37	91.15		4583	455.94	90.80	88.07	7930.85
Bastar	23.15	349.41	386.59		265.22	47.50			1.24	756.80	0.42	1830.33
Bijapur	91.87	1622.04	121.02		276.53	22.00			50.00			2183.46

Written Answers to

[24 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 365

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	366
Narayanpur		68.91			127.13					345.11		541.15	Written Answers to
Sukma	10.00	106.70	10.00		155.49	5.99						288.18	
Kondagaon		28.43	4.67		46.91		1.36		32.58	12.00		125.95	
Other areas of Chhattisgarh		11.73		2500.00								2511.73	
												0	[RAJYA SABHA]
TOTAL	386.07	5568.29	1302.85	2500.00	3607.65	166.64	1.36	45.83	539.76	1204.71	88.49	15411.65	
Karnataka													
Bellary	20.00	356.07	55.75	52.00	402.51	25.00	16.00	0.00	6.85	120.00	6.61	1079.79	
Banglore Rural												0.00	Unstarred Questions
TOTAL	20.00	356.07	65.75	52.00	402.51	25.00	16.00	0.00	6.85	120.00	6.61	1079.79	
Telangana/ Andra Pradesh													
Hyderabad		12.04	44.44								1.90	58.38	
Palvancha		4.00										4.00	Unstarred Questions
												0.00	

TOTAL	0.00	16.04	44.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.90	62.38	Written Answers to [24 July, 2019]
Andhra Pradesh													
Vizag	0.00						221.29					221.29	
Guntur												0.00	
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	221.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	221.29	Unstarred Questions 367
Madhya Pradesh													
Panna	9.38	38.36	29.6						52.6	1.29	30.96	162.19	
Gwalior												0	
TOTAL	9.38	38.36	29.6	0	0	0	0	0	52.6	1.29	30.96	162.19	Unstarred Questions 367
Uttar Pradesh													
Gonda												0.00	
Barabanki												0.00	
Jhansi												0.00	
Balrampur												0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Amelhi												
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra							0					
Gondia												0.00
Mumbai												0.00
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Delhi and Others												
Delhi												0.00
Jaipur												0.00
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL	415.45	5978.76	1442.64	2552.00	4010.16	191.64	238.65	45.83	599.21	1326.00	127.96	16937.30

368 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-III*Focus area-wise CSR Expenditure for F.Y. 2018-19*

(Amt in ₹ lakh)												
States with Districts	Drinking water	Education	Health & Hygiene	Environ-ment	Infrastru-cture	Culture & Heritage	Flood Relief/ Natural Calamities	Integrated Village Develop-ment	Skill Develop-ment	Promotion of Sports	Miscella-neous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chhattisgarh												
Dantewada	398.89	2070.27	524.25	0.00	2928.32	81.63	0.00	55.28	305.96	16.59	30.24	6411.43
Bastar	7.90	1040.36	435.75		480.79	92.00			6.53	90.00	21.80	2175.13
Bijapur	72.30	1034.76	184.2		297.19					90.00	10.00	1688.45
Narayanpur	44.61	395.77			151.33	25.00			10.00			626.71
Sukma	244.45	1024.84	28.09		457.97							1755.35
Kondagaon		196.72	49.37		372.45				15.96	1.77	21.46	657.73
Other areas of Chhattisgarh		6.71	30.22	500.00						49.74		586.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	370
												0	Written Answers to
TOTAL	768.15	5769.43	1251. S3	500.00	4688.05	198.63	0.00	55.28	338.45	248.10	83.50	13901.47	[RAJYA SABHA]
Karnataka													
Bellary	37.17	422.35	45.18		110.94	25.00					0.22	640.86	
Bangalore Rural												0.00	
TOTAL	37.17	422.35	45.18	0.00	110.94	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	640.86	
Telangana/ Andhra Pradesh													
Hyderabad		2.96	17.52						212.61		925.57	1158.66	
Palvancha												0.00	
TOTAL	0.00	2.96	17.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	212.61	0.00	925.57	1158.66	
Andhra Pradesh													
Vizag	0.00						7.37					7.37	Unstarred Questions
Guntur												0.00	
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.37	

Madhya Pradesh

Panna	0.99	37.21	24.08	0	3.01	0	0	0	1.2	2.36	39.43	108.28
Gwalior												
Bhopal										667.25		667.25
TOTAL	0.99	37.21	24.08	0	3.01	0	0	0	1.2	669.61	39.43	775.53

Delhi & Others

Haryana		32	116.35	0	33.85	0	0	0	20	0	0	202.2
Thiruvananthapuram		20										20
UP -Sitapur		0.3			16.02							16.32
Mumbai			1.6									1.6
Arki						0-12						0.12
Delhi												0
Jaipur												0
TOTAL	0.00	52.30	117.95	0.00	49.87	0.12	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	240.24
GRAND TOTAL	806.31	6284.25	1456.61	500.00	4851.87	223.75	7.37	55.28	572.26	917.71	1048.72	16724.13

*Written Answers to**[24 July, 2019]**Unstarred Questions 371*

Lease of NMDC mine in Chhattisgarh

†3648. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of discrepancies have come to light with regard to leasing of deposit no. 13 which is operated by National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) Limited in Bacheli area of Chhattisgarh;

(b) the period for which the said mine has been leased out to private sector; and

(c) the terms and conditions having been relaxed in respect of said lease, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The mine has not been leased out to any private sector and the lease is in the name of NMDC-CMDC Limited (NCL).

(c) Does not arise in view of above.

Reasons for high steel price

3649. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main reason for high steel price in India despite huge good quality indigenous iron ore is the abnormally higher mining taxes, import of costly iron ore and high coking coal prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such a situation;

(c) whether any effort is being made to increase the iron ore mining to stop import of iron ore and to avoid draining off valuable foreign exchange; and

(d) what further steps Government proposes to take to reduce the price of steel in the country?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (d) Steel prices in India are completely market driven and generally lower than the prevailing domestic prices in countries like USA, Japan and higher than those in Chinese domestic markets. However, it is a fact that Effective Tax Rate (ETR) for iron ore mined in the country is one of the highest in the world. ETR in India & other countries is given in Statement (*See below*).

Owing to non-availability of low ash content coking coal in the country, over 92% coking coal requirement is met through imports, and whose prices are determined internationally. In case of iron ore, imports meet only about 7-8% of the country's total consumption and balance being met indigenously.

MMDR Act, 1957 was amended in 2015 in order to streamline the allotment of Mining Leases in the country. Presently all Mining Leases are granted through auction.

Statement

Computation of comparative Effective Tax Rate (ETR) in mineral rich countries

	UoM	India (New Mines)	India (Existing Mines)	Mongolia	Canada (NWT)	Chile	Indonesia (Sulawesi)	Aust- ralia	South Africa	Namibia
Effective Tax Rate (ETR)	\$	59.84%	63.97%	31.30%	39.50%	37.60%	38.10%	39.70%	39.70%	44.20%

Disinvestment of various steel plants under SAIL

3650. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered for disinvestment of various steel and alloy plants under Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the detail of steel plants considered for disinvestment?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (c) The Government has approved that Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Plant (Bhadrawati), Salem Steel Plant (Salem) and Alloy Steel Plant (Durgapur) units of Steel Authority India

Limited (SAIL) be disinvested to a strategic buyer identified through 2-stage auction process. Accordingly an Expression of Interest (EOI) has been issued by SAIL on 04.07.2019.

Policy of steel export

3651. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of steel being exported and the revenue earned therefrom during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the export oriented policy of steel is the primary cause of high steel prices in domestic market; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government to bring down the price?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) India's export of Iron and Steel for both quantity and value wise during last three years is given below:-

FY	Quantity (in MT)	Value (in Million USD)
2016-17	14.04	8683.01
2017-18	15.89	11244.74
2018-19*	12.48	9742.01

*provisional.

Source: DGCIS,

(b) and (c) There is no specific export oriented policy for steel. Steel Industry is a deregulated sector and steel prices in the country are market driven.

Lack of scrap for steel production

3652. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small scale steel industries are not getting enough scrap for steel production in the country including Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken/to be taken by Government to assist steel industry?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (c) Steel is a deregulated sector. The matters of procurements, operations, sales, marketing and investments etc. are taken by the companies concerned based on commercial considerations, market dynamics, etc. The usage of scrap by steel producing units and scrap processing units is a commercial decision of the units. The scrap can be procured domestically or through imports. There are no restrictions on importing or domestically procuring scrap by steel producing units. The Government does not regulate the steel scrap supply situation in the country, including in Madhya Pradesh.

Scrap required for Salem steel plant

3653. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scrap that is required for full capacity production of steel plant in Salem, Tamil Nadu that has been imported during the last five years;

(b) the details of the amount that has been paid for importing scrap for Salem steel plant in Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether Government explored the possibility of obtaining scrap locally for steel plant in Salem, Tamil Nadu;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) The crude steel capacity of Salem Steel Plant (SSP) is 1,80,000 Tonnes per annum which requires 1,20,000 Tonnes of scrap per year.

Details of Scrap imported during last 5 years for Salem Steel Plant:-

Year	Scrap Imported (Tonnes)
2014-15	NIL
2015-16	35324
2016-17	44647
2017-18	58519
2018-19	37558

(b) The amount paid for importing scrap for Salem Steel Plant during last five years is as follows:-

Year	₹/Crores
2014-15	NIL
2015-16	60.74
2016-17	55.67
2017-18	115.93
2018-19	125.12

(c) and (d) The requirement of scrap for Salem Steel Plant is met primarily through the process scrap generated at sister plants of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). However, sometimes requirement of heavy melting scrap/shredded scrap is also met through imports by way of global tender. The Global tender Enquiry gives equal opportunity to all the suppliers including local suppliers to participate in the tender as per RFQ (Request For Quote).

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

1.00 P.M.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Statement by Minister correcting answer to question. Shri G. Kishan Reddy. आप लाय कर दीजिए।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 1049 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 19th December, 2018, regarding 'Misuse of Aadhar Card and PAN Card in purchasing mobile phone'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

REGARDING SENDING BILLS TO SELECT COMMITTEE OR STANDING COMMITTEE AND OTHER ISSUES

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Bill for introduction.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) : सर, मेरा एक निवेदन है- जैसा हम हर बार बोलते हैं- यह पहला सेशन है, जिसमें एक भी बिल स्टैंडिंग कमेटी या सेलेक्ट कमेटी को नहीं गया है। यह कम या ज्यादा, हर सेशन में जाते थे, लेकिन यह पहली दफा है कि लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में कोई भी बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी या स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को नहीं गया। यह भी वास्तविकता है कि सबसे ज्यादा बिल, दोनों सदनों में इसी सेशन में पास हुए हैं। उसके लिए सरकार और ओपोज़िशन सबने मिलकर काम किया है।

सर, अब ये दो बिल, जो लगे हैं, हमारे पास डिस्कशन के लिए हैं। दोनों इम्पोर्टेंट बिल हैं। हम तो चाहते थे और चाहेंगे कि दोनों बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी को जाएं, लेकिन अगर मंत्री जी की रिक्वेस्ट है कि यह बिल न जाए, क्योंकि यह बिल बच्चों से संबंधित है और बच्चे हम सबके हैं, इसलिए हम इस पर चर्चा करेंगे और सभी पार्टियों के माननीय सांसद अपनी-अपनी आपत्तियां अपने-अपने भाषणों में बताएं। उस वक्त भी मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करेंगे कि अगर कहीं कोई हमारी बात मानी जाए, जिससे बच्चों को ही फायदा हो सकता है, तो उसे मानें।

सर, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह जो दूसरा बिल आज लगा है, उसके लिए पूरा विपक्ष यह चाहता है कि यह बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी को जाए, फिर वे इस साइड के हों या उस साइड के। इसके माध्यम से स्टेट्स के अधिकार डाइल्यूट किए जा रहे हैं। जो RTI बनी थी, इसमें national level का commission है और State level का commission है, लेकिन सेंट्रल कमीशन को तो डाइल्यूट किया जा रहा है, बल्कि State level के commissions को भी डाइल्यूट किया जा रहा है। इस समय मैं इस पर विस्तार से चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। हम फेडरल स्टेट में हैं और स्टेट्स की पावर्स आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता केन्द्र में शामिल की जा रही हैं, हम यह नहीं होने देना चाहते हैं। हम जितने भी सांसद, राज्य सभा में हैं, रूलिंग पार्टी या विपक्ष के और माननीय डिप्टी चैयरमैन साहब समेत, हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और स्टेट के लोगों की रक्षा करने के लिए यहां आए हैं और हम स्टेट्स को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं। इसलिए यह हमारा दायित्व बनता है कि अगर स्टेट की अथॉरिटी

[شری گولام نبی آجڑاد]

کو ڈائلٹ کیا جا رہا ہے، تو ہم سنٹرل گورنمنٹ سے اس بارے میں بات کریں۔ ہم سٹیت گورنمنٹ کی آرٹھورٹی کو فڈرل سسٹم میں ڈائلٹ نہیں ہونے دینا چاہتے ہیں۔ اسلئے ہم لگتا ہے کہ RTI کے جریے جو تبدیلیاں لائی جا رہی ہیں یا اڈمنسٹریٹس کیے جا رہے ہیں، اس میں بہت سارے آرٹھورٹی سٹیت گورنمنٹس کے لیے جا رہے ہیں اور سٹیت گورنمنٹس کی آرٹھورٹی کو ڈائلٹ کیا جا رہا ہے۔ یہاں دو یا چار گنٹے میں اس پر روروا نہیں ہو سکتی ہے۔ ات: ہم سبھی لوگوں کی مانگ ہے کہ اس بل کو سلیکٹ کمیٹی کو بھیجا جائے۔ ہم نے اس کے لیے موشن بھی دیا ہوا ہے۔

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، میرا ایک نویدن ہے، جیسا ہم ہر بار

بولتے ہیں — یہ پہلا سیشن ہے، جس میں ایک بھی بل اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی یا سلیکٹ کمیٹی کو نہیں گیا ہے۔ کم یا زیادہ، ہر سیشن میں جاتے ہیں، لیکن یہ پہلی دفعہ ہے کہ لوک سبھا اور راجہ سبھا میں کوئی بھی بل سلیکٹ کمیٹی یا اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی کو نہیں گیا۔ یہ بھی حقیقت ہے کہ سب سے زیادہ بل، دونوں سڈنوں میں اسی سیشن میں پاس ہوئے ہیں۔ اس کے لئے سرکار اور اپوزیشن سب نے مل کر کام کیا ہے۔

سر، اب یہ دو بل، جو لگے ہیں، ہمارے پاس ڈسکشن کے لئے ہیں۔ دونوں امپورٹینٹ بل ہیں۔ ہم تو چاہتے تھے اور چاہیں گے کہ دونوں بل سلیکٹ کمیٹی کو جائیں، لیکن اگر منتری جی کی رکوئسٹ ہے کہ یہ بل نہ جائے، کیوں یہ بل بچوں سے سمبندھت ہے اور بچے ہم سب کے ہیں۔ اس لئے ہم اس پر چرچا کریں گے اور سبھی پارٹیوں کے ماننے سڈسنے اپنی اپنی آہٹیاں اپنے اپنے بھاشنوں میں بتائیں گے۔ اس وقت بھی منتری جی سے پرارتنہا کریں گے کہ اگر کہیں کوئی ہماری بات مانی جائے، جس سے بچوں کو ہی فائدہ ہو سکتا ہے، تو اسے مانیں۔

سر، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ جو دوسرا بل آج لگا ہے، اس کے لئے پورا ویکش یہ چاہتا ہے کہ یہ بل سلیکٹ کمیٹی کو جائے، پھر وہ اس سائنڈ کے ہوں یا اس سائنڈ کے۔ اس کے مادھیم سے اسٹینڈنگ کے ادھیکار ڈانلیوٹ کئے جا رہے ہیں۔ جو آرٹی۔آئی۔ بنی تھی، اس میں نیشنل لیول کا کمیشن ہے اور اسٹینڈنگ لیول کا کمیشن ہے، لیکن سینٹرل کمیشن کو تو ڈانلیوٹ کیا ہی جا رہا ہے، بلکہ اسٹینڈنگ لیول کے کمیشن کو بھی ڈانلیوٹ کیا جا رہا ہے۔ اس وقت میں اس پر وسٹار سے چرچا نہیں کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ہم فیڈرل اسٹینڈنگ میں ہیں اور اسٹینڈنگ کی پاورس آہستہ آہستہ کینڈر میں شامل کی جا رہی ہیں، ہم یہ نہیں ہونے دینا چاہتے ہیں۔ ہم جتنے بھی سانسڈ، راجہ سبھا میں ہیں، رولنگ پارٹی یا ویکش کے اور ماننے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب سمیت، ہم اسٹینڈنگ گورنمنٹس اور اسٹینڈنگ کے لوگوں کی رکشا کرنے کے لئے یہاں آئے ہیں اور ہم اسٹینڈنگ کو ریپریزینٹ کرتے ہیں۔ اس لئے یہ ہمارا دائو بنتا ہے کہ اگر اسٹینڈنگ کی اتھارٹی کو ڈانلیوٹ کیا جا رہا ہے، تو ہم سینٹرل

گورنمنٹ سے اس بارے میں بات کریں۔ ہم اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کی اتھارٹی کو فیڈرل سسٹم میں ڈائلوٹ نہیں ہونے دینا چاہتے ہیں۔ اس لئے ہمیں لگتا ہے کہ آرٹی۔آئی۔ کے ذریعے جو تبدیلیاں لائی جا رہی ہیں یا امینڈمنٹس کئے جا رہے ہیں، اس میں بہت سارے اختیار اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹس کے لئے جا رہے ہیں اور اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹس کی اتھارٹی کو ڈائلوٹ کیا جا رہا ہے۔ یہاں دو یا چار گھنٹے میں اس پر چرچا نہیں ہو سکتی ہے۔ لہذا ہم سبھی لوگوں کی مانگ ہے کہ اس بل کو سلیکٹ کمیٹی کو بھیجا جائے۔ ہم نے اس کے لئے موٹن بھی دیا ہوا ہے

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, in today's Business, even though three Bills are listed; the first Bill is regarding The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. We are planning to introduce the Bill only. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish. And, as regards The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019, that is the only Bill that we intend to discuss today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala) : We are not discussing today....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, just taking off in the spirit from which the Leader of the Opposition in Rajya Sabha has clearly outlined the view and he was not only speaking as the Leader of the Opposition but there were some people who, somewhere in between, also have the same view.

Sir, in an earnest request of cooperation because not only the Government, it is the Government and the Opposition together who have passed 14 Bills here because we have cooperated. In a gesture of cooperation, what we are suggesting is that there are about 18-19 Bills which have been transmitted here. As opposition parties, we have informally made a list of seven such Bills; not all, but of seven such Bills, which have had no parliamentary scrutiny either through a Select Committee or the Parliamentary Standing Committee. In a spirit of cooperation to improve these Bills further, to have public discussions on them, and to maintain the glorious tradition set from 1993, we are

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

telling you on the floor of the House, we have informally shared with the Government that even though we are bringing up resolutions, we will be more than happy if the Government brings a resolution and form these Committees. If the Standing Committees have not been formed, it is okay. But then, they can, at least, go to the Select Committees because, for that, you do not need the Standing Committees. In that spirit of cooperation, in that spirit of being a constructive Opposition, this is what through you, Sir, we wish to convey to the Government.

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN : Sir, I have explained the position of the Government that we intend to move the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2019; discuss and pass the Bill which was introduced yesterday by the Women and Child Development Minister.

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh) : We are talking of an entirely different Bill.

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: I know what you are talking. But I think that should make clear about my intention.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि माननीय मंत्री जी और हमारे सदन के माननीय नेता भी यहां बैठे हैं, इस समय जो सरकार सत्ता में है, वह तो cooperative federalism का कमिटमेंट करके ही केन्द्र में आई है। क्योंकि cooperative federalism की spirit, राज्यों के अधिकार आदि, ये सब केवल हमारे कहने के विषय नहीं हैं, बल्कि ये हमारी पार्टी की ideological commitment के भी विषय हैं और सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता के भी विषय हैं। जहां तक सदन की कार्यवाही का सवाल है, सदन की कार्यवाही, जो सामने है, उस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री जी कह चुके हैं कि अभी केवल Insolvency and Bankruptcy कानून का introduction है। आज की कार्यसूची में जो चार घंटे हैं, ये चार घंटे जो "बाल यौन शोषण विधेयक" है, उसके लिए allotted हैं। इस पर चर्चा हो जाए, इसके लिए वह आज सदन की छह बजे तक की कार्यसूची में है।

उपसभापति महोदय, दूसरा बिल तो सरकार के द्वारा इसलिए रखा जाता है क्योंकि चर्चा के लिए कार्यसूची हमेशा ज्यादा रहती है। माननीय मंत्री जी के कहने के बाद मुझे लगता है कि सबसे पहले जो बिल introduce करने के लिए है और जो बिल चर्चा के लिए है, जो आज की सदन की कार्यसूची में है, उस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

सभा के नेता (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत) : इसमें प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर जैसा कुछ बनता ही नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Point of order does not mean I am disagreeing with what Bhupenderji has said.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under which rule? कोई सब्जेक्ट तो हम लोगों ने अभी लिया नहीं है, हम तो डिस्कम कर रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन : सर, मैं disagree नहीं कर रहा हूँ। आप क्यों सोचते हैं कि हम disagree कर रहे हैं?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : रूल 258 पर...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : देरेक जी, मैंने आपकी बात सुन ली है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन : सर, हमसे पूछा है...(व्यवधान).... रूल 258 एक है और हमारा दूसरा नंबर है... सर, रूल्स काफी हैं, इसमें रूल 83 भी है।

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय आनन्द जी, अभी तो हमने कोई विषय लिया ही नहीं है, तब आप किस पर प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठा रहे हैं?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is in a spirit of cooperation. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we are discussing the List of Business. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have not started any discussion. ...(Interruptions).... आप बताएं।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it is in a spirit of cooperation. We welcome what they have said. I am welcoming it. On behalf of Trinamool, I am welcoming that they are going to discuss this Bill and not take the RTI Bill today. Let me just complete what I have said earlier. I am not the Leader of the Opposition, so I am not qualified to speak. But there are six to seven Bills which need some scrutiny to improve these Bills, namely, the Right to Information Bill, the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, the Code on Wages Bill, the Occupational Safety, the Inter-State River Water Disputes Bill, the DNA Technology Bill and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill. These are the seven Bills. This is the limited point.

श्री उपसभापति : आपने आलरेडी सात बिल्स बता दिए हैं। देरेक जी, आप बैठिए।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : सर, आपने जो बताया है, हमें उस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, जो मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट ने बताया है, हमें उस पर भी कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। दोनों में से एक को intorduce कर सकते हैं और दूसरे पर चर्चा हो सकती है, लेकिन चूंकि अभी इन्होंने बताया है कि आज आर.टी.आई. वाला बिल नहीं ले रहे हैं, उस पर सुबह चर्चा करेंगे, मैं उसके लिए सरकार को बताना चाहता हूं कि वह बिल चाहे कल आए या परसों आए, वह सेलेक्ट कमेटी के लिए जाएगा। हम आपको यह बात पहले से ही बता रहे हैं कि उसको मत लगाइए, अगर लगाएं तो हम उस पर insist करेंगे। मैं आपको यह खाली कल के लिए inform कर रहा हूं, बाकी इन दो बिल्स पर हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

† **قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) :** سر، آپ نے جو بتایا ہے، ہمیں اس پر کوئی آپٹی نہیں ہے،

جو منسٹر آف اسٹیٹ نے بتایا ہے، ہمیں اس پر بھی کوئی آپٹی نہیں ہے۔ دونوں میں سے ایک کو انٹروڈیوس کر سکتے ہیں اور دوسرے پر چرچا ہو سکتی ہے، لیکن چونکہ ابھی انہوں نے بتایا ہے کہ آج آر.ٹی.آئی. والا بل نہیں لے رہے ہیں، اس پر صبح چرچا کریں گے، میں اس کے لئے سرکار کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ بل چاہے کل آئے یا پرسوں آئے، وہ سلیکٹ کمیٹی کے لئے جائے گا۔ ہم آپ کو یہ بات پہلے سے ہی بتا رہے ہیں کہ اس کو مت لگائیں، اگر لگائیں گے تو ہم اس پر انسٹ کریں گے۔ میں آپ کو یہ خالی کل کے لئے انفارم کر رہا ہوں، باقی ان دو بلس پر ہمیں کوئی آپٹی نہیں ہے۔

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव : सर, रूल 67 में मेरा एक point of order है। माननीय आज़ाद साहब हमारे सबसे वरिष्ठ और अनुभवी सांसद हैं। वे हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के नेता भी हैं और लम्बे समय से संसदीय कार्य का उनका एक विशिष्ट अनुभव भी रहा है। आप यह कह सकते हैं कि जब यह बिल आएगा, तो कमेटी को जाएगा, लेकिन सदन की मर्यादा के लिए मेरा यह मानना है कि जब भी कोई बिल आए, तो उसके संबंध में रूल 67 कहता है, Rule 67- Motion for leave to introduce Bill, says, "If a Motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Chairman, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question:

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the Council, the Chairman may permit a full discussion thereon."

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

सर, अगर आरटीआई पर आपत्ति है कि हम इसको संघवाद के ढांचे के खिलाफ लेकर आ रहे हैं, तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जब बिल introduce हो, तो एक बार सरकार को अपना पक्ष रखने का मौका दिया जाए। निश्चित रूप से सहमति तभी हो सकती है, लेकिन वह एक अलग विषय है। मेरा केवल यही कहना है कि रूल 67 यह कहता है कि यह बिल आने के बाद ही हो सकता है।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. देरेक जी, आप ऑलरेडी एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठा चुके हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, देरेक जी,...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am on a point of order. We are having a civilized debate. We are not shouting or screaming. Sir, my point of order is on Rule 67. What Shri Bhupender Yadavji said, as per Rule 67, is not 100 per cent, but, 200 per cent correct. Now, what is the convention? By the way, the Opposition, all of us together, have moved a notice as per Rule 67. That is fine. My suggestion, through you, Sir, is not to look at the Rule, but to look at the convention. The convention is, when there are 14-15-16, Opposition parties like this, we would welcome the Government, through you, Sir, to bring that Resolution, and we will support the Government's Resolution, and not this Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me make Chair's position clear. Yes, please. Leader of the House.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, जब कोई विधेयक प्रस्तुत होता है और उस संबंध में किसी को कुछ कहना होता है, तो पुरःस्थापन के समय में कह सकते हैं या फिर जब उस पर चर्चा चल रही हो, उस समय अपनी बात रख सकते हैं। जो विधेयक अभी चर्चा में है ही नहीं, उस पर चर्चा करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। आज की जो कार्यसूची है, उस क्रम में अभी "लैंगिक अपराधों से बालकों का संरक्षण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019" पर चर्चा चल रही है, तो अभी उस पर चर्चा चलने दें। जब दूसरा विधेयक चर्चा में आएगा, उस समय माननीय सदस्यों को अगर कुछ कहना होगा, तो कहें। नियम भी यही है, परम्परा भी यही है और परिपाटी भी यही है, इसलिए आप कार्यवाही चालू रखें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I would like to mention one point, पहला बिल तो introduction के लिए है। दूसरा बिल considerations के लिए है। तीसरा बिल, जिस पर अभी चर्चा हो रही थी और माननीय Leader of the Opposition ने अपनी बात रखी थी, जो परम्परा है, उसके अनुसार Leader of the House and leader of the Opposition बोल सकते हैं और बाकी लोग प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठा सकते हैं। वह भी हमने सुने। लेकिन थर्ड बिल के बारे में

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

चेयर की पोज़िशन यह है कि इसके साथ ऑलरेडी सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जाने के लिए तीन अमेंडमेंट्स हैं। अगर आप सब म्यकुचुअल चीज़ें तय करते हों, तो चेयर के लिए बहुत प्रसन्नता की बात होगी, अदरवाइज़ आप डिस्कस करेंगे, डिबेट करेंगे और उस पर हाउस का जो भी निर्णय होगा, चेयर उसके अनुसार जाएगी, यही स्थिति है।

Now, I move to Legislative Business. Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2019

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Sir, if you just permit me to say a few words to underline the importance as to why we would like the House to consider this Bill now...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Bill is for introduction.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I know it is at the stage of introduction. I know it is not being considered. At the introduction stage, I wanted to say a few words. If it is not permitted, I am not saying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When it will come for consideration, then you may speak.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: All right, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019', जिस बिल पर बहस चल रही थी, हम उसे आगे बढ़ाएंगे। श्री विवेक के. तन्खा।

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019*

श्री विवेक के. तन्खा (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मुझे खुशी है कि आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। उसका कारण यह है कि करीब 25-30 साल से मैंने बच्चों के rights को लेकर

*Further discussion continue from the 23rd July, 2019.

काफी काम किया है। हमारा एक ग्रुप है, we are running schools for special children. We have about five schools having 700-800 children. इस कारण मुझे बच्चों के कई पहलुओं को देखने का मौका मिला कि किस तरह से बच्चों का exploitation होता है, किस तरह बच्चों का use किया जाता है और किस तरह बच्चों के साथ क्राइम होते हैं। 2012 में जब यह parent Act आया था, वह United Nations का initiative था - 11 दिसम्बर, 1992 को in the U.N. Convention on rights of the child, India ratified the Resolution to undertake all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent child crime and child exploitation, and specially three points were outlined at that time. The first one is, inducement or coercion of a child to engage in unlawful sexual activity. The second is exploitative use of children in prostitution or unlawful sexual practices. The third is exploitative use of children in pornography performances and matters. ये तीनों ही सोसायटी के लिए we can say, ऐसे कृत्य हैं, जिन्हें कोई tolerate नहीं कर सकता। मैंने NCRB का रिकॉर्ड भी चेक किया है। NCRB means National Crime Records Bureau. In 2005-15, 1,08,054 cases of rape of children under Section 4-6 of this Act had been reported. 2016 में जो 10,000 figure थी, it rose to 19,765 — मतलब nearly a hundred per cent rise. बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि 2016 के बाद NCRB ने इस विषय पर कोई फिगर्स नहीं दीं। इस संबंध में देश कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि 2016 के बाद कितने बच्चे affected हुए और कितने बच्चों को redressal मिला। अगर ये फिगर्स हमारे पास होते, देश के पास होते तो हो सकता है कि आज आपके बिल में दूसरी बहुत सी तब्दीलियां आ सकती थीं, जैसा वे figures dictate करते। State-wise figures भी मैंने देखे। वे भी 2016 तक की फिगर्स हैं। For instance, in Haryana, in 2015 में 224 child sexual assault victims बताए गए और 2016 में 532. That means a hundred per cent jump. कश्मीर के बारे में बोला गया कि- In 2015, there was zero reportage and in 2016 there were 21 cases. मैं विश्वास नहीं कर सकता कि किसी भी स्टेट में zero reportage होगा। लगता है कि वहां reporting ही नहीं हुई है,...(व्यवधान)... Zero is no reporting! I can't imagine कि जो हमारा इतना बड़ा Act है, जो various stages पर exploitation को deal करता है, आप कहते हैं कि कई स्टेट्स में कुछ हुआ ही नहीं, 2016 के बाद आपने बताना ही बंद कर दिया। I think यह नेशन की knowledge के साथ, country की knowledge के साथ खिलवाड़ है, क्योंकि बच्चों का issue काफी बड़ा है। अगर हम अपने बच्चों के बारे में ठीक से नहीं सोच पाएंगे, तो हम किसके बारे में सोचेंगे? वे तो देश के भविष्य होते हैं।

जहां तक आपके अमेंडमेंट्स का सवाल है। Frankly speaking, आपके अमेंडमेंट्स को कोई अपोज़ नहीं कर सकता, क्योंकि आपने खाली सजा को और सख्त किया है। इसमें कोई बुराई नहीं है, क्योंकि यह होना भी चाहिए था। This was the need of the hour. आपने जिन सेक्शन में अमेंडमेंट किए हैं, मैं उनके बारे में जिक्र करता हूं। आपने सेक्शन (4) अमेंड किया। पहले सेक्शन (4) में साल साल से लेकर लाइफ तक का imprisonment था for penetrative sexual

[श्री विवेक के. तन्खा]

assault, आपने अब उसको कह दिया, not less than 20 years. that is what life imprisonment is commonly called, or, up to remainder of life; which means आप अपनी जिंदगी में बाहर नहीं आएंगे। देश में life imprisonment के बारे में commonly प्रचलित है कि अगर आप life imprisonment कहते हैं, तो लोग सोचते हैं कि 14 साल में बाहर आ जाएंगे। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि life imprisonment का मतलब है 20 साल। इसमें इसके बारे में एक प्रकार से clarification है कि life means rest of your life. आपने ऐसा गंदा कृत्य किया है कि अब आप अपना पूरा जीवन जेल में बताएंगे।

इसी तरह सेक्शन (5) को भी अमेंड किया है, जहां policemen are involved. Now, I would always say that involvement of policemen in this crime is even worse. देखिए, सोसाइटी पुलिस को as protector देखती है। आज दो ही तो प्लेस हैं, जहां आदमी प्रोटेक्शन के लिए जा सकते हैं, या तो पुलिस स्टेशन जा सकता है या कोर्ट जा सकता है। अगर हमको पुलिस स्टेशन जाने में डर लगे और fact यह है कि इस देश में एक सामान्य नागरिक पुलिस स्टेशन में जाने से डरता है। उसको यह नहीं पता है कि उसके साथ वहां पर किस प्रकार का conduct होगा, किस प्रकार से उसके ट्रीट करेंगे। I am not saying that वह every time कोई assault करते हैं, लेकिन वहां उनसे किस भाषा में बात करेंगे, इससे डरता है। पुलिस के संबंध में पब्लिक का जो experience है, वह बहुत अच्छा experience नहीं है। आपने पुलिस के साथ जो sentencing बढ़ाई, I welcome that also. Similarly, आपने सेक्शन (14) में अब यह बोला है कि when there is pornographic charge, मतलब अगर आप बच्चे को यूज़ करके pornographic film बनाते हैं या Whatsapp पर फोटो सर्कुलेट करते हैं... pornography में there is also a sexual assault. You are going to be punished for both. You will be punished for sexual assault and for pornography. I welcome that also. लास्ट में आप सेक्शन (15) में interesting amendment लाया है, जिसमें आपने कहा है, when you store pornographic materials in your Whatsapp, और आपने उसको retain करके स्टोर किया और आप पकड़े गए, तो 5 हजार रुपए जुर्माना होगा और next time it will be ₹ 10,000. I entirely endorse it. आप यह जो tightness ला रहे हैं, I appreciate both these things. Whatsapp पर इस प्रकार के जो pornographic transfer होते हैं, it should be discouraged. People should be scared. Somewhere आपने एक rule of law को enforce करने के लिए punishment का प्रावधान किया है और आपने इसमें कुछ punishment बढ़ाई भी है। लेकिन इस पूरे अमेंडमेंट के बहुत सारे critics हैं। देखिए, आप अमेंडमेंट तो लाए, हम उसका स्वागत भी कर रहे हैं, लेकिन पूरा अमेंडमेंट is singularly focussed on punishment. It is singularly focussed on punishment, but it is quiet on (a) protecting children from sexual crime before it happens. Of course, it may not be part of this section, but that is more important. As a society, as a community, as a nation, as a State, we need to start thinking about prevention. How will you prevent

the exploitation of those thousands and lakhs of children who are exploited every day in the home, where they work, and where they study? You may say, how can you prevent? For instance, every day, children have different experiences, while going to school, while coming out of school, while in school. Expecially, girls के बहुत experiences होते हैं, Who is talking to them कि तुम्हारे साथ क्या हो रहा है? Where is the sensitisation of children? आपने जो थोड़े से रेप केसेज़ हैं या दूसरे केसेज़ हैं, उनमें पकड़कर जेल भेज दिया और वे भी जेल नहीं जाते हैं। I will come to that statistics later on. But लाखों बच्चों-बच्चियों के साथ day-to-day basis पर जो exploitation हो रहा है, in their homes, in their institutions, उनको रोकने के लिए हम क्या कर रहे हैं? Every second child is being subjected to this exploitation. सर, मुझे अमेरिका के बारे में पता है, if you slap your child और neighbor ने इसकी रिपोर्ट कर दी, तो 10 मिनट में पुलिस आ जाती है। डॉक्टर आ जाता है, psychologist आ जाता है and all kinds of people will arrive. हमारे देश में ऐसा कोई सिस्टम कहां है? आप लॉ तो बना रहे हैं, अमेंडमेंट को लेकर आपने बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी बातें भी कही हैं, But, at the end of the day, what is stopping? क्या रुक रहा है? कुछ नहीं रुक रहा है, क्योंकि घरों में जो क्राइम्स होते हैं, उनमें आधे घर के connected लोग करते हैं। At times, children are even exploited by parents, brothers, and sisters. Who is reporting? Who is getting into all that? यह country ही प्रॉब्लम है। मैं आपके सामने जो प्रेजेंट कर रहा हूँ, this is the issue of contry. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय विवेक के. तन्खा जी, पार्टी ने आपको बारह मिनट का समय दिया है, वह पूरा हो गया है।

श्री विवेक के. तन्खा : सर, चार घंटे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : आपको बारह मिनट दिये गए हैं।...(व्यवधान)... आप बोलें। आपको पार्टी के द्वारा जो समय मिला है...(व्यवधान)... आपके चार वक्ता हैं।...(व्यवधान)... आप बोलें।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : अभी हाउस में कहा गया है कि आज सिर्फ इसी बिल पर चर्चा होगी।

श्री उपसभापति : चार घंटे का समय है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : चार घंटे के मुताबिक हमारे Chief whip इसको देख लेते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी, चार घंटे की बहस है। उसी के अनुसार समय तय है। 42 मिनट में चार वक्ता हैं और आपकी पार्टी ने लिखकर दिया है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, हम पार्टी की तरफ से देख लेंगे। हम दे देंगे।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, आप बोलें।

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: This was on sensitization. मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि स्कूल्स में, इंस्टीट्यूशन में where is that effort to sensitize? मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि वर्ष 2014 से 2016 के बीच में 1,04,976 cases were registered for trial under this Act. So, 1,04,976 cases were registered up to 2016. NCDRB में इसके बाद कोई फिगरर्स नहीं है, तो हम आपको बता भी नहीं सकते। As per the NCRB, trial has been completed only in ten per cent of these cases. Only ten percent! And, out of these ten percent, सिर्फ 30 परसेंट में conviction हुआ है। So, what is the conviction rate? As per my calculation, 3,149 cases में conviction हुआ है, out of 1,04,976 cases. यह जो deterrence है, which is flowing out of the Act, वह भी तो नहीं हो रहा है। हम prevention की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, protection की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, sensitization की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, अब तो हम actual crime की बात कर रहे हैं।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) पीठासीन हुए]

उसमें भी कुछ conviction नहीं हो रहा है। The other day, I was travelling somewhere in Chhattisgarh. I remember, मेरे पास एक पुलिस ऑफिसर आया और कहा कि सर, किसी दिन आपको मौका मिलेगा, तो आप पार्लियामेंट में मेरी यह बात जरूर बताइएगा। मैंने कहा, बताइए क्या बात है? He told me that he used to visit a child home in Durg. उस child home में, juvenile home में, जो 18 साल तक के बच्चे क्राइम करते हैं, वहां जाते हैं। उसने बताया कि 16-17 साल का लड़का क्राइम करता है और उसके बाद सालों तक ट्रायल चलता रहता है और वह 24-25 साल का हो जाता है। He becomes a bad effect on other children in the Children's Home. He says, हम लोग देखते हैं कि किस तरह से वह बच्चों को बरबाद करता है। वह आगे कहता है कि हम चाहे सरकारी वर्दी में हों, लेकिन हम उधर नहीं जा सकते। हम सरकारी वर्दी में उनको छू नहीं सकते, क्योंकि इतना strict law हो गया है। वह कहता है कि आज इतनी worrying situation हो गई है कि in these Children's Homes, you can't even imagine. I could see what he was saying. वह मुझे खुद ही बता रहा था कि एक व्यक्ति 25-30 साल बाद किसी old crime में पकड़ा गया, when he was a juvenile. वह 57 वर्ष का है और उसको ले जाकर Children's Home में रखा गया। What I am trying to say is, हमारे देश में जो real and practical discrepancies हैं, वह कौन दे रहा है? हम केवल अमेंडमेंट ले आते हैं और कहते हैं कि life imprisonment कर देंगे, फांसी पर लटका देंगे, क्या उससे मर्डर बन्द हो जाएगा? उससे बच्चों का रेप बन्द हो जाएगा? जो real issue है, उस पर कोई फोकस कर ही नहीं रहा है। इस ऐक्ट के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2013 में Ministry of Women and Child Development ने एक गाइडलाइन निकाली थी that in case of a child with special needs, there must be a trained person, expert, right from the stage of FIR to medical examination. इसमें कुछ प्रोविजंस हैं, but not the way the Ministry wanted. बल्कि where is the focus on these special children?

मैं आपको आपना लाइफ एक्सपीरियंस बता सकता हूँ। हमने 18 अप्रैल, 1997 को जबलपुर में स्पेशल बच्चों का एक स्कूल स्टार्ट किया। Justice J.S. Verma, who has been the Chief Justice of India, inaugurated that school. 5-7 साल के बाद एक इंसिडेंट हमारे सामने आया, जो कि एक बच्ची से संबंधित था और वह बच्ची mentally challenged थी। हमारी बस जाती है, उसके साथ एक टीचर जाते हैं और उन बच्चों को बिठाकर लाते हैं और फिर उन बच्चों को वापस घर छोड़ते हैं। जिस बस स्टॉप से वे उन बच्चों को उठाते थे, वहां तीन-चार दिन से वह लड़की नहीं आ रही थी, तो दो-चार दिन बाद टीचर उसके घर पता करने गए कि वह बच्ची क्यों नहीं आ रही है, क्या उसकी तबियत ठीक नहीं है? इस पर पैरेंट्स ने बताया कि नहीं, वह तो जाती है, वह तो रोज़ स्कूल जाती है। क्या पता चला? She could not speak; she was mentally challenged. वह घर से निकलती थी, उसके बाद वहां लोकल लड़के आते थे और वे उसको मोटरसाइकिल पर बिठाकर लेकर चले जाते थे।...(समय की घंटी)... So, these sorts of things have been happening. हम इसको वहां check कर पा रहे हैं? We can imagine what must be happening to that girl. वह किसको रिपोर्ट करेगी, उसने क्या समझा है? Society may have its own ways of dealing with those boys. वह एक अलग इश्यू है। But, at the end of the day, what I am trying to say कि हम ये सब अमेंडमेंट्स ला रहे हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, but this is only a tip of the iceberg; what has to be done is much more.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री विवेक के. तन्खा : मैं लास्ट में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हर घर में बच्चे होते हैं और बच्चों की सेफ्टी हम लोगों के लिए सबसे बड़ा इश्यू है। आज हमको अपनी बेटियों को बाहर अकेले भेजने में डर लगता है, especially शाम के वक्त हम नहीं भेज पाते हैं। हम उनको इसलिए नहीं भेज पाते हैं, क्योंकि हमारा overall, law and order is poor. जब तक हम लॉ एंड ऑर्डर इम्प्रूव नहीं करेंगे, जब तक उन लोगों को संरक्षण मिलना बन्द नहीं होगा, जो इस प्रकार की activities में संलग्न हैं, तब तक यह क्राइम नहीं रुक सकता। Thank you.

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा लैंगिक अपराधों से बालकों का संरक्षण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 का शत-प्रतिशत समर्थन करता हूँ, परन्तु सरकार के चिन्तन हेतु मेरे अपने कुछ विचार हैं, जिनको मैं सदन के सामने रखना अपरिहार्य समझता हूँ। मान्यवर, यौन अपराध रोकने के लिए पहले भी अत्यंत कठोर कानून बने हैं, जिनमें 20 साल की सज़ा का प्रावधान है, फांसी की सज़ा का प्रावधान है और आज माननीय मंत्री महोदया, जो संशोधन विधेयक लेकर आयी हैं, इसमें भी कठोरतम सज़ा के अनेक प्रावधान हैं।

मान्यवर, चिंतन का विषय यह है कि आजीवन कारावास, मृत्यु दण्ड कानून के बावजूद यौन अपराध नहीं रुक रहे हैं। मृत्यु दण्ड के कानून के आगे आप कोई कानून नहीं बना सकते, एक

[श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव]

जन्म के स्थान पर दो जन्मों तक दण्ड का कोई प्रावधान नहीं बना सकते। मान्यवर, हमारे और आपके लिए, चाहे इधर बैठे सदस्य हों या उधर बैठे सदस्य हों, सबके लिए गहन चिंतन का विषय यह है कि आखिर समस्या की जड़ कहाँ पर है? जब तक हम रोग के मूल स्रोत पर चोट नहीं पहुँचाएंगे, जब तक हम रोग के मूल को सही प्रकार से नहीं समझेंगे, तब तक दवाएं देते रहिए, उससे कोई विशेष लाभ होने वाला है, ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता है।

मान्यवर मैं जो बोलने जा रहा हूँ, आपको और सभी माननीय सदस्यों को कुछ अटपटा लग सकता है और विशेष तौर से मैं, मेरी बेटी के समान जो अधिकांश बहनें बैठी हैं, छोटे भाई बैठे हैं, यदि उनको कुछ असुविधाजनक लगे तो मैं अग्रिम रूप में उनसे माफी माफी मांगता हूँ। मान्यवर, मैं जो बोलने जा रहा हूँ, मुझे भी वह बोलने में असुविधा हो रही है, परंतु पानी सिर के ऊपर चला गया है, इसलिए बेबाक व स्पष्ट बोलना मुझे अपरिहार्य लगता है। मान्यवर, प्रश्न यह है कि हमारे देश में अचानक यौन अपराधों की बाढ़ कैसे आ गई और क्यों आ गई? सवाल यह है कि हम अपने बच्चों के लिए, अपने देश की भावी पीढ़ी के लिए आखिर क्या परोस रहे हैं, उसको भोजन क्या दे रहे हैं, उसको संस्कार क्या दे रहे हैं? मान्यवर, हमारे यहां एक कहावत है, आम तौर से बोलते हैं कि 'जैसा खाओगे, वैसा बनोगे'। मान्यवर सार की बात यह है कि आज हम अपने बच्चों को जो परोस रहे हैं, उसी के परिणाम हमारे-आपके सामने आ रहे हैं। मान्यवर, मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। एक आठ साल का बच्चा सिनेमा घर में 'राजा हरीशचन्द्र' फिल्म देखने गया, फिल्म से प्रेरित होकर उसने सत्य का मार्ग चुना और वह बड़ा होकर एक महान व्यक्तित्व का स्वामी बन गया, परंतु आज आठ साल का बच्चा टी.वी. देखता है, सोशल मीडिया देखता है, सिनेमा में फिल्म देखता है। हम टी.वी. में और सोशल मीडिया पर क्या देखते हैं? नग्नता देखते हैं, अश्लील वीडियो देखते हैं, फोटो मैगज़ीन में युवतियों के नग्न चित्र देखते हैं, महिला-पुरुषों के बीच जो क्रियाएं होती हैं, हम उन्हें देखते हैं। मान्यवर, प्रातःकाल से लेकर रात्रि तक टी.वी. चैनल खोलिए, हम कहीं देखेंगे कि फिल्मी हीरोइन, क्षमा करें...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, object to the word 'filmi heroine.'

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव : मान्यवर, मैं किसी व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ, जनरल बात कर रहा हूँ और मैंने अग्रिम माफी मांगी है। आप मेरी छोटी बहन हैं। मैं फोकस कर रहा हूँ, मैं आपसे माफी चाह रहा हूँ। आप मुझसे छोटी हैं, मैं माफी चाह रहा हूँ। मान्यवर, प्रातःकाल टी.वी. खोलिए और रात्रि तक देखिए। कहीं फिल्मी हीरोइन कंडोम बेच रही हैं, कहीं एक प्रतिष्ठित फिल्मी कलाकार शैम्पू के विज्ञापन में लड़की पटाने के सूत्र बता रहे हैं। मान्यवर, टी.वी. पर यह सब आ रहा है, मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। हम और आप सभी मां-बाप अपने छोटे बच्चों के साथ म्यूज़िक चैनल देखते हैं, उनमें क्या आ रहा है? मैं भी बैठा हूँ, मेरी पत्नी बैठी हैं और मेरे छोटे-छोटे बच्चे बैठे हैं और सब साथ-साथ टी.वी. देख रहे हैं, "दारु बदनाम करती", "कुंडी मत

खड़काओ", "मुन्नी बदनाम हुई", "चिकनी चमेली", "झंडु बाम", "करुंगा तेरे साथ गंदी बात" और न जाने क्या-क्या हम ऐसी चीज़ें परोस रहे हैं। सर, सवाल यह है कि बच्चे का मन कोमल होता है, उसके ऊपर इन सब चीज़ों का क्या असर पड़ेगा?

मान्यवर, मुझे बोलने में खुद भी बहुत शर्म लग रही है, जिस आयु वर्ग में मैं हूँ, आपको भी लग रहा होगा कि ये क्या बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन नहीं बोलूंगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मैं अपने प्रति और समाज के प्रति न्याय नहीं करूंगा। मान्यवर, टी.वी. पर सुहागरात के दृश्य दिखाए जा रहे हैं, आलिंगन के, चुंबन के, रोमांस के दृश्य खुलेआम दिखाए जा रहे हैं। सोचने की बात यह है कि हम अपने कोमल मन के बच्चों को क्या परोस रहे हैं, क्या भोजन दे रहे हैं।...**(समय की घंटी)**... मान्यवर, मेरा विषय...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव : मान्यवर, पांच मिनट...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : आपके दल ने आपको इतना ही समय दिया है, इसलिए आप एक मिनट के अंदर कन्क्लूड करिए।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव : मान्यवर, हम टी.वी. चैनल्स सोशल मीडिया पर अपने बच्चों को पाखंड परोस रहे हैं, अश्लील चीज़ें परोस रहे हैं, उदंडता परोस रहे हैं, अभद्रता परोस रहे हैं, अशिष्टता परोस रहे हैं। झूठे और सत्य से परे ज्योतिषी खुलेआम पाखंड परोस रहे हैं। समोसा और पापड़ से दुनिया की सभी समस्याओं का इलाज हो रहा है। ढोंगी बाबाओं की बाढ़ आ गई है। मान्यवर, आपने मुझे रोक दिया, मैं बहुत कुछ कहना चाहता था, आप मुझे पांच मिनट का समय दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : आपकी पार्टी के छः माननीय सदस्य और बोलने वाले हैं। आप उनके बोलने के लिए भी कुछ समय छोड़ दीजिए। आप समाप्त कर दीजिए।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव : मान्यवर, मेरे एक मित्र हैं। वे दो साल पहले मुझसे मिलने आए थे। वे देश भर में घूमकर उपदेश करते हैं। वे समाज सेवी हैं, समाज के बारे में बड़ा चिंतन करते हैं। मेरे पास बैठे और वार्ता में बार-बार वे पॉर्न की चर्चा करने लगे। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि पॉर्न क्या होता है? पॉपकॉर्न तो मैंने सुना था, यह पॉर्न मैंने कभी नहीं सुना है। मान्यवर, उन्होंने मुझे समझाया और दृश्य दिखाए। मैं उनके साहस की दाद देता हूँ, मेरा मस्तिष्क सुनकर के सन्न रह गया। मान्यवर, सामान्य लोगों की बात छोड़िए, उन्होंने देश के अत्यंत सम्मानित, श्रद्धास्पद राजनैतिक नेताओं के नग्न चित्र दिखाए। जो संवैधानिक पदों पर हैं।...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : अब समाप्त कीजिए।

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्री (श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी) : सर, यादव जी मुझसे उम्र में बड़े हैं, लेकिन यहां बहुत सी महिलाएं भी बैठी हैं और यह चर्चा पूरा देश देख रहा है इसलिए हमें जो भी चिंताएं व्यक्त करनी हैं, थोड़ी सी मर्यादा में करें ताकि इस बिल की गरिमा के ऊपर हम लोग ध्यान केन्द्रित कर सकें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : अब समाप्त कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : आपका समय समाप्त हो चुका है। हमने आपको एक मिनट ज्यादा समय दिया है। अब आप समाप्त कीजिए, मैं दूसरे वक्ता को बुला रहा हूँ। श्रीमती विजिला सत्यानंत।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव : मान्यवर, मैं केवल एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि यह देश को बचाने का मुद्दा है, समाज को बचाने का मुद्दा है, देश की संस्कृति को बचाने का मुद्दा है।*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): That will not go on record. Only Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth's speech would go on record.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, the Bill seeking to amend the POCSO Act of 2012 is an excellent piece of legislation. It recognizes almost every known form of sexual abuse against children as a punishable offence. I appreciate the hon. Minister for Women and Child Development for bringing a very comprehensive Bill with some very good amendments, which seek to investigate cases in a time-bound manner. She has brought out some very good amendments to various Sections including those dealing with child pornography. The Government has said that it would address all aspects of sexual abuse and assault in an appropriate manner and provide the option of stringent punishment including the death penalty. It also seeks to protect children from sexual offences during times of natural calamities and other similar situations, which is proposed in Clause 9, as also the menace of child pornography.

Sir, as rightly pointed out by the first speaker, according to the National Crime Records Bureau, crimes against women and children have increased from 3,29,243 in 2015 by an alarming 300 per cent in the last six years. These statistics send a very strong message to us that we need to cull this menace out of India. How to go about that?

Sir, my first suggestion to the Government is that special courts must be set up, like *mahila* courts. Actually, hon. *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* had brought out a thirteen-point programme for bringing down this menace. She set up fast-track *mahila* courts in all districts to carry out thorough investigations, pursue legal matters quickly, conduct trials on a daily basis and provide speedy judgments. But I feel that there should be special courts because in *mahila* courts there are a lot of cases pending and they are

* Not Recorded

already over-crowded and over burdened. Hence, I would like to urge this Government to form special courts. Even the Supreme Court has given directions to exclusively investigate cases covered under the POCSO Act. At present, in every district all *mahila* courts are over-burdened and so, special courts to deal exclusively with such cases need to be set up. Also the Public Prosecutors should be women and Special Public Prosecutors must be 65 years of age or more. Maybe I should not put it in age, but an elderly person must be appointed. The age limit of Public Prosecutors hearing these cases should be relaxed. It is the duty of the Central Government to give full financial assistance for setting up such courts. So, a very dynamic Women and Child Minister has brought a very landmark legislation. I appeal to the Government to focus on making special courts immediately with full special assistance. The time-limit should be fixed for the trials in these courts; more specifically, it should be a speedy trial on daily basis and solatium should be given by the Government to the victims. Nirbhaya Fund was announced in 2013 after the gang rape which shook the whole India and we all felt very bad. It was really an incident which shook the country. The Fund was announced with the initial amount of ₹ 100 crore and was aimed at implementing and enhancing the safety of children and women. In 2014, the Government again pumped ₹ 15,000 crore into it. But it was cut down to ₹ 550 crore in 2016-17 and a similar amount was allocated in 2017-18 also. The total corpus amount is ₹ 3,100 crore, but it is under-utilised and is not made helpful for the needy; it is hardly utilised. It is very important to note that the Fund goes to the needy at a time it is needed and solatium should be given from the Nirbhaya Fund to the victims. Where twenty years punishment is accorded for this heinous crime, it has to be a life sentence. The Minister has brought the Amendment that it has to be life sentence. Wherever it is twenty years, it should be a life sentence. In Section 6, in place of 'not less than 20 years', it has to be replaced by 'life'. In Sections 4, 5, 6, 9, 14, 15, 42 and 45, the Amendments are all very appreciable and highly welcome. I welcome this Amendment Bill in the present context. In 2008, the Government brought a Bill, namely, the Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Work Place. So far, 85,750 cases were reported as crime against women; sexual harassment cases at home by relatives rose up to 35,565 and offences against children rose up to 2,28,650. So, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that Puratchi Thalaivi Amma ensured women safety by bringing 15-point programme which states that the State will amend the Goondas Act and this will be brought under the Goondas Act, and the offence would be non-bailable. We emphasise for death penalty and chemical castration to the person

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

who has done this heinous crime. Incidence of sexual assault should be treated as a grave crime. The top police officials — that was in Amma's 15-point programme — must be probing these incidents. Close Circuit TV sets should be installed in all the public buildings and police personnel in plain clothes be deployed in important locations including market places and women colleges. The entire medical expenses of women who suffer from sexual assault should be borne by the Government. I have also come across some of the constraints in this Act. One is regarding consent. If a child refuses to undergo medical examination but the family members and the Investigation Officer are insisting on medical examination, this POCSO Act is silent on this. It needs a clear direction. There is an urgent need to clarify the issue of consent in such cases. Another is the medical examination. The POCSO Act mandates that in the case of female child or adolescent victim, the medical examination should be done by a female doctor. But, at times, the female medical officer to provide any emergency medical care is not available. However, this Act mandates to give immediate medical attention by the doctor available there. There is a conflicting legal position which arises when the female doctor is not available.

Kindly clarify about the treatment cost. Either there are no proper facilities available or a costly procedure is required. The State has to take the responsibility for reimbursing the cost. Otherwise, the hospital may provide sub-standard medical treatment procedure which will deprive the survivor of a comprehensive treatment. That is very important. Next, the child marriage. The child marriage and solemnisation of child marriage were considered illegal under this Act. But, in India, even though the child marriage is prohibited under secular law, it enjoys the sanction under certain personal law. That complicates the matter.

Then kindly clarify about training. There is an urgent need to train the medical professionals, teachers, judicial advocates and law enforcing agencies in the POCSO Act. Research information, monitoring and sensitising the public is very important because now schools are also not safe. In apartments and houses, all the people who are indulging in this crime are security officers or the watchmen in the schools. So, all our people should be sensitised more on these issues. Also, training of all the stakeholders is one of the important things. (*Time-bell-rings*) I will conclude, Sir.

Only one more point; role of the mental health professionals. The role of the mental health professionals is crucial in the intervention of child in the court of law. Child sexual

3.00 P.M.

abuse can result in both short-term and long-term harmful mental health impact. Mental health professionals need to be involved in follow up care of the victim with regard to emergence of psychiatric disorders by providing individual counselling, family therapy and rehabilitation. There is another important thing, that is, reporting. It is well known that the cases of child sexual abuse are usually not reported. Further, reporting of a child sexual offence is extremely difficult and it is, highly, a personal decision for many family members and also for the survivors.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you, please conclude.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Both the survivors and the family members, feel embarrassed and ashamed, bearing the guilt, anger, frustration and emotional turmoil of the act. I also want that the golden rule should apply to all the medical professionals working with the children, about the reasonable degree of this menace. Sir, I hope that the Minister would address these issues which are some of the legal impediments in this Bill. I do want that this Bill should be immediately passed in this Parliament and more safety, security and a better rehabilitation be provided to all the women, children and society. I would urge upon the Government that this Bill should really address all these issues. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Now, Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak on this Bill. Sir, Mr. Nelson Mandela, famously said and I quote, "There can be no keener revelation of a society's soul than the way it treats its children". The irony is that I recite his quote in times when numbers reveal that our children are not safe. The Supreme Court registered a PIL seeking a concerted and concrete response by the nation towards zero tolerance of sexual assault on children.

Astonishingly, 24,212 cases of child sexual assault/abuse have been registered from 1st January to 30th June this year. Around, 6,600 cases went on trial, and out of these, quite shockingly, only four per cent cases have been decided. Now, regarding the POCSO (Amendment) Bill, we welcome this step. It is a very gender neutral law and we welcome this Bill. The intention of the Bill is to curb sexual abuse against children by introducing stringent punishment. This is very praiseworthy in this regard. The Bill introduces a definition for 'child pornography' to fill the lacunae that existed in the law

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till now. The Bill also internalizes technological advances by laying down provisions for penalizing child pornography transmitted or stored in wide range of mediums.

Sir, this legislation faces a limitation, while attempting to bring about a social change. Here, I would like to quote what Dr. Ambedkar had said, “For regeneration of a community, social, economic and moral forces are far more vital and political forces are only a means to the social, economic and moral regeneration of a people.” On this note, I would like to take this opportunity to point out the flaws in certain provisions of the Bill.

First, the drafting of the Bill is ambiguous at certain instances. The Bill falls flat in its promise of strict punishment for child pornography. In some instances, the perpetrator may just walk away with a paltry fine of just ₹ 5,000 or ₹ 7,000. I feel it is very insignificant. Secondly, amended Sections 15(1) and 15(2), both prescribe different punishments for the similar offence of storing pornographic material with the intention of transmitting child pornography. The first clause only prescribes a fine. The second clause punishes the offence with imprisonment or fine. Why does the Bill prescribe two different punishments for the same nature of crime? It is very confusing for us. Under the amended Sections 15 and 45, child pornography has to be reported to a designated authority. The Bill delegates the rule-making power regarding manner of reporting but not regarding the designation of such an authority. I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister regarding designation of such authority and why there is no clause regarding this in the Bill or memorandum of delegation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. There is one more speaker from your party.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : Sir, my time may go to him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Okay, you can continue.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: The clause classifying ‘sexual assault on child in course of sectarian and communal violence’ as aggravated penetrative sexual assault has been substituted in this Bill by ‘violence during natural calamity’. These categories of offences are not comparable. The purpose of this substitution is unclear, especially in the times of communal unrest that the country stands witness to.

The Bill lays down that fine imposed on the perpetrator shall be transferred to the survivor. It would have been more prudent to have a fund from which this fine could

be given to the victim, and later, when this fine was extracted from the perpetrator, that could go to the fund. This method could solve many problems. This could actually act as a buffer undoing all the delays in such cases.

The Bill does not consider the observations made by the Madras High Court suggesting that consensual sex, physical contact or allied acts after the age of 16 be excluded from the ambit of POCSO Act. Also, Sir, the POCSO is often misused to cover up cases of elopement or inter-caste marriages. This Bill should also look into the fact that any harassment under the POCSO Act, since the amendment would increase harassment as the law is being made more stringent, should be avoided. I maintain that there should be punishment for abuse, but there should also be an attempt to curb the misuse arising out of age of children fixed at 18 years in this case.

Next, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the poor implementation and ineffectiveness of the law related to child sexual abuse. Studies have shown that higher punishments do not have a deterrent effect on the rate of crimes committed. Year after year, the punishments prescribed for sexual assault on children and women have increased, but the rate of offences of this nature has also paralleled. This is reflective of failure in State machinery and not any lacunae of legislation. Sir, we always knew that justice delayed is justice denied. Yet most trials are delayed or the perpetrators are often acquitted on grounds of insufficient evidences. This process adds to the mental agony of the survivors. This Bill needs to look into it. The Courts are overburdened with cases and although a timeline has been set for deciding cases under POCSO, that being of one year it is mostly not met. So, you should make it a point that once we have a provision, it is met. Until and unless it is met, it is of no value. I have a very close friend of mine in the judiciary. I was talking to him about this Bill. I asked him about the difficulties that they face in convicting culprits, even when they understand that a person is guilty, yet is getting out through the loopholes. He said that we should not make special courts; or have designated courts, but, we should have dedicated courts for this purpose. Once we have dedicated courts, it will become much easier to handle such cases. So, he was also of this opinion. I would like the hon. Minister to take note of it and see to it that these courts should not be in the normal premises of court-rooms where we often have very tainted persons, who are already found guilty and are under-trial for very heinous offences. The atmosphere of such courts should be completely different. They should be placed somewhere other than the courts in which these hard criminals are tried. Sir, also we lack proper reporting of the DNA

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material and all other substantial medical evidences, which need a very timely reporting. So, in this case, it is very imperative that we look into timely reporting of it. Also, my next point is regarding the awareness of the law. Sir, workshops should be conducted for children to create a safe space for them to recognize and speak about the issues of abuse. Awareness of only adults is not enough. Most of the children are being abused at the hands of closed ones who often enjoy their trust. We know that the “aggravated” part of this Bill has come; for such specific situation where such people are involved, and are called the aggravated sexual offences and aggravated sexual assault. Sir, we have some other concerns also. As Shrimati Vijila was also mentioning that it is a matter of consent for medical examination. There should be a matter of consent in the case of adolescents aged between 12 years and 18 years because most often than not we find that such thing is done without the consent of the victim, which is not very much expected to be done. Sir, I want to say that there is a big issue about the treatment cost. The law casts a legal obligation on medical fraternity and establishment to provide free medical care to the survivors. If there are no proper facilities, and if the procedures are costly, then the State should step in to bear the cost; otherwise, hospitals may provide substandard medical treatment or we may see them depriving the survivor from comprehensive treatment. Also, Sir, there are many cases of consensual sex among adolescents between the age of 16 years and 18 years. Sir, sexual contact between two adolescents and an adolescent and an adult is considered illegal under the POCSO Act, 2012 because no exception has been granted in the Act, under which an act of sexual encounter with a person under 18 years of age is an offence, irrespective of the consent or the gender or marriage, Sir, I repeat marriage ...*(Time-bell rings)*... or even the age of the victim. Sir, just two minutes, and I will conclude. However, it is proposed that any consensual sexual act that may constitute penetrated sexual assault should not be an offence when it is between two consenting adolescents or both the adolescents will be charged under the POCSO Act. Sir, this is gender neutral. If both of them are consenting and yet they are under the age of 18, both of them are charged with rape. Sir, let me mention here that through the amendment to the Indian Penal Code concerning rape laws, 2013, it is clearly stated that age for consent has been fixed at 18 years, and, so, it amounts to rape for both of them. Here in this Act, we are stressing upon reporting of cases. Sir, we have seen such practices of adolescent marriage rampantly amongst some tribal people, and, especially in Kerala, we know. Since POCSO Act is marriage,

consent, gender and Perpetrator's age neutral. So, if we stress upon reporting in such cases, and this adolescent marriage goes on, what will happen is that we will register the highest number of rape cases in the world. Most unfortunately and deplorably, we will be looked upon as the rape capital of the world, which we cannot afford to be.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, I will conclude by saying that though the POCSO Act, 2012 is an excellent piece of legislation recognizing every known form of sexual abuse against children as a punishable offence, a few challenges remain to be answered. A multi-dimensional, multi-agency team and multi-tier approach including access to psychological support is to be made available to deliver holistic and comprehensive care under one roof for victims of child sexual abuse. (*Time-bell rings*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. I have to call the next speaker.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, I will end by saying that larger societal changes are brought not just by amending the written words, but by affecting and appealing to the psyche of the people, who collectively lie at the heart of this society, and, invariably, this is for each legislation. With these words, I thank the hon. House for lending me a patient ear. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Now, Shrimati Jaya Bachchan.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (UTTAR PRADESH): Sir, I stand to support this amendment Bill, and, I am sure the entire House will do the same. I specially support this Bill because firstly when the Bill was brought in 2011, and, now when it has come in 2019... ...(*Interruptions*)... अभी आप लोग कमेंट मत करिए, distraction हो जाता है और फिर कहकशां मुझे डांटती हैं।

Sir, all necessary changes have been made but are these changes sufficient? Only amendments will not solve the problem. Sir, the most important thing is that time-bound investigation, prosecution and proportionate compensation should be brought into the Rules.

Secondly, Sir, the NCPCR is toothless. The Government should provide for an 'independent' National Children Tribunal. सर, कैलाश सत्यार्थी के बारे में आप सबने सुना है, Nobel Laureate हैं, उन्होंने कहा है, Do you think a 15-year old girl abused today will be

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attending the court hearing when she is 60?" But that is the actual situation at the moment.

Sir, after the Nirbhaya case, very stringent laws were made. Special funds were allocated but this has not stopped the abuse. In fact, the crime rate has increased. We are a 10,000 years-old civilization; we are a free, independent country of 70-plus years and we have one of the highest crime rates against the vulnerable women and children. It is a very embarrassing situation. Only making laws will not help. As long as disintegration in the society and disparity level is not bridged, the situation will not improve. Sir, a cultural crisis is looming. मानवता का एक गिरता हुआ चेहरा नज़र आ रहा है। If our laws were executed well, the scenario would have been different. There is no fear, no respect amongst the people today for law enforcement agencies. जब हम छोटे होते थे और किसी वर्दी वाले को देख लेते थे, तो श्रद्धा से उनकी तरफ देखते थे। उनसे डरते भी थे। कहते थे कि शैतानी मत करो, पुलिस पकड़कर ले जाएगी। उनसे लोग डर जाते थे। People today have lost that fear and in casual conversation people very easily say कि आज तो सब कुछ खरीदा जा सकता है। हमें इस mindset को बदलना होगा। लोगों के अंदर वर्दी के प्रति डर होना चाहिए। This is really something that one has to worry about. How do you create this psyche in the minds of the people? आजकल लोग, डर तो छोड़ दीजिए, शर्म करना भी भूल गए हैं। यहां हमारे भाई साहब ने बहुत कुछ कहा। आपने जो कुछ कहा, आप अपनी जगह ठीक हैं, मगर कब तक आप technological progress से लड़ेंगे? यह आपके ऊपर है, माता-पिता के ऊपर है, टीचर्स के ऊपर है और guardians के ऊपर है। कोई चीज़ आपको अश्लील लगे, तुरन्त टीवी बंद कर दीजिए। रिमोट आपके हाथ में है। This is your freedom. This is your right. हम यहां भले ही फिल्म वालों के बारे में बोलें, टीवी सीरियल्स के बारे में बोलें या pornography के बारे में बोलें, मगर ये सारे gadgets ऐसे हैं, आप जब चाहें इन्हें बंद कर सकते हैं। यह दायित्व आपका है। यह दायित्व उनका नहीं है, जो इन्हें बना रहे हैं। वे किस वजह से बना रहे हैं, इसे वे ही जानते हैं, मगर इसे switch on करने या switch off करने की freedom आपके हाथ में है। feel that the punishment should be proportionate without age being the consideration. मुझे याद है कि निर्भया केस के वक्त, the youngest member of the group committed this crime, was a minor. They had to wait for years to punish him. I think we are not fair. मुझे याद है, this is one case which has really troubled me a lot. And I followed this case very seriously. जब भी मैं सोचती थी, even when I speak now, I get gooseflesh. I only thought of her mother. I am a mother of a daughter. उस मां पर आज भी क्या बीत रही होगी, because the justice was delayed. लाचारी का इतना बेरहम चेहरा किसी मां को नसीब न हो। Even today when I see the mother,

she looks helpless and she is looking for justice for her daughter. पर बहुत देर हो गई। At that time, I was very angry and said that those people should be brought onto the street; if the judiciary or the Government or the law cannot do anything, let the people of this country give justice to her killers. इस बिल पर मैं ज्यादा कुछ बोलना नहीं चाहती हूं, क्योंकि हमारे बहुत से साथियों ने बहुत details में जानकारी दिया है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : आपके दल से बोलने के लिए अभी एक और वक्ता हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : मुझे याद है, सर। मैं उनके लिए वक्त छोड़कर बोलूंगी। I feel that कानून को सख्त बनाने से क्या सब कुछ बदल जाएगा? आपकी कोशिश अच्छी है, जिसकी मैं तारीफ करती हूं, लेकिन कोशिश इतनी सख्त नहीं है, जितनी होनी चाहिए। हमें अपने दिल से पूछना चाहिए कि जो लोग ऐसी गलतियां करते हैं, चाहे वे बच्चे हों, minor हों या major हों, कानून इतना strong बनाना चाहिए कि उससे इंसान डर जाए। सिर्फ आप उसको फांसी पर लटका देंगे, आजीवन कारावास हो जाएगा, उससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। I don't know but I think we need to sit down and discuss it further as to how we can punish these people. उनको जिंदा रख कर परेशान कीजिए। उनको जिंदा रखिए और उनको इतना परेशान करिए, इतनी तकलीफ दीजिए कि आगे वाला डर जाए।

सर, यह जो हमारा जस्टिस हो रहा है, इसके संबंध में मेरे पास कुछ आंकड़े हैं, जहां बताया जा रहा है कि it is going to take years to bring them to justice. मैं आपको एक छोटी सी बात बताना चाहती हूं कि वह यह है कि गुजरात में जो abused children हैं, they have to wait till 2071 for justice, अंडमान-निकोबार में 2055, मणिपुर में 2048, केरल में 2039, वेस्ट बंगाल में 2035, मेघालय में 2033, महाराष्ट्र में 2032, दिल्ली में 2029, कर्नाटक में 2028, उत्तर प्रदेश एवं राजस्थान 2026, तेलंगाना एवं असम में 2024, यह क्या जस्टिस है? जब तक इनको जस्टिस मिलेगा, ये मर जाएंगे। ये जब तक जिंदा रहेंगे, तब तक जिल्लत की जिंदगी जिएंगे। We are destroying minds of children in this country and we are going to pay a very, very heavy price for such psychologically affected children. पहले तो लड़कियों के लिए डर लगता था, आजकल तो लड़कों के लिए भी डर लगता है। जैसे तन्खा साहब कह रहे थे कि शाम को लड़कियों को बाहर नहीं जाने देते हैं, डर लगता है। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि लड़कों को भी नहीं जाने देना चाहिए। ये लड़के अपने bravado में इस चीज को छिपाते हैं social stigma की वजह से या you know we are brave and strong men. Men don't cry. And they get psychologically affected and when they grow up, they are the ones who commit crimes.

सर, मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि हम लोग बहुत कुछ बच्चों और महिलाओं के बारे में बोलते हैं, but सिर्फ बोल देते हैं। I wish and hope that you become a crusader

[श्रीमती जया बच्चन]

of this issue and every mother, every sister, every wife, every girl child and every boy child will give you support and strength including all of us sitting in this House, in bringing quick justice and prosecution. Thank you.

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा) : महोदय, आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करती हूँ। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ। भारत की जनसंख्या का 37 परसेंट बच्चे 18 साल से कम उम्र के हैं। मासूम बच्चे की सुरक्षा और सम्मान के लिए, इस समस्या को रोकने के लिए यह संशोधन बिल बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। सामाजिक जीवन में बच्चों के ऊपर यौन शोषण सबसे बड़ी अमानवीयता है। इसके कई कारण हैं। आज जिस समाज में हम रह रहे हैं, उस समाज में अभी लगता है कि *morality* और *humanity* नाम की कोई चीज ही नहीं है। गांव में हो या शहरों में हो, जो विकृत मानसिकता और ड्रग्स सेवन का नशा करने वाले... और बच्चों पर सबसे ज्यादा असर सोशल मीडिया, टीवी का पड़ रहा है। 18 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चे कोई भी डिस्मिशन लेने के लिए शारीरिक या मानसिक रूप से पूरी तरह से *mature* नहीं होते हैं। इसीलिए, सोशल मीडिया या टीवी का असर बच्चों पर पड़ रहा है। हमें इस पर गौर करना है। सर, माननीय मंत्री महोदय आज यह बिल लाई हैं, अमेंडमेंट लाई हैं, चाहे चाइल्ड प्रोटेक्शन हो, अपराधियों को पंनिशमेंट देने के लिए इस बिल को बहुत ही सख्त बनाया गया है। लेकिन देखा जाए तो कानून बनने से समस्या समाधान नहीं होता है। हर साल मामले दर्ज होते हैं और हर साल मामले बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं। यह बहुत ही गंभीर समस्या है। सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि जो बहुत सारे पेंडिंग केसेज़ हैं, उनका समय-सीमा में फैसला किया जाए, ताकि उन्हें न्याय मिल सके।

सर, शिशु और महिलाओं की विभिन्न समस्याओं के समाधान के उद्देश्य से ओडिशा सरकार के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री, श्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने वर्ष 2005 में "महिला-शिशु डेस्क (एमएसडी)" स्थापित किया था। इसके अंतर्गत अनेक कल्याणकारी स्कीम्स की शुरुआत की गई और स्टेप्स लिए गए। अभी तक *three phased manner* में 150 desks स्थापित किए गए हैं। बच्चे और महिलाएं समाज में बहुत सारी समस्याओं से पीड़ित हैं। *Domestic violence*, चाइल्ड मैरिज, यौन शोषण, महिलाओं और बच्चों की *trafficking*, दहेज प्रथा इत्यादि इन सारी समस्याओं से बच्चे और महिलाएं पीड़ित हैं। इन सारी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए ओडिशा सरकार के प्रयास और काम सराहनीय हैं।

सर, बच्चों के प्रति यौन शोषण के समाधान में राज्य पुलिस का काम सराहनीय है। इसमें लीगल सपोर्ट और पुलिस की कार्रवाई बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। राज्य के सेलेक्ट डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में सर्वे होता है और डेटा के आधार पर कार्य किया जाता है। सर, बच्चियों के प्रति यौन अपराध जैसे घिनौने अपराध अत्यंत संवेदनशील हैं। बच्चों की सेप्टी के लिए बच्चों को *life skill education* ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, थोड़ा समय...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : आपके एक वक्ता और हैं।

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम : हां सर।

सर, मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब हम गांव में जाते हैं, वहां जो रिमोट एरियाज़ हैं, एससी/एसटी एरियाज़ हैं, वहां बच्चों के लिए 6th class से life skill education course compulsory होना चाहिए। उन्हें बॉडी के पार्ट्स के बारे में, गुड टच, बैड टच के बारे में एजुकेट करना चाहिए। उनके लिए spiritual शिक्षा बहुत ही जरूरी है। नशे के सेवन पर रोक लगानी चाहिए और सेल्फ डिफेंस की ट्रेनिंग भी बहुत ही जरूरी है। माता-पिता के साथ-साथ बच्चों के स्कूल्स में जो टीचर्स हैं, guardians हैं, उन्हें बच्चों के ऊपर अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए। सर, एनजीओज़ का काम भी बहुत जरूरी होता है, ताकि इस तरह के sensitive matter में हेल्प हो सके और awareness programme, counseling, programme गांवों में, रिमोट एरियाज़ में ज्यादा से ज्यादा होने चाहिए, लीगल सपोर्ट होना चाहिए। पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट को ठीक तरह से काम करना चाहिए। जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं, रिमोट एरियाज़ हैं, वहां केस रजिस्टर नहीं होता है। वहां केसेज़ को रफा-दफा करते हैं। इसे ठीक करना चाहिए। सर, बिल या एक्ट पास करने से समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं होगा। इसका सही implementation होना चाहिए। Health, WCD, legal support, police department, इन सारी एजेंसियों के समन्वय से सही काम हो सकता है। बच्चे हमारे देश का भविष्य हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : आप समाप्त कीजिए। आपके दूसरे वक्ता के लिए टाइम ही नहीं बचा।...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम : सर, मैं तो... बच्चे हमारे देश के भविष्य हैं। उन्नत राष्ट्र गठन के लिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : धन्यवाद। The next speaker is Shrimati Kahkashan Perween. पांच मिनट।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन इसलिए करती हूँ कि इस बिल से उन बच्चों के भविष्य जुड़े हुए हैं, जिनके साथ घटनाएं घटती हैं। इससे उन्हें इंसाफ मिलेगा और जो वहशी हैं, उनके लिए इसमें कड़ी सज़ा का प्रावधान किया गया है। माननीया मंत्री जी जो बिल लायी हैं, इसमें इनकी सोच यह रही:

*"चाहती हूँ कि कुछ ऐसा हो जाए,
वहशियों का हर किस्सा अब तमाम हो जाए।"*

उन्हीं वहशियों के किस्से को तमाम करने के लिए यह बिल ये लायी हैं। इस बिल के उद्देश्य में माननीया मंत्री जी ने खुद स्वीकारा है कि वर्ष 2012 में राष्ट्रीय अपराध अभिलेख ब्यूरो की जो रिपोर्ट थी, उसके मुताबिक वर्ष 2012-13 में 44 प्रतिशत और वर्ष 2013-14 में 178.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। इसको रोकने के लिए ये कदम उठाए गए हैं। इसमें जो धाराएं हैं, उनमें से धारा 15 में भी सज़ा का प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं उन सारी बातों की चर्चा नहीं करना चाहती हूँ, क्योंकि हमारे पास वक्त बहुत कम है।

महोदय, यह बात सभी लोगों ने कही कि कानून सख्त बनाए जाएं और दोषियों को सज़ा मिले। मेरे ज़ेहन में एक सवाल उठ रहा था कि वर्ष 2012 में भी कानून बने और आज हम उसमें

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

संशोधन भी कर रहे हैं। आखिर हम कहां जा रहे हैं? हमारे समाज और शिक्षा में ऐसी क्या कमी रह गई है कि नैतिकता जैसे विषय पर आज हम कानून से ही लगाम लगाने की बात कर रहे हैं? हमारी नैतिकता के पाठ में कहां कमी रह गई है? माननीय मंत्री जी ने कल जब अपना मोशन मूव किया था, तब उन्होंने बताया था कि केरल में एक पिता ने अपनी बेटी के साथ गलत किया। आज हमारा रिश्ता ऐसा हो गया है कि हम अपनी बच्चियों को, हम अपने बच्चों को किसी के साथ नहीं छोड़ सकते हैं। हमारा रिश्ता कहीं पाक नहीं रह पा रहा है। मुझे इसकी सबसे बड़ी वजह यह लगती है और यह कहा भी गया है कि जो भी अपनी सभ्यता और संस्कृति को भूलता है, उसका पतन होता है। हम कहीं न कहीं अपनी सभ्यता और संस्कृति को भूलते जा रहे हैं।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले, सेशन के दरम्यान ही मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा था और मैंने सोचा था कि इस बात को मैं सदन में उठाऊंगी, लेकिन उसको मैं उठा नहीं पाई। आज मुझे वह बात यहां उठाने का मौका मिला है कि कहीं एक स्कूल में छेड़खानी के मामले हुए, तो वहां के प्रिंसिपल साहब ने यह फैसला लिया कि सप्ताह में तीन दिन लड़कियों को और सप्ताह में तीन दिन लड़कों को पढ़ाया जाएगा। मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि प्रिंसिपल साहब ने यह फैसला क्यों लिया? वे किस तरह के समाज का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं? जो बच्चे उनके पास पढ़ने के लिए जा रहे हैं, वे हमारे भविष्य हैं। जब भविष्य को ही इतना कमजोर कर दिया जा रहा है, तो फिर हम एक मजबूत इमारत कैसे खड़ी कर सकेंगे? मैं उस गुरु से पूछना चाहती हूं कि गुरुओं का काम अंधकार से प्रकाश की ओर ले जाना होता है, आप ऐसा निर्णय करके हमारे बच्चों को प्रकाश से अंधकार की ओर क्यों धकेल रहे हैं?

हमारे "भारत रत्न" डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहब ने 26 नवम्बर, 1949 को संविधान सभा के अपने आखिरी संबोधन में कहा था - *संविधान हमें तंत्र दे सकता है, हमें न्यायपालिका दे सकता है, विधायिका दे सकता है, कार्यपालिका दे सकता है, लेकिन जिन कारकों पर इसकी मजबूती निर्भर करेगी, वह नैतिकता जनमानस के रास्ते से गुजरेगी।* यह उन्होंने कहा था। अतः हम कह सकते हैं कि नैतिकता का विकास सफलता का अभिन्न अंग है। महोदय, यह ठीक बात है कि हम कानून बना लेते हैं और जो हर तरफ से मजबूत लोग होते हैं, वे कहीं न कहीं इसका फायदा उठा लेते हैं, लेकिन दबे-कुचले लोगों का क्या होगा? जब कोई भी घटना शहर में घटती है, तो सोशल मीडिया में वह इस तरह से वायरल होती है कि सारे लोग इकट्ठे होकर उसका विरोध करते हैं, लेकिन गांव के दबे-कुचले लोग उसका विरोध नहीं कर पाते। उनके अंदर हम मजबूती कैसे लाएं? मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को एक सुझाव देना चाहती हूं। गांव की औरतें अखबार नहीं पढ़ा करतीं।...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदय, यह बहुत ही संवेदनशील मुद्दा है।

मैं आखिरी बात कहकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगी, ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगी। मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहती हूं, क्योंकि मैं छोटे शहर की हूं, मैंने गांव को बहुत करीब से देखा है, वहां हमने दबे-कुचले लोगों को बहुत करीब से देखा है, उनके यहां की औरतें न अखबार पढ़ती हैं और न ही टी.वी. चैनलों पर न्यूज़ देखती हैं, लेकिन मर्द सुबह चायखाने में या शाम को चायखाने में जाकर टी.वी. पर न्यूज़ देख लेते हैं या फिर अखबार की बातें जान लेते हैं, लेकिन औरतों तक, जिनके साथ घटनाएं घट रही हैं, उनको जानकारी कैसे होगी?

مہودے، ایک سیریل ہے، 'بالیکا وڈو'، وہ Colors channel پر آیا کرتا تھا، جب اسکی समाप्ति होती थी, तो उसमें कोई न कोई कानूनी सलाह दी जाती थी। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से कहती हूँ कि हम जितने भी सख्त से सख्त कानून बना लें, लेकिन हम जब तक जागरूकता अभियान नहीं चलाएंगे, लोगों को सजग नहीं करेंगे और अंतिम पायदान पर खड़े व्यक्ति को नहीं जगाएंगे, तब तक हम इस समस्या से छुटकारा नहीं पा सकते, इसलिए आप यह कीजिए कि आप Broadcasting मंत्रालय से बात करें और जितने भी धारावाहिक हों, चूंकि औरतें फिल्में नहीं देखती हैं, आज-कल ज्यादातर जो सास-बहू के serials आते हैं, उन्हें औरतें बहुत ज्यादा देखती हैं, आप ऐसा करें कि उन serials की समाप्ति के बाद हमेशा कानूनी सलाह दी जाए।...(व्यवधान)...

मैं आखिर में एक बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहती हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा है कि ऐसे समाज का निर्माण करना है, जहां कानून से समाज का नियंत्रण कम से कम हो। इन्हीं बातों के साथ मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहती हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका

† محترمہ مکشاش پروین (بہار) : آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، سب سے پہلے میں اس بل کا سمرٹھن کرتی ہوں۔ میں اس بل کا سمرٹھن اس لئے کرتی ہوں کہ اس بل سے ان بچوں کے مستقبل جڑے ہوئے ہیں، جن کے ساتھ گھٹنائیں گھٹتی ہیں۔ اس سے انہیں انصاف ملے گا اور جو وحشی ہیں، ان کے لئے اس میں کڑی سزا کا پروادھان کیا گیا ہے۔ مائنٹیہ منتری جی جو بل لائی ہیں، اس میں ان کی سوچ یہ رہی:

"چاہتی ہوں کہ کچھ ایسا ہو جائے

وحشیوں کا ہر قصہ اب تمام ہو جائے"

انہیں وحشیوں کے قصے کم تمام کرنے کے لئے یہ بل، یہ لائی ہیں۔ اس بل کے مقصد میں مائنٹیہ منتری جی نے خود سویکارا ہے کہ سال 2012 میں راشٹریہ اپرادھ ابھلیکھ بیورو کی جو رپورٹ تھی، اس کے مطابق 2012-13 میں 44 فیصد اور سال 2013 میں 178-6 فیصد کی وردھی ہوئی ہے۔ اس کے روکنے کے لئے یہ قدم اٹھائے گئے ہیں۔ اس میں جو دھارائیں ہیں، اس میں سے دھارا 15 میں بھی سزا کا پروادھان کیا گیا ہے۔ میں ان ساری باتوں کی چرچا نہیں کرنا چاہتی ہوں، کیوں کہ ہمارے پاس وقت بہت کم ہے۔

مہودے، یہ بات سبھی لوگوں نے کہی ہے کہ قانون سخت بنائے جائیں اور دوشیوں کو سزا ملے۔ میرے ذہن میں ایک سوال اٹھ رہا تھا کہ سال 2012 میں بھی قانون بنے اور

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

آج ہم اس میں سنسودھن بھی کر رہے ہیں۔ آخر ہم کہاں جا رہے ہیں؟ ہمارے سماج اور شکشا میں ایسی کیا کمی رہ گئی ہے کہ نینکٹا جیسے وشنے پر آج ہم قانون سے ہی لگام لگانے کی بات کر رہے ہیں؟ ہماری نینکٹا کے پاٹھ میں کہاں کمی رہ گئی ہے؟ مائٹنہ منتری جی نے کل جب اپنا موشن موو کیا تھا، تب انہوں نے بتایا تھا کہ کیرل میں ایک باپ نے اپنی بیٹی کے ساتھ غلط کیا۔ آج ہمارا رشتہ ایسا ہو گیا ہے کہ ہم اپنی بچیوں کو، ہم اپنے بچوں کو کسی کے ساتھ نہیں چھوڑ سکتے ہیں۔ ہمارا رشتہ کہیں پاک نہیں رہ پا رہا ہے، ہم نے ایک ویسا ماحول ماحول بنا ہوا ہے۔ مجھے اس کی سب سے بڑی وجہ لگتی ہے اور یہ کہا بھی گیا ہے کہ جو بھی اپنی سبھیتہ اور سنسکرتی کو بھولتا ہے، اس کا پتن ہوتا ہے۔ ہم کہیں نہ کہیں اپنی سبھیتہ اور سنسکرتی کو بھولتے جا رہے ہیں۔

ابھی کچھ دن پہلے سیشن کے درمیان ہی میں نے اخبار میں پڑھا تھا اور میں نے سوچا تھا کہ اس بات کو میں سدن میں اٹھاؤں گی، لیکن اس کو میں اٹھا نہیں پائی۔ آج مجھے وہ بات یہاں اٹھانے کا موقع ملا ہے کہ کہیں ایک اسکول میں چھیڑ خانی کے معاملے ہوئے، تو وہاں کے پرنسپل صاحب نے یہ فیصلہ لیا کہ ہفتے میں تین دن لڑکیوں کو اور ہفتے میں تین دن لڑکوں کو پڑھایا جائے گا۔ میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتی ہوں کہ پرنسپل صاحب نے یہ فیصلہ کیوں لیا؟ وہ کس طرح کا سماج نرمان کرنا چاہتے ہیں؟ جو بچے ان کے پاس پڑھنے کے لئے جا رہے ہیں، وہ ہمارا مستقبل ہیں۔ جب مستقبل کو ہی اتنا کمزور کر دیا جا رہا ہے، تو پھر ہم ایک مضبوط عمارت کیسے کھڑی کر سکیں گے؟ میں اس گرو سے پوچھنا چاہتی ہوں کہ گروؤں کا کام اندھکار سے پرکاش کی اور لے جانا ہوتا ہے، آپ ایسا فیصلہ کر کے ہمارے بچوں کو پرکاش سے اندھکار کی اور کیوں دھکیل رہے ہیں؟

ہمارے "بھارت رتن" ڈاکٹر بھیم راؤ امبیڈکر صاحب نے 25 نومبر، 1949 کو سنودھان سبھا کے اپنے آخری سنودھن میں کہا تھا - "سنودھان ہمیں تنتر دے سکتا ہے،

ہمیں نیائے پالیکا دے سکتا ہے، ودھائیکا دے سکتا ہے، کارئے پالیکا دے سکتا ہے، لیکن جن کارکوں پر اس کی مضبوطی نربہر کرے گی، وہ نیتکتا جن-مانس کے راستے سے گزرے گی۔" یہ انہوں نے کہا تھا۔ لہذا ہم کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ نیتکتا کا وکاس سفلتا کا ابھن انگ ہے۔ مہودے، یہ ٹھیک بات ہے کہ ہم قانون بنا لیتے ہیں اور جو ہر طرف سے مضبوط لوگ ہوتے ہیں، وہ کہیں نہ کہیں اس کا فائدہ اٹھا لیتے ہیں، لیکن دبے کچلے لوگوں کا کیا ہوگا؟ جب کوئی بھی گھٹنا شہر میں گھٹتی ہے، تو سوشل میڈیا میں وہ اس طرح سے وائرل ہوتی ہے کہ سارے لوگ اکٹھے ہو کر اس کا ورودہ کرتے ہیں، لیکن گاؤں کے دبے کچلے لوگ اس کا ورودہ نہیں پاتے۔ ان کے اندر ہم مضبوطی کیسے لائیں؟ میں مائنے منتری مہودیہ کو ایک سجھاؤ دینا چاہتی ہوں۔ گاؤں کی عورتیں اخبار نہیں پڑھا کرتیں۔۔۔(وقت کی گھٹتی)۔۔۔

مہودے، یہ بہت ہی سمویدن شیل مدعہ ہے میں آخری بات کہہ کر اپنی بات ختم کرونگی، زیادہ وقت نہیں لونگی۔ میں ایک بات یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں، کیوں کہ میں گاؤں کی ہوں، جس گاؤں سے آتی ہوں، وہاں ہم نے دبے کچلے لوگوں کو بہت قریب سے دیکھا ہے، ان کے یہاں کی عورتیں نہ اخبار پڑھتی ہیں اور نہ ہی ٹی وی چینلوں پر نیوز دیکھتی ہیں، لیکن مرد صبح چائے خانہ میں یا شام کو چائے خانہ میں جاکر ٹی وی پر نیوز دیکھ لیتے ہیں یا پھر اخبار کی باتیں جان لیتے ہیں، لیکن عورتوں تک، جن کے ساتھ گھٹنائیں گھٹ رہی ہیں، ان کو جانکاری کیسے ہوگی؟

مہودے، ایک سیریل ہے، 'بالیکا ودھو'، وہ کلرس چینل پر آیا کرتا تھا، جب اس کی سماپتی ہوتی تھی، تو اس میں کوئی نہ کوئی قانونی صلاح دی جاتی تھی۔ میں مائنے منتری مہودے سے کہتی ہوں کہ ہم جتنے بھی سخت سے سخت قانون بنالیں، لیکن ہم جب تک جاگروکتا ابھیان نہیں چلائیں گے، لوگوں کو سجدہ نہیں کریں گے اور آخری پائیدان پر کھڑے شخص کو نہیں جگائیں گے، تب تک ہم اس سمسیا سے چھٹکارا نہیں پاسکتے،

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

اس لیے آپ یہ کیجئے آپ براڈکاسٹنگ منٹریلہ سے بات کریں اور جتنے بھی دھاروا ایک ہوں، چوں کہ عورتیں فلمیں نہیں دیکھتی ہیں، آج کل زیادہ تر ساس بہو کے سیریل آتے ہیں، انہیں عورتیں بہت زیادہ دیکھتی ہیں، آپ ایسا کریں کہ ان سیریل کی سماپتی کے بعد ہمیشہ قانونی صلاح دی جائے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ میں آخر میں ایک بات کہہ کر اپنی بات ختم کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ مہاتما گاندھی جی نے کہا ہے کہ ایسے سماج کا نرمان کرنا ہے، جہاں قانون سے سماج کا نیانترن کم سے کم ہو۔ انہیں باتوں کے ساتھ میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The next speaker is Shri B. Lingaiah Yadav. He will speak in Telugu.

SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV (Telangana):* "Hon'ble Vice-Chairman Sir, on behalf of my party, I support the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Sir, it has been more than 70 years since we attained Independence and many people claim that we achieved development in various sectors. But, the truth is that, this country is in such a situation that it cannot prevent sexual offences, rapes and gang rapes against girl children. Sexual assault against children is the most heinous crime. Most of the children don't reveal or complain about sexual offences committed against them, either because they are afraid to reveal or they feel that they will not meet justice even if it is brought to the notice of the Government. Sir, data reveal that in the last six months *i.e.* from January to June, 24,000 children were subjected to rape. Even Supreme Court Judges were astonished with this fact. Though 24,000 girls were raped, police filed charge sheet only against 12,250 persons, enquiry is still pending in case of 11,981 persons and trial started against just 6,449 persons. Sir, through you I would like to bring to the notice that 24,000 persons were raped but cases were registered against 911 persons only *i.e.* 4 per cent of the accused. This shows the negligence of the Government. Under this Bill, pornography is considered as crime and I support this move. Stricter actions have to be taken against the persons committing such crimes and more stringent laws have to be formulated to penalise the guilty. Charge sheet should be filed within

*English translation of the original speech made in Telugu.

15 days, judgement should be delivered within 60 days and fast track courts should be established for the same. Offenders perpetrating sexual assault and rape should be served with more severe punishment. Punishment for the guilty committing such crimes should not be for ten or twenty years but it has to be enhanced to life imprisonment. Sir, through you, I request the Central Government to consider bringing a Bill to execute Capital Punishment in front of the general public so as to instil fear among others. Children who were subjected to rape are facing many social problems. 33 per cent of the rape victim children drop out of schools because of the questions posed to them in the Courts and the humiliation caused by their schoolmates. 14 per cent drop out among the victims is because of loss of interest in education and financial problems. 7 per cent drop out among victims is because of their ill health. Sir, nearly 81 per cent of the parents of the rape victims did not receive any financial support from the Government and the girls who are subjected to rape are facing immense problems because of lack of proper medical facilities. Most of the rape victims happen to be school dropouts. Hence, along with running schools with required infrastructure, the Government should also consider running schools in apartments and residential areas too for the benefit of the children." The salvation is rooted in the psychological concept of bettering woman. But, can deterrence prohibit the crime before it is committed? Deterrence theory in behavioural psychology talks about preventing or controlling actions of behaviour, though fear of punishment of retribution taken from this theory. We believe that higher probability of conviction, severity of punishment, and condemnation, can actually help deter crimes of this kind, Sir. "Though many laws are enacted in this country, they do not benefit the girl children. Hence, more stringent laws should be enacted to punish the persons who put the entire human race to shame by committing heinous sexual crimes. More severe punishments should be awarded to the culprits who behave like animals and threaten the very existence of human race." Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Your time is over. Next speaker, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I rise to speak on this very important Bill, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Sir, the Bill has many provisions which need to be examined more closely, and then only, it is possible to come to a final conclusion. It is not possible in a short and hurried debate. I want to say that in April 2018, after widespread outrage over the Kathua rape case, the murder of eight year old child, the Government of India brought an Ordinance

[Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya]

amending the IPC to take child rape as a separate crime in the IPC, in addition under the Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

Sir, death penalty does not find any place in the POCSO Act. Sir, the Ordinance introduced death penalty for the rape of a girl below the age of twelve and provides for life imprisonment for the rape of girls between the age of twelve to sixteen. Sir, here, it is important to remember that the Supreme Court also disallowed the death penalty. And then, Sir, we have also seen the Verma Committee Report. The Verma Committee also disallowed the death penalty. तो मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि किस-किस को हम लोग punish करेंगे, किस-किस को फांसी पर लटकाएंगे - इतने सारे लोग हैं।

सर, मुझसे पहले ऑनरेबल मेम्बर श्रीमती जया बच्चन ने केसेज़ के संबंध में डेटा दिया है- इतने सारे केसेज़ हैं। सर, होता यह है कि जो poor हैं, जो दलित हैं, जो आदिवासी हैं, जो backward class के हैं, जो minority class के और poor people हैं वे लोग prosecutor को भी नहीं रख सकते हैं- वे भी राज़ी नहीं होते - वे लोग केस नहीं कर सकते, थाने में आकर एफआईआर भी नहीं कर सकते। अगर ऐसे केसेज़ हैं तो किसको फांसी पर लटकाएंगे? इसके लिए केवल death penalty की बात ही नहीं है, इसके लिए awareness की जरूरत है, counseling की जरूरत है।

महोदय, मैं इस बिल में एक और चीज़ जोड़ने के लिए माननीय मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहती हूँ कि sectarian and communal violence and natural calamities को भी इस बिल में रखना चाहिए क्योंकि आजकल हम लोग देखते हैं कि जितनी भी बस्तियां हैं, जितने भी स्लम एरियाज़ हैं, उनमें ये घटनाएं ज्यादा होती हैं क्योंकि उनकी कोई guarantee नहीं है, वे तो कुछ बोल भी नहीं सकते।...**(समय की घंटी)**... उनको threaten किया जाता है- जिनके पास पैसा होता है, वे पैसा देकर खरीद लेते हैं। कोई भी उनके साथ खड़ा नहीं होता।...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि sectarian and communal violence and natural calamities को भी इस बिल में रखना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो victim है, उसको counseling की जरूरत होती है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा counseling की जरूरत होती है। इसके लिए हमें थाने में भी कुछ प्रावधान करना चाहिए। हमें women's courts बैठाने चाहिए। महोदय, counseling के अलावा उनके rehabilitation की जरूरत होती है। हम लोग देखते हैं कि बहुत सारे ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनका rehabilitation नहीं हो पाता। इसलिए उनके rehabilitation की जरूरत है, उनके लिए compensation की जरूरत है। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, उनके लिए counseling की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे, तो स्थिति में सुधार नहीं होगा क्योंकि जब तक समाज नहीं सुधरेगा, तब तक यह सब बंद नहीं होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : धन्यवाद, अब समाप्त करिए।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य : सर, मैंने देखा है कि एक पिता अपनी खुद की 12 साल की लड़की का बलात्कार कर देता है। वे लोग किसके पास जाएं? कौन उनके लिए कुछ करेगा, कौन उनके साथ खड़ा होगा, इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। एक पिता अपनी खुद की लड़की का बलात्कार कर देता है, एक भाई अपनी बहन का बलात्कार कर देता है तो भी कुछ नहीं होता है और वे आराम से घूमते हैं। ऐसे केसेज़ को देखते हुए मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि बुनियादी स्तर पर हमें यह चिंता करनी होगी। मैं आशा करती हूँ कि मंत्री जी ऐसा करेंगी। सर, हमारी मिनिस्टर एक महिला हैं, इसलिए मैं उम्मीद करती हूँ कि वे इसके ऊपर और भी ज्यादा ध्यान देंगी, धन्यवाद।

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, Susan Brownmiller wrote a Book, 'Men, women and rape' in 1975 whereby she argues that rape is "a conscious process of intimidation by which all men keep all women in state of fear." सर, चीज़ें बदली नहीं हैं। जो जन आक्रोश निर्भया के बाद पूरे मुल्क में हुआ था, मैं उससे वाकिफ हूँ। उस जन आक्रोश में मेरी भी थोड़ी हिस्सेदारी थी। वह आक्रोश मेरे भी सीने में था। लेकिन कम-से-कम संसद को आक्रोश के लॉजिक को समझना चाहिए। मैं ऐसा क्यों कह रहा हूँ, जस्टिस वर्मा ने भी कहा कि अगर मर्डर और रेप की एक ही सजा होगी, तो जो रेपिस्ट है, वह विक्टिम को बचने नहीं देगा। अगर मेरी बच्ची के साथ कोई हादसा हो जाए, दुखद हादसा हो जाए, लेकिन मुझे अपनी बच्ची घर में वापस चाहिए। मंत्री महोदया, मैं सिर्फ यह सवाल रख रहा हूँ। मैं सदन की राय के साथ जाऊंगा, लेकिन मुझे यह डर है कि यह डर मेरे अकेले का नहीं है। यह सिविल सोसाइटी के बहुत बड़े वर्ग का डर है। मैं उस साझा डर को आपके सामने रखने का काम कर रहा हूँ। लगभग 95 प्रतिशत जो रेप होते हैं, उसमें आउटसाइडर्स नहीं, इनसाइडर्स involved होते हैं। चाचा, मामा, भाई, मौसेरा भाई, फुफेरा भाई, known people होते हैं। पीड़िता को पता होता है कि वह कौन है। अपने घर के लोग हैं। हमें आने वाले दिनों में यह मुश्किल आएगी, सदन क्या तय कर रहा है क्योंकि मुझे आशंकाएं हैं। मैं सदन की राय के साथ हूँ, लेकिन मैं अपनी आशंकाएं आपके समक्ष रख रहा हूँ।

सर, दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट में पीआईएल फाइल हुई। उसमें माननीय जज ने कहा, "First, did you carry out any study about the scientific assessment of deterrence? Second, how many offenders will allow their victims to survive?" यह आशंका सिर्फ मेरी नहीं है, यह आशंका सिर्फ सिविल सोसाइटी की नहीं है, यह आशंका माननीय न्यायाधीश महोदयों की भी है और हम सबको एक बार इस आशंका का विश्लेषण करना चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से एक बार आग्रह करूंगा, क्योंकि हम लोग कई चीज़ों को दुरुस्त करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। Muzaffarpur Shelter Home, जिसमें institutional pattern के तहत चीज़ें हो रही थीं और उसके बाद एक-एक करके कई और इलाकों से खबरें आईं। Sir, State is the custodian of shelter homes. मैंने खुद एक social

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

work के student के रूप में कुछ दिन shelter homes में काम किया। Shelter homes में भी एक बहुत बड़ा violation, abuse हो रहा है।

सर, मैं कुछ सुझाव दे रहा हूँ। अगर वे उचित लगें, तो उनको incorporate कर लें। Social audit mandatory हो और वह social audit बच्चों के lived experience के साथ match करे। मैं समझता हूँ कि social audit का काम independent agencies के हाथ में हो। सर, मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगा, बस तीस सेकेन्ड और लूंगा। Linking reports of children's periodic assessment with official report, linking every assessment report with validation from the children, क्योंकि इन्हीं सब चीजों के अभाव में मुजफ्फरपुर और अन्य जगहों में वह हुआ, जो नहीं होना चाहिए था। Positive memories create करने की कोशिश करें और सबसे ज्यादा due diligence staff जो recruit हो रहा है, उस काम को जल्दी करें। System strengthen करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए। मैं जानता हूँ कि वह बहुत बड़ा आक्रोश था, जैसा मैंने कहा था। एक बार तय करना होगा कि क्या हम इस नतीजे पर सिर्फ इसलिए पहुंच रहे हैं कि बाकी चीजें जो ज्यादा फौरी तौर पर आवश्यक हैं, system strengthen करना, witness protection, victim protection, उन सबके बारे में प्रयास हो, क्योंकि conviction rate लगातार कम हो रहा है और pendency बढ़ती जा रही है।...**(समय की घंटी)**... माननीय सर्वाच्च न्यायालय ने भी चिंता की है। बस इन्हीं बातों के साथ, मैं सदन से आग्रह करूंगा कि एक बार life imprisonment... सर, बहुत पीड़ा होती है, लोग चाहते हैं कि हो जाए। लेकिन यह देखना होगा कि इस life imprisonment clause के कारण हमारी बच्चियों के साथ ऐसी वारदातें न हो जाएं कि हम उन्हें वापस न पा सकें। शुक्रिया, सर, जय हिंद।

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to wholeheartedly support the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

Sir, first of all, I heartily associate myself with all suggestions and feelings passionately made and expressed by hon. Members, especially Shrimati Vijila, Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, Shrimati Kahkashan and others. There are several commendable provisions in this Bill. The first one says that if a person commits penetrative sexual assault, the Bill proposes to increase the punishment from 7 years to 10 years. Secondly, if a person commits penetrative sexual assault on a child below the age of 16, he is punishable with an imprisonment between 20 years and life and fine. This is, indeed, a welcome step. Sir, in the case of aggravated penetrative sexual assault, the Bill proposes to increase the minimum punishment from 10 years to 20 years and the maximum punishment is death penalty which is also entirely appropriate.

Sir, when it comes to pornographic offences, the punishment for using child for pornographic purposes, the punishment has been increased and it is welcome. However, I am somewhat surprised that it is not clear to me why use of child for pornographic purposes resulting in either sexual assault or aggravated sexual assault. Why is the punishment proposed to reduce from a minimum of 6 years to 3 years in a formal case and from maximum 8 years to maximum 5 years in a formal case?

Sir, 2012 Act penalizes storage of pornographic material for commercial purposes and prescribes punishment up to 3 years or a fine or both. This is again a welcome provision made.

Finally, I do not see in the Bill a provision for penalizing those perverts who force children to watch pornographic pictures or videos for their own sexual gratification. More often than not, Sir, such endeavours result into aggravated sexual assault or even penetrative sexual assault.

With these remarks and while emphasizing effective and time-bound implementation, I heartily commend and support the POCSO (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Thank you.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस चर्चा को सुन रहा हूँ। जया बच्चन जी, कहकशां परवीन जी, आप सबने सही बोला है। यह दिल और भावना को छूने वाला विषय है। मैं प्रसून जोशी की एक कविता पढ़ रहा था, आपको भी उसके बारे में पता होगा। उन्होंने बच्चों के ऊपर यौन अपराधों से दुखी होकर कविता लिखी थी। प्रसून लिखते हैं,

"जब बचपन तुम्हारी गोद में आने से कतराने लगे,
जब मां की कोख से झांकती ज़िन्दगी,
बाहर आने से घबराने लगे,
समझो कुछ गलत है।
जब तलवारें फूलों पर ज़ोर आजमाने लगे,
जब मासूम आँखों में ख़ौफ़ नज़र आने लगे,
समझो कुछ गलत है।
जब किलकारियां सहम जायें,
जब तोतली बोलियां खामोश हो जाएं,
समझो कुछ गलत है।"

[उपसभाध्यक्ष, (श्री टी.के. रंगराजन) पीठासीन हुए]

मुझे लगता है कि यह जो गलत है, इसको दुरुस्त करने के लिए हमने पॉक्सो कानून में संशोधन लाने का प्रबंध किया है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जया बच्चन जी, जैसा आपने कहा कि

[श्री संजय राउत]

कानून तो बनते हैं और कानून बनाए जाते हैं, लेकिन आप किस-किस के ऊपर नजर रखेंगे? पुलिस है और दूसरे बल हैं, लेकिन 10 साल की बच्ची को मां बनाया जाता है, कितना गंभीर अपराध है कि 10-10 साल की बच्चियों से रेप किया जाता है। अब आपने मृत्युदंड का प्रावधान किया है, ठीक है, लेकिन हम सबको शर्म आनी चाहिए कि हम इस समाज में रहते हैं और हम जिनके ऊपर सबसे ज्यादा भरोसा और विश्वास रखते हैं, वे लोग ही ऐसे दुष्कर्म के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं।

महोदय, मैं देख रहा था कि कहां-कहां यौन शोषण की घटनाएं हुई हैं, तो आपको यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि सभी प्रार्थना स्थलों में ऐसी घटनाएं हुई हैं। ऐसी-ऐसी जगह, जहां नैतिकता और धर्म की बात कही जाती है, वहां ही सबसे ज्यादा ऐसी घटनाएं हुई हैं। भोपाल की घटना है, जो मदरसे में हुई। हैदराबाद की घटना है, वह भी मदरसे में हुई, पटना में मंदिर में ऐसी घटना हुई, बाल सुधार गृहों में ऐसी घटनाएं हुई, केरल में चर्च के पादरी ने यह अपराध किया है, गुरुकुल में होती हैं और स्कूलों में ऐसी घटनाएं होती हैं। जहां सबसे ज्यादा विश्वास किया जाता है, जहां सबसे ज्यादा नैतिकता के पाठ हम पढ़ाते हैं, वहां अगर इस प्रकार के अपराध होते हैं, तो हम किसके ऊपर विश्वास करेंगे, कानून क्या करेगा? हमारे बच्चे इन जगहों पर भी असुरक्षित हैं और हम चन्द्रयान पर जा रहे हैं, यानी चांद को छूने की बात होती है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान जो हमारा देश है, वह भारत देश कुख्यात देशों में है, जहां सबसे ज्यादा मासूमों के ऊपर दुराचार होते हैं।

महोदय, हमारे यहां चाइल्ड रेपिस्ट्स पैदा होते हैं, चाइल्ड रेपिस्ट्स नहीं, बल्कि सीरियल चाइल्ड रेपिस्ट्स पैदा होते हैं और हम सालों साल कानून बनाएंगे, फांसी की सजा का प्रावधान करेंगे, मृत्युदंड की सजा का प्रावधान करेंगे। दिनांक 16 दिसम्बर, 2012 को निर्भया कांड हुआ। उसके बाद सारा देश सड़कों पर उतरा। उस मामले का निर्णय आने में पांच साल लगे, फिर रिव्यू पिटीशन, फिर मर्सी पिटीशन, यह खेल तो चलता रहता है। फांसी की बात आज नहीं की जा रही है, बल्कि मध्य प्रदेश, जो पहला राज्य है, जहां मदरसे में कांड हुआ था, वहां एक नाबालिग स्कूली लड़की के साथ, इस प्रकार की घटना हुई थी, तब वहां भी फांसी की सजा का प्रावधान किया गया था, लेकिन उस कानून के तहत आज तक किसी को फांसी नहीं हुई। कानून बनते हैं और कानून बनाए जाते हैं। जब हम विशेष न्यायालय की बात करते हैं, जब हम फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स की बात करते हैं, तो हम यह भी देखें कि कब और कितने फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट बनाए गए हैं? मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को देखते हुए कम से कम 2,000 से भी ज्यादा फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स बनाने की जरूरत है और उसके लिए लगभग 1,000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान करना पड़ेगा। आपने कानून बनाया, लेकिन फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स बनाने के लिए 1,000 या 2,000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान करने में अभी आपको पांच साल और लगेंगे।

महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि आज कानून होने के बाद भी, यह जो सामाजिक और मानसिक विकृति है, यह कानून से ऊपर है। काउंसिलिंग होती है, सब होता है, लेकिन हमारे समाज में

जो शैतान पैदा हो रहे हैं, वह विकृति है और उसके लिए भी हमें काम करना पड़ेगा कि वे क्यों पैदा होते हैं? आपने चाइल्ड पॉर्न के बारे में एक अच्छा प्रावधान किया है और संशोधन करते हुए चाइल्ड पॉर्न की डेफिनेशन बनाई है। दुनिया के 40 देशों में चाइल्ड पोर्नोग्राफी दिखाने का सबसे बड़ा सेंटर दिल्ली में था। यहां से 40 देशों के लोग चाइल्ड पोर्नोग्राफी देखते थे। अब चूंकि यह कानून बनेगा, तो मुझे लगता है कि आप इसके ऊपर काम कर सकेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने बहुत अच्छा और बढ़िया अमेंडमेंट लाकर कानून बनाया है, लेकिन हम सबकी, समाज और सदन की जिम्मेदारी है कि हम अपने बच्चे और बच्चियों की सुरक्षा करें। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपके अमेंडमेंट और कानून का समर्थन करता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you very much. Now, I call the next speaker.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in the course of my observation, I inadvertently used 'death penalty', whereas I wanted to convey 'life imprisonment'. All other arguments remain the same, but, I inadvertently used 'death penalty'. Thank you so much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you very much. The next speaker is Shri T.K.S. Elangovan. You have three minutes.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this Bill was brought as a deterrent to certain crime. This is an Amendment Bill. The original Bill dates back to 2012. In the past seven years, the Government could not control this crime. Hence, they have to increase the punishment. Whether increasing the period of punishment will be a deterrent, whether five years' imprisonment is okay for the criminals/offenders is the question. Why is this Government bringing this Bill when this Bill has not been effectively used for the past seven years? It is the Government agencies, the law makers and the police who have failed in booking the culprits in this case; that is what I understand. So, without making the police responsible, without making the children know their rights, and without registering complaints against such cases, it will be of no use. This Bill only increases the punishment. Beyond that, this Bill has done nothing. The original Bill is there and only one or two clauses have been added. One interesting thing is this. There is one amendment here, and I need a clarification from the Minister. It says, "In clause (s), for the words "communal or sectarian violence", the words "violence or during any natural calamity or in any similar situations" shall be substituted." Is there any reason for omitting the words, 'communal and sectarian' or the word 'violence' means both communal and sectarian? Why don't you add the words

[Shri T.K.S. Elangovan]

‘communal and sectarian violence’ alongwith the other words? What is wrong in this? If you want to protect a certain group, then, this is okay. So, it should be explicit. The other words should be added to the original words and not substituted by a single word. That you must understand. It should come from the schools. In Tamil language, we have many poems. Avvaiyar has written poems for the sake of children to teach them how to behave, what to do, teach them empathy towards others, friendliness and brotherhood. But, here, in our society, what has happened is that instead of empathy, that feeling of family, it has led to higher crimes, wrongful doings, like father doing something wrong with his own daughter. It has extended to that level, because the basic teachings are missing from the period of schools. We are going to movies. We are looking at many other things, but the basic thing is missing. So, it should start from the schools itself. Parents should be taught. As you know, in the movies, we project ‘smoking is injurious to health’, when somebody drinks, ‘drinking is injurious to health’, but, when there is a rape scene, nobody puts, “this is injurious to society”. That kinds of things should be stopped. Mostly, television serials create a kind of hatred within the family. Mostly, these serials create hatred among the family members. The family system respecting elders, respecting our children, respecting our parents or grandparents is not there because of these television movies and other things. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

So, while I welcome this Bill, I want to know from the Government what has happened in the past seven years and how many culprits have been booked. And, about this death sentence, we are not supportive of it. In any case, death sentence should be abolished. So, I want that the words ‘death sentence’ should be removed. There should not be a sentence in this Bill about it. I also want a clarification from the Minister about communal and sectarian violence. Thank you, Sir.

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो (पंजाब) : वाइस चेयरमैन सर, आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। यह बड़ी चिंता का विषय है कि इस देश में जब भी कोई बड़ा हादसा होता है, तो हादसे के बाद कानून में कोई न कोई चेंज लाने की कोशिश की जाती है। बच्चों के साथ, विमेन के साथ इस देश में बहुत क्राइम हुए हैं और हम सब देखते हैं कि ये क्राइम बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं। क्राइम बढ़ने के साथ-साथ कानून में तरमीमें भी होती जा रही हैं।

दिल्ली में एक निर्भया कांड हुआ था और मैं समझता हूं कि उस कांड ने सारे देश को हिला कर रख दिया था। उसके बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर में, कटुआ में एक कांड हुआ था, जहां एक छोटी बच्ची के साथ इतने लोगों ने रेप किया था। इसी तरह हरियाणा में कांड हुआ था। मैं किस-

किस प्रदेश की बात करूँ? देश बच्चों के प्रति, औरतों के प्रति जो sexual harassment किया जाता है, रेप किए जाते हैं, ऐसे मामलों की तादाद दिन पर दिन बढ़ती ही जा रही है। आप हर रोज़ अखबारों में पढ़ कर देख सकते हैं कि किस तरह से आए दिन इस तरह की वारदातें होती रहती हैं। चाहे कोई भी स्टेट हो, चाहे पंजाब हो, हर जगह इस तरह के क्राइम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। किस स्टेट में कौन राज करता है, कौन नहीं करता है, इसके बारे में मैं नहीं कहूँगा, हर तरफ इस तरह के क्राइम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। कुछ क्राइम ऐसे होते हैं, जो नोटिस में आ जाते हैं और रजिस्टर हो जाते हैं, लेकिन इस देश में सदियों से इस तरह के क्राइम होते रहे हैं। आज़ादी के बाद भी अगर हम देखें, तो खेतों में जो मजदूर काम कर रहे होते हैं, उनके बच्चों के साथ भी इस तरह की घटनाएँ होती रहती हैं, ट्राइबल लोगों के साथ भी होती हैं, लेकिन उनको इंसाफ नहीं मिलता है। आम तौर पर यह देखा गया है कि इस देश में कानून बड़े लोगों के हाथों में खेलता है, इसमें ज्यूडिशियरी भी शामिल है। मैं कोई टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन जिन गरीब लोगों के पास साधन नहीं हैं, पैसा नहीं है, उनको कानून की सहायता भी नहीं मिलती है। कागज़ों में कुछ और लिख दिया जाता है, होता कुछ और है। पिछले सालों में बच्चों के against बहुत ज्यादा क्राइम हुए हैं। आप देखें 2013-14 में तकरीबन 58,224 क्राइम हुए, 2014-15 में 79,473 क्राइम हुए, 2015-16 में 94,172 क्राइम हुए। बच्चों के साथ हुए क्राइम में, 18% केस ऐसे हुए हैं, जिनमें बच्चियों के साथ रेप हुए हैं। कानून में तरमीमें होती जाती हैं, लेकिन क्राइम फिर भी बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। चिंता का विषय यह है कि जो भी क्राइम करते हैं, उनको कानून का डर होना चाहिए, लेकिन हमारे देश में उनके कोई डर नहीं है। भारत को छोड़कर अगर आप दूसरी कंट्रीज़ में चले जाएं, गल्फ कंट्रीज़ हैं, अबू धाबी है, दूसरी मुस्लिम कंट्रीज़ हैं या अन्य कंट्रीज़ हैं, वहां ऐसे क्राइम क्यों नहीं होते हैं? क्योंकि उनका जो कानूनी सिस्टम है, वह बहुत सख्त है। जो क्राइम करता है, उसे चौक पर खड़ा करके गोली मार दी जाती है। यहां भी death penalty लिखी है।

सर, सवाल यह है कि सरकारें कोई भी हों, लेकिन उनका जो सिस्टम हो, उसके लिए उनमें will power होनी चाहिए। कागज़ों में या कानूनों में तरमीमें करने से बात नहीं बनती है। आज आप देश की आबादी देखो, किस तरह बढ़ती जा रही है। जब देश आज़ाद हुआ था, उस समय इसकी आबादी 33-34 करोड़ थी, लेकिन अब 130 करोड़ से भी ऊपर चली गई है। आबादी इतनी बढ़ती जा रही है और उसके साथ-साथ में क्राइम भी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रोज़ क्राइम होते हैं। इसके सबसे ज्यादा शिकार Shelter Home हैं, जिन्हें हम सुधार गृह कहते हैं। हरियाणा में ऐसे मामले सामने आए, दूसरी जगहों पर क्राइम हुए। दिल्ली, जो देश की राजधानी है, यहां तो ऐसे क्राइम बहुत होते हैं। यहां निर्भया कांड हुआ, जम्मू-कश्मीर के एक मंदिर में भी ऐसा कांड हुआ। चाहे मध्य प्रदेश हो, राजस्थान हो, इन क्राइम्स को रोकने के लिए हमें सिस्टम को ठीक करने की जरूरत है। पुलिस स्टेशनों का हाल आपको पता है। जितने क्राइम होते हैं, उनके बारे में पुलिस स्टेशन के एस.एच.ओ. को पता होता है- चाहे वह ड्रग का मामला हो, मर्डर हो या कुछ भी हो। वहां तो हम सुधार गृह लिख देते हैं लेकिन जो इनकी मानसिकता

[श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो]

है, जो *mindset* है, पुलिस का जो रोल है, उसके साथ समाज का रोल भी जरूरी है। पेरेंट्स का रोल भी जरूरी है। बहुत सी ऐसी घटनाएं होती हैं जिनमें छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को किडनैप करके उनसे भीख मंगवाई जाती है। देश में क्राइम लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसे रोकने के लिए आपने सजा का प्रावधान किया है, वह ठीक है, हम उसे सपोर्ट करते हैं, परन्तु सवाल यह है कि लोगों में इन क्राइम्स के प्रति जागरूकता पैदा करना भी जरूरी है। मीडिया का रोल तथा WhatsApp का रोल भी बहुत *dangerous* है। इससे भी कई घटनाएं हो जाती हैं। इन चीजों को कंट्रोल करने के लिए विल पावर और NGOs के जरिए लोगों में जागरूकता लाने की जरूरत है। जब तक लोगों में कानून का डर या भय न हो, क्राइम कम नहीं हो सकते, भले ही कानून कितने भी *stringent* बना दें। इन केसों को निपटाने के लिए *Fast Track Courts* भी जरूरी हैं। इन मामलों के लिए *Special Courts* बनने चाहिए। आज सदन में हम पुराने एक्ट में *amendment* लाकर व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं कि 16 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चे या लड़कियों के साथ अगर कोई दुष्कर्म करता है तो उसे फांसी की सजा होगी। मैं समझता हूं कि कानून बना देने या सजा का प्रावधान करने के बजाय लोगों में, समाज में, सोसायटी, NGOs में और कई दफा ऐसे मामलों में *political* दबाव डाला जाता है, ऐसी भी घटनाएं होती हैं, जैसे कई स्टेट्स में *political* तौर पर, जो ट्राइबल हैं, गरीब लोग हैं, जिनके पास कोई सपोर्ट नहीं, उन्हें फंसाने का काम होता है। यह *political interference* भी *dangerous* है। जब किसी दोषी को *political support* मिलता है, चाहे वह *ruling party* से हो या किसी नेता के जरिए, नेता लोगों को भी चाहिए कि वे अपने *mindset* को *change* करें, *criminal* लोगों को *support* करना बंद करें ताकि देश में अच्छे समाज की स्थापना हो सके। लोग हमें यहां किस लिए भेजते हैं? यहां आकर हम समाज का सुधार करेंगे।...**(समय की घंटी)**... लेकिन यहां हम देखते हैं कि क्या हो रहा है। *Political* लोगों को भी इसे *seriously* लेना होगा और उनको *criminal* लोगों को *support* नहीं करना चाहिए, माफिया लोगों को सपोर्ट नहीं करना चाहिए। आजकल *political interference* बहुत बढ़ती जा रही है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि देश में क्राइम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उनमें *conviction* कितनी है? *conviction* बहुत कम है। इसके लिए *Fast Track Courts* and *Special Courts* बननी चाहिए, *Special Judges* नियुक्त होने चाहिए। जब तक देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, बच्चों के साथ क्राइम होते रहेंगे। दूसरे क्राइम भी बढ़ते जाएंगे। हमें चाहिए कि लोगों को मन में ऐसी भावना पैदा करनी चाहिए क्योंकि आजकल शरीफ आदमी को बिना कानून के पकड़कर कई-कई दिनों तक हवालातों में रखा जाता है। उनके खिलाफ कोई सबूत नहीं होता। हाई कोर्ट से अफसर आते हैं, वे ऐसे काम करते हैं। हमारे कानून गरीबों के लिए बने हैं, बड़े लोगों के लिए, *gansters* तथा दूसरे अपराधों के लिए कानून हैं।...**(समय की घंटी)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude. I have to call the next speaker.

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो : अगर क्रिमिनल लोगों को political सपोर्ट देना बंद हो जाए तो शायद इस देश में क्राइम रुक सकते हैं, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you very much.
Shri Ravi Prakash Verma.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों का और माननीय मंत्री जी का भी आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ, चूंकि उन्होंने इस देश को जगाने का काम किया है। जो लोग आंख मींचकर बैठे थे, उनको जगाने का काम किया है, इसके लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। सर, लगभग सारी बातें कही जा चुकी हैं। हमारे ही देश में हमारे ही बच्चे असुरक्षित हैं, इस बात को सोच कर भी दिल फटता है। यह बहुत बड़ी बात है, जिस पर हमें सोचना चाहिए। हमें जो sensitive, responsible और democratic temperament के सिटिज़न्स चाहिए थे, इस देश में इस तरह के नागरिक होने चाहिए थे, जिनके बारे में बात होती, बजाय उसके आज जो नागरिकता का स्तर है, वह पशुता के ज्यादा नजदीक जा रहा है और इसीलिए वे समस्याएं पैदा हो रही हैं। कानून सख्त है, तारीफ के लायक है, लेकिन जो execution है... मेरे पास भी वे आंकड़े हैं, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा कि जो ट्रायल हो रहा है, वह time-bound नहीं है, investigation time-bound नहीं है, conviction एक परसेंट है, जो बहुत कम है और इसके लिए मुझे लगता है कि माननीय मंत्री जी को रूल्स में स्पेशल प्रावधान करना चाहिए।

जहां तक compensation का सवाल है, मैं सिर्फ दिल्ली का बता दूँ, यहां पर 80 परसेंट से भी ज्यादा victims को कोई compensation नहीं मिला है और केवल एक परसेंट लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनको properly compensation मिल पाया है। सबसे खराब चीज यह है कि हमारा पूरा सिस्टम उसको address कर रहा है, लेकिन दवा मिल नहीं पा रही है। हमारी आदरणीय जया जी ने इस बात का जिक्र किया था, मैं भी आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारे organs को, सारी एजेंसियों को सही रास्ते पर लाने के लिए एक National Children Tribunal बनाने की मेहरबानी कीजिएगा, जो independently function करे और बच्चों के जितने भी इश्यूज़ हैं, उनमें जितने भी loose ends हैं, उनको ला करके independently काम करे। उनको ला करके सही दिशा में पहुंचाने का काम करे।

सर, हमारे पास labs भी नहीं हैं, जो forensic laboratory होती है, अभी इसमें प्रावधान है कि तत्काल ही उसका forensic investigation होना चाहिए। मेरा यही कहना है, अभी यह बात कही जा रही थी कि कम से कम एक हजार करोड़ रुपए का अतिरिक्त अनुदान, जो इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, जो सपोर्टिंग इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, उसको बनाने के लिए चाहिए होगा। मैं आपसे केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम एक child-sensitive society और child-sensitive system बनाने का काम करें और इसके साथ ही child-sensitive policing भी साथ में हो, तो मुझे लगता है कि इस बात का फर्क पड़ेगा।...**(समय की घंटी)**...

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

सर, अंत में यह कहना है कि पूरी दुनिया में जिस तरीके से पुलिस काम करती है, वह सोसाइटी को assess करती है, लेकिन यहां हालत यह है कि पुलिस सोसाइटी को assess नहीं करती है, बल्कि यह सोसाइटी को कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश करती है। शायद यही धोखा है और यही धोखा होने से आज हालत यह है कि क्राइम का रेट बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। जब समाज नियंत्रित नहीं करेगा, खाली पुलिस समाज को नियंत्रित करने का प्रयास करेगी, तो कभी समाधान नहीं निकलेगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा : सर, मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं माननीय मंत्री जी से भी और हमारे आने वाले सभी सदस्यों से भी कि हमें बहुत ही sensitive, बहुत ही responsible और democratic citizens चाहिए, इस पर गौर कीजिएगा, शायद इससे कोई आशा की किरण पैदा होगी, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Shri Sasmit Patra, you have one minute only.

SHRI SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, today is my maiden speech. Since it is my maiden speech, I look forward to the generosity of yours in terms of time allocation and I am sure you will provide that in my maiden speech. So, thank you so much. I am sorry for pushing you, right in the start. But, primarily, as I stand today to speak on my maiden speech, it is extremely ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN) : No, you make your maiden speech next time. You just try to conclude within three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair will permit you to make your maiden speech next time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, this is not your maiden speech. You take three minutes or four minutes.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra) : Sir, normally five minutes minimum would be provided. ...*(Interruptions)*... Last time the hon. Chairman agreed to it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I agree.

SHRI SASMIT PATRA: Let me start, Sir, and, probably, as I proceed, I will finish in time. Sir, primarily, as I rise to speak about the POCSO (Amendment) Bill, I do that in two roles -- I do that in the role of a Member of this House and I also do that in the role of a father of two children. Somewhere as I try to traverse both these roles, one thing is very clear that this Amendment Bill is a welcome Amendment.

And, the Amendments that have been made are extremely crucial in taking forward and strengthening the POCSO Act in itself. Sir, if you look at the NRCB, 2016 Report, the cases registered under this Act between 2012 and 2013 have seen a rise of 44.2 per cent and if we were to look at the rise of cases registered under this Act between 2013 and 2014, we find that there has been an increase of 178 per cent. It requires no further justification to understand that this kind of an Amendment is extremely crucial. But, as the speakers before me have already said, that deterrence is going to be the key to the execution of this amendment or the success of the Act in itself. That in itself requires strong convictions. Without conviction and without exemplary conviction, make it an example where people can look up and see that this is an example of an exemplary punishment. Till such things happen, we may keep on strengthening the Act, we may keep on strengthening the amendments, but, we will not have the desired results. Having said that, I quickly go into the merits of the Amendment Bill. Firstly, the definition of Child Pornography has been brought in. It is a very welcome step. But, I would like to add to it that there are specific terms such as 'depict' that has been used in the definition. It is again subject to a lot of interpretations that can be used. So, probably the Government and the hon. Minister could look at it in terms of how these definitions could be more close-ended so that inferences and interpretations of the same may not happen. The second is in terms of Clause 4 where the term of imprisonment has been increased to not less than twenty years. It is a welcome step. In terms of sub-clause (2), there is a specific mention that the fine should be just and reasonable. I do not understand how can a fine which is being levied on an offender be termed as just and reasonable. It should be stringent and exemplary. Therefore, this concept of providing justice to a victim would be probably minimised, if we were to say, 'the fine is just and reasonable'. Obviously, it has to be stringent and it has to be exemplary. Thirdly, in terms of medical attention, where the expenses from this fine would be paid to the victim to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of such victims, I would like to say that by the time the ruling comes in, the immediate medical attention and other costs would have already surpassed. Therefore, the Government should take complete responsibility of ensuring that the medical expenses are borne till such time. And, fourthly, about the terms of rehabilitation, I would like to say 'can we be more human'? Can we be more human in terms of specifying it as meeting physical, social, mental and emotional needs of the victim, rather than only terming it as rehabilitation! Sir, in Clause 5 (ii) which has already been referred to by some Members regarding the issue of communal and

[Shri Sasmit Patra]

sectarian violence, I think if we could add the word 'any', that by itself would ensure and encompass the issues of sectarian, communal and any other violence in this regard rather than specifying it probably. In terms of the death penalty that has been mentioned, if we were to really look at it, the Supreme Court's Judgment in *Macchi Singh vs. State of Punjab* and *Devender Pal Singh vs. State of Delhi*, have already clarified that when the collective conscience of the community is shocked, only at the rarest of rare cases would such penalty be exercised. Therefore, it is a necessity. It should be there for the rarest of rare cases where the collective conscience... *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you. Please conclude.

SHRI SASMIT PATRA: Sir, in conclusion, there are a couple of aspects that I would like to say. Sir, regarding Section 15, which talks about five thousand and ten thousand rupees as fine for people who have an intention, as it says, have an intention to share or transmit child pornography, I think, five thousand and ten thousand amount of fines do not justify the kind of act that is being done. Therefore, the Government would do well to probably revisit the fine and the provision regarding that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you, please conclude.

SHRI SASMIT PATRA: Sir, I will just take one minute and conclude. There are various provisions that are there in terms of Chapters that are being made. Finally, Sir, let me tell you, in terms of Chapters 5, 6 and 7, procedure of reporting cases, recording of statements, special courts and recording of evidence, those are also extremely crucial Chapters that need to be visited, and punishment is one of the aspects. But the other ancillary aspects, which are going to strengthen and foster and help the victim during the process of investigation, are equally or more importantly required. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government, through you, to look at all these aspects and provide a very strong and powerful Amendment, but at the same point of time, ensure that mentoring, counseling and the kind of social fabric support that is required for a victim are also provided. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Now, Shri Nazir Ahmed Laway. You have three minutes.

श्री नजीर अहमद लवाय (जम्मू-कश्मीर) : वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में हूँ। जैसा कि the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019, जो हमारी मिनिस्टर साहिबा लायी हैं, मैं इसके समर्थन में बोल रहा हूँ। इसमें जो ऐक्ट है- 'penetrative sexual assault', 'aggravated penetrative sexual assault', 'pornographic' और इसमें जो भी

अमेंडमेंट्स हैं, वे हमारी मोहतरमा मिनिस्टर साहिबा इसलिए लेकर आयी हैं, क्योंकि देश में गर्ल चाइल्ड के साथ दो मर्डर्स होते हैं। अगर देश में कोई मर्डर होता है, तो वह one murder होता है, लेकिन जिस बच्ची के साथ रेप किया जाता है, that is double murder. मेरा यह मानना है कि देश में जिस क्राइम के लिए सबसे जबर्दस्त और सख्त सज़ा हो और जिसके लिए कानून सख्त होना चाहिए, वह इसके लिए होना चाहिए। एक तो she is murdered for her life और दूसरा, her family, her relatives and the entire social fabric is murdered. इसलिए यह double murder है। इस double murder के लिए जो भी केस फाइल होगा, मैं उसके साथ हूँ। आज मुझे अपनी मां याद आ रही है। जब हमारी लेडी एमपीज़ अपनी बातें बता रही थीं या जेन्ट्स एमपीज़ बता रहे थे, तब मुझे अपनी मां याद आ रही थी। आज मेरी मां नहीं है, लेकिन वह मुझे आज याद आई, क्योंकि आज मैं अपनी मां की इज्जत के लिए यहां खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमारे देश में जो लाखों माँएँ हैं, आज मैं यहां उनके लिए खड़ा हूँ, चाहे वे आज दुनिया में नहीं हैं। क्योंकि वही बच्ची हमारी मां है, चार साल की वही बच्ची हमारी कल की मां है। मेरी मां ने मुझे भी जन्म दिया है और आज मैं यहां हूँ, लेकिन मैं क्या कर रहा हूँ, यह देश के सामने है। लिहाज़ा, मेरी गुज़ारिश है कि जो एमपीज़ कहते हैं कि इसमें फांसी नहीं लगनी चाहिए- जम्मू कश्मीर का निवासी होने के नाते मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में इतना मामला नहीं है, जितना बाकी देश में है। हमारे वहां कटुआ में जो रेप हुआ, उसके लिए आज जम्मू-कश्मीर का एक-एक नागरिक पूछ रहा है कि उनको कब फांसी लगेगी, क्योंकि हमारे स्टेट में यह मामला नहीं है। इसीलिए, देश में जहां भी यह मामला है, वहां की एक-एक बच्ची मेरी बच्ची है, मेरी बेटी है, 16 साल की बच्ची मेरी बेटी है। मुझे लगता है कि इसके लिए ऐसा कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए, जो देश में सबसे अज़ीम हो, सबसे strong हो, ताकि वह जज के सामने खड़ा रहे और इसमें खासकर पीड़ित को सुनना चाहिए, ताकि वह अपने दिल की बात कहे। इसके बाद, अगर वह sexual harassment में मारी गई, तो उसका उत्तराधिकारी उसका बाप होना चाहिए, उसकी मां होनी चाहिए, उसका भाई होना चाहिए, जो कि उसके खून के संबंधी हैं। लेकिन, अगर कानून बनता रहेगा और कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होगी, तो यही होता रहेगा।...(समय की घंटी)...

सर, मेरी गुज़ारिश है कि जहां कहीं किसी far-flung areas में ऐसे केसेज़ होते हैं, वहां पुलिस के बगैर, जो District Magistrate है, being from a militancy-affected State, यह मेरा experience है, वहां District Magistrate जवाबदेह होना चाहिए, ताकि अगर फलां जगह छः महीने बाद पता चलता है कि रेप हुआ है, तो उससे पूछा जा सके कि उस पर कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं की गई? इसके लिए वह जवाबदेह होना चाहिए। वहां जो concerned officer हो, वह जवाबदेह होना चाहिए, तब यह रुकेगा, definitely रुकेगा। जैसा कि पंजाब के हमारे एमपी साहब ने कहा कि बाकी देश में यह क्यों नहीं होता? वहां फांसी पर क्यों लटकाया जाता है, यहां क्यों नहीं लटकाया जाता है? It is a shame for our country, अगर हम इन लोगों को फांसी पर नहीं लटकाएंगे। लिहाज़ा, मेरी आपसे गुज़ारिश है कि मैं एक बाप हूँ, मेरी एक बेटी है, जिसकी उम्र अभी 22 साल है, क्या पता उसके साथ कल क्या हो। मेरी गुज़ारिश है कि मेरी बेटी के साथ इंसॉफ किया जाए और इस कानून को सख्त से सख्त बनाया जाए। आज हमारी मिनिस्टर साहिबा, जो कि एक मां हैं और अपनी बेटी के लिए कानून बना रही हैं, मुझे उन पर फख्र

[श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय]

है।... (व्यवधान)... (समय की घंटी)... मेरी गुज़ारिश है कि इस पर तुरंत कार्रवाई हो और पूरी कार्रवाई हो। Thank you very much.

† جناب نذیر احمد لوائے (جموں-کشمیر) : وائس چیئرمین صاحب، میں اس بل کے

سمرتھن میں ہوں۔ جیسا کہ the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences

(Amendment) Bill, 2019, جو ہماری منسٹر صاحبہ لائی ہیں، میں اس کے سمرتھن

میں بول رہا ہوں۔ اس میں جو ایکٹ ہے - 'penetrative sexual assault'،

'aggravated penetrative sexual assault'، 'pornographic purposes' اور اس میں

جو بھی امینڈمنٹس ہیں، وہ ہماری محترمہ منسٹر صاحبہ اس لئے لے کر آئی ہیں، کیوں

کہ دیش میں گرل چائلڈ کے ساتھ دو مرٹرس ہوتے ہیں۔ اگر دیش یمس کوئی مرڈر ہوتا

ہے، تو وہ ون-مرڈر ہوتا ہے، لیکن جس بچی کے ساتھ ریپ کیا جاتا ہے، ڈیٹ از اے

ڈبل مرڈر۔ میرا یہ ماننا ہے کہ دیش میں جس کرائم کے لئے سب سے زبردست اور

سخت سزا ہو اور جس کے لئے قانون سخت ہونا چاہئے، وہ اس کے لئے ہونا چاہئے۔

ایک تو، she is murdered for her life اور دوسرا، her family, her relatives and

the entire social fabric is murdered. اس لئے یہ ڈبل مرڈر ہے۔ اس ڈبل مرڈر کے

لئے جو بھی کیس فائل ہوگا، میں اس کے ساتھ ہوں۔ آج مجھے اپنی ماں یاد آرہی ہے۔

جب ہماری لیڈیز ایمپیز اپنی باتیں بتا رہی تھیں یا جینٹس ایمپیز بتا رہے تھے، تب مجھے

اپنی ماں یاد آرہی تھی۔ آج میری ماں نہیں ہے، لیکن وہ مجھے آج یاد آئی، کیوں کہ آج

میں اپنی ماں کی عزت کے لئے کھڑا ہوں، چاہے وہ آج دنیا میں نہیں ہے۔ کیوں کہ وہی

بچی ہماری ماں ہے، چار سال کی وہی بچی ہماری کل کی ماں ہے۔ میری ماں نے

مجھے بھی جنم دیا ہے اور آج میں یہاں ہوں، لیکن میں کیا کر رہا ہوں، یہ دیش کے

سامنے ہے۔ لہذا، میری گزارش ہے کہ جو ایمپیز کہتے ہیں کہ اس میں پھانسی نہیں

لگنی چاہئے - جموں-کشمیر کا شہری ہونے کے ناطے میں اتنا کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ جموں-

کشمیر میں اتنا معاملہ نہیں ہے، جتنا دیش میں ہے۔ ہمارے وہاں کٹھوا میں جو ریپ ہوا،

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

اس لئے آج جموں-کشمیر کا ایک-ایک شہری پوچھ رہا ہے کہ ان کو کب پھانسی لگے گی، کیوں کہ ہمارے اسٹیٹ میں یہ معاملہ نہیں ہے۔ اسی لئے، دیش میں جہاں بھی یہ معاملہ ہے، وہاں ایک ایک بچی میری بچی ہے، میری بیٹی ہے، 16 سال کی بچی میری بیٹی ہے۔ مجھے لگتا ہے کہ اس لئے ایسا کوئی قانون بنایا جانا چاہئے، جو دیش میں سب سے عظیم ہو، سب سے اسٹرونگ ہو، تاکہ وہ جج کے سامنے کھڑا رہے اور اس میں خاص کر متاثرہ کو سننا چاہئے، تاکہ وہ اپنے دل کی بات کہے۔ اس کے بعد، اگر وہ sexual harassment میں ماری گئی تو اس کا اترادھکاری اس کا باپ ہونا چاہئے، اس کی ماں ہونی چاہئے، اس کا بھائی ہونا چاہئے، جو کہ اس کے خون کے لائے ہیں۔ لیکن، اگر قانون بننا رہیگا اور کوئی کارروائی نہیں ہوگی، تو یہی ہوتا رہے گا۔۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ سر، میری گزارش ہے کہ جہاں کہیں کسی far-flung areas میں ایسے کیسیز ہوتے ہیں، وہاں پولیس کے بغیر، جو ڈسٹرکٹ مجسٹریٹ ہے، being from a militancy-affected State یہ میرا experience ہے، وہاں ڈسٹرکٹ مجسٹریٹ جوابدہ ہونا چاہئے، تاکہ اگر فلاں جگہ چھ مہینے بعد پتہ چلتا ہے کہ ریپ ہوا ہے، تو اس سے پوچھا جاسکے کہ اس پر کارروائی کیوں نہیں کی گئی؟ اس کے لیے وہ جوابدہ ہونا چاہئے۔ وہاں جو concerned officer ہو، وہ جوابدہ ہونا چاہئے، تب یہ رکے گا، definitely رکے گا۔ جیسا کہ پنجاب کے ہمارے ایم پی صاحب نے کہا کہ باقی دیش میں یہ کیوں نہیں ہوتا؟ وہاں پھانسی پر کیوں لٹکایا جاتا ہے، یہاں کیوں نہیں لٹکایا جاتا ہے؟ It is a shame for our country, اگر ہم ان لوگوں کو پھانسی پر نہیں لٹکائیں گے۔ لہذا، میری آپ سے گزارش ہے کہ میں ایک باپ ہوں، میری ایک بیٹی ہے، جس کی عمر ابھی بائیس سال ہے، کیا پتہ اس کے ساتھ کل کیا ہو۔ میری گزارش ہے کہ میری بیٹی کے ساتھ انصاف کیا جائے اور اس قانون کو سخت سے سخت بنایا جائے، آج ہماری

[श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय]

منسٹر صاحبہ، جو کہ ایک ماں ہیں اور اپنی بیٹی کے لیے قانون بنارہی ہیں، مجھے ان پر فخر ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔
میری گزارش ہے کہ اس پر فوراً ایکشن ہوگا اور پوری کارروائی ہوگی۔ تھینک یو ویری مچ۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Now, Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar. You have three minutes.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am very glad that you have permitted me to participate in the discussion on a very important Bill. The aim of the Bill is to punish those who commit heinous crimes against girls and children. The brutality with which the girls and children are assaulted came to light in the Nirbhaya case. The Government went to the extent of transporting the victim to a foreign country by air ambulance. Sir, that was the cruelty meted out to the Nirbhaya victim. Sir, this amendment seeks to impose severe punishment on a person who is committing the sexual assault. There are categories of punishment; penetrative sexual assault, aggravated penetrative sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, storage of pornography material, etc. Now, coming to the legislation, mere legislation or an enactment is not sufficient. We will have to see that there is effective implementation of the provisions which are proposed to be amended through this Bill. Sir, an offence committed against girl child has to be treated as rarest of the rare case. Sexual abuse of children has to be controlled at any cost. Sir, awarding stringent punishments, certainly will be a deterrent for perpetrators of such offences. But, the Bill defines child pornography. Sir, the proposed amendment of Section 15 says that in the event of second or subsequent offence, with fine which shall be not less than ten thousand rupees and imprisonment of three years, or with fine, or with both. My practical experience is, when there is a provision for fine, Courts take a lenient view about fine because of prolonged litigation. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to look into it and see to it that some minimum punishment is there instead of fine. For this purpose also, fine is not sufficient; a punishment should be there. The other aspect is consent. The main issue is that there are thousands of unreported cases in the country. The offences against children are increasing day by day and year after year. The first stage is reporting the matter to the police and registering the FIR of the case by the police. Subsequently, there should be investigation by the police, arrest of the culprits and filing of the charge sheet. Though,

several hundreds and thousands of cases are being registered, in more than one-fifth cases, no charge sheet has been filed. The police are delaying the investigation. The cases are delayed for many years without filing any charge sheet. In the absence of charge sheets, the court may not proceed with the trial. Sir, another aspect is the huge pendency of cases. Many of the special cases have not been disposed off. Therefore, ...(Time-bell-rings)... the constitution of special courts and fast track courts is required for the offences committed under POCSO Act. Likewise, the Government used to give compensation to the victims. Sir, apart from compensation, rehabilitation should also be there. It was not mentioned in the Act. There was no such provision at all. Sir, the concerned Ministry has to monitor the investigation for speedy disposal of the cases and also charge sheet has to be filed. Unless monitoring is there, the charge sheet may not be filed by the police...(Time-bell-rings)... The police have not filed the charge sheet in thousands of cases. Many cases are pending till now, where the offences were committed more than two years back. Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2019

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

“In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th July, 2019”

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

GOVERNMENT BILL — *Contd.*

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद। पहले तो मैं अपनी मंत्री महोदया को बधाई देना चाहूंगी, क्योंकि समय बहुत कम है, मैं बोलने के लिए बहुत कुछ लाई थी और सोचकर भी बहुत कुछ आई थी। मैं अपने प्रधानमंत्री जी और केन्द्रीय महिला एवं बाल

[श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम]

विकास मंत्री, श्रीमती स्मृति इरानी जी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ, जो इतना महत्वपूर्ण बिल लेकर आयी हैं, मैं उनको इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत बधाई देती हूँ। आज इस बिल पर यहां दो बजे से चर्चा हो रही है और यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा है और यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल भी है। सबने ही अपने-अपने हिसाब से बातें रखी हैं। और मुझे सदन से भी उम्मीद है कि यह सदन जरूर इस बिल का समर्थन करेगा, क्योंकि कहीं न कहीं हम लोग भी बहुत दुखी होते हैं, जब इस तरह की घटनाएं होती हैं। यहां कई बार निर्भया कांड का जिक्र हुआ। वास्तव में जब निर्भया कांड हुआ था, तो हमारी आंखों के आंसू नहीं रुके थे और जितने भी यहां भाई-बहन और सब लोग बैठे हुए हैं, आपकी आंखों में भी आंसू होंगे और आपको भी बहुत दुख हुआ होगा। देश के हर कोने में - चाहे कोई स्कूल हो, चाहे कोई सोशल एक्टिविटी करने वाले हों, चाहे अपने घर के आम लोग हों, गांव हो या शहर हो, सब लोग सड़क पर निकल कर आए थे और इसका विरोध किया था।

महोदय, मैं इतना बताना चाहती हूँ कि उसके बाद भी ये अपराध नहीं रुके हैं। आपने देखा होगा कि इतना धिनौना अपराध, गैंगरेप किया गया। उसके बाद भी हाइवे पर इसी तरह का गैंगरेप होता है। जब पूरा परिवार खुशी-खुशी किसी फंक्शन में जाता है, तो रास्ते में गाड़ी रोकी जाती है और उसमें से बच्ची और मां को उतारा जाता है, भाइयों के साथ मारपीट की जाती है और जंगल में ले जाया जाता है। आप सोचिए कि उस मां पर क्या बीती होगी, जब उस छोटी-सी नाबालिग बच्ची के साथ इस तरह का धिनौना अपराध उन्होंने किया। उस मां के ऊपर या उस परिवार के ऊपर क्या बीती होगी, जिस बच्ची के साथ गैंग रेप हुआ है और मां के साथ भी इसी तरह का गैंग रेप हुआ। ये घटनाएं रुकनी चाहिए, इन पर अंकुश लगाना चाहिए। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और हम सबको इसका समर्थन भी करना चाहिए। जैसे हमारे परिवार में बच्चे हैं, चाहे वह लड़की है या लड़का है, आज दोनों के लिए ही खतरा बना हुआ है। आज हम न लड़के को भेजकर सुरक्षित महसूस कर सकते हैं और न ही लड़की को भेजकर। हमें दोनों के लिए ही चिंता बनी रहती है। अभी कुछ दिनों पहले की बात है और ऐसा कितनी बार देखने को मिला होगा कि लड़के के साथ भी इस तरह का गैंग रेप हुआ। यह बहुत दुखद घटना है। कहीं बेटी झाड़ियों में पाई जा रही हैं, कहीं-कहीं दफनाई भी जाती हैं। जैसे यहां पर अभी बात भी आई कि इस तरह के अपराध तो घरों में भी नहीं रुक रहे हैं। रिश्तेदार, नातेदार और अभी एक बहन कह रह थी कि पिता और बिल्कुल नज़दीक के परिवार के लोग भी इस तरह के अपराध कर रहे हैं, उनके through भी इस तरह के अपराध हो रहे हैं, और फैमिली के लोग ही, घर के लोग ही इन सब चीजों को दबाने की कोशिश करते हैं। अगर घर का कोई मेम्बर यौन उत्पीड़न में शामिल होता है, तो कह दिया जाता है कि यह घर का सदस्य है, इसके लिए कहीं भी कोई आवाज़ नहीं निकालनी है, बदनामी के डर से कोई कुछ बोलना नहीं चाहता है। यह भी डर होता है कि अगर कहीं आप बोलोगे या फैमिली के लोग भी बोलेंगे, तो उस बच्ची की शादी नहीं हो पाएगी, इस तरह का भी डर होता है।

महोदय, क्या ऐसे घिनौने अपराध करने वाले अपराधियों को सज़ा नहीं मिलनी चाहिए? ऐसे अपराधियों को जरूर कड़ा दंड मिलना चाहिए और जब तक बिल में कड़े दंड का प्रावधान नहीं होगा, तब तक ये अपराध नहीं रुकेंगे। इन अपराधों को रोकना बहुत जरूरी है। अभी यहां जो पोर्नोग्राफी की बात हुई, वास्तव में यह भी एक नया शब्द है, इस पर भी रोक लगनी चाहिए। इसके through भी बच्चों में ये गलत आदतें आती हैं और यह चीज़ गलत है, इसको बढ़ावा देती है। हमारे जितने भी स्कूल्स हैं, चाहे वे कहीं भी हैं, चाहे interior में हैं या शहरों में हैं, जहां पर बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, विद्यालयों में जो हमारे टीचर्स हैं, जो बहनें टीचर्स हैं या पुरुष टीचर्स हैं, वहां बच्चों को बैड टच और गुड टच के बारे में जरूर बताना चाहिए, जिससे कि उन्हें इस बारे में पता लगे। उनको जरूर समझाना और बताना चाहिए कि इस तरह की जो हरकतें करते हैं, उनका विरोध करें। जो गलत हरकत करता है, कोई गलत टच करता है, तो यह गलत है इसके बारे में क्लासों में भी जरूर बताना चाहिए। स्कूलों में चाहे थोड़ी देर के लिए ही सही, दस मिनट या आधे घंटे की चर्चा इस पर जरूर होनी चाहिए और उसके बारे में बच्चों को जरूर बताना चाहिए। महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में योगी जी ने 1 जुलाई से बालिका सुरक्षा और जागरूकता के लिए "कवच" नामक अभियान चलाया, जिसमें पुलिस बल, बाल संरक्षण विभाग सहित अन्य संस्थानों ने 10 से 17 वर्ष की बच्चियों से सीधा सम्वाद किया और उन्हें खुद शोषण के खिलाफ आवाज़ उठाने की ट्रेनिंग दी। इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग हर स्टेट में होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि जब तक उनकी ट्रेनिंग नहीं होगी, बच्चों को जागरूक नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक इसी तरह के अपराध होते रहेंगे। इसी प्रकार मां-बाप का फर्ज़ है कि घर में भी एक दोस्त की तरह, एक friend की तरह बच्चों के साथ पेश आएँ, उनके साथ बातचीत करें और उनसे हर बात जानने की कोशिश करें। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि बच्ची घर में आकर बताती भी है, लेकिन उसकी बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। महोदय, मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहती हूँ। मैं यहां सदन में नाम नहीं लेना चाहती, लेकिन एक टीचर एक बच्ची को पढ़ाने के लिए आता था। वह बच्ची बार-बार कहती थी कि यह मुझे परेशान करता है। उसने कई बार इस बात की शिकायत की, लेकिन उसमें मां-बाप इस बात को नहीं समझे। एक बार उन्हें किसी फंक्शन में जाना था, उस लड़की ने बहुत बार कहा कि मैं आपके साथ जाऊंगी, लेकिन वे कहने लगे कि नहीं बेटा, आपके पेपर हैं, आपको यहीं रहना है। बहुत मित्रता करने के बाद भी वे उसे नहीं लेकर गए। वे इस बात को समझ ही नहीं पाए कि किस चीज़ के लिए वह बोल रही है कि वह टीचर उसे परेशान करता है। उन्हें लगा कि वह पढ़ाई के बारे में बोलती होगी कि वह उसे परेशान कर रहा है। वे उस चीज़ की ओर गए ही नहीं कि एक टीचर, जो उनका जानने वाला है, जो जान-पहचान का टीचर है, जो घर में आकर पढ़ाता है, उस पर उन्हें ऐसी शंका ही नहीं हुई और उसके बाद उस बेटी के साथ रेप होता है। जब वे वापस आते हैं, तो उनकी बेटी बंद कमरे में पायी जाती है और उसके साथ गैंग रेप होता है। वह टीचर अकेला ही नहीं, अपने दोस्तों को बुलाकर उसके साथ गैंग रेप करता है। इसलिए जो टीचर घर में आता है, उसकी गतिविधियों के बारे में ध्यान रखना चाहिए, उस टीचर पर नज़र रखनी चाहिए कि जो हमारे यहां पढ़ाने आ रहा है या जिसके

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यहां भी हम अपनी बच्ची को भेज रहे हैं, जिसके घर में उसे भेज रहे हैं, उस घर में कौन-कौन रहता है या वह कौन है क्योंकि जब हम उसे किसी के घर में भी भेजते हैं तो टीचर अलग कमरे में पढ़ाते हैं। तो आज - मैं सभी के बारे में नहीं कह रही, लेकिन बहुत सारे लोगों की ऐसी मानसिकता हो गयी है। इसको दूर करने के लिए बिल में संशोधन करके उनके लिए कड़े दंड का प्रावधान होना आवश्यक है। महोदय, 2012 में भी यह बिल आया था और आज इस बिल में संशोधन लाने की जो जरूरत पड़ी, वह इसीलिए पड़ी क्योंकि उसके बाद भी इस तरह की घिनौनी हरकतें लगातार हो रही हैं, जो बंदी होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, अंत में मैं अपनी बहन से एक निवेदन करना चाहती हूं, मेरी एक अपील है कि देश भर में फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स बनाकर ऐसे मामलों को समयबद्ध तरीके से निपटाने के लिए कानून में इंतज़ाम किए जाएं।...**(समय की घंटी)**... पॉक्सो एक्ट को ज्यादा प्रभावी बनाकर ऐसे लोगों को निर्धारित समय में सजा दिलाने का प्रावधान करना चाहिए जिससे कि अगर इस तरह की घटना हो रही हो तो वे तुरंत ही जागरूक हो जाएं। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि जब वे ऐसे केसेज़ में थाने में रिपोर्ट लिखवाने जाते हैं तो भी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है।...**(समय की घंटी)**...

महोदय, बहुत सारे interior areas हैं, जहां पर गरीब परिवार के बच्चों के साथ बहुत सी घटनाएं देखने को मिलती हैं। हमारे पास भी बहुत से ऐसे केसेज़ आते हैं कि जो लोग बहुत interior areas में रह रहे होते हैं, उन्हें कुछ पता ही नहीं होता कि कानून क्या है, क्या नहीं है।...**(समय की घंटी)**... वे इज़्ज़त के बारे में सोचकर और समाज के डर से अपना मुंह बंद कर लेते हैं या उस केस को दबाने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस तरह के घिनौने अपराध बंद होने चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं अपनी बहन स्मृति इरानी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं कि आप पहल करके इस तरह का कठोर दंड देने वाला कानून लेकर आयीं। इस कानून के अंतर्गत उन्हें कड़ी से कड़ी सज़ा मिलेगी, इसके लिए मैं अपनी पार्टी को बधाई देती हूं। महोदय, मुझे थोड़ा कम समय मिला, लेकिन फिर भी मुझे समय मिला। मैं स्मृति इरानी जी को और सभी को बधाई देती हूं कि वे इतना अच्छा बिल लेकर आयीं। इससे ऐसे अपराधों पर जरूर पाबंदी लगेगी और उन्हें दंडित करने के लिए जो कानून बनेगा, उससे उन पर अंकुश लगेगा, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, in respect of the Amendment Bill which has been brought forward, I would like to sincerely urge the Minister to send it to a Select Committee. I am making this request first because the Amendment Bill seeks to bring in stringent punishment. It has dealt with only the punishment part of the Act. The POCSO Act was brought and enacted to see that children are protected from child abuse, children get best welfare and welfare in their interest, children get free from child abuse so that they may live a life of dignity, and that is why this Act was enacted in 2012. The amendment which is sought today is fine. I do support the amendment. But it has

gone only to the punishment side. I have heard a lot of Members speak. Many of them have suggested that trial should be in-camera, child should be protected, there should be a timeline, etc. All this is already there in the main Act and there is a need to bring in more amendments for these particular sections. That is why, if this amendment is made more stringent and if we come up with more amendments, it would be better. Why am I saying that? It is because from 2014 to 2016, there has been a record by NCRB, which says that there are almost one lakh and odd cases registered. It is a matter of record. It is also a matter of record that the hon. Supreme Court in this month itself *suo motu* took up the issue of rising child rape cases across the country. The number of cases registered from 1st January to 30th June has crossed 24,000. That is why, when these FIRs are registered, it does speak about the psyche of our society. There should be a separate discussion on where the society is leading to because the whole world is watching that there is a rise in child abuse cases across the country here in India. So, it should be an alarming bell to assess where the society is leading to. That is a separate issue. But when I am talking about an Act, I am talking about law. When I am talking about law, law is hard. Law has to be taken to its logical end in a court which will give justice, which has to be warm. We need to have these inquiries and trials in courts; the purpose of these trials and inquiries is to elicit truth. That is what the hon. apex court says. Why am I saying that? It is because if you see the conviction rate, it is barely 20 per cent. That is what brings us to the Amendment Bill. Why are these provisions not coming in by way of an amendment? Where are those 80 per cent acquittal cases going? If we are talking about children and child abuse, what are we giving them because they have a life ahead? We are talking of several decades which they will be facing in life. We are talking of raw young children who are facing this particular abuse. Many times, the cases are under-reported. The number which we are mentioning is of reported cases. So, you just imagine the plight in the courts when these children are brought to courts before the Magistrate and they have to be kept away from the accused. They do not see the accused so that they do not relive the horrific incident again and again. So, what protection is there? The first thing in a rape case is that the victim is to be taken to the medical fraternity. So, where is that stringent amendment which we are looking for, that there should be a medical team or a team of psychiatrists which will give some kind of solace or a support team which has to be with the child-victim? So, where are these provisions which we need to have? They are in the main Act. So, an amendment is required that there should be a particular frame of timeline

[Dr. Amee Yajnik]

where the trial has to be completed. It has to be in-camera. That is also provided. But where are women-Judges? Where are the courts? Where are POCSO courts? Are these designated courts, which are burdened with other kinds of trials, and have to go on with the same cases? Here, we are talking about child abuse. I think the Minister should look at the particular amendments to be brought into this particular Bill. It has to be sent to a Select Committee in order to get inputs from social workers who give practical support to these victims in time. They end up facing this particular horrific incident till they get justice. Justice is barely 20 per cent. You can imagine 80 per cent of them are at large, moving freely in society. That is where these issues come up. Are we going to give them justice and how are we going to give them justice? The Amendment Bill talks about punishment; yes, life imprisonment or fine or death. We may not go into that. Let that be the prerogative of the court because it depends on the evidence that comes before the courts. But what are we going to do for these children because the Act is mainly meant for the welfare and to give dignity to these children. Where is the rehabilitation package? We can bring it in the Amendment. What are we going to do by way of rehabilitation? What protection are we going to give them? How does this stigma go away? How do you give dignity to them? That needs to be incorporated along with this Amendment. It has gone totally on the punishment side. That is why I would request the hon. Minister to put it before a Select Committee so that inputs from various sections of the country, various stakeholders, people who deal with these kinds of issues with children, do come in the Amendment Bill and it becomes a practically robust and justice delivery Bill for the children. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I stand here to happily and strongly support this Bill and also express my disappointment that there was an opportunity available in the next two to three months to try and slightly improve this Bill and moreover, use those two-three months, if this Bill had gone to a Select Committee, to create a lot of awareness on this subject. All my esteemed and senior colleagues have spoken and spoken very eruditely about the punishment on offer. I am lucky today because along with the Minister concerned, there is also the Information and Broadcasting Minister who is here. I just want to make one single point. It is not about the punishment, I think, we have all discussed the punishment. Let me just spend three minutes on one point. That point is 'the prevention'. How can we prevent this from happening? Where does it all start? Someone mentioned, it starts on television channels, on Facebook, in

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newspapers. It is very clear where it starts. Sir, it starts in your home, in my home and in everybody else's home. It starts in our home because all the cases today, which come to light, they say, 'मामा ने टच किया, काका ने टच किया'। That is how it happens. This is what is availability, and it is for boys and girls. What do we do? We are told, 'ऐसी बात मत करो।' The child actually does not express herself.

The only reason for making this intervention is that I would like and urge more people, especially, in public life, if you have been sexually abused or harassed as a child, please come up and speak about it. The more M.P.s, who come and speak, more actors, more actresses, cricketers and more common people, that is how more families will get encouraged to speak about this. That is what I want to speak about today with a lot of pride, sadness and hurt but, I think, India needs to know, which my family knows, that in a bus at Kolkata, as a thirteen year old, after doing tennis practice, wearing short pant and t-shirt, I got onto a crowded bus. I do not know who it was but my short pant and t-shirt – I was sexually molested in the sense that someone pressed, and I am giving you the explicit details – were reason enough for someone, some unknown man to come and ejaculate at the shorts of this boy. Sir, I did not speak about it for six years, seven years, eight years till I brought it up much later in my life, with my parents. I urge all of us here across political parties, -- the Information and Broadcasting Minister is here; the Minister, who is bringing this Bill, herself has a great track record on television for reaching out to people – we need to use this forum to reach out to people. The more people will talk about it, the more we start talking about it, the more children will be saved. Punishment, very good! Let the courts do. Let us work towards prevention of this heinous crime. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra) : Sir, everyday one opens a newspaper, we read heart-wrecking incidents of children being sexually abused. Our heart bleeds for every child, whether we know them or not know them, in any part of the country. Sir, I stand here to support the Bill that the hon. Minister has mooted. There is introduction of new categories of offences. After all, law-making is a dynamic process. We make laws; we realize that there are gaps and then the Government, at that particular stage, comes up with new provisions and that is exactly what the hon. Minister has done. She has also proposed enhancement of some of the punishments in the existing offences which are also very welcome. I only make reservations about the capital punishment on which I have spoken earlier in the House, and I do not wish to repeat it again at this time in the short time that is at my disposal.

[Shrimati Vandana Chavan]

Sir, I take this opportunity to flag certain concerns about the implementation. After all, law-making is our duty but implementation also has to be done in a proper way to make sure that the laws really stand there to do justice to the people it is meant for. Our hon. Minister is extremely sensitive and I am sure that she will look into these matters. A lot of my colleagues have already mentioned that the conviction rates under the POCSO Act are extremely low. Some of the figures of the crime in India in the NCRB Report are: In 2014, it was 24.6 per cent; in 2015, it was 41.9 per cent and in 2016, it was 29.6 per cent. The conviction rate is extremely low.

My second point is that the pendency is extremely high. If we see the pendency, we see that under Section 28 of the Principal Act, there is a provision of Constitution of Special Courts. Now, in spite of this and in spite of the fact that there is Section 35(2) which says that every trial has to be concluded within a period of one year, Sir, the pendency in 2014 was 95.1 per cent; in 2015 it was 90.2 per cent and in 2016, it was 89 per cent. This is a matter of great concern for all of us. And, as Yajnikji has already said that the Supreme Court has also voiced concern about this and I am sure the hon. Minister will make sure that this is addressed.

I come from a lawyer family. I am a lawyer myself and associated to a group of lawyers even now who deal with cases relating to POCSO. And, therefore, I wish to bring certain points to the notice of the hon. Minister as to the structural compliance which happens in the courts. We have said that Special Courts will have to be constituted. But, the Sessions Courts are given the status of Special Courts. The Sessions Courts continue with their own practice under the Indian Penal Code and only once in a while they become Special Courts under the POCSO.

So, I make an appeal to the hon. Minister that the Special Courts must deal with only and only cases under the POCSO and only then would we see that this pendency is taken care of. Sir, pendency in this case is extremely important if the case is not disposed of in one year, we have to realize that the child has already undergone trauma. We don't want the child to live through trauma. Jayaji has brought a statistics that if the matters as they are going, they would get justice in 2071 which is not expected. So, this is something the hon. ...*(Time Bell rings)*... Sir, I will need to make three more points.

The second point is that the Special Public Prosecutors are also under this Act, Sir, should be women because the Special Public Prosecutors play a very important role.

The Special Public Prosecutor has to make the questions to the Judge and the Judge then puts it to the child so also the defense lawyers. Now, these Special Prosecutors are also not special. They are also doing their additional duty. So, there should be dedicated Special Public Prosecutors and preferably, they should be women because what we need is sensitivity to deal with children and that is something which the hon. Minister should look into.

My third point is that we are dealing with normal courts. If you go to a court, it is something which is overwhelming for us. You see black coats; you see accused; you see Police and imagine a child sitting there all through the day waiting for the Sessions case to get over and then going to the court for his or her case under POCSO. This is really something that we do not wish the child to go through. That is one thing which I feel that the hon. Minister should address.

My fourth point is that the child-friendly atmosphere is what is expected under Section 33 of the Act. Sir, go to a court and you will never find a child-friendly atmosphere. It is totally lacking. The kinds of questions which are to be asked are also like as if they are being asked to an adult and not to a child. Therefore, this also has to be addressed. The identity of a child is very poorly protected. Under this law, the child's name is not to be revealed. But, unfortunately, a study has revealed that Special Courts in Delhi, Maharashtra, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have made no meaningful efforts to ensure that the identity of the victim is protected. This needs to be done with great earnest. Sir, my last two points are these. We need to evaluate and improve our implementation. I have said that we need the Special Courts. Shri Sanjay Raut has said that we have to go to the root as to why so many offences are happening and need to address it at the root itself. The Government gives a lot of advertisements. Why don't we give advertisements in the newspapers to make sure that this deterrent is taken right up to the people? And last but not the least, we need to build a support system for the victims. We have seen victims are not paid the compensatory cost even if they are given the compensatory cost, and, unfortunately, they are left to fend for themselves. I think the Government should take responsibility to make sure that they are given emotional support and also jobs, if necessary.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Now, Shri Rajaram. You have three minutes. Please try to conclude within three minutes.

श्री राजाराम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं "लैंगिक अपराधों से बालकों का संरक्षण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019" पर बोलने के लिए बहुजन समाज पार्टी की ओर से खड़ा हुआ हूँ। बच्चे देश का भविष्य हैं और बड़े होकर देश की दिशा और दशा, इन दोनों को निश्चित करने

[श्री राजाराम]

की जिम्मेदारी उनके कंधों पर होती हैं, लेकिन आए दिन जिस गति से अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं, वह बहुत चिंता का विषय है। अगर दस सालों का आंकड़ा देखें, तो पिछले दस सालों में नाबालिग बच्चों के ऊपर होने वाले अपराधों में 178.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है।

महोदय, मुझे कुछ important बातें भी कहनी हैं, लेकिन आप बहुत कम समय सीमा निश्चित कर रहे हैं, फिर भी मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि जितनी बातें कह सकूँ, उतनी कहूँ। जो बालक होते हैं, वे अपनी अल्प अवस्था, शारीरिक दुर्बलता तथा जीवन और समाज का अनुभव नहीं होने के कारण आसानी से इनके शिकार हो जाते हैं। उनके साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार होता है, उससे वे दोनों रूपों में, शारीरिक रूप से और मानसिक रूप से प्रभावित होते हैं। वे शारीरिक रूप से तो प्रभावित होते ही हैं, साथ ही मानसिक रूप से भी प्रभावित हो जाते हैं, जिससे कि उनकी आगे की लाइफ बहुत tough और मुश्किल हो जाती है। ऐसी घड़ी में यह अधिनियम लिंग निरपेक्ष और बालकों के सर्वोत्तम हित और कल्याण से संबंधित है, जिससे कि बालक के अच्छे शारीरिक, भावनात्मक, बौद्धिक और सामाजिक विकास को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। चूंकि देश में बाल यौन अपराध की बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए कुछ कड़े कानूनी कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिससे कि बालक का सुरक्षित, संरक्षित और गौरवपूर्ण बचपन हो।

महोदय, इस विधेयक के खण्ड छः में गुरुरतर प्रवेशन, लैंगिक हमले के लिए आजीवन कारावास, मृत्यु दंड का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह जो प्रावधान किया गया है, जो कड़ा कानून बनाना गया है, मैं उसके संदर्भ में यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी कई बार ऐसे कानून बने हैं। अभी फिलहाल में यौन अपराध रोका जाए या बच्चों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार न हो, इसके लिए एक anti-Romeo squad बन गया, लेकिन उसका result क्या रहा? उसका रिज़ल्ट यह रहा कि RTI के तहत ली गई State Crime Records Bureau की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में रोज बावन महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार होता है। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कानून बना देने से ये अपराध रुक जाएंगे, यह संभव नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसके लिए भी कुछ विशेष व्यवस्थाएं करनी चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इसकी जो धारा 14 खंड (ए) है, इसमें यह लिखा है कि, "जो कोई, अश्लील प्रयोजनों के लिए किसी बालक का प्रयोजन करेगा..." अगल बालक का प्रयोजन करेगा, mastermind है, लेकिन स्वयं involved नहीं है, वह किसी से प्रयोजन करवाता है, तो उसमें सजा का प्रावधान पांच साल है। और उसी के खण्ड 2 में लिखा है कि अगर वह स्वयं करता है, तब उसके लिए सजा का प्रावधान दस साल या आजीवन है। महोदय, यह थोड़ा-सा असहज है, क्योंकि उसमें बालक affected तो है, जुल्म तो उसके ऊपर हो रहा है, बलात्कार तो उसके हाथ हो रहा है, लेकिन जो मास्टरमाइंड है, वह जब किसी और से करवाता है, तो उसके लिए पांच साल की सजा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you.

श्री राजाराम : महोदय, कम से कम मेरा सुझाव तो ले लीजिए, ऐसे ही बोलने से तो कोई मतलब पूरा नहीं होगा। अभी तो मैं बिल पर बोला हूँ, हमारे एक-दो सुझाव तो ले लीजिए।

मुझे यह कहना है कि क्राइम के मास्टरमाइंड के लिए यह जो अलग-अलग सज़ा निश्चित की गई है, कम से कम इसे बराबर किया जाए, क्योंकि मास्टरमाइंड तो एक वही है। एक तरफ वह दूसरे से क्राइम करवा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ वह स्वयं क्राइम में इन्वॉल्व हो रहा है, लेकिन पहले केस में उसे पांच साल की सज़ा दी गई है और दूसरे केस में आजीवन कारावास की सज़ा दी गई है।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं और एक-दो सुझाव माननीय मंत्री जी को देना चाहूंगा। ऐसे केसेज़ में कानून ऐसा हो, जिसमें अपराधियों को शीघ्र सज़ा मिले। यह मेरा पहला सुझाव है कि इसके लिए एक स्पेशल कोर्ट खोली जानी चाहिए। मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है कि पीड़ित बच्चों के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। तीसरा, बच्चों को बार-बार कोर्ट में न जाना पड़े, इसके लिए बच्चों एवं उनके परिवार वालों के लिए परामर्शदाता, समाज सेविका, वकीलों आदि की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। चौथा, कोर्ट की जो प्रोसीडिंग हो, वह तुरन्त हो और बंद कमरे में हो। पांचवां, पीड़ित बच्चों के आर्थिक मदद निधि की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। एससी/एसटी के बच्चे वैसे भी आर्थिक तौर पर भी बहुत कमजोर होते हैं, साथ ही मानसिक तौर पर भी कमजोर होते हैं, ऐसे में मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि उनकी सहायता एवं सुरक्षा दोनों की व्यवस्था हो। किशोर न्याय व्यवस्था को और अधिक मज़बूत बनाया जाए, इसके लिए जन-जागरूकता अभियान चलाया जाए।

महोदय, इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि केवल कानून बना देने से यह नहीं रुकेगा।...**(समय की घंटी)**... इस पर निष्ठा और ईमानदारी के साथ अमल भी होना चाहिए, जय हिन्द।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Thank you. Next speaker is, Shri Sushil Kumar Gupta. Mr. Gupta, you have three minutes.

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी, क्षेत्र दिल्ली) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बिल के पक्ष में खड़ा हुआ हूँ और माननीय मंत्री महोदय के प्रति, POCSO कानून को और सख्त बनाने के लिए आभार भी व्यक्त करता हूँ।

देश के बच्चे कितनी विकट स्थिति से गुज़र रहे हैं, इस बात का अंदाज़ा केवल कुपोषण और अशिक्षा के आंकड़ों से नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। कुछ ऐसे मामले हैं, जहाँ पर आंकड़े खामोश हो जाते हैं या उनकी आवाज़ इतनी मद्धिम हो जाती है कि कुछ सुनाई ही नहीं देता और यौन शोषण, विशेषकर बच्चों का यौन शोषण एक ऐसा ही मामला है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा, बाल यौन शोषण के मामले में पुलिस फोर्स को, इन्वेस्टिगेशन ऑफिसर को, ज्यूडिशियल ऑफिसर्स को और कोर्ट को और

[श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता]

अधिक संवेदनशील बनना होगा। इन केसेज़ को केवल साधारण केस न समझें। रेप पीड़ित बच्चे, महिलाएं और उनके परिवार वालों की जिन्दगी किस हाल से गुज़रती है, यह उनकी आत्मा ही जानती है। आप उसके ऊपर मरहम लगाने का काम करें और पूरी आत्मीयता के साथ, पूरी संवेदनशीलता के साथ, उन केसेज़ को डील करें। कोर्ट में या पब्लिकली उनसे उल्टे-सीधे क्वेश्चन न पूछे जाएं, ताकि उनकी आत्मा अपने आप को और न झकझोरे।

दिल्ली, यौन अपराधों के मामले में, पूरे देश में चौथे नम्बर पर आपराधिक क्षेत्र माना जाता है। दिल्ली के एक तरफ उत्तर प्रदेश है, जो यौन अपराधों की राजधानी माना जाता है और एक तरफ हरियाणा आता है, जहां हर दिन अखबार के पन्नों के अंदर, सुर्खियों में रेप के केसेज़ भरे रहते हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली की कानून व्यवस्था सीधी गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन आती है। गीता चोपड़ा और संजय चोपड़ा जैसे केस, निर्भया जैसे केस, दिल को दहला देते हैं, जिन्होंने सारे हिन्दुस्तान की आत्मा को झकझोर कर रख दिया। ये केस दिल्ली के अंदर ही हुए हैं और इन केसेज़ की वजह से कहीं न कहीं भारत सरकार को विशेष कानून बनाने पड़े।

महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, Metropolitan City होने की वजह से, यहां की पुलिस को और अधिक चुस्त-दुरुस्त किया जाए, ताकि यहां ऐसे अपराधों में कमी आ सके। दिल्ली के माध्यम से, देश का यह कुरूप चेहरा पूरी दुनिया के सामने उजागर होता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से, देश का यह कुरूप चेहरा पूरी दुनिया के सामने उजागर होता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि रेप जैसे जघन्य अपराधों में Juvenile की या minor की उम्र को और कम निर्धारित किया जाए। दूसरा, रेप के विक्टिम को rehabilitation के नाम पर कहीं सिलाई मशीन दी जाती है, कहीं 10,000 रुपये दे दिए जाते हैं, जिसके माध्यम से अलग-अलग तरह से उन्हें rehabilitate करने की कोशिश की जाती है। इससे उस परिवार के सेंटिमेंट्स पर और जिस बच्ची के साथ रेप हुआ है, उसके सेंटिमेंट्स पर कितना विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ता है, हम इस बात का ज़रूर ध्यान रखें।

महोदय, भारत में हर 15 मिनट के अंदर एक बच्चा यौन शोषण का शिकार होता है। आपराधिक रिपोर्ट्स के अनुसार, 2006 में कुल मुकदमों में 18,967 थे, जो 2016 में बढ़कर 1,06,958 हो गए। हाल ही में, मानवीय सहायता के लिए फंड मुहैया कराने वाली एक संस्था - World Vision India के एक सर्वे के अनुसार ...(व्यवधान)... भारत में हर दूसरा बच्चा किसी न किसी प्रकार से यौन शोषण का शिकार होता है। महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा 2007 में किए गए एक अध्ययन के अनुसार 53 परसेंट बच्चे किसी न किसी रूप में यौन शोषण से प्रभावित रहे हैं। यौन शोषण के 90 परसेंट मामले किसी परिचित के द्वारा होते हैं। इन 90 परसेंट मामलों में, परिवार की गरिमा खराब न हो, ऐसे आंकड़े सरकारी रिकॉर्ड तक नहीं पहुंचते। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे मुकदमों को Fast Track Courts बनाकर सुना जाए, क्योंकि ऐसे मामलों

में दोषी कोई घर का व्यक्ति होता है, जो victim को केस withdraw करने के लिए किसी न किसी तरह प्रभावित करता है।...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, अंत में मेरे दो सुझाव हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज समाज को सोचना पड़ेगा कि जहां हम सख्त कानून तो बनाएं, Fast Track Courts भी बनाएं, परन्तु इस समस्या का कोई स्थाई समाधान निकालने का प्रयास भी करें। आज समाज में शादी की उम्र बढ़ती जा रही है। युगलों के बीच में आपसी संबंध में ठीक न होने के कारण तलाक के मामले भी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। सामूहिक परिवार न रहने के कारण तनाव बढ़ता जा रहा है।...**(व्यवधान)**... छोटे परिवारों में तनाव बढ़ता जा रहा है। हमें सोचना होगा कि biological requirement पूरी करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान में sex market का प्रावधान करना होगा। हमें सोचना होगा कि किस तरह हम गरीब और विशेषकर व्यस्कों के entertainment या मनोरंजन के इंतजाम करें। हमें सोचना होगा कि स्कूलों के माध्यम से good touch and bad touch की शिक्षा कैसे अनिवार्य करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि आजकल दादी और नानी की कहानियां सुनानी हमने बंद कर दी हैं। सब Social media and Whatsapp पर लगे रहते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... हमें moral शिक्षा तथा ethical शिक्षा, स्कूलों के माध्यम से देनी होगी, ताकि बच्चों में अच्छे संस्कार पनप सकें। मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार सख्त से सख्त कानून तो बनाए,...**(व्यवधान)**... ताकि हमारा युवा इस रास्ते पर न चले। इस दिशा में सरकार कुछ ठोस उपाय करे, धन्यवाद।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, straightaway I would like to make three suggestions to the hon. Minister. I request the hon. Minister not to enumerate what is aggravated sexual assault and what is aggravated penetrative sexual assault because when an FIR is filed, the police may file it thinking that it is the penetrative sexual assault but, eventually, after investigation or when the court starts the trial, probably, it may come under the definition of aggravated penetrative sexual assault. Therefore, it is always advisable to leave it to the court, though it is defined. Let the courts decide what penetrative sexual assault is and what aggravated penetrative sexual assault is. This is my first suggestion.

Secondly, I request the hon. Minister to ensure that the special courts are digitalized. In fact, I have gone through the Bill and there is a provision for the special courts. Please ensure digitalization so that the trial could be expedited and justice is done speedily. It will also ensure that the offenders will not repeat the crime. Therefore, modernization is very important.

Thirdly, one of the criminal courts, like the ACB court or CBI special court in every district may be classified as POCSO court also.

In fact, I rise to support the Bill and I sincerely feel that a more draconian law is required because, if you peruse the data, of late, the crime against children have been

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

consistently rising year after year when compared to 80's and 90's. After 2000, there is a consistent increase in the crime rate, particularly in the Capital city of Delhi. Sir, there are about 1.6 lakh cases of child abuse pending in 29 States plus Union Territories, altogether 31 States. As per the official data available, approximately about 12,609 rape cases were registered under POCSO Act this year itself. Sir, one more point I would like to bring to the notice of hon. Madam. I strongly feel this Amendment further discourages the trend of sexual abuse by acting as a deterrent. That is why I honestly feel that a more draconian law is needed, in the sense that up to ten years in the case of penetrative sexual assault and ten to twenty years for aggravated penetrative sexual assault or death penalty. A more draconian law is required because if you go to the Gulf the crime rate is significantly less because the law is more draconian there. My last point is particularly on some of the cases, being registered, which are of such magnitude that sends shock waves to the collective consciousness of the society. Therefore, I request Madam to make it more draconian and the three suggestions that I have made may be followed by the Minister. Thank you.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, many among us are having a dream of a new India. But, Sir, in this new India, I am sure, Madam Minister also knows that children are being abused like anything. Their lives are being tortured everywhere. It starts from homes, and who are the perpetrators? It is those who are well known to them, those in the families, the surroundings, relatives who are in close contact with the children. They are the perpetrators. Now the Government believes that by deterrence this can be averted and stopped forever. Sir, talking about death penalty, it is part of deterrence, but this Bill will deter whom? Is it the victim or the perpetrator? In many a cases, psychologists say like that, science says like that, technology says like that and in many cases the victims are deterred. That means the perpetrators will go free. The Government may not be aware of this. But please take note of this fact. By passing this legislation India will be part of 13 countries in the world where there is death penalty for child rape. In this modern world of ours, I don't think it is a fair thing for the Indian society. So the Government has to think about it and I earnestly plead that this should be referred to a Select Committee. We support the Bill because we are not for child abuse, not for rape on the child, but stop it. This is not the way. Many friends explained here the figures and the statistics. Sir, certain studies say that out of 100 cases, only 30 are registered. Out of the 30, only three are punished. Sir, this is India. Deterrents will make

it more worse. So, please think in realistic terms. Let the Government understand that this is not the way. Let a committee of concerned people go to the people, the children, the people who are concerned with them and everywhere we can get their opinions collected and we can make this Bill a Bill with real intentions and purposeful deeds. This is my point. Sir, the Law Commission of India has made a study on death penalty. It says, "In focussing on death penalty as the ultimate measure of justice to victims, the restorative and rehabilitative aspects of justice are lost sight of. Reliance on death penalty diverts attention from other problems ailing the criminal justice system such as poor investigation, crime prevention and rights of victims of crime. It is very important. So, death penalty is a great thing for the Government. The country cannot share that view as such.

Sir, children are being abused world-over, because it has become a big industry! Child pornography has become a trillion dollar industry the world-over! The forces behind it are not small. Those forces have political influence. They have trillions of dollars with them. They are the people who are doing this. So, there are no shortcuts to prevent it. It needs a strong political will.

I wish to submit one more thing. We always talk about values. Sir, in this nation of ours 'value' means what? 'Value' means money. In the market economy, 'value' means money. All things are counted only upon money. So, whichever thing yields money, it has a great value. So, if you give money, people will run behind it. That is what is happening, Sir. So, all I say is that the Government should have a political will to stop it. I repeat that the forces behind this are the market forces. ...(*Time-Bell rings*)...

Sir, I conclude with one sentence. My memories go with that small girl in Kathua. She was raped and killed in this country of ours! Sir, I feel ashamed to say when those culprits came out on bail the National Flag was used to welcome them! Is this India, Sir? It is a shameful act. So, I request the Government be dare enough to tell that it is a crime, it is a mistake and it is a wrong-doing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: This is the justice we expect from the Government.

Finally, I repeat once again that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Now, Shrimati Chhaya. You have six minutes.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़) : सर, ठीक है, मैं अपनी बात तीन मिनट में खत्म करूंगी। इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर मुझे बोलने का मौका मिला, इसके लिए मैं अपनी पार्टी लीडर को धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

सर, आज भौतिकता के युग में नैतिकता का पूरी तरह हास हो गया है। कहीं भी हमें सद्भावना, एक-दूसरे के प्रति सम्मान देखने को नहीं मिलता। आज सारा कुछ भौतिकता में समाहित हो गया है। मैं छत्तीसगढ़ अंचल से आती हूँ, छत्तीसगढ़ आदिवासियों का प्रदेश है। 'दामिनी' जैसी घटना वहां कई बार देखने को मिली, कई बार सुनने को मिली। पिछले सदन में भी मैंने झलियामारी कांड का उल्लेख किया था। उन सब घटनाओं का मैं यहां पर उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहूंगी कि किस ढंग से एक लड़की महुआ बीनने जाती है और उसके साथ बलात्कार करके, उसकी हत्या करके, उसे नक्सली घोषित कर देते हैं। ऐसी अनेकों घटनाएं हो रही हैं, लेकिन मैं उस घटनाक्रम के पीछे नहीं जाना चाहूंगी। मेरे पास समय बहुत कम है। मैं विषय पर ही बात रखना चाहूंगी। मैडम कठोर कानून बनाने का जो बिल लाई हैं, यह बहुत अच्छा है, स्वागतयोग्य है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि कानून तो आप बना रहे हैं, विशेष न्यायालय का गठन आप कर रहे हैं, लेकिन पूरा देश जानता है कि देश में न्यायाधीशों की कितनी कमी है। सामान्य अदालतों में बहुत लंबे-लंबे केसेज़, हजारों-हजारों की संख्या में केसेज़ पड़े हुए हैं। आप विशेष अदालत बनाकर, कितना न्याया कर पाएंगे, यह समय बताएगा। सर, अधिकारियों-कर्मचारियों की भी कमी है, तो जब आप विशेष न्यायालय बनाएंगे, तब इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि उसमें तत्परता से काम हो और सही मायने में बच्चों को न्याय मिले। जहां तक लैंगिक अपराध की बात है, जब हम भारत में चन्द्रयान-2, चन्द्रयान-1 के बारे में देखते हैं, तो हमारा सीना गर्व से फूला नहीं समाता है कि हम उस भारत देश के रहने वाले हैं, लेकिन जब बच्चों के साथ लैंगिक अपराध की घटनाएं उजागर होती हैं, तब शर्म से हमारी नज़र झुक जाती है, हम नज़र उठाकर बात नहीं कर सकते।

सर, आप देख सकते हैं कि विदेशों से भी अनेकों सोशल साइट्स चल रही हैं, जिनके माध्यम से बच्चों को गलत समाचार परोसा जा रहा है। इसको किस कानून और किस नियम के अंदर लाकर, आप कैसे सज़ा देंगे? इसके लिए भी इस नियम में प्रावधान होना चाहिए। सोशल साइट्स के माध्यम से देख-देख कर अनेकों बच्चों ने पिछले दिनों आत्महत्या की है। क्या आप इनको बंद कराएंगे? क्या आप यह कानून में लाकर इसके लिए सज़ा देंगे? यह भी आप इस कानून और इस नियम के तहत लाएंगे, तो ज्यादा अच्छा लगेगा। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि संयुक्त परिवार की प्रथा खत्म होती जा रही है। पहले घर में चाचा-चाची, दादा-दादी, नाना-नानी सब एक साथ रहते थे, उनके बच्चे रहते थे और सब बच्चे एक साथ खेलते थे। इससे उनमें जागरूकता आती थी और उनका अच्छा ज्ञानवर्धन होता था, लेकिन आजकल एक परिवार हो गया है और सिंगल चाइल्ड, एक बच्चा हो गया है, तो वे बच्चे क्या करेंगे? वे दिन भर मोबाइल से गलत-गलत समाचार और गलत-गलत जानकारी लेते रहते हैं, इसलिए इस पर आप रोक लगाएं। सोशल साइट्स पर जो अश्लीलता परोसी जा रही है, उस पर रोक लगाना भी बहुत जरूरी है।

मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि जितने भी अपराध हुए हैं, उसका गृह मंत्रालय के पास एक भी आंकड़ा नहीं है। कितने आंकड़े आपके पास आए, कितने आंकड़ों का समाधान हुआ, इसका कहीं कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। इसकी जानकारी गृह मंत्रालय को होनी चाहिए। अभी घर-परिवार के बारे में बहुत-से उदाहरण दिए गए। ऐसे कुछ धर्मगुरु भी हैं, जो अभी जेलों में बन्द हैं। उनके ऊपर क्या कार्रवाई होगी, वह भी अभी समझ से परे है। ऐसे धर्मगुरु, जो धर्म की आड़ में बच्चों के साथ अपराध करते हैं, उनके ऊपर भी सख्त कानून होना चाहिए। मेरा समय अब खत्म हो रहा है। मैं बस इतना ही कहना चाहूंगी कि इसके लिए जागरूकता बहुत जरूरी है। उसी टेलीविज़न और वे ही समाचार-माध्यम, जिनमें अश्लीलता परोसी जा रही है, उनमें हम अच्छी-अच्छी चीज़ों के बारे में बताएं और सामाजिक जागरूकता लाएं, तभी हम बच्चों के साथ न्याय कर पाएंगे। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, धन्यवाद।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्ष 2012 में जो कानून बना, उसके बाद हम सभी जो संशोधन लेकर आए हैं, उसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि कानून के बनने के बाद उसको लागू करने में जो चार नयी चुनौतियां सामने आई हैं, उन चार चुनौतियों को उन्होंने अपने इस संशोधन के माध्यम से address किया है। पहला विषय है- Child Pornography. अभी हमारे केरल के सांसद भी कह रहे थे और यह सच भी है। जया जी ने भी कहा कि टेक्नोलॉजी का जो उपयोग है, उसमें अगर यह संगठित अपराध बन रहा है, अगर इसको एक बड़े व्यापार की दृष्टि से प्रायोजित किया जा रहा है, तो इस अवैध व्यापार को चुनौती देते हुए, इसको तोड़ने के लिए इसमें जो Child Pornography की परिभाषा दी गई है, मुझे लगता है कि यह उन अपराधियों को सज़ा दिलाने में सक्षम होगा, जिसकी आवश्यकता हम लोग तेजी से महसूस कर रहे हैं।

दूसरा, केवल ऐसा ही नहीं है, बल्कि जो इस Child Pornography को प्रोटेक्ट कर रहे हैं, जो इसको बढ़ा रहे हैं, जो इसमें सम्मिलित हो रहे हैं, उन लोगों को भी सज़ा देने का इसमें प्रावधान है। ऐसी बहुत सारी चर्चाएं हुईं, जो केवल परिवार, आपसी विषय, मूल्य और नैतिकता तक आई हैं, लेकिन एक संवेदनशील सरकार होने के नाते हमें इस प्रकार के अवैध व्यापारों को और इसे प्रोत्साहित करने वालों को ऐक्ट में सीधे-सीधे परिभाषित करना होगा। माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसे परिभाषित करके दूसरा कार्य किया है, जो आज के समय में बहुत आवश्यक है।

इसका जो तीसरा विषय है, वह यह है कि जो एक हिंसा का वातावरण बनता है और हिंसा - अभी जब सदन में राय चली, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार से सब सदस्यों के मन में विषय आया कि चाहे सामुदायिक हिंसा हो, प्राकृतिक आपदा हो या इस प्रकार की कोई परिस्थितियां हों, अगर उस समय किसी बच्चे को अपने लिए कोई सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता हो, उस परिस्थिति का अगर कहीं दुरुपयोग किया जाए, तो उसको निश्चित रूप से इसमें परिभाषित किया गया है। मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई दूंगा कि जैसे ही सदन में एक consensus की राय आई, उन्होंने तुरंत अमेंडमेंट मूव किया, जो हमारी सरकार की संवेदनशीलता को दर्शाता है।

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

इसका जो चौथा विषय है, वह और ज्यादा खतरनाक है। Child Pornography का विषय है, उसके व्यापार का विषय है, सामुदायिक हिंसा का विषय है, लेकिन चौथा विषय यह है कि बच्चों से इस प्रकार का धिनौना अपराध कराने के लिए जो लोग उनके हार्मोन्स को अप्राकृतिक रूप से विकसित करने के लिए कैमिकल्स का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, ड्रग्स का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, मेरा मानना है कि उसके संबंध में जो यह संशोधन लाया गया है और इस प्रकार के लोगों के लिए जो सख्त सज़ा का प्रावधान किया गया है, वह बहुत जरूरी है, टाइम पर उठाया गया कदम है, जिसको आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। कुल मिलाकर इस संशोधन में इन 4 विषयों को address किया गया है। बहुत सारे सदस्यों को लगता है और पूरी दुनिया में एक बहस चलती है कि जो capital punishment का विषय है, जो मृत्यु दण्ड का विषय है, उसका कुल मिलाकर संतुलन किस प्रकार का हो? लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बचपन में इस प्रकार के अपराध के साथ जो victim बनेगा, जो इस प्रकार की हिंसा का victim बनेगा और इसलिए इस बिल के object में भी जब लिखा गया है कि यह सामाजिक रूप से, भावनात्मक रूप से पूरे के पूरे आने वाले समाज के भविष्य को तोड़ना चाहता है।

महोदय, इन 4 संशोधनों में सरकार जिस प्रकार के संशोधन लायी है, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार ने पूरी संवेदनशीलता के साथ... जैसा अमी यज़िक जी भी कह रही थीं कि एक्ट में बाकी सारे प्रोविजंस हैं, माननीय मंत्री जी भी सदन में यह बताना चाहेंगी कि यह जो एक्ट है, इसको कितनी तेज़ी से सरकार लागू कर रही है, निश्चित रूप से हमें उनके संबोधन में सुनने को मिलेगा, लेकिन ये जो चार चुनौतियां हैं, ये ऐसी चुनौतियां हैं, जिन्हें किसी Select Committee के पास जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस सदन को अपने बच्चों के लिए, अपने आने वाले समाज के लिए, उनके भविष्य के लिए और जो लोग असंगठित तरीके से इस तरह के अपराध कर रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ एकमत होकर इन चारों संशोधनों को स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

महोदय, बच्चों के खिलाफ जो हिंसा है, इसमें लड़का और लड़की में कोई भेद नहीं होना चाहिए। अभी ये आंकड़े भी देखने में आ रहे हैं कि लड़कों के प्रति जो इस प्रकार के अपराध होते हैं... जया जी ने बिल्कुल सही कहा कि उनके बारे में जानकारियां कम दी जाती हैं। इसमें कभी घबराना नहीं चाहिए, यदि आंकड़े बढ़ते हैं तो बढ़ें, लेकिन कम से कम हमें यह नहीं कहना चाहिए कि आंकड़े बढ़ गए। कई बार आंकड़े इसलिए बढ़ जाते हैं कि समाज में एक प्रकार की भावना रहती है, हमें दूसरी तरफ से जाना चाहिए कि जिसके खिलाफ अपराध हुआ है, उसका प्रकटीकरण समय पर होना चाहिए, उसकी संरक्षा समय पर होनी चाहिए, उसको इमोशनल protection व अन्य protection समय पर देनी चाहिए। एक अच्छे कवि हैं 'इब्न-ए-इशा'। उन्होंने बचपन को लेकर बहुत अच्छी पंक्तियां लिखी थीं। इब्न-ए-इशा ने दो पैराग्राफ में अपनी बातें कहीं थी कि बचपन में कैसे थे और आज कैसे थे। उनकी पहली चार पंक्तियां हैं-

"मैं छोटा सा लड़का था उन दिनों

मेले में पहुंचा हुमकता हुआ

जी मचलने लगा एक-एक शय पर

लौट आया, लिए हसरतें सैकड़ों

मैं छोटा सा लड़का था उन दिनों"

लेकिन जब व्यक्ति बड़ा हो जाता है तो आगे लिखते हैं-

"आज मेला लगा है उसी शान से

आज चाहूं तो एक-एक दुकान ले लूं

आज चाहूं तो सारा जहां ले लूं

नारसाई का जी मैं अब धड़का कहां है

पर वो छोटा, सा भोला सा लड़का कहां है?"

महोदय, वक्त बदलता है और वक्त बदलने के साथ जो अपना बचपन चला जाता है, बचपन में जिसके ऊपर अत्याचार होता है, बचपन में जब यौन हिंसा का victim बनता है, बचपन में जिसको इस प्रकार के drugs दिए जाते हैं, बचपन में जिसके साथ इस प्रकार की pornography होती है, यह देश के भविष्य को बरबाद करने वाले जो लोग हैं, इनके खिलाफ निश्चित रूप से सख्त कानून आना चाहिए। सरकार ने समय पर इस संवेदनशील विषय को उठाया है, इस पर कदम उठाए गए हैं। इस पर ने केवल सरकार ने चारों विषयों को परिभाषित किया है, बल्कि इसके साथ ही साथ कड़ी सज़ा के प्रावधान भी लाए हैं। मैं सदन से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस संवेदनशील विषय को हम एकमत होकर पारित करें और बच्चों के खिलाफ जो हिंसा हो रही है, उसके खिलाफ रोकथाम लगाने के लिए समाज में एक जनप्रतिनिधि होने के नाते जागरूकता का कार्य हम सब मिलकर करें, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): The hon. Minister to reply.

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT; AND THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, 28 hon. Members of Parliament today spoke on the Amendments proposed by our Government. I, at the onset, express my gratitude especially for the passion with which they spoke. I join cause with their angst and anxiety with regard to certain elements of implementation and a desire to render justice to our children. I take a special moment, Sir, with your permission and the permission of the House to reflect on a confession by a colleague in this House today.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) *in the Chair*]

He shared with the House, and, through this House, with the country, how he faced sexual abuse at the age of 12. The fact that he recounts it today at the age of 58, 46 years later, tells us what kind of an imprint sexual abuse or assault leaves on a

[Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani]

child and as an adult how many memories then of that abuse or assault we carry for the rest of our lives. So, as a colleague, especially given, as Bhupender Yadavji said, it is difficult for men to come out after accepting that such an abuse has taken place with them to publicly proclaim that 'Yes, they too can be victims of sexual abuse and sexual assault.' So, I am sure, the House will join me in applauding the courage of our colleague, Derek O'Brienji, who 46 years later speaks of his abuse not only to reflect on the amendments proposed but as a man telling the country that if you are victims, keep quiet no more.

Sir, many hon. Members participated in this discussion, and I would like to name all the hon. MPs who spoke. Initiated by Vivekji, we received views of Harnathji, Vijilaji, Abir Ranjan Biswasji, Jaya Bachchanji, Sarojiniji, Kahkashanji, Lingaiahji, Jharnaji, Manojji, Ameer Yajnikji, Derek O'Brienji, Vandana Chavanji, Rajaramji, Sushil Kumar Guptaji, Vijayasai Reddyji, Binoy Viswamji, Chhayaji, Bhupender Yadavji along with Narendra Jadhavji, Shamsheerji, Ravi Prakashji, Sasmit Patraji -- his first speech and I applaud him that as a parent and as a Member of Parliament this is the Bill on which you chose to speak; I will buy it for a few minutes -- Nazir Amhedji, who is passionate about the view as a representative of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Ravindra Kumarji, Kantaji. Elangovanji, in his speech, particularly asked why is it that we deem fit to describe acts perpetrated against our children only in violent circumstances or in circumstances of natural calamity leaving out the word 'communal' or 'sectarian'. This is a concern or a question posed by many Members. Taking a sense of the House in its spirit of cooperation that I witnessed today in this very House, I conceded that let me now bring a reflection upon the sense of the House and bring about an amendment in such a short while. This is a reflection of my gratitude and that of the Government for the solidarity shown by all political parties in supporting this particular Amendment that I have presented today in this august House.

Vivekji is right in his observation, Sir, and what we touch upon today is just a tip of the iceberg. True, for it is the tip of the iceberg, many cases swept under the carpet, many cases not spoken about, as Derekji said, because the perpetrator happens to be known to the victim or happens to be a part of the victim's family. As has been said even by Jaya Bachchanji for how long do we wait for justice to be dispensed. Recognizing the fact that justice delayed is justice denied, the Government, under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi, has sanctioned 1,023 fast track courts, particularly, to be made for

dispensing cases which are pending under POCSO and those women who are raped. I must here, through you, Sir, share with the

House that when the Government took cognizance of pending cases, we saw the cases in various High Courts and came to the conclusion that 1,66,882 cases were pending across the country. The Government reached out to each State, and I can share this with the House, Sir, that 18 States have consented to set up this court. In collaboration with the Ministry of Law and Justice and Home Affairs Ministry, we have ensured that expenditure of ₹767 crores, of which the Government of India support will be Rs. 474 crores, is now given so that these fast track courts are established within the limited time period of 2019-20 to 2020-21. Sir, the fact that the Government has impressed upon every State, and across all Ministries, that the establishment of these 1,023 fast-track courts in the country would be done within one financial year, reflects the priority that the Government gives to ensuring that justice is delivered to every child victim in our country.

There are many distinguished parliamentarians who reflected on how we keep a track of the status of the pendency of cases. I would like to add here that given the directive by the Government of India to set up these 1,023 special fast-track courts, we are also going to ensure that every quarter, from the Registrar General of every High Court, we look at the progress made, including the utilization of funds, and these reports then would be shared through the Department of Law and Justice with the Ministry of Home Affairs and my Ministry, the Ministry of Women and Child Development. At the end of the day, to ensure what was the quality of justice that was dispensed, an evaluation would be done through an institution empanelled by the NITI Aayog with regard to this particular process, which the Government is about to undertake.

Sir, here I would like to address a concern by Vandana ji who asked whether a Sessions Court would convert one day of its functioning into a fast-track court. Through you, Sir, I would like to inform her that this particular facility that the Government of India seeks to now dispense in the rest of the country would be in addition to the existing Sessions Courts.

Sir, there are some Members who highlighted the cognizance taken by the hon. Supreme Court of India with regard to the pendency of cases related to POCSO. I would like to tell the hon. House that my Ministry officials recently had a meeting, post this *suo motu* cognizance taken by the hon. Supreme Court, with the Registrar of the

[Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani]

Supreme Court so that we can see how to strengthen dispensation of justice. In our conversation with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, we have reflected on the need to capture data. We have also reflected on the need for strengthening facilities through forensic science laboratories. We have also seen how to strengthen and give an extra impetus to the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights with regard to these cases. This being said, Sir, I would like to highlight the fact, and we all know, that the monitoring of the implementation of the Act falls within the ambit of the NCPCR and, through the NCPCR, even the States. The State Commission for Protection of Child Rights has to address State-specific issues. Through the Ministry, Sir, we have requested all States to appoint a senior nodal police officer in every State and Union Territory. I am happy to share with the House, Sir, that the same has been complied with by all States concerned. Now, given that implementation of the Act and issues of law and order fall within the ambit of the State, through the aegis of the Ministry of Home Affairs, what are the steps that have been undertaken by the Modi Government to facilitate justice for victims? There are some Members like Vivekji, Vandana ji and others who had spoken about the lack of data from NCRB post 2016. I am informed by the officers who serve NCRB that earlier cases did not make a referral to the gender of the victim. Hence, to refine the data now, the States are being implored to ensure that a distinction in terms of gender can be made between a male victim and a female victim, so that in terms of rehabilitation and other support facilities given to that victim, we can refine our rehabilitation processes as well. But I must say, Sir, in the year 2019, in the month of February, the Ministry of Home Affairs launched a special online analytical portal called the Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences under which policy data used by law enforcement officers helped the States to monitor pendency of such cases at the level of police stations. Hence, we are going down to the detail in terms of the local police station to track pendency at the stage of investigation because the Act itself provides for investigation to be completed within a given time frame. I remember, Sir, I spoke on this particular law seven years ago in this very House and, at that time, I spoke about the need for a national database on sexual offenders. I must here, Sir, congratulate and give thanks to our hon. Prime Minister because the Ministry of Home Affairs launched the National Database on Sexual Offenders on the 20th of September, 2018. Regrettably, let me share the number today of the National Database on Sexual Offenders. As of this day, I am informed by the officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs that the

database contains data on 6,20,000 sexual offenders in our country. It facilitates law enforcement agencies in order to track the movement of such people, especially when they go for employment in some institution and the institution undertakes an employee's verification with the local police station. Some Members spoke about forensic labs. I would, through you, Sir, like to tell the hon. Members that currently, under the Ministry of Home Affairs, in the Central Forensic Science Laboratory, we have seven labs functional; State Forensic Science Labs are 32 in number and Regional Forensic Science Labs are 75 in number. However, regarding the quality of our interaction with forensic science labs in terms of investigation, in terms of how medical officers should act when compiling this data or collecting evidence, the Ministry of Home Affairs has notified guidelines for collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and even standardised the composition of sexual assault forensic kits. I would, through you, Sir, like to tell the hon. House and our hon. Members that the Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated training and skill-building programmes for not only investigative officers but also prosecution officers and medical officers. And till now, Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs has shared with us that 2,575 officers have been trained in collection handling and transportation of forensic evidence and 3,120 sexual assault evidence collection kits have been made a part of this orientation training within the States. Sir, our hon. Member, Shri Vijayasai Reddy, said, why would you go into a description of penetrative assault. There was a presumption under law -- and my apologies to the House for being a bit crude in my description given; there is a compulsion under law to explain this -- that penetrative sexual assault will only be an assault where penetration is done by the individual concerned. But there are also reports of various objects being inserted into children like glass bottles, pencils and other instruments. If we do not have the definition cover these objects, then, in some way, we disabillitate investigative officers and prosecution officers. Sir, my colleague, Prof. Manoj Jha, who is not in the House right now, reflected heavily on the death penalty, but then was kind enough to correct himself that death penalty is just an option given under the Amendments moved. The punishment now goes from twenty years till the entire life or death, as may be deemed fit by the Court. Given that the Courts wisely use these kinds of descriptive punishments as has been concluded upon by Parliament, I am sure that we can rely on the wisdom of the Courts to use the death penalty in the rarest of rare cases or as the Court may deem fit given the case before them. There are some Members who were a bit concerned about specific timelines given within which trials have to be completed, within which FIRs have

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to be registered. I would like to tell them that most of it is already provided for in the Act. In terms of the entire trial to be completed, it is to be completed within one year. In terms of investigation to be completed under, in fact, CrPC (Amendment) Law, 2018, it is to be completed within two months from the filing of the FIR. In respect of charge sheet also, from the date of charge sheet, two months for trials. This is already provided for in the law. Our distinguished colleagues spoke about the need to look at institutional homes. In fact, one of our colleagues spoke about, 'what happens when children who are brought to a remand home or an institutional home, much more beyond the age of 18, I have through my office, communicated with every Chief Minister across the country to take cognizance of the challenges in institutional care homes. And, the JJ Act and otherwise, the law provides for them to be shifted out and then consequently also be rehabilitated. I am sure that the hon. Chief Ministers across the country will also look at this particular ambit which is already provided in the law. There are many hon. MPs who spoke about how do we, through our Ministry, help, support children in terms of rehabilitation. We have implemented the Child Protection Service Scheme in conjunction with States and Union Territories. Through you, Sir, I would like to tell the House that we are supporting approximately 75,000 children across 2,000 child care institutions through this Child Protection Service Scheme. While, I introduced this Bill for the consideration of the entire House, I spoke about a case from Yadadri. Many people wonder whether our children are aware enough to use these facilities that are being provided by the NCPCR and other establishments. The case that I presented to the House, the eight year old called up the Childline Help No. 1098 to get the requisite help from the State Government and the local police station. I must also here, share with you that NCPCR has ensured that we share with every Chief Secretary, every DG, every District Magistrate and every SP across all States, the guidelines for implementation of the Act, the legal tool kit for cyber crime, the user handbook of the Act and the Do's and Dont's relating to safety on internet with regard to children. But, Tankhaji spoke about the challenges that accrue from children in schools. I would like, through you, to tell the hon. Member that under the HRD Ministry, under the Samagra Shiksha Programme, 42 lakh Government elementary teachers, which include head teachers, head masters and others will be trained in this particular year with regard to not only the provision of POCSO Act but also the JJ Act and school safety guidelines. Now, through this training, it will become compulsory for every school to display a board on safety

6.00 P.M.

with helpline and emergency numbers and the name of the contact person concerned. Through you, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Members that I personally held a meeting with the hon. Minister of HRD to see as to how we can increase our efficacy in engaging with schools with regard to child safety, and, while not limit ourselves to school, also look at institutions of higher education. I have been assured by the hon. Minister, HRD that in conjunction with CBSE and State Boards, not only will we look aggressively at school safety guidelines but also some Members suggested good touch, bad touch classes within the school premises. That is also a proposal that has been discussed already with the Minister of HRD. Mr. Biswas spoke about the issue of consent. Before I end my speech, Sir, I would like to respond to two points.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Just a minute Madam. The House will sit beyond 6 o'clock till the disposal of this Bill and the Special Mentions. Now, please continue.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I will just take last two points. A point was raised about consent, consensual sex between children who are below the age of 18 and above the age of 16. The hon. Member also made a mention about the relationship between a man and his wife under the age of 18 years. I would like to say here that the Supreme Court has reflected on it in light of the POCSO provisions and finds this particular aspect void *ab initio*. In fact, यह शुरू से ही निष्क्रिय है, क्योंकि हमारा संविधान कहता है कि 18 साल से कम उम्र की लड़की का विवाह हो ही नहीं सकता। दूसरे, age of consent की दृष्टि से जो चर्चा हुई, इसी पार्लियामेंट की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने एडवाइज़ किया था कि इसे कम न किया जाए। यह चर्चा पहले भी हो चुकी है और इस चर्चा के चलते, the wisdom of both the Houses and the Standing Committee reflects in the position that we have taken today.

Sir, I conclude with gratitude to all the hon. Members. Tankhaji made a mention of special children that even he seeks to serve through the school that he runs and through other NGOs. Sir, I am cognizant of the fact that even though the law provides for counseling, even though the law provides for translators, even though the law provides for support to the victim, especially if it is a *divyang* victim, there might be gaps that fall between conversations intra-State. It is my intention to call for a special meeting with all the States concerned with regard to POCSO and its implementation, which will also provide a discussion on mental health and support through counsellors. I have extended the need to get help from the Ministry of Health and institutions like

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NIMHANS and AIIMS, so that institutions, that work, in their capacity to engage with counsellors, can also aid the Government in this interaction with the State and can help us outline, possibly through even Central Social Welfare Board or State Social Welfare Board, the counsellors that are already registered so that they can be used to help the children concerned.

Sir, today, many hon. Members mentioned about how many stakeholders were spoken to. While there are many stakeholders who were spoken to, including people who work as social activists in conjunction with the Government or without it, I can say here, as I end my speech, that I personally also had interaction with regard to protection of our children, with the Nobel laureate as celebrated as Kailashji.

So, Sir, I again take this opportunity for the humaneness that this House has shown and the support that this House has shown. Not only as a Minister but also as a former Member of this House, let me, Sir, through you, convey my grateful thanks to all the hon. Members.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, the question is: That the Bill further to amend the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): In Clause 3, there is one Amendment (No.1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is not present.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): In Clause 4, there is one Amendment (No.5) by the hon. Minister, Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani.

CLAUSE 4 - AMENDMENT OF SECTION 5

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, this is the Amendment that the House felt should happen and I have conceded to the will of the House. I move:

5. That at page 2, *for* lines 23 and 24, the following be *substituted*, namely:

“(II) in clause (s), for the words “communal or sectarian violence”, the words “communal or sectarian violence or during any natural calamity or in similar situations” shall be substituted.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): In Clause 5, there is one Amendment (No.2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is not present.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): In Clause 6, there is one Amendment (No. 6) by Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani.

CLAUSE 6- AMENDMENT OF SECTION 9

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I move:

(6) That at page 2, *for* lines 34 to 36, the following be *substituted*, namely: “(i) in clause(s), for the words “communal or sectarian violence”, the words “communal or sectarian violence or during any natural calamity or in similar situations” shall be substituted;”

The question was put and the motion was adopted

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): In Clause 8, there are two Amendments (Nos. 3 and 4) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is not present.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Special Mentions. Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena.

Demand to declare the Mangarh Dham of Rajasthan a National Memorial*

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान) : महोदय, ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण मानगढ़ धाम राजस्थान राज्य की तहसील आमलिया (बांसवाड़ा) में स्थित है। वहां पर राजस्थान, गुजरात एवं मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों की सीमाओं का संगम है। स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती के पथ पर चलने वाले आदिवासियों के गोविन्द गुरु के आह्वान पर इस स्थान पर हजारों की तादाद में आदिवासी भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम एवं राष्ट्र रक्षा के लिए अपना योगदान देने के लिए एकत्रित हुए थे। उस समय आदिवासियों ने महिलाओं का सम्मान करने, शराब का सेवन न करने, पेड़-पौधे लगाने, वनों का संरक्षण करने, दया-धर्म को मजबूत करने तथा जीवों के प्रति अहिंसा का भाव रखने की कसम ली थी, किन्तु बांसवाड़ा के शासक एवं अंग्रेजों ने इसे अंग्रेजी शासन के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन कर आदिवासियों का राज्य स्थापित करना माना। वहां पर हजारों की संख्या में आदिवासी महिला, पुरुष एवं बच्चे मौजूद थे, जिन पर 17 नवम्बर, 1913 को अंग्रेजी फौज एवं रियासती फौज ने मिल कर मशीनगनों से गोलियां बरसाईं, जिसमें 1500 बेगुनाह आदिवासी मौके पर मारे गए।

महोदय, मानगढ़ हत्याकांड जलियांवाला अत्याकांड से भी ज्यादा वीभत्सकारी था। सर्वविदित है कि आदिवासी समुदाय का विवरण सिन्धु सभ्यता, रामायण, महाभारत, वेद-पुराण एवं सभी प्राचीन ग्रंथों में किया गया है। आदिवासी समुदाय ने ही सनातन भारतीय परम्परा, संस्कृति, रीति-रिवाज, धर्म, सामाजिक मूल्यों को शाश्वत बनाए रखा है। ऐसे लोगों के राष्ट्र रक्षा के लिए किए गए इस बलिदान का सम्मान करने की दृष्टि से मैं मांग करता हूँ कि जलियांवाला बाग की तर्ज पर मानगढ़ धाम को आवश्यक रूप से राष्ट्रीय स्मारक घोषित किया जाए।

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

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हर्षवर्धन सिंह डुंगरपुर (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shri Motilal Vora, not present.

* Laid on the Table

**Demand to fill up vacancies in different departments of the
Central Government***

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Central Government is facing a shortage of staff from top to bottom which is hampering the enforcement of law and the efficient functioning of the Government. As on 1.01.2019, there were only 5205 IAS officers as against the total authorized strength of 6699 officers translating into a vacancy position of 22.3 per cent. The situation gets more serious as we move below the order. As per the latest pay commission data available, of the 38.9 lakh sanctioned posts, only 31.6 lakhs have been filled. The Ministry of Finance has a vacancy of 46 per cent and the Ministry of Science and Technology has a shortage of 47 per cent. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is also functioning with a staff of about 800 limiting our capability to enforce food safety standards.

These massive vacancies mean that the present staff is over-worked and the quality of work goes down. Filling vacancies is not an event, it is a process. Recruitment must be done in a cyclic manner strictly adhering to timelines and in a way that the retiring staff is replaced in a timely fashion.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to undertake a massive recruitment drive similar to the one taken up by the Andhra Pradesh Government and ensure that the shortage of staff in the Government is filled and that the Government is able to function seamlessly.

**Demand to immediately launch rescue and rehabilitation operations in flood-
affected Garo Hills Region in Meghalaya***

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, incessant rains across Meghalaya for the last seven days and rising waters of Brahmaputra and Jinjiram rivers flowing from Assam have submerged the low lying areas of Garo Hills calling for rescue operations on a war-footing.

A total of 1.14 lakh people and a large number of livestock in 50 villages in Demdema block and 104 villages in Selsella block remain stranded.

The Government of Meghalaya, with its limited resources, has already announced seven days of relief supplies to the flood-affected areas, waiting for the Centre to pitch in with its share of calamity relief funds.

* Laid on the Table

Even though the waters are receding across the affected areas, the situation calls for rehabilitation of the flood-affected and restoration of transport and communication facilities. I call upon the Centre to rush aid, both funds and manpower along with relief supplies like food, medicines and clothing, urgently.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Dr. Vikas Mahatme.

Demand to check female foeticide in the country by awarding special incentives to the girl child

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, though Uttarakhand is quoted here as an example, what I wish to say applies to the whole nation and it is nothing against Uttarakhand. Data regarding the sex ratio at birth collected from 132 villages in Uttarkashi District of Uttarakhand has revealed that no girl child was born in these areas in the last three months from a total of 216 children. This is a matter of grave concern as it points to the fact that female foeticide and infanticide may be taking place. According to Sample Registration System data, the sex ratio, that is, females per 1000 males has decreased to 900 in 2013-15 from 909 in 2011-13. Looking at States and Districts individually is more enlightening as States like Haryana and Uttarakhand has very low sex ratio at 831 and 844 respectively whereas States like Kerala and Chhattisgarh are better at 967 and 961. So, the problem needs to be treated in a different manner everywhere. Despite Government's efforts like 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' or Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994, the sex ratio keeps on declining. There is an urgent need to look after the missing girl child and the unwanted girl child and uplift the position of women so they are not viewed as subservient and can equally contribute to the country's development. Government can think of awarding every girl child at birth, again at the age of 1 year, and then at the time of marriage by providing financial assistance towards nursing, nutrition, education and marriage. Thank you.

Demand to evolve an effective and economical method of cloud seeding to counter the fury of drought in Maharashtra and other States

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, this year also, Maharashtra is facing a water emergency of unprecedented proportions. The drought situation in Maharashtra is worsening. Following years of drought, the rivers' currents have ebbed, water in dams and reservoirs has depleted. Though there is some rain in the State, there is almost no rain in, at least, 24 Districts particularly in Marathwada and Vidarbha region. The State

Government has now deployed the highest number of water tankers of drinking water in parched regions. Keeping in view the repetitive nature of nature's fury, we must ponder for finding a lasting solution for recurring water shortage in Maharashtra and other States. Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc. are making efforts to bring artificial rain through cloud seeding method. A number of countries like China, Indonesia, Kuwait, UAE, North America, Europe, Australia and Africa have also been using this method. China creates 55 billion tons of artificial rain every year. Artificial rain is produced by spraying clouds with substances like Silver Iodide, which is costly, or cheaper ones like solid carbon dioxide (dry ice) or even finely powdered Sodium Chloride. This process is called cloud seeding. There is direct link between suicide committed by thousands of farmers in Maharashtra etc. and shortage of rain fall.

I, therefore, demand a concerted effort be made by the Government in consultation with all the stakeholders like State Governments, environmental ministry and scientist community for an effective and economical method of cloud seeding so that we can save our farmers from committing suicides. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Dr. Sanjay Sinh, not present; Shri Husain Dalwai, not present.

Demand to restrict supply of coins in the State of Jharkhand considering inconvenience it causes to small traders*

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड) : महोदय, झारखंड में इन दिनों एक रुपए से दस रुपए तक के मूल्य के सिक्के आवश्यकता से बहुत अधिक प्रचलन में हैं। सिक्कों के बहुतायत में प्रचलन में होने की वजह से छोटे व्यापारियों को अत्यधिक असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। वैध भारतीय मुद्रा होने की वजह से व्यवसायी, ग्राहकों से सिक्के लेने से इनकार नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन यही सिक्के जब व्यापारी ज्यादा मात्रा में बैंकों में जमा कराना चाहते हैं, तो बहुधा बैंक इन्हें स्वीकार नहीं करते। मैं सदन में इस विषय का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ एवं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह इस संबंध में बैंकों को उचित दिशा-निर्देश जारी करे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 25th July, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at fourteen minutes past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 25th July, 2019.*

*Laid on the Table.