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Wednesday

26 June, 2019

5 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 26th June, 2019/5th Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

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

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय): महोदय, मैं विदेशी अभिदाय (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 2010 की धारा 49 के अधीन विदेशी अभिदाय (विनियमन) संशोधन नियम, 2019 को प्रकाशित करने वाली गृह मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 199 (अ), दिनांक 7 मार्च, 2019 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. 36/17/19]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

II Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) and related papers

III MoU (2019-20) between Government of India and GAIL (India) Ltd.

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

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Notification No. G.S.R. 395 (E), dated the 31st May, 2019, publishing the Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Amendment Order, 2019, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. 61/17/19]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, under sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934:—

- (1) G.S.R. 762 (E), dated the 10th August, 2018, publishing the Petroleum (Amendment) Rules, 2018.

- (2) G.S.R. 384 (E), dated the 29th May, 2019, publishing the Petroleum (Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. 59/17/19]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (2) of Section 41 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), 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 Board.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. 58/17/19]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the GAIL (India) Limited, for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. 56/17/19]

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of Dattopant Thengadi National Board for Workers Education and Development (*erstwhile* Central Board of Workers Education) Nagpur and related papers.

श्रम और रोज़गार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Dattopant Thengadi National Board for Workers Education and Development (*erstwhile* Central Board for Workers Education), Nagpur, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. 14/17/19]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the Discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Before that, I have to advise the Members. Some people are giving their names. Later, they do not turn up when their names are called. They have no right to ask for permission again. This has to be made very clear. Secondly, some of the Members have the habit of talking loudly, not while speaking, but sitting and talking. That is reflecting on the overall functioning of the House. If you have something very important and if you want to share something with your colleague, both of you can go outside, discuss, come back and occupy your respective seats because whatever we do in the House reflects on the overall image of the House. That is my request to all of you.

Yesterday, Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena was speaking. He will continue. After that, Shrimati Wansuk Syiem from the Congress Party has to be ready and everyone has to stick to their time. There is no need to argue because I am told that in spite of the Business Advisory Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are wearing headphones and speaking among yourselves. You do not understand that your voice is reaching the entire House. If even I wear the headphone, I won't be able to hear my own voice. So, please try to understand this. Don't take it personally. This is House and the House of Elders. The entire country is watching. Unfortunately or fortunately, there is a live telecast going on. That is the reason. Otherwise, मुझे क्या है? किसी ने कहा था, क्या यह स्कूल है? अगर स्कूल होता तो बेहतर होता, क्योंकि वहां ऐक्शन भी ले सकते हैं और लेते भी हैं। स्कूल के बच्चे थोड़ा डिसिप्लिंड भी होते हैं। मेरा सुझाव यह है, let everyone understand that they are entering into this House. It is a temple of democracy. It does not apply to one person here. It applies to all the sides. We have to conclude the debate by one o'clock under any circumstances. Afterwards, nobody will be permitted and then there will be a reply. Keep that in mind. Secondly, the time that is given to Members is already decided. So one has to adhere to it.

श्री किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं कल कह रहा था कि कांग्रेस आदिवासियों को वोट बैंक मानकर वोट तो देती रही, लेकिन उनके लिए जो कल्याणकारी नीतियां हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: किरोड़ी लाल जी, मैं सबसे एक प्रार्थना करूंगा, चुनाव हो गया, कैम्पेन समाप्त हो गया, रिज़ल्ट आ गया, अब आगे हमें क्या करना चाहिए, अगर इसके ऊपर ज्यादा फोकस करेंगे, तो अच्छा होगा।

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा: सर, मैं भी वहीं आ रहा हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This suggestion applies to all. अभी पांच साल बाकी हैं। मैं अभी बाजवा जी को बता रहा था कि पांच साल बाकी हैं, इसलिए चौथे साल में कुछ धीरे-धीरे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री किरोड़ी लाल मीणा: सभापति महोदय, मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा था, क्योंकि हमारे राजस्थान में बहुत लम्बा ट्राइबल एरिया है और उसमें जो TSP area है, उसमें mines allotment का प्रावधान नहीं है। कांग्रेस के राज में माइंस अलॉटमेंट का काम किया गया है। उस पर अपेक्स कोर्ट का एक फैसला आया था। It is the Supreme Court's well-known judgement in Samata Vs. Government of Andhra Pradesh. It said that the Government should prohibit transfer to tribal land to non-tribal people. The apex court, in 1997, had ruled that only cooperative societies owned by tribes and public enterprises can conduct mining or industries under Schedule 5.

सभापति महोदय, मैंने यह इसलिए बोला कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के इस फैसले के बाद भी, समता बनाम आंध्र प्रदेश के आदेश के बाद भी कुछ सरकारों ने माइंस अलॉटमेंट कर दिया, जबकि ट्राइबल की जो कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज़ थीं, उनको एक भी माइन अलॉट नहीं किया। इसलिए मैं केन्द्र सरकार से यह मांग करूँगा कि अटल जी ने जो बड़ी ज़ोरदार पहल करते हुए केन्द्र में अलग से ट्राइबल मिनिस्ट्री बनायी, उनके इन अधिकारों की निगरानी के लिए, उनके अपलिफ्टमेंट के लिए, तो इस पर मैं सरकार को सुझाव देना चाहूँगा कि जब सरकार के 5th Schedule में यह mentioned है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के इस ढंग के निर्णय हैं, तो उनकी पालना, चूंकि वहाँ कांग्रेस की सरकार है, बराबर रूप से करायी जाए, यह मेरा कहना है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं मोदी सरकार को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा कि फरवरी, 2019 में कोर्ट ने जो उन आदिवासियों के दावे खारिज कर दिए थे, जो 2005 से पहले के रहे, जो अपना प्रमाण प्रस्तुत नहीं कर सके, उनके लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 2019 में एक निर्णय दिया कि ऐसे सभी आदिवासियों को जंगल से बेदखल किया जाए। मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा कि सरकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गयी और उस पर स्थगन लिया। कम से कम 11 लाख आदिवासी परिवारों को जंगल से बेदखल करने का जो निर्णय सुप्रीम कोर्ट का था, उसके कारण सरकार ने उनको बचाया। इसके लिए मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन सभापति महोदय, इसके विपरीत, राज्यों में सरकारें, जो आदिवासी अपने दावे प्रमाणित नहीं कर पाये, उनको बेदखल करने में लगी हैं। कल ही राजस्थान के प्रतापगढ़ में आदिवासियों के घर उजाड़ दिये गये, कुएँ ढाह दिये गये। हमारे राजस्थान की सूचना मेरे पास है कि वहाँ उनको बेदखल करने में लगे हुए हैं। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि जब आपकी मंशा साफ है और आपने सुप्रीम कोर्ट से स्थगन ले लिया है, तो स्टेट में वह दखल डाले और ये जो इस ढंग से अनावश्यक रूप से आदिवासियों को बेदखल कर रहे हैं, उनको प्रताड़ित कर रहे हैं, उनके झोंपड़े उजाड़े जा रहे हैं, उनके कुओं को ढाया जा रहा है, उनको अविलम्ब तरीके से बंद किया जाना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे यहाँ राजस्थान में एक नया खेल कांग्रेस के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने किया है। जो TSP area है, उसमें 73 प्रतिशत आबादी आदिवासियों की है। आबादी के हिसाब से उनका आरक्षण होना चाहिए था, लेकिन आबादी के हिसाब से आरक्षण नहीं देकर उनको 45 परसेंट आरक्षण दिया हुआ है। उसके विपरीत गैर-आदिवासी लोगों को 55 परसेंट आरक्षण देने का unconstitutional कार्य राजस्थान की सरकार ने किया है। मैं दिल्ली की सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि आदिवासी इलाकों में यह जो आरक्षण है, जो संविधान ...(व्यवधान)... केन्द्र की सरकार ...(व्यवधान)... केन्द्र की सरकार से ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: दिल्ली में संजय सिंह जी की सरकार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: *

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नागर जी, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: *

श्री सभापति: यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किरोड़ी लाल जी आप इधर देखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा: नागर जी यह कह रहे हैं तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: बिना अनुमति के कोई खेड़ा होगा, 5 मिनट बोलेगा या 10 मिनट बोलेगा, वह एक सेकंड भी रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा।

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा: सभापति महोदय, मेरा आग्रह है, मेरा निवेदन है कि जिस ढंग से आरक्षण के साथ राजस्थान सरकार ने मनमानी की है, छेड़खानी की है, केन्द्र को दखल देकर उन लोगों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करनी चाहिए।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, भारत सरकार ने केन्द्र के एक PESA Act बनाया है, जिसके माध्यम से पंचायतों के और ग्राम सभा के अधिकार बढ़ाए लेकिन आदिवासी इलाकों में, चाहे माइन्स की लीज़ का मामला हो या इंडस्ट्रीज़ का मामला हो, उनमें ग्राम सभा को महत्व नहीं दिया जाता है। ग्राम सभा के प्रस्ताव के बिना लीज़ sanction कर दी जाती है। इस मामले को लेकर जब आदिवासियों को organization Supreme Court में गया तो Superme Court ने कहा, “Gram Sabha should be consulted on Vedanta’s Mining Project” . In its final judgement, the hon. Supreme Court asked for preceedings of the Gram Sabha to be recorded in the presence of a Judicial Officer, appointed by the State High Court. The Supreme Court has further said that on the basis of these Gram Sabha proceedings, the Union Ministry for Environment and Forest can take the final call on Stage-2 forest clearance required for the project. लेकिन आज उन आदेशों को अनदेखी की जा रही है।

श्री सभापति: किरोड़ी लाल जी, आपके पास सिर्फ एक मिनट बचा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जल्दी conclude कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा: महोदय, हमारे यहां PESA Act का उल्लंघन करके mines allot की जा रही हैं।

हमारे यहां जैसी लापरवाही चल रही है, इसीलिए मैंने यहां कांग्रेस का नाम लिया। हो सकता है कि सारे देश में इसी ढंग की स्थिति चल रही हो। चूंकि मेरे पास एक मिनट बाकी है, इसलिए मैं निवेदन

करना चाहूंगा कि Scheduled Tribes को कुछ समय पहले जो आरक्षण मिला था, जिसकी पहल श्री जयपाल सिंह मुंडा ने की थी, मेरा आग्रह है कि जहां उन्होंने इतनी पहल करके एस.टी. को आरक्षण दिलाया, उनके सम्मान में सरकार की तरफ से एक जयंती समारोह मानाया जाना चाहिए। इसके अलावा पूरे विश्व में 9 अगस्त को आदिवासी विश्व-दिवस मानाया जाता है। हमारे राजस्थान में इनकी सरकार के समय में इसकी शुरुआत हुई है। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि पूरे देश में आदिवासी दिवस उसी तरह से मनाया जाना चाहिए, जैसे अन्य दिवस मनाए जाते हैं, योग दिवस मनाया जाता है। यही मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है।

श्री सभापति: किरोड़ी लाल जी बहुत जाने-माने आदिवासी नेता हैं।

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): With much intent, I sat through the hon. President's Address to the joint session of both the Houses this year, unveiling the agenda of the Government in lofty pledges amidst the grandeur of the Central Hall. Now, looking at the Address in print, I no more feel wiser and confident that the Government will be able to redeem its pledges.

The Government's record, during its bye-gone term, has been patchy and uninspiring. The adverse impact of the ill-thought-out demonetization exercise on the common man and the debilitating effect of the roll-out of the GST on the trading community and small scale sector are still haunting us. The all-round dip in employment opportunities and the inflation in prices of essential commodities are showing no signs of normalizing.

This year's Address is totally silent on special development packages for the North-Eastern Region. The agenda for the entire Region is condensed into a few lines, under para 67, pointing to improve connectivity of the Region with the mainland nation, and to organic farming development in mission mode.

A newly-created Ministry —now with devolution of funds from Central Ministries, exclusively for the development of the Region —for the Development of North-Eastern region is at work for many years. But, nothing has changed much. Even with the involvement of the DoNER Ministry, the pace of development of the Region is still sluggish.

Take, for instance, the civil aviation. Even with the UDAN Scheme, tier-II towns in the Region are not in the network. The only major airport serving the entire region of Guwahati urgently needs expansion of all sorts to provide more connectivity to all metros round the clock. Sir, even while proclaiming the Government's agenda on space missions like Chandrayaan-2, etc., there was curiously no mention of the telecommunication sector in the Address. Both the Government-owned telecom companies, the BSNL and the MTNL, are in a bad shape, unable to compete with the private sector telecom companies. My

region is the most deprived of the telecom advancements, which all other regions in the mainland nation enjoy. Even in the State capital like Shillong, functioning of the telecom network is most unreliable and prone to disruption. We are told that fibre connectivity projects with more spectrum bandwidth will be made available in the region to roll out advanced versions like 4G and 5G. I wish the Government comes out with a status paper on telecom projects in the region. Once a well-developed telecom infrastructure is in place, the region can work on setting up more BPO/Call centres with abundant man/womanpower available locally for such operations, especially educated young women with good English accent needed in 24X7 call centres for catering to global clients.

In my State Meghalaya, people on their own and under community initiative have been working on organic farming projects like cultivation of tea etc. My State and the region provides best climate for horticultural products. Apart from traditional cultivation of pineapple and oranges, Meghalaya is now experimenting with commercial cultivation of strawberry, passion fruit and other exotic produce.

The redeeming parts of the President's Address are about many missions and projects for socio-economic advancement of the poor and the marginalised. The Government's agenda on women empowerment is laudable as also its schemes for employment generation for women.

In conclusion, I support the Motion for unanimous adoption by the House. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Madam. Everybody should follow her. I compliment you and also congratulate you for being precise and making good points. Now, श्री वीर सिंह जी। आपके तीन मिनट हैं।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, दस मिनट ।

श्री सभापति: तीन मिनट। जनता ने आपको दिया नहीं, मैं क्या करूँ?

श्री वीर सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद। मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का समर्थन करता हूँ तथा अपनी नेता आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि इतनी महत्त्वपूर्ण चर्चा पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने 20 जून को अपने अभिभाषण में बहुत-सी बातें रखीं, सरकार की बहुत सारी उपलब्धियाँ गिनाई और बहुत सारे आश्वासन भी देशवासियों को दिए, किन्तु महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति व पिछड़ी जाति के उत्थान के लिए और उनके भविष्य के लिए कोई खास बातें नहीं रखीं।

[श्री वीर सिंह]

महोदय, आज हमारे देश में सबसे बड़ी समस्या बेरोजगारी की है। आज बेरोजगारी बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ी है। 45 साल में इतनी बेरोजगारी बढ़ गई कि 2011-12 में जो बेरोजगारी 2.2 प्रतिशत थी, वह 2017-18 में बढ़ कर 6.1 प्रतिशत हो गई अर्थात् आज हमारे देश में 19 करोड़ युवा बेरोजगार हैं, जो बहुत ही गंभीर समस्या है। केन्द्र सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण यह बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, जैसे कि बिना तैयारी के नोटबंदी करना, जीएसटी लागू करना और देश में छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों को बंद कराना, इससे और ज्यादा बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है। इस ओर हमें ध्यान देना होगा।

मान्यवर, मैं शिक्षा के बारे में बताना चाहूंगा। आज हमारे देश में शिक्षा की प्रणाली दोहरी हो गई है और आज जो सरकारी शिक्षण संस्थान हैं, वे ठप होते चले जा रहे हैं, उनका स्तर गिरता चला जा रहा है और जो प्राइवेट शिक्षण संस्थान हैं, वे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और बड़ा रूप लेते जा रहे हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि आज हमारे देश में जो प्राइमरी शिक्षा है, उसका बहुत ही बुरा हाल हो गया है, क्योंकि उन प्राइमरी स्कूलों में, जहां हमारे देश के अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, पिछड़ी जाति और सर्वसमाज के गरीबों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, वहां कक्षा पाच तक अंग्रेजी नहीं पढ़ाई जाती और कक्षा छः से उनको अंग्रेजी पढ़ाना शुरू किया जाता है। इन स्कूलों में गरीबों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं और एक तरफ अमीरों के बच्चे convent schools में पढ़ते हैं, तो फिर वे उनकी कहाँ से बराबरी कर पाएंगे? आज इस तरफ सोचना होगा, क्योंकि आज शिक्षा का बुरा हाल है। प्राइमरी स्कूल्स नहीं हैं और शिक्षा का स्तर दिन-प्रतिदिन गिरता चला जा रहा है। जो दोहरी शिक्षा प्रणाली है, उसे समाप्त करके पूरे देश में एकल शिक्षा प्रणाली लानी होगी, तभी देश का भला होगा। आप यह देख रहे होंगे कि जो छात्रवृत्ति केंद्र सरकार से जाती है, वह बच्चों को समय से नहीं मिलती है। प्रदेश सरकारें बच्चों को नहीं देती हैं और उन्हें छात्रवृत्ति भी नहीं मिल पाती है।

महोदय, मैं अपनी बात आरक्षण के सबंध में कहना चाहूंगा। आज छत्रपति शाहूजी महाराज जी का जन्मदिन है। मैं उनके जन्मदिन पर उन्हें अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से, सदन की तरफ से सुमन अर्पित करता हूँ। वे आरक्षण के जनक थे, उन्होंने आरक्षण की शुरुआत की थी। आज देश को आज़ाद हुए लगभग 70 साल हो गए, लेकिन आरक्षण किसी भी विभाग में पूरा नहीं है। आप पूरा तो छोड़िए, आज आरक्षण समाप्त किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि सरकारी विभागों को ज्यादातर प्राइवेट सेक्टर में दिया जा रहा है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं है। परम पूज्य डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहब ने भारतीय संविधान में एससी-एसटी और ओबीसी के लोगों को जो अधिकार दिए थे, आज उन्हें समाप्त किया जा रहा है, आरक्षण को समाप्त किया जा रहा है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि हमें प्राइवेटाइजेशन से कोई एतराज नहीं है, किंतु सरकारी विभागों को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में देते समय उनमें भी आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करें, जिससे एससी-एसटी और ओबीसी के लोगों को इसका फायदा मिले।

श्री सभापति: श्री वीर सिंह जी ने याद दिलाया कि आज छत्रपति शाहूजी महाराज जी का जन्मदिन है।

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is such a privilege for me to be addressing this House. I had the privilege of being the Tourism Minister of this country for 21 months. But, unfortunately, I never got a chance to open my mouth in this House, neither to answer a question, nor to make a statement, and therefore...

AN HON. MEMBER: This is maiden speech.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: And, therefore, this is my maiden speech, Mr. Chairman.

I am deeply honoured that the Opposition is permitting me to speak today. I am so grateful because for the past 21 months, I have listened to the great speeches made in this House, men of great wisdom who have great political experience and talking about the future of the country. So, it was a great privilege for me to be here.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday was a historic day in the history of the country. Sorry, I am not talking about the Emergency. There are more beautiful things which have happened in this country. Thirty years back, a small town in India, Kottayam, became the first hundred per cent literate town because that city, these people decided that they are going to be hundred per cent literate. Everybody worked together irrespective of party affiliations and, Sir, Kottayam became a model for the country, and here let me compliment both the Opposition and all the political parties. At Independence, the literacy rate, Mr. Chairman, Sir, was 18 per cent in this country; today, we have achieved 80 per cent adult literacy in this country. I think, this is a great tribute to everybody who has cooperated, those who are sitting in the Opposition and those who are here. During the past five years, we have got five crore people literate, from 2014 onwards. Sir, in this country, we are very reluctant to celebrate our successes. We are such a moody, gloomy people; we don't celebrate. Sir, let us celebrate. In this House, Hon. Chairman, Sir, let's get out of the election mode; let's talk about the 15 crore people who are still illiterate. Let's all put our brains - together because we have the brains, and let us see how we can make these 15 crore people literate. Sir, this should be the first priority.

Sir, there are many other reasons for us to celebrate. Since I know best the Tourism Ministry because I was the Minister for Tourism for 21 months, let me place some facts before this Hon. House because I have not had the opportunity before. Sir, as per the World Travel and Tourism Council report which was released six months ago, India is at the third position. Our Hon. Prime Minister has been the biggest brand Ambassador for Indian tourism. When I went to China, South America, Paraguay, Costa Rica or to the remote parts of South Africa, everywhere there was one word, 'Yes, you have a Prime Minister who is really the pride of the world.' This was exactly what the people said, 'a Prime Minister who has got the spine'. Instead of denouncing that Prime Minister who has performed, the entire House should celebrate together our big victories, our big achievements. Sir, why should we again and again mourn and say, this country is not good enough? Sorry, this

[Shri K.J. Alphons]

country is good enough! With the kind of miracles—I am using the word ‘MIRACLES’ in capital letters—that have happened for the poor people of this country, shouldn’t we celebrate? If from 38 per cent of availability of toilets, we have gone up to 99.2 per cent, shouldn’t this country be celebrating? Shouldn’t everybody out there in the opposition also be celebrating instead? I am sure an hon. Member like Anand Sharmaji, who is one of the senior-most Members, should be going abroad and saying, “Wow! This country has changed a great deal.” Shouldn’t we be celebrating this change? If 35 crore people of this country who didn’t have a bank account, have been given a bank account, have been empowered—even in the United States approximately 15 per cent people have no bank account—and money transferred into those accounts, shouldn’t we celebrate? How much is that money? The Hon. President has said in his Address that ₹ 7,30,000 crores have been transferred directly. Shouldn’t this country be proud of that? Shouldn’t you be celebrating? Shouldn’t you be applauding, Sir? Come on! Let’s celebrate this nation! Our women were dying from cancer because they were inhaling smoke in the kitchen. If 7.5 crore people have been given gas connections, should we be mourning and saying, ‘Oh no, they don’t have the money to get a refill’? Shouldn’t you be suggesting how to get that refill? If 19 crore people—19 crore persons, not rupees—19 crore young people, mostly women, were given a loan under Mudra Scheme, shouldn’t you be celebrating? Yes, in my constituency, young women have got a loan. I celebrate it because this is India! Shouldn’t you be celebrating? I come from a non-electrified village. I studied under the light of a kerosene lamp because there was no electricity in my village. If every village in this country is electrified—sorry, beyond that—if the home of every poor person in this country is electrified, shouldn’t you be celebrating, Members in the Opposition? Shouldn’t you be saying that it is a great thing? If in the Ease of Doing Business index we were among the worst countries in the world and now, from 142 we have come up to the 77th rank and jumped 65 places, shouldn’t you people out there, somebody like Shri Jairam Ramesh who is an intellectual, celebrate? Shouldn’t you be saying that this is a fantastic time for India? Shouldn’t you be going abroad and saying, ‘Come to India, this is the place to invest’?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Alphons, you may address me. If some people disagree, then there would be a problem.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, we have done things in this country. I am not going to list out everything because Naddaji and everybody else in their speech have talked about the numbers. I am not going to talk about numbers. If you strike at the heart of your enemy, at Balakot, shouldn’t you all stand up and say, Yes, Prime Minister, you have got the spine. This is what the country wants.’? Come on! Let us celebrate India, Sir.

Sir, I am a Christian. When I was in the IAS, nobody ever told me I am a Christian or that I was somebody they don't want. When I resigned from the IAS and became an independent MLA supporting the Left, nobody ever told me, you are a Christian. The Prime Minister of India said, 'Believe in whatever you want. I am with you. I will protect you.' I am sorry, it is a little patronising world, but I am using the word intentionally. He said, 'I will protect you.' Sir, what was the case before 2014 elections and even today? What were Christians told? They were told; "you would all be beaten up and all your churches would be burnt, if BJP comes to power." Sir, 2014 onwards, has even one Christian been beaten up? Has even one church been burnt in India? Answer is No. There is a website called persecution.com. Some people have this huge complex; they cannot get out of that. They put out fake videos. This country has never been safest for the minorities than under Narendra Modi. Sir, this country is safe; this is the New India. Sir, let's talk about certain things. Yesterday, Hon. Mr. Raja was talking about pathological authoritarianism. I tried to look up sociology books and I found one by Theodor Adorno. He has documented the qualities of pathological authoritarianism. Not one of these apply to Modi. Sir, I suggest Mr. Raja should read that book. It is called 'Berkeley Studies'. Sir, here is a Prime Minister who says, "I'm here for you; I'll talk to you; I'll understand your needs; I don't come with all the wisdom in the world. Then I will do this for you." He talked to people and then he said this is what you want and I am going to deliver. Sir, I have been a Member of the Council of Ministers for 21 months. I have never seen a more democratic Prime Minister than Mr. Narendra Modi. Completely democratic, somebody who listens, who leaves the Ministers to do what they want but he made it very clear that there shall be no nonsense. He tells us, "You are here as representative of people; you shall listen to people and do what they want." This was the instruction of the Prime Minister.

Sir, we need to change things. Ghulam Nabi Azadji, a very, very distinguished parliamentarian, was saying, "Sorry, we don't want a 'New India'." Sorry, Sir, that is not going to happen; we shall have a 'New India'. We had an old India where the country was being sold off to middlemen. We even had a Minister who had the audacity to tell the Prime Minister to go and fly a kite. I don't want to mention names. Now, we have Prime Minister who says, "I will do what is good for the people of this country." And what is this New India? It is in paragraph 14 of Hon. President's Address. One, it shall be a country which empowers the rural and the urban people. Two, it shall be a place which will encourage entrepreneurship so that the young people of this country can have jobs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Three, it shall be a place which is transparent. The Prime Minister made it very clear: "I will not steal your money and I will not allow anybody else to steal your money." Sorry, Azadji, we shall not have the 'old India'; we shall have a 'New India'. Four, infrastructure ..(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have to conclude.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, lastly, infrastructure. Look at this country where we had no roads, no airports, etc. Today, Sir, India is the pride of the whole world. Sir, this is the 'New India' ...(*Interruptions*)... I am sorry if you don't want to live in this 'New India'; you want to live in your own world. ..(*Interruptions*)... Sorry, if you want to live in some illusionary world. You will be consigned into the dustbins of History. ..(*Interruptions*)... You have the freedom to live in your illusionary world. ..(*Interruptions*)... History will consign you in the dustbin. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Alphons was not only an administrator but also the Collector of Kottayam. That is why he mentioned about Kottayam.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, हमारे मन की बात यह है कि इनको फिर से मिनिस्टर बनाया जाए। He is such a competent man.

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: महोदय, यहां अमित शाह जी बैठे हुए हैं, इनको अपग्रेड कर दिया जाए।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। This is not the way. What is this happening to all people? You are all senior people. उन्हें जो कहना था, उन्होंने कह दिया। आपको जो कहना है, आप कहिए। आपको इसमें क्या प्रॉब्लम है?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): The hon. President of India, while addressing the Joint Session of Parliament on 20th of this month, clearly stated that people have renewed the aspiration that the country would become strong, safe, prosperous and inclusive under the leadership of Modiji. Sir, we, the YSR Congress Party, assure the hon. Prime Minister that we will walk the extra mile to realise the aspirations of the people of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, I take this opportunity to congratulate our party leader and the hon. C.M. of Andhra Pradesh, for a historic victory in the recent Assembly elections* Sir, now the hon. C.M. has promised a corruption-free Government which will facilitate the people and also the State in attaining the growth and development.

On Special Category Status, Chairman, Sir, —you were also the Member of this House —I have only one point to be highlighted and to bring to your kind notice. Sir, my

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

question is, how is it fair —(this is what our C.M. has stated in the 5th meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog; it is in verbatim and I am reading it) —that Parliament is justified in having the capacity to bifurcate a State against the majority wishes but yet again does not have the capacity to honour the very word given as a precondition to bifurcation?” Sir, you were also part of the proceedings, when the bifurcation was taking place. So, I humbly request you and also the Government of India to do justice for the residual State of Andhra Pradesh by granting the Special Category Status.

On Polavaram, Sir, our only request is, the project can be completed by the Government of India in a time-bound manner and within the cost estimate, and the corruption that has taken place in the construction can be rooted out.

Sir, coming to the implementation of A.P. Reorganisation Act, there are certain promises made in the A.P. Reorganisation Act regarding setting up of certain units. These are yet to be fulfilled. Sir, these include steel plant in Kadapa, major port in Dugarajapatnam, industrial corridor between Visakhapatnam and Chennai and petrochemical complex in Kakinada. I request the Government of India and hon. Prime Minister to kindly consider this and fulfil the promises that have been made. So far as railway zone is concerned, I request the Government of India to reconsider that and include the areas that have been excluded which come under the Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts of Andhra Pradesh in the Rayagad division. Sir, so far as anti-defection law is concerned, our point is, the YSR Congress Party's stand is any person, who is an elected representative, elected on a particular party ticket, wants to switch-over to any other political party, should first resign from the political party on which he is elected and then get re-elected in the party in which he is going to join.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Conclude, please.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Just one more point. Sir, my next point is on Women's Reservation Bill, which is very important. Sir, in the Lok Sabha, as of today, there are 78 women MPs who have been elected to Lok Sabha, which is the highest in the history of the Lok Sabha. Sir, it is a welcome move. I think, it is equally the right time to pass the Women's Reservation Bill in the Lok Sabha and I am sure that the hon. Prime Minister would take steps in this direction.

Sir, my last point is this. The hon. President said in Para No. 17 that the Government is giving economic security to small shopkeepers. Sir, I would humbly submit that the C.M. of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Jaganmohan Reddy Garu, has increased the salaries and remunera-

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

tion of Anganwadi workers from ₹3,000 to ₹10,000, and the same justice can be done throughout the country, if the hon. Prime Minister would kindly consider this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shrimati Kanta Kardam.

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर हो रही चर्चा में बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। आपने मुझे इस पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करती हूँ। महोदय, यह मेरी इस सदन में पहली स्पीच है।

महोदय, आज मैं अपने आपको बहुत गौरवान्वित महसूस कर रही हूँ। मैं सबसे पहले आदरणीय भाई अमित शाह जी का धन्यवाद और आभार प्रकट करना चाहती हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे इस गरिमामय सदन का सदस्य बनाया। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का भी आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे राज्य सभा का सदस्य बनाने का आशीर्वाद दिया है।

सभापति महोदय, हमारा देश माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में विकास की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा है। हमारी सरकार का नारा है, “सबका साथ-सबका विकास”। हमारी सरकार बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर द्वारा संविधान में दिए गए सामाजिक और आर्थिक न्याय के आदर्शों को लेकर आगे बढ़ रही है। मैं केन्द्र सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी कि बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर के महापरिनिर्वाण स्थल, 26, अलीपुर रोड को National Memorial का स्वरूप प्रदान किया है। महोदय, आज आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में एक ईमानदार और पारदर्शी सरकार काम कर रही है। इस सरकार ने देश-विदेश में अपने देश की साख बनायी है और सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक रूप से बड़े बदलाव किए हैं। सरकार ने अपने कार्यों के आधार पर देशवासियों का अपार स्नेह और विश्वास जीता है, जिसके कारण आज सरकार दोबारा से प्रचंड बहुमत प्राप्त करके सत्ता में आयी है।

यह सरकार आम नागरिकों के दर्द को समझने वाली सरकार है। इसने नागरिकों को उपलब्ध होने वाली मूलभूत सुविधाओं को प्राथमिकता दी है। हमारी सरकार ने ही लोगों को सस्ती स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराने के बारे में चिंता की है, हमारी सरकार ने ही लोगों को निशुल्क सुविधाएं देने के बारे में चिंता की है, हमारी सरकार ने ही ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की दिशा में काम किया है और हमारी सरकार ने ही किसानों को सस्ते बीज, खाद और कीटनाशक उपलब्ध कराने के बारे में काम किया है।

श्री सभापति: कान्ता कर्दम जी, आप नयी हैं और उत्साह से बोल रही हैं, इसलिए मैं आपको नहीं रोक रहा हूँ, लेकिन नियम यह है कि पढ़ना नहीं चाहिए। आप चाहें तो उसे देख लें और उसके बाद आप जो बात कहना चाहती हैं, वह कहिए। आप पहली बार बोल रही हैं, इसलिए मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। You can refer to the notes also. आप अपने नोट्स देखती रहिए, इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम: सभापति महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार ने बहुत सारी कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को गरीबों तक पहुंचाने का काम किया है। सभापति महोदय, मैं एक दलित समाज से आती हूँ। केन्द्र सरकार की बहुत सारी कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ हैं, जिनमें से कुछ योजनाओं पर मैं थोड़ा सा प्रकाश डालना चाहती हूँ।

महोदय, सरकार द्वारा जो शौचालय बनवाए गए, यहां सदन में उनके संबंध में चर्चा हो रही थी। उन पर सरकार की प्रशंसा करने के बजाय, महिलाओं को सम्मान देने के बजाय इधर-उधर की बातें करके इस सदन को गुमराह किया जा रहा है। महोदय, आज से पहले भी सरकारें रही हैं, आज तक किसी ने इस संबंध में नहीं सोचा कि महिलाएं मजबूरी में खुले में शौच के लिए जाती हैं, तो ऐसे में उन्हें कैसी शर्मिंदगी महसूस होती होगी। मैं जानती हूं, मैं जिस समाज से आती हूं, मैंने देखा है कि जब महिलाएं पानी का डिब्बा लेकर शौच के लिए जाया करती थीं और जब सामने से कोई पुरुष आते हुए दिखाई देते थे तो उन्हें बहुत शर्मिंदगी उठानी पड़ती थी। हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस पर ध्यान देते हुए हमारी बहनों के मान-सम्मान में नौ करोड़ शौचालय बनवाने का काम किया है, इसके लिए मैं सभी बहनों की तरफ से उन्हें बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं।

महोदय, इसी प्रकार “प्रधान मंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना” है, जो एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण योजना है क्योंकि मैंने भी उन गरीब महिलाओं को लकड़ी का इस्तेमाल करते हुए चूल्हे पर खाना बनाते हुए देखा है, उन्हें धुएं में जूझते हुए मैंने भी देखा है, मैंने भी देखा है उस धुएं से होने वाली बीमारी को, मैंने भी देखा है उन्हें बीमारियों से जूझते हुए, लड़ते हुए। जो दलितों के मसीहा बनते हैं, गरीबों के मसीहा बनते हैं, वे क्यों नहीं आगे आए? क्यों नहीं वे उज्ज्वला योजना लेकर आए? अब क्यों उन्हें शर्मिंदगी महसूस हो रही है? अब उन्हें क्या दिक्कत है? सभापति महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार ने “प्रधान मंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना” के तहत 7 करोड़ से ज्यादा गैस कनेक्शन देने का काम किया है।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में पानी की बहुत समस्या है। पानी पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम होना चाहिए, इस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारी सरकार ने पानी के महत्व को समझते हुए तथा भावी पीढ़ी की आवश्यकता को समझते हुए, एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम आगे बढ़ाते हुए, नया जल शक्ति मंत्रालय बनाया है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देती हूं कि उन्होंने आज जो पानी की समस्या है, उस पर ध्यान दिया है और आने वाले समय में इस पर बहुत से काम होंगे।

सभापति महोदय, महत्वपूर्ण तो सारी योजनाएं हैं, लेकिन मैं प्रधान मंत्री मातृ वंदना योजना के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। जो पहली बार गर्भवती महिलाएं होती हैं, वे गर्भवती महिलाएं, जो बहुत गरीब परिवार से आती हैं, जिनके घर में दो वक्त की रोटी के लिए भी लाले पड़े होते हैं, उन परिवारों की महिलाएं जब गर्भवती होती हैं, तो उन्हें भी कई चीजों की जरूरत पड़ती है। उन्हें टीके की जरूरत पड़ती है, पौष्टिक आहार की जरूरत पड़ती है, उन्हें अपने बच्चे और अपनी देखभाल की जरूरत पड़ती है। वह महिला डॉक्टर के पास तक नहीं जा सकती है क्योंकि उसके पास डाक्टर को देने के लिए इतना पैसा नहीं होता है। ऐसे गरीब परिवार की महिलाओं की परेशानियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उनके खाते में सीधे 6,000 रुपये देने का काम किया है।

सभापति महोदय, जब से मैं राज्य सभा की सांसद बनी हूं, मुझे पहले भी जानकारी थी, लेकिन सांसद बनने के बाद मुझे आज बहुत चिंता होती है कि जब लोग हमसे “एम्स” या किसी अन्य अस्पताल के लिए लेटर लिखवाने के लिए आते हैं, वे लोग ऐसी-ऐसी गंभीर बीमारियों से त्रस्त होते हैं, जिनका इलाज करवाने के लिए वे इधर-उधर भटकते हैं, ऐसे लोगों की बहुत बड़ी संख्या है। हमारे देश में गरीबों की संख्या कम नहीं है, लेकिन आज तक पूर्व की सरकारों ने उन पर ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया, उनको क्यों

[श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम]

शर्मिंदगी उठानी पड़ रही है, क्यों उनको दिक्कत हो रही है? हमारी सरकार और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, ऐसी गंभीर बीमारियों से ग्रस्त जो लोग हैं, उनके लिए पांच लाख रुपये तक इलाज करवाने की योजना लाए हैं। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण योजना है और 26 लाख गरीब लोग अस्पताल में अपना इलाज करवाकर, इस योजना का लाभ ले चुके हैं। महोदय, मैंने बहुत करीब से देखा है कि जिसके घर में पैसे नहीं होते हैं, उसे कितनी दिक्कतें होती हैं। यह बहुत बड़ा सहारा है, जिससे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वास्थ्य पर ध्यान रखते हुए, जो सबसे जरूरी था, वह किया है।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में बहुत सारे ऐसे भी लोग हैं, जो किराए पर रह रहे हैं। पता नहीं वह कैसे-कैसे अपना किराया चुका पाते हैं। वे कैसे किराया कैसे दे पाते हैं, जिनके घरों में खाने को रोटी नहीं है, लेकिन किराये के मकान में रहना उनकी मजबूरी है और किराया देना भी मजबूरी है। वह कुछ भी करेगा, एक टाइम खाएगा, लेकिन उसे मकान मालिक को किराया जरूर देना पड़ता है। इन सभी चीजों को देखते हुए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, हमारी सरकार ने कोशिश की है कि वर्ष 2022 तक सभी को अपना मकान कहने का हक होगा। जिनके पास कच्चे मकान हैं और अपनी जमीन भी है, उनके भी पक्के मकान बनवाए जाएंगे। आज यह बहुत बड़ी सौगात है। जिनके पास अपना मकान नहीं होता और कभी मकान मालिक कहता है कि यहां से अपना सामान उठाइए, यह मकान खाली करना है, एक दिन या एक महीने का किराया अगर रह जाए, तो बहुत दिक्कतें खड़ी होती हैं और उसका सामान बाहर फेंक देता है। अब ऐसी नौबत नहीं आएगी, यह देखते हुए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाया है।

सभापति महोदय, यहां रोजगार की बहुत बातें हो रही हैं जैसे कि पूर्व की सरकारों ने पता नहीं कितने रोजगार दे दिए हैं। कितने गरीबों को, कितने युवाओं को रोजगार दिए गए हैं? मैं नहीं जानती हूं कि कितने रोजगार दिए गए हैं और कितने नहीं दिए गए हैं। मैंने कभी देखा नहीं कि पूर्व की सरकारों ने किसी गरीब को या किसी के बच्चे को नौकरी पर लगाया या किसी को रोजगार देने की चिंता की हो।

श्री सभापति: आपके पास एक मिनट का समय और है।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम: सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2014 के बाद कौशल विकास के तहत करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार मिला है और हमारे नौजवान लोग रोजगार पा रहे हैं। ऐसी ही बहुत सारी महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं हैं। मुझे समय बहुत कम मिला है और मैं सभी से अनुरोध करूंगी कि सभी इस चीज़ पर ध्यान दें, जैसा आपने भी कहा है कि हमारी सरकार ने आगे क्या करना है। इस सदन में यहां जितनी भी पार्टियों के सदस्य हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगी कि जब चुनाव में शराब का वितरण होता है, चाहे वह प्रधानी का चुनाव हो, चाहे जिला पंचायत का चुनाव हो, चाहे विधान सभा या लोक सभा का चुनाव हो, या कोई अन्य चुनाव हो, शराब पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। इसके कारण बहुत से बच्चे जवानी में ही खत्म हो रहे हैं। और परिवार के परिवार बर्बाद हो रहे हैं। उन्हें बहुत ज्यादा दिक्कत और परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। कई पार्टियां ऐसी हैं, जो अमीरों से पैसे लेकर टिकट देने का काम करती हैं और वे छोटे समाज में जाकर अन्न देने के लिए या दूसरी परेशानियां दूर करने के लिए, उनकी मदद करने के लिए आगे नहीं आते हैं, लेकिन वे शराब देने के लिए जरूर आगे आते हैं। मैं यहां पर सभी पार्टियों से सहयोग मांगती हूं कि चुनाव के दौरान शराब पर रोक लगाने के लिए चुनाव आयोग से बातचीत करनी चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: कान्ता जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम: सभापति महोदय, अंत में, मैं अपने दलित समाज की तरफ से विशेष तौर पर आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी कि जिन्होंने विशेष तौर पर हमारे समाज का ध्यान हर योजना में रखकर एक विशेष स्थान दिया है। ऐसा करके प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और केन्द्र सरकार ने समाज को मुख्य धारा में पूर्णतया जोड़ने का काम किया है।

सभापति महोदय, इसी विचार के साथ, मैं 20 जून, 2019 को हुई दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त बैठक में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा दिए गए अभिभाषण के लिए उनके प्रति आभार प्रकट करती हूँ। मैं आपको भी धन्यवाद देती हूँ। आज मेरी पहली स्पीच थी। मेरे बोलने में थोड़ा इधर-उधर हो गया हो, तो मैं पूरे सदन से क्षमा मांगती हूँ। आज बहुत कुछ कहना था, लेकिन आज समय बहुत कम मिला है। मैं आप लोगों का आभार प्रकट करती हूँ और मैं अपनी पार्टी का भी आभार प्रकट करती हूँ कि जिसने मुझे इस सदन में बोलने का मौका दिया, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: कान्ता जी, आपने जिस तरह से बोला है, अच्छा बोला है। यह आपकी शुरुआत है। आगे आपको और भी बोलने का मौका मिलेगा तथा आप इसमें और भी इम्यूव कर सकती हैं, धन्यवाद। इसके बाद आनन्द शर्मा जी हैं। मैं एक और स्पीकर को बुलाकर, उसके बाद आनन्द शर्मा जी को बुलाऊंगा। श्री के.जी. केन्ये।

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, let me thank you for the opportunity given to me to participated this discussion on the Motion of Thanks.

Sir, in 1947 when the Partition took place, the north-western frontiers of this country were given enough time and consideration for going into many details, when it came to the demographic division of the country with Pakistan. Unlike the north-western frontiers, the north-east frontiers were not given their due share of consideration when the Partition took place.

When it comes to the contentious Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, which was placed in the Lok Sabha in the early part of this year, this has stirred up a lot of emotions in this region and it reminded us of the ugly violent massacre of 1986, often referred to as Nellie massacre, where 2,196 people were killed in five hours flat.

This has its history link with the infiltrators and illegal immigrants from the neighbouring countries and regions. In order to avoid such ugly scene again, it is for the Centre and the States concerned to reach a certain level of understanding where modalities and mechanisms can be worked out for each particular State in the region.

Sir, you are aware that this region is embedded with chronic problems which we have inherited over the centuries. Our entry into this Union has been peculiar and has not been normal or natural. You know it better that in 1935...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to keep the time-limit in mind.

SHRI K.G. KENYE: When the reform scheme was undertaken, we were not a part of it. In the first two elections of 1952 and 1957, we were not a part of the electoral process. We entered through an agreement which is often referred to as the 16-Point Agreement of 1960. So, you will understand that this region is peculiar and hypersensitive. My State, Nagaland, is often referred to as the political nerve centre of the entire region. We have with us bundles of history and along with us the peculiarity of the five or six States contiguous to us. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kenyeji, please keep the time-limit in mind.

SHRI K.G. KENYE: They also share the same sentiments and history. Sir, when the President in his Address referred to regional imbalance, I think he also means the balance of time in the proceedings of this House. I would request hon. Chairman to please grant me a little more time. In the last 55 years, my predecessors and I put together, I don't think we have even taken one hour of the proceedings of this House. Kindly allow me some more time. Because of ignorance *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get one more minute. I have to go by the Rules.

SHRI K.G. KENYE: If I don't say this in this forum where else would I go with my problems? You don't expect me to close the borders of this country. Here are the people who can understand me, who feel and must know the background of this region.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can't have that much time. Please understand that.

SHRI K.G. KENYE: All right, Sir. This region has also faced the onslaught of three wars —the last World War years of 1944-45, the Chinese aggression of 1962 and the last war with Pakistan of 1971. These are all the fallouts of these wars also. In one sense, the geopolitical status of Bengal *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion?

SHRI K.G. KENYE: The geopolitical status of Bengal has direct impact on the demographic structure of this region. We have been battling with this problem since the early 18th century when the first foreigners came in at the fag end of the 18th century.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K.G. KENYE: Then with the early part of the 19th century, discriminatory, the then colonial rulers, without the consent of our people, demarcated the international boundary, which is often referred to as McMahon Line.

12.00 Noon

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Otherwise, I have to call the next speaker.

SHRI K.G. KENYE: Sir, my point here is that when dealing with the CAB, I wish the Centre should interact more with the States to be affected which include Assam, Nagaland and neighbouring States and which has not been undertaken. We don't like a dictate by the Centre to be imposed on us. We share the nation's problem because nation's problems are our problems. But the nation must first think of its own citizens' welfare interest before thinking of bringing in foreigners from outside.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Kenyeji.

SHRI K.G. KENYE: Sir, please allow me to make my last point.

I did not find our hon. President making a mention of peace talks which is a high-profile peace process in this country. This issue has been dragging on for 22 years. The last Government had shown so much will and determination to solve it immediately in 2014. But over the years, the Government has been losing steam. And the more it drags on I think it will tax both the national interest and the regional interest. So, I plead with the Government, through the Chair, to take it up in earnest expediently. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't know why the hon. Members have not got even one hour in the last 50 years. This is a big surprise to me. I will go through the records and find if it is true.

DISPENSING WITH THE QUESTION HOUR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have an announcement to make. We have decided to complete the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address, except the reply, by lunch, which is at 1 p.m. today. Accordingly, I have decided to dispense with the Question Hour to facilitate the discussion as per the request of all the Members. Otherwise, as the Chair, I am not for cancellation of Question Hour at any time. But I have a duty; as the Question Hour is scheduled at 12 o'clock. I have to announce it in the House. So, we will continue with the discussion and finish it by 1 p.m. The Prime Minister will reply to the discussion afterwards.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Resource transfer to urban centres**

* 46. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is no clear-cut mechanism or regular resource transfers to urban centres in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether in the light of the absence of clear-cut mechanism Government would go ahead with creation of Smart Cities project and if so, in what manner; and
- (d) the details of the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There are mechanisms for regular resource transfers to various Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the country from Central as well as State funds. These are mainly in the form of (i) Grants-in-Aid from State/Central Governments through various programmes/schemes; (ii) devolution from State Government as per recommendations of the respective State Finance Commission; and (iii) devolution from Government of India as per recommendations of Central Finance Commission.

The resources tied up with various programmes/schemes of Central Government/State Government are transferred to ULBs based on the guidelines of the respective programmes/schemes. The devolutions under Fourteenth Central Finance Commission are transferred by the Government of India to ULBs through respective State Governments based on the guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance in this regard. These guidelines are available at Department of Expenditure's website: www.doe.gov.in/14th-finance-commission.

(c) and (d) As regards development of Smart Cities, a Mission is being implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) in 100 cities across the country. The projects are funded through Central/State/Urban Local Body contributions and also through convergence of various schemes of Central/State Governments. As on 19 June, 2019, an amount of ₹ 16,622 crore has been released as Central Assistance under the Mission to the States/Union Territories for development of these 100 Smart Cities.

Human trafficking

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

- (a) the details regarding trends in incidents of human trafficking in recent years;
- (b) whether State-wise details of incidents of human trafficking are available;
- (c) if so, the details in respect of Rajasthan;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details regarding steps being taken to combat human trafficking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIG KISHAN REDDY): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". Published reports are available till the year 2016. As per data furnished by Anti Human Trafficking Units of States and UT Police to the NCRB, a total of 5235, 7143 and 8132 cases of human trafficking were registered during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) A total of 464, 1262 and 1422 cases of human trafficking were registered in the State of Rajasthan during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (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 Governments by taking various initiatives and measures. MHA has provided financial assistance to all States for setting up Anti Human Trafficking Units and 332 Anti Human Trafficking Units have been set up in various Districts of the States. MHA also provides financial assistance to the States and Judicial Academies in States to hold 'Judicial Colloquiums' and 'State level conferences' to sensitize police officials, judicial officers and prosecutors about various provisions of law relevant to trafficking and their role in curbing trafficking. Meetings of Nodal Officers of Anti Human Trafficking Units of States and UTs are also convened on periodic basis to sensitize them on human trafficking issues. MHA has also issued various 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 signed bilateral Memorandums of Understanding for prevention of Human Trafficking with Bangladesh, United Arab Emirates and Cambodia to prevent and counter human trafficking.

Sales point of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited at Jharkhand

*48. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) has closed its sales point in Jharkhand after the year 2012;
- (b) if so, whether Government is planning to open sales point for RINL in Jharkhand;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) had been operating a Consignment Sales Agency (CSA) in Jamshedpur during the period 27.03.2007 to 07.06.2012. The CSA became ineffective as the customers in and around Jamshedpur were preferring to take the material from RINL branch offices located at Kolkata and Patna and also directly from the plant due to their own logistics issues. Post 2012, RINL is not having any outlet in the State of Jharkhand. The customers in the State of Jharkhand are being serviced from RINL branch offices located at Kolkata and Patna and also directly from the plant.

(b) to (d) Steel is a deregulated sector. Decisions regarding operations, investments, sales, marketing, etc. is an ongoing process and is taken by the companies based on commercial considerations, market dynamics, etc.

Building of small Airports at District Headquarters

*49. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to build small airports at district headquarters of various States in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) the names of the districts selected for this purpose along with the details of the current status thereof; and
- (d) the time by when these airports are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has formulated a Greenfield Airport Policy for development of Greenfield Airports across the country.

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

In line with the Policy, Government of India has granted 'in principle' approval for setting up of 21 Greenfield Airports across the country namely Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Sindhudurg and Shirdi in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hassan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Datia in Gwalior, Pakyong in Sikkim, Kushinagar and Noida (Jewar) in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera and Hirasar in Gujarat, Karaikal in Puducherry, Dagadarthi, Bhogapuram and Oravakal in Andhra Pradesh and Holongi, Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh. Further, in addition to above, Government of India has granted 'site clearance' approval for setting up of 6 Greenfield Airports across the country namely Machiwara in Ludhiana, Jamshedpur in Jharkhand, Alwar (Bhiwadi) in Rajasthan, Kothagudem, Dist. Khammam in Telangana, Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh and Purandar in Pune. Greenfield Airports at Shirdi, Kannur, Durgapur and Pakyong have already been operationalized.

Besides, Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) in 2016 for promotion of regional connectivity by way of revival of unserved and underserved airports/airstrips, helipads of the State Governments, Airports Authority of India, Civil Enclaves and CPSUs through a Budgetary support of ₹4500 crores. In the 1st and 2nd rounds of RCS-UDAN, routes have been awarded to various operators for starting flights from 56 unserved airports and 31 unserved helipads in the country. Till date, 39 airports (unserved/underserved) have been operationalized under RCS-UDAN scheme in the Country. List of the airports operationalized under RCS-UDAN Scheme are given in the Statement.

Statement

Airports (unserved and underserved) operationalised under RCS-UDAN (as on 14.06.2019)

Sl. No.	State	Owner	Airport	Date of Operationalisation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	AAI	Kadapa	27-04-17
2.		IAF (CE - AAI)	Jorhat(2)	01-08-18

1	2	3	4	5
3.		AAI	Lilabari (2)	15-01-19
4.		IAF (CE - AAI)	Tezpur (2)	26-04-18
5.		State Government	Jagdalpur	14-06-18
6.	Daman and Diu	AAI	Diu	24-02-18
7.	Gujarat	AAI	Bhavnagar	01-05-18
8.		AAI	Jamnagar	17-02-18
9.		AAI	Kandla	10-07-17
10.		AAI	Porbandar	10-07-17
11.		Mundra & SEZ	Mundra	17-02-18
12.	Himachal Pradesh	AAI	Shimla	27-04-17
13.	Karnataka	AAI	Mysore	20-09-17
14.		Private JSPL	Vijyanagar	21-09-17
15.		AAI	Hubli (2)	14-05-18
16.		AAI	Belgaum (3)	01-05-19
17.	Kerala	KIAL	Kannur (2)	25-01-19
18.	Madhya Pradesh	IAF	Gwalior	31-05-17
19.	Maharashtra	AAI	Jalgaon	23-12-17
20.		AAI	Kolhapur	08-04-18
21.		HAL	Ozar (Nasik)	23-12-17
22.		MIDC	Nanded	27-04-17
23.	Meghalaya	AAI	Shillong (Barapani)	26-04-18
24.	Odisha	AAI	Jharsuguda	22-09-18
25.	Puducherry (U.T.)	AAI	Pondicherry	16-08-17
26.	Punjab	AAI	Ludhiana	02-09-17
27.		Civil Enclave- AAI	Adampur	01-05-18
28.		Civil Enclave- AAI	Bhatinda	27-04-17
29.		Civil Enclave- AAI	Pathankot	05-04-18

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Rajasthan	Civil Enclave- AAI	Bikaner (Nal)	26-09-17
31.		Civil Enclave- AAI	Jaisalmer	29-10-17
32.		AAI	Kishangarh (2)	08-10-18
33.	Sikkim	AAI	Pakyong (2)	04-10-18
34.	Tamil Nadu	AAI	Salem	25-03-18
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Civil Enclave- AAI	Agra	08-12-17
36.		Civil Enclave- AAI	Kanpur (Chakeri)	03-07-18
37.		IAF (CE - AAI)	Allahabad (2)	14-06-18
38.	Uttarakhand	AAI	Pantnagar	04-01-19
39.		State Government	Pithoragarh (2)	17-01-19

Expansion of airports in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether the Central Government has taken note that air travel has considerably increased in the State of Andhra Pradesh as per the data in the last three years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is taking up the expansion of airports in the State on priority basis, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the airports being expanded along with the funds allocated and released so far; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to speed up the expansion work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. The total number of air passengers is significantly increasing every year in Andhra Pradesh. Total air passengers handled at Andhra Pradesh airports are 28.0 lakh, 37.3 lakh, 41.2 lakh and 54.2 lakh during 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

(b) and (c) Expansion/Upgradation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) and concerned private operators from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic consider-

ations, traffic demand/willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports. AAI has undertaken the development/expansion works at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Kadapa, Tirupati and Rajahmundry airports in Andhra Pradesh. The details of the funds allocated and released are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Considering the traffic growth, AAI regularly monitors and initiates development proposals for augmentation of operational efficiency of airports by upgrading/expanding city side and air side infrastructure.

Statement

Airport expansion work in the State of Andhra Pradesh

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Airport	Fund allocated/ Project cost	Fund released so far
1.	Rajahmundry	181.45	175.25
2.	Vijayawada	756	142.70
3.	Tirupati	177	12.56
4.	Kadapa	105.27	30.7
5.	Visakhapatnam	53.77	12.01

Female labour force participation rate

†*51. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that female labour force participation rate is continuously declining in the country, if so, the details for the last three years thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the fall in female labour force participation rate is highest in rural areas, if so, the details for the last three years thereof; and

(c) the details of the reasons behind the fall in female labour force participation rate and the measures taken by Government and the details of achievements thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) There are three sets of information

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

sources on employment and unemployment statistics. As per these data sets, the estimated labour force participation rate for females aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country is as follows:

- (i) Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) by National Statistical Office (NSO)
[erstwhile NSSO]

Survey	Female Labour Force Participation Rate (in %)		
	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
PLFS (2017-18)	24.6	20.4	23.3

- (ii) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)'s Quinquennial Surveys

Survey	Female Labour Force Participation Rate (in %)		
	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
NSSO 61st Round (2004-05)	49.4	24.4	42.7
NSSO 66th Round (2009-10)	37.8	19.4	32.6
NSSO 68th Round (2011-12)	35.8	20.5	31.2

- (iii) Labour Bureau, Annual Employment and Unemployment Surveys (EUS)

Year	Female Labour Force Participation Rate (in %)		
	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
2011-12	33.9	19.1	30.0
2012-13	29.9	17.8	26.5
2013-14	36.4	19.7	31.1
2015-16	31.7	16.6	27.4

The results of the above three surveys are not comparable due to the different methodology followed. However, these results depict a declining female labour force participation rate over the years. This decline may be attributed to factors like higher level of participation of women in education, migration, etc.

Government has taken several initiatives to improve women's participation in the labour force. In order to encourage employment of women, a number of protective

provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for creating congenial work environment for women workers. These includes child care centers, time-off for feeding children, enhancement in paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks, provisions for mandatory creche facility in the establishments having 50 or more employees, permitting women workers in the night shifts with adequate safety measures, etc. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. Further, under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wages fixed by the appropriate Government are equally applicable to both male and female workers without any gender discrimination.

Further, in order to enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes.

Minimum wages to workers at CCL Piparwar in Jharkhand

†*52. SHRI SAMIR ORAON: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that labourers, operators and associated workers working in mining areas of Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) Piparwar (Ashoka, Piparwar, RCM Siding) are paid only eight thousand rupees for upto 12 hours duty daily instead of the minimum wages set by Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that these labourers, operators and associated workers are not even provided with Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF) passbook, I-card, Medical-card adequate safety devices, shoes, caps, etc.; and

(c) whether it is fact that gross negligence of Government rules is taking place due to the collusion of private companies and officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the information received from the Ministry of Coal, High Power Committee wages is being paid to the labourers, operators and associated workers engaged through contractors in Central Coalfields Limited as decided by Coal India Limited. Both skilled and un-skilled workers engaged in mining activities are paid High Power Committee (HPC) wages which is much higher than minimum wages prescribed by Government. Payment of wages is made directly to the accounts of labourers/workers in their respective bank accounts by the contractors.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) As per the information received from the Ministry of Coal contractor workers are covered under CMPF/ EPF Act. The status on issue of CMPF Passbook of Piparwar area is as under:—

Name of Project	Name of Contractor (Registration Number)	Status of CMPF Passbook
Ashoka Project	M/s GKPCPC	Issued
Ashoka Project	M/s Sainik Mining & Allied Services Ltd.	Not issued due to short deposit of contribution.
Piparwar Project	M/s Rungta Projects Ltd. (RAN/22/RPL)	Issued upto March, 2018
Piparwar Project	M/s Sainik Mining & Allied Services Ltd (RAN/22/SMSL)	VV Statement (Annual Statement) for 3/2018 and CMPF Pass Books to be issued.
Piparwar Project	M/s Rungta Projects Ltd. & (RAN/22/RPL/02) Binod Kumar Brothers (RAN/22/BKB) RSC (Joint Venture Company) (RAN/22/RSC) Tribhuvan Carrier Pvt. Ltd. (RAN/22/TCPL) Laleswar Mahto (RAN/22/LM) M/s Rungta Projects Ltd. (RAN/22/RPL/01)	VV Statement (Annual Statement) not received.

The workers are issued identity cards by the concerned contract and are availing medical facility by showing their Identity card as guidelines of Coal India Limited. As per the information received from management, safety devices like helmet/safety cap are provided to labourers and workers during the duty hours and shoes are issued individual workers and labourers.

(c) No such incidence of negligence of Government rules has come to notice of the Ministry of Coal so far.

Increase in production of biofuel

*53. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up biofuel plants to produce more biofuel;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by Government in this regard;
- (c) whether Government proposes to allow ethanol blending in petrol at a large scale;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the plan outlay in this regard; and
- (e) the time by when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) The Government is promoting biofuel programme with the broader objectives of reducing import dependency, promote employment generation, better remuneration to farmers, etc. In this direction, following programmes are being implemented:

- (i) Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme (First Generation Ethanol),
- (ii) Biodiesel Blending Programme,
- (iii) Second Generation (2G) Ethanol Programme, and
- (iv) Compressed Biogas (CBG) Programme.

In order to promote ethanol blending in petrol at large scale under Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme, the Government, since 2014, has taken a series of policy decisions in this regard which include:

- (i) notification of National Biofuel Policy-2018,
- (ii) differential price of ethanol from C heavy molasses, B heavy molasses/partial sugarcane juice and 100% sugarcane juice,
- (iii) amendment to Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, for free movement of denatured ethanol for EBP Programme,
- (iv) reduction in Goods and Service Tax (GST) on ethanol meant for EBP Programme from 18% to 5%,
- (v) increased the scope of raw material by allowing production of ethanol I from damaged food grains like wheat, broken rice etc. which are unfit for human consumption and surplus food grains,

- (vi) interest subvention scheme for financial assistance for sugar industry to increase distillation capacity, and
- (vii) allowing production of ethanol from fruit and vegetable wastes.

Due to above efforts, during the Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2017-18 (from 1st December 2017 to 30th November, 2018), Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) procured 150.5 crore litres of ethanol for blending in petrol. During the current ESY 2018-19 (1st December, 2018 to 30th November, 2019), OMCs have contracted for 244.69 crore litres of ethanol till 17th June, 2019.

Under the Biodiesel blending programme, Government has notified the “Guidelines for sale of Biodiesel for blending with High Speed diesel for transportation purposes - 2019” on 1.5.2019 to mainstream biodiesel and to curb unauthorized and adulterated sale of biodiesel for transportation purposes. Further, Used Cooking Oil (UCO) has also been identified as a potential raw material.

Under the 2G ethanol programme, Oil PSUs have planned to set up twelve second generation (2G) ethanol bio-refineries in 11 States of the country to produce more ethanol. The plants being set-up by Oil PSUs are as follows:

- (i) Indian Oil Corporation Limited: 3
- (ii) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited: 3
- (iii) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited: 4
- (iv) Numaligarh Refinery Limited: 1
- (v) Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited: 1

In March, 2019, Government formulated “Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN (Jaiv Indhan-Vatavaran Anukool fasal awashesh Nivaran) Yojana” for providing financial support to Integrated Bioethanol Projects using lignocellulosic biomass and other renewable feed-stock with the aim of setting up Second Generation ethanol projects in the country. The total financial outlay of Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN Yojana is ₹ 1969.50 crore for the period 2018-19 to 2023-24.

Government is also promoting the use of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) which is produced from various waste / biomass sources. In this direction, Oil PSUs have launched ‘Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation’ i.e. ‘SATAT’ initiative. Under this initiative, IOCL, HPCL, BPCL, GAIL and IGL have invited Expression of Interest (EOI) to procure CBG from potential entrepreneurs.

Biofuel Blending Programme is an ongoing exercise to increase the biofuel blending. National Policy on Biofuels-2018 envisages an indicative target of 20% blending of ethanol in petrol and 5% blending of biodiesel in diesel by 2030.

Notification of charter of passenger rights of air travellers

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

(a) whether Government has notified the charter of passenger rights of air travellers to increase the protection and compensation amounts for passengers for deficient services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, by when the charter would be notified; and

(d) the measures proposed to protect the interests of passengers who are being fleeced by private airlines by overcharging cancellation fees, change of travel data, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The charter of passenger rights was released on 27.02.2019 after consultation with various concerned stakeholders. The charter of the passengers' rights, inter alia, has defined certain rights to passengers in case of flight delays, flight cancellations, boarding denied due to overbooking, flight diversions, cancellation charges, lost / delayed / damaged baggage. To make the passenger charter enforceable, certain amendments have been brought about in various Civil Aviation Requirements (CARs) by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

(d) DGCA has amended CAR Section 3, Series M, Part II titled as "Refund of Airline Tickets to Passengers of Public Transport Undertakings." with Rev. 2 dated 27.02.2019". As per the amended CAR, airlines shall not levy cancellation charge more than the basic fare plus fuel surcharge. Also, the airlines shall not levy any additional charge to process refund and any additional charge for correction in the name of the same person after booking of ticket, within 24 hours.

Increasing international flights at Madurai airport

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

(a) whether despite the Madurai airport in Tamil Nadu being named an international airport, many routes are not established to Arab countries and Europe;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken to introduce more international flights to and from Madurai airport;

(c) whether the recently opened Kozhikode airport has been allotted many flights to Arab countries; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Start of operation of international flights from any airport in India is a commercial decision of an airline which depends upon the economic viability of the route, traffic potential, airport's flight handling and safety infrastructure, capacity of the airline to run the flights etc. The designated Indian carriers are free to operate to a foreign destination from any point in India including Madurai and the Government does not interfere in their operational plans. At present 21 frequencies per week are being operated to/from Madurai airport by Indian carriers (Spice Jet operates 7 flights per week on Madurai-Colombo route and 7 flights per week on Madurai-Dubai route. While Air India Express is operating 7 flights per week on Madurai-Singapore route). Foreign carrier Sri Lankan Airline is operating 7 flights per week on Madurai-Colombo route. In total 28 frequencies per week are operated to/from Madurai airport to international destinations. Further, it is informed that the grant of any airport as a point of call to foreign airlines is based on terms of reciprocity and balance of benefits. Points of call have been given as per the Air Services Agreement with different countries. Presently, additional points of call are not being given to foreign airlines as it may adversely affect the development of aviation hubs within the country.

(c) and (d) Kozhikode has not been allocated as a new point of call in last five years to any foreign airline. Kozhikode airport was available as point of call for Saudi Arabia, but it was temporarily closed for operation of code 'E' aircraft (wide body aircraft) from May, 2015 for civil works. In February, 2017, Saudi Arabia requested to allow its designated airlines to operate from Thiruvananthapuram in lieu of Kozhikode. After runway re-carpeting was completed, the designated airlines of Saudi Arabia were allowed to restart their operations at Kozhikode airport (which was already available as point of call to Saudi Arabia) on 27th November, 2018 and operations from Thiruvananthapuram were discontinued w.e.f. March 30, 2019.

Petrochemical complex under Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act

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

- (a) the present status of setting up of petrochemical complex as mandated by Schedule XIII of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014;
- (b) the reasons for Ministry insisting Government of Andhra Pradesh to pay ₹5,000 crores as Viability Gap Funding (VGF) in spite of knowing that financial position of Andhra Pradesh after bifurcation is precarious;
- (c) whether State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested to reduce Internal Rate of Return to 10 per cent on the lines of HPCL's Barmer refinery in Rajasthan; and
- (d) if so, whether the Ministry has considered the above proposal, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, feasibility of establishing a green-field refinery and petrochemical complex in State of Andhra Pradesh shall be examined for taking an expeditious decision thereon. Detailed Feasibility Report (DFR) for setting up petrochemical complex with the capacity to produce 1.7 million tonnes per annum (MMTPA) of petrochemical products was prepared by EIL (as on March, 2017). Subsequently, Financial Appraisal Study for the project was completed. The project is estimated to cost ₹ 32901 crore.

(b) Refinery and Petrochemical Projects are capital intensive and require large amount of investment. For such projects in the past, States have provided various fiscal incentives like water and power at concessional rates, assistance in approvals, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) etc. These incentives and VGF have been discussed with Government of Andhra Pradesh. It was also mentioned that the proposed project shall have a direct and indirect and induced impact on the economy of Andhra Pradesh which shall, besides industrialization, result in substantial increase in income, output, employment and tax earnings in the State. Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requested to take appropriate decision on the issue in view of the project benefits and in overall interest of the state.

(c) and (d) The hurdle rate of 14% is in line with HPCL's Banner Refinery Project. The threshold Internal Rates of Return considered for the Andhra Pradesh Petrochemical Project and for the Rajasthan Refinery Project are the same.

Infrastructure expansion of airports

*57. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of parking bays required at airports in the country to accommodate aircraft induction, the details thereof;

(b) the capital expenditure earmarked and the initiatives taken by Government for infrastructure expansion for airports across the country, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of unserved and underserved airports and airstrips in the country and the initiatives taken by Government to ensure operations, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As per induction plan for the next five years starting from 2018-19, the domestic schedule airlines operators have made a request for 380 additional parking bays at 23 airports. The details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has embarked upon a Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) plan of ₹ 25,000 crores for next 4-5 years for development/ modernization/ upgradation of terminal buildings of AAI airports in the country. Government has also launched an ambitious NABH (New Airports for Bharat) Nirman airport capacity expansion programme through which Government has proposed to increase the capacity of airports by 4 to 5 times to handle a billion passenger trips per year over the next 20 years.

(c) Out of a total of 479 airports/airstrips in the country owned by Defence establishments, Airports Authority of India (AAI), State Governments, Private companies etc., 136 airports are owned and managed by AAI. Out of these 136 airports, 32 airports are non-operational. 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 underserved and unserved airports. In order to implement the scheme, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved a budgetary provision of ₹ 4500 crores for revival of un-served/underserved airports/airstrips in the country. The revival of airstrips/airports is “demand driven” , depending upon firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Government for providing various concessions. AAI is the implementing agency of RCS-UDAN. Under RCS-UDAN, 39 airports have so far been operationalized.

Statement

Details of Additional Parking Bays at 23 Airports

Sl. No	Airports	Additional Parking Bays being provided to meet the Aircraft induction	Details of Additional Parking Bays
1	2	3	4
			6 nos. commissioned
1.	Kolkata	46	17 nos. by Dec. 2019

1	2	3	4
			23 nos. by March 2023
2.	Chennai	7	7 nos. by Sept. 2021
3.	Ahmedabad	40	19 nos. by Nov2019
			21 nos. Dec2020
4.	Jaipur	32	19 nos. by June 2019
5.			13 nos. May2020
5.	Trivandrum	9	4 nos.Oct. 2019
			5 nos. Dec2020
6.	Bhubaneswar	9	9 nos. Sept 2019
7.	Pune CE	4	4 nos. commissioned in Feb 2019
8.	Guwahati	8	8 nos. Dec2019
9.	Goa	3	3 nos. Aug 2019
10.	Lucknow	38	8 nos. by Dec. 2019
			30 nos. by Dec. 2020
11.	Coimbatore	7	7 nos. March 2020
12.	Mangalore	3	3 nos Sept. 2019
13.	Patna	6	6 nos. Mar 2023
14.	Ranchi	6	6 nos. by Aug.2019
15.	Amritsar	10	10 nos. by March 2020
16.	Chandigarh	5	5 nos. by Aug. 2019
17.	Trichy	13	13 nos. by May 2020
18.	Vijayawada	6	6 nos. by Dec.2021
19.	Delhi	39	15. nos. by June 2020
			24 nos. by 2022
20.	Hyderabad	22	11 nos. by Sept. 2020
			11 nos. by March, 2021
			6 nos. by Oct. 2019
21.	Bengaluru	36	8 nos. by April 2020
			22 nos. by April 2021

1	2	3	4
22.	Cochin	11	3 nos. by May 2022 8 nos. by May 2024
23.	Kannur	20	20 nos. by Dec. 2020
TOTAL		380	

Unemployment Rate

†*58. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the current rate of unemployment in the country, the State-wise details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the rate of unemployment in the country is continuously increasing particularly the rate of women unemployment has increased more;
- (c) the female and male unemployment rate during the last three years along with the number of employment opportunities provided by Government during the said period; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that women unemployment rate is highest in urban areas compared to rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (ps+ss)* basis for all ages in the country among male and female is given below:—

Unemployment rate (in %)

Region	Category of Person	(NSS survey period)			
		2004-05 (NSS 61st round)	2009-10 (NSS 66th round)	2011-12 (NSS 68th round)	2017-18* (PLFS)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	Male	1.6	1.6	1.8	5.8

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Female	1.8	1.6	1.7	3.8
	Person	1.7	1.6	1.7	5.3
Urban	Male	3.8	2.8	3.0	7.1
	Female	6.9	5.7	5.2	10.8
	Person	4.5	3.4	3.4	7.8
Rural+Urban	Male	2.2	2.0	2.1	6.2
	Female	2.6	2.3	2.4	5.7
	Person	2.3	2.0	2.2	6.1

(Note: *For comparability, the results of the PLFS with earlier rounds of NSS surveys need to be understood in the context with which the survey methodology and sample selection has been designed)

*(ps+ss = Principal status + Subsidiary status)

The State-wise detail of unemployment rate is given in the Statement (*See* below)

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. Till 31-05-2019, the scheme has covered 151579 establishments and 1.21 crore beneficiaries.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government inter alia for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or

expand their business activities. Upto 31st March, 2019, 18.26 crore loans were sanctioned under the scheme.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & 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.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of unemployment rate for persons of all ages according to usual status (ps+ss) Approach during 2017-18.

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Unemployment rate (in %)		
		Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.8	4.0	4.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.9	12.0	5.9
3.	Assam	7.2	13.9	8.1
4.	Bihar	7.4	2.8	7.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.3	3.3	3.3
6.	Delhi	9.4	11.4	9.7
7.	Goa	8.1	26.0	13.9
8.	Gujarat	5.0	4.1	4.8
9.	Haryana	8.1	11.4	8.6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	6.4	4.3	5.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.2	8.4	5.3
12.	Jharkhand	8.2	5.2	7.7
13.	Karnataka	4.9	4.7	4.8

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Kerala	6.2	23.2	11.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5.3	2.1	4.5
16.	Maharashtra	4.7	5.4	4.9
17.	Manipur	10.2	15.9	11.6
18.	Meghalaya	1.3	1.9	1.5
19.	Mizoram	8.8	13.3	10.1
20.	Nagaland	18.3	34.4	21.4
21.	Odisha	7.3	6.3	7.1
22.	Punjab	7.0	11.7	7.8
23.	Rajasthan	6.0	2.3	5.0
24.	Sikkim	2.6	5.2	3.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	7.8	7.2	7.6
26.	Telangana	7.7	7.2	7.6
27.	Tripura	6.1	11.6	6.8
28.	Uttarakhand	6.8	10.7	7.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	6.9	3.1	6.4
30.	West Bengal	5.0	3.2	4.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.3	42.8	15.8
32.	Chandigarh	5.2	20.8	9.0
33.	Dadra and Nagar	0.6	0.0	0.4
34.	Daman and Diu	3.0	3.3	3.1
35.	Lakshadweep	12.5	50.5	21.3
36.	Puducherry	7.2	21.7	10.3
ALL-INDIA		6.2	5.7	6.1

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Increasing unemployment rate

*59. SHRIMATI JHARNADAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the unemployment rate in the country has increased by 6 per cent which is at a 45 year high;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the number of those employed in rural and urban areas has dropped significantly in the past few years, if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated Unemployment Rate on usual status (ps+ss)* basis for persons of all ages in the country was 6.1%. The unemployment rate during last 45 years is given below:

Unemployment Rates (in %) according to usual status (ps+ss) from 1972-73 to 2017-18

Survey year	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	female
2017-18* (PLFS)	5.8	3.8	7.1	10.8
2011-12 (NSS 68th round)	1.7	1.7	3.0	5.2
2009-10 (NSS 66th round)	1.6	1.6	2.8	5.7
2004-05 (NSS 61st round)	1.6	1.8	3.8	6.9
1999-00 (NSS 55th round)	1.7	1.0	4.5	5.7
1993-94 (NSS 50th round)	1.4	0.9	4.1	6.1
1987-88 (NSS 43rd round)	1.8	2.4	5.2	6.2
1983 (NSS 38th round)	1.4	0.7	5.1	4.9
1977-78 (NSS 32nd round)	1.3	2.0	5.4	12.4
1972-73 (NSS 27th round)	1.2	0.5	4.8	6.0

(Note: *For comparability, the results of the PLFS with earlier rounds of NSS surveys need to be understood in the context with which the survey methodology and sample selection has been designed) *(ps+ss = Principal status + Subsidiary status)

(c) The quinquennial labour force surveys on employment and unemployment were conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and

Programme Implementation. The last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. Now, NSSO has switched to the annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which was conducted during 2017-18. The estimated worker population ratio for rural and urban on usual status (ps+ss) basis for the persons of adages in the country during 2011-12 and 2017-18 is given below:—

Region	Worker Population Ratio (in%)		
	2009-10 (NSS 66th round)	2011-12 (NSS 68th round)	2017-18* (PLFS)
Rural	40.8	39.9	35.0
Urban	35.0	35.5	33.9
Rural+Urban	39.2	38.6	34.7

(Note: *For comparability, the results of the PLFS need to be understood in the context with which the survey methodology and sample selection has been designed)

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps towards generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. Till 31-05-2019, the scheme has covered 151579 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.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers

and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & 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.

Debt of Air India

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

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan to bring out Air India from debt problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Further, in pursuance to the decision taken in the meeting chaired by the then Finance Minister on September 7, 2018, the debt amounting to ₹ 29,464 crore of Air India Limited (AIL) was approved to be transferred to Air India Assets Holding Ltd. (AIAHL) an SPV. In this regard, the proposal for transfer of Non-Convertible Debenture (NCD) of ₹ 7,400 crore of AIL to AIAHL, new NCDs of ₹ 15,064 crore and raising of funds upto ₹ 7000 crore by AIAHL for re-financing of debt transferred to it from AIL through issuance of bonds or other suitable instruments has been approved by the Government.

Further, the Government has prepared a Revival Plan for Air India which includes a comprehensive financial package. The revival plan of Air India focuses on the operational

efficiencies so that substantial increase in revenue or cost saving can be achieved. The Revival Plan, *inter alia*, comprises several major elements including:—

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

It is stated in this regard that Air India has received an equity infusion of ₹ 30520.21 crore till date from FY 2011-12 which includes financial support as per TAP/FRP and cash support as decided in the meeting dated 07.09.2018 chaired by the Hon' ble Finance Minister.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Concession given to FIA

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

- (a) whether Government has acceded to the request of Federation of Indian Airlines (FIA), which sought the help of Government for allowing an additional one month unsecured credit of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) and airport charges;
- (b) if so, on what grounds/basis Government has taken this decision; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) No Sir. However, the Government constantly responds to the needs and challenges faced by the airline industry from time-to-time and has taken several measures, including reduction of Central Excise Duty applicable on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) from 14% to 11% w.e.f. 11th October 2018 and rationalization of GST provisions, with a view to revive the airline industry and ensure the sustainability and health of the industry.

Setting up of water aerodromes in the country

455. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMIREDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved the proposal for setting up of water aerodromes in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether procedures and requirement for licensing of water aerodromes were prescribed, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) how many proposals have been received and from which area for operation of amphibian planes in the country; and
- (e) whether sea-plane operation for better regional connectivity is also being considered, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)- UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) version 3.0, RCS routes connecting to following water aerodromes have been identified for air connectivity:—

1. Statue of Unity, Sardar Sarovar Dam, Gujarat
2. Sabarmati River Front, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
3. Dharoj Dam, Gujarat
4. Shatrunjay Dam, Gujarat
5. Umrangso Reservoir, Assam
6. Guwahati River Front, Assam
7. Tehri Dam, Uttarakhand
8. Erai Dam, Distt. Chandrapur, Maharashtra
9. Khindsi Dam, Distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra
10. Nagarjuna Sagar, Telangana

11. Long Island, Andaman and Nicobar Islands
12. Neil Island (Shaheed Dweep), Andaman and Nicobar Islands
13. Havelock Island (Swaraj Dweep), Andaman and Nicobar Islands
14. Hutbay, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

(c) Procedures and requirements for licensing of water aerodromes are laid down in Civil Aviation Requirements, Section 4, Series ' F' , Part IV.

(d) and (e) In the 3rd round of bidding under RCS-UDAN, seven (7) proposals of sea plane have been awarded. Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Details of proposals of Sea plane which have been awarded

State	RCS route
1	2
Andaman Nicobar	Havelock to Port Blair
	Long Island to Port Blair
	Neil to Port Blair
	Port Blair to Havelock
	Port Blair to Long Island
	Port Blair to Neil
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam Barrage to Hyderabad
	Vijayawada to Nagarjuna Sagar
Assam	Guwahati River Front to Jorhat
	Guwahati River Front to Shillong
	Guwahati River Front to Umrangso Reservoir
	Jorhat to Guwahati River Front
	Umrangso Reservoir to Guwahati River Front
Gujarat	Sabarmati River Front to Shatrunjay Dam
	Sabarmati River Front to Statue of Unity
	Shatrunjay Dam to Sabarmati River Front

1	2
	Statue of Unity to Sabarmati River Front
	Statue of Unity to Surat
	Surat to Statue of Unity
Meghalaya	Shillong to Guwahati River Front
Telangana	Hyderabad to Nagarjuna Sagar
	Hyderabad to Prakasam Barrage
	Nagarjuna Sagar to Hyderabad
	Nagarjuna Sagar to Vijayawada

Disinvestment of Air India

†456. DR. KIRODILAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Air India has not received any bid for its disinvestment process;
- (b) the quantum of debt currently estimated on Air India;
- (c) whether Government has made any other plan to address this issue; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest (EOI) for the Strategic Disinvestment of Air India including its shareholding in Air India Express and Air India Air Transport Services Limited (AI SATS) was issued on 28th March, .2018. No Eol/ bid was received till the last date of receipt of bids, *i.e.* 31st May, 2018

(b) As per the provisional figures of FY 2018-19, the total debt of Air India Ltd as on 31st March 2019 is ₹58,351.93 crore.

(c) and (d) To improve the financial condition of Air India, the Government has prepared a Revival Plan for Air India which includes a comprehensive financial package. This includes transferring debt of ₹29,464 crore and non-core assets to Air India Assets Holding

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Company (AIAHL) an SPV. In this regard, proposal for transfer of Non-Convertible Debenture (NCD) of ₹ 7,400 crore of AIL to AIAHL, new NCDs of ₹ 15,064 crore and raising of funds upto ₹7000 crore by AIAHL for re-financing of debt transferred to it from AIL through issuance of bonds or other suitable instruments has been approved by the Government. Further, the revival plan of Air India focuses on the operational efficiencies so that substantial increase in revenue or cost saving can be achieved. The Revival Plan, *inter-alia*, comprises several major elements including:

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

Planning for sustainable growth in aviation sector

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that major airline companies are reportedly sick and are reporting losses;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has chalked out any plan for sustainable growth of aviation sector in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and how Government plans to bring them out of the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per the information made available by the Scheduled Indian Carriers, the details regarding the financial performance for last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*). The spiraling cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), the global economic slow down, low yields due to intense competition and the consequent widening gap between revenue and expenses have contributed to a decline in the airline industry, for over the years, the operational costs for airlines have gone up mainly due to the increase in fuel prices and the depreciation of Rupee.

(c) and (d) With a view to promote the growth of Indian Aviation sector in a significant manner, the Government released the National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) 2016 on 15.06.2016. The aim of the Government is to provide an ecosystem for the harmonised growth of various aviation subsectors, *i.e.* Airlines, Airports, Cargo, Maintenance Repairs and Overhaul services (MRO), General Aviation, Aerospace Manufacturing, Skill Development, etc. In compliance of NCAP-2016, broad steps taken so far are as under:

- (i) Introduction of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) with an aim to facilitate/stimulate Regional air connectivity by making it affordable.
- (ii) Revival of un-served or under-served routes under RCS - UDAN.
- (iii) Introduction of a new Category 'Schedule Commuter Operator' under Commercial Air Transport Operations.
- (iv) Rationalization of Category-I routes under Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) on the basis of criteria given in NCAP 2016.
- (v) The requirement for 5/20 is modified and all airlines can commence international operations provided that they deploy 20 aircraft or 20% of total capacity (in terms of average number of seats on all departure put together) whichever is higher for domestic operations.
- (vi) Liberalization of domestic code share points in India within the framework of Air Service Agreements (ASA).
- (vii) With a view to modernize the existing airports so as to establish a high standard and facilitate in easing the pressure on the existing airports, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under automatic route has now been allowed in Brownfield Airport projects. This move would also serve in further developing the domestic aviation infrastructure. Further, FDI limit for Scheduled Air Transport Service/ Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline has been raised from 49% to 100%, with FDI up to 49% being permitted under automatic route and FDI beyond 49% through Government approval. For Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), 100% FDI will continue to be allowed under automatic route. However, foreign airlines would continue to be allowed to invest in capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services up to the limit of 49% of their paid up capital and subject to the laid down conditions in the existing policy.

Statement

Details of Financial performance of Scheduled Indian Carriers for financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19

(₹ in million)

Carrier/Airline	Operating Revenue			Operating Expense			Operating Result		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
National Carriers									
Air India	218,596.1	230,036.7	254,841.1	215,615.9	246,617.4	298,141.8	2,980.2	-16,580.7	-43,300.7
AI Express	33,299.3	36,196.8	41,649.1	27,649.9	30,725.4	37,055.6	5,649.5	5,471.4	4,593.4
Alliance Air	3,756.9	5,931.4	8,435.5	5,080.0	7,278.5	11,516.2	-1,323.1	-1,347.1	-3,080.7
(A) Total (National)	255,652.3	272,164.9	304,925.7	248,345.8	284,621.3	346,713.6	7,306.6	-12,456.4	-41,788.0
Private Scheduled Domestic Airlines									
Jet Airways*	212,576.7	232,570.4	NA	212,070.0	239,784.5	NA	506.6	-7,214.1	NA
Jet Lite (P) Ltd.*	12,237.2	12,937.6	NA	12,369.1	13,149.8	NA	-131.9	-212.2	NA
Go Air	36,205.0	46,752.2	52,580.0	32,116.9	41,393.5	61,550.0	4,088.1	5,358.8	-8,970.0
Spice Jet	61,912.7	77,950.9	91,132.5	58,465.9	72,735.7	93,793.6	3,446.8	5,215.3	-2,661.1
Indigo	185,805.0	230,208.9	298,217.1	168,897.0	204,442.5	299,707.6	16,908.0	25,766.4	-1,490.5
Zoom Air **	26.1	174.0	103.6	24.7	165.9	117.5	1.4	8.1	-14.0

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Air Asia	9,519.4	18,011.3	25,116.4	10,922.6	19,425.7	32,146.8	-1,403.3	-1,414.4	-7,030.4
Vistara #	13,899.2	21,374.3	29,944.0	19,392.1	26,539.6	38,405.0	-5,492.9	-5,165.3	-8,461.0
Blue Dart	6,188.4	6,713.0	7,581.0	5,964.3	6,438.0	7,201.0	224.1	275.0	380.0
True Jet \$	1,261.4	1,956.8	2,650.0	2,069.1	2,808.2	3,060.0	-807.7	-851.5	-410.0
Quikjet Cargo \$\$	330.4	474.5	-144.1						
Air Deccan!	629.3	47.0	764.9	336.0	-135.5	-289.0			
Air Odisha!	13.9	110.0	55.3	110.5	-41.5	-0.5			
Star Air @	32.4	174.3	-141.9						
Air Heritage @@	3.0	6.5	-3.5						
(B)TOTAL (Private)	539,961.5	649,292.6	507,516.9	522,766.4	627,703.5	536,608.7	17,195.1	21,589.1	-29,091.8
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	795,613.8	921,457.5	812,442.6	771,112.1	912,324.8	883,322.4	24,501.7	9,132.7	-70,879.8

Jet Airways and Jetlite * Ceased Operations since 18th April 2019 (Provisional Financial Statement of FY 2018-19 not submitted till date (20-06-2019).

ZOOM AIR ** Operations started since February 2017 and Ceased Operation from July 2018.

VISTARA # Operations started since January 2015.

TRUE JET \$ Operations started since July 2015.

QUIKJET CARGO \$\$ Operation started since May 2016 and Ceased operation September 2017.

AIR DECCAN ! Operation started since December 2017.

AIR ODISHA !! Operation started since February 2018.

STAR AIR @ Operations started since January 2019.

AIR HERITAGE @@ Operations started since January 2019.

P- Provisional

Written Answers to

[26 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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Monitoring system to control air fares

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the price hike imposed by the low-cost airlines on various occasions like festivals and vacations;

(b) whether Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and the Ministry have set up any monitoring system to control the air fares in the interest of the passengers; and

(c) whether Government is aware that the low-cost airlines were charging as high as ₹ 30,000 for Mumbai-Delhi and Ahmedabad-Delhi trips recently?

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

Operation of Air India flights in place of Jet Airways

459. SHRI KANAKAMEDALARAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to utilise the vacuum created by Jet Airways by operating Air India flights in international as well as in domestic routes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Bilateral rights of Jet Airways have been temporarily allocated to Air India/ Air India Express till the end of Summer Schedule 2019 for the Sectors as follows:

India/Dubai	5852 Seats /week:
India/Hong Kong	1792 seats/week
India/Qatar	5670 seats/week
India/Singapore	1620 seats/week
India/UK	4788 seats/week

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

Flight No.	Origin	Destination
1	2	3
AI 0481	Delhi	Bhopal
AI 0481	Bhopal	Pune
AI 0482	Pune	Bhopal
AI 0482	Bhopal	Delhi
AI 0483	Delhi	Raipur
AI 0484	Raipur	Delhi
AI 0801	Delhi	Bengaluru
AI 0802	Bengaluru	Delhi
AI 0479	Delhi	Amritsar
AI 0480	Amritsar	Delhi
AI 0591	Chennai	Bengaluru
AI 0592	Bengaluru	Chennai
AI 0593	Chennai	Ahmedabad

1	2	3
AI 0594	Ahmedabad	Chennai
AI 0595	Chennai	Varanasi
AI 0596	Varanasi	Chennai
AI 0597	Chennai	Kolkata
AI 0598	Kolkata	Chennai
AI 0637	Delhi	Indore
AI 0638	Indore	Delhi
AI 0823	Delhi	Vadodara
AI 0824	Vadodara	Delhi

Landing charges for aircrafts at defence airports

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

- (a) whether Government has taken up the issue of landing charges for aircrafts having less than 80 seats at defence airports in various parts of the country in, order to boost regional connectivity;
- (b) if so, what are the details in this regard;
- (c) if not, whether Government has any proposal to take up this issue with the Ministry of Defence; and
- (d) what are the other steps being taken to boost regional connectivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Civil Aviation has requested the Ministry of Defence to consider the waiver of landing charges of smaller aircraft, with a maximum certified capacity of less than 80 seats at Defence airfields.

- (c) Does not arise in view of the above.

(d) The Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) is a demand-driven scheme, where airline operators undertake assessment of demand on particular routes and interested eligible Airline Operators participate in the e-bidding held from time to time for award of routes/networks.

Sound reduction barrier at IGI airport

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

(a) whether Government is considering sound reduction barrier on the southern side of its runway 29/11 of Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport which will benefit some of the residential areas which falls south of airport boundary, the details thereof;

(b) by when such exercise shall be completed, whether any timeline has been given thereof;

(c) whether it is based upon any recommendations of expert panel and whether any such type of sound reduction barrier have been put up in any major international airports in any part of the world, the details thereof; and

(d) by when such exercise shall be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Delhi Airport has built a sound barrier on the boundary wall located at the southern side of the Runway 29/11 to contain the aircraft noise generated during braking process shortly after touchdown. The barrier will benefit the area falling south of the airport boundary. The sound barrier has been developed as per the direction of the Hon' ble NGT order dated 24.11.2017 and is designed by IIT Delhi. It is the first of its kind in India.

Closure of Pakyong airport

462. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what were the circumstances under which flights operating from Pakyong Airport in Sikkim were withdrawn;

(b) the reasons why the Prime Minister inaugurated this airport when both IIT, Kharagpur and Central Building Research Institute (CBRI) found that the design is not maintainable; and

(c) the details of the economic losses suffered by the closure of the airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Pakyong is an operational airport and can handle ATR-72 and Q400 type of aircraft operations under Visual Flight Rules (VFR) conditions. M/s Spice jet which were operating daily one scheduled flight on Kolkata-Pakyong - Kolkata sector have decided to temporarily suspend its operations w.e.f. 01.06.2019 due to

unpredictable weather which results in low visibility at Pakyong. Pakyong Airport was constructed based on the design and drawings prepared by renowned Consultant, M/s. Mott McDonald. The structural design and drawings were vetted by IIT Mumbai. Nothing adverse about maintainability has been mentioned by IIT Kharagpur or CBRI. The temporary suspension of air services will affect the connectivity to the place.

Installation of body scanners at airports

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

(a) whether Government has directed 84 airports across the country to install body scanners by March, 2020, repricing existing door frame, metal detectors and hand held scanners besides pat-down searches of passengers to detect metallic objects;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect the privacy of the passengers in view of the above direction and the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that 84 airports would have to follow while using body scanners therein; and

(c) by when all the airports of the country are proposed to be covered therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), regulatory authority for civil aviation security in the country, has issued an Aviation Security (AVSEC) Circular dated 08.04.2019 according to which, body scanners shall be installed at all airports at Pre-embarkation security check points in a phased manner, replacing all Door Frame Metal Detectors (DFMDs) but not hand held scanners. 10% of the passengers cleared by the body scanner system shall be randomly searched. The physical search will include pat down search. Any person who refuses to go through body scanners shall be subjected to pat down search invariably. At least, one set of DFMD shall be maintained for screening of passengers with medical conditions. The issue of privacy of passengers was taken into consideration by the Technical Committee of BCAS. It was decided that as regards human safety and privacy, it should be non-intrusive screening technology. No actual image of the person scanned shall be displayed. Screening should be automatic target detection with image-free solution to eliminate privacy concerns. As per technical specification, Body Scanner System shall provide automatic detection over the skin with image free solution using a generic mannequin. Threats shall be graphically presented on the generic mannequin so that security staff can tell the location of these objects for targeted search. However, if a person/lady with medical conditions expresses concerns, he/she may request a physical search *in lieu* of a search using detection systems

such as Hand Held Metal Detector (HHMD), Walk Through Metal Detector (WTMD) or body scanners. In such a case, private screening is arranged.

Operations of flights from Darbhanga airport

†464. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the facilities have been devised at Darbhanga Airport recently for operation of flights;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that this airport has already been inaugurated but operations of flights have not commenced so far from there; and
- (c) if so, whether Government would start flight services at the earliest from Darbhanga to various other cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has initiated work for different facilities required for operation of flights such as strengthening of runway and construction of Interim Terminal Building (ITB) etc. at Darbhanga Airport.

(b) Darbhanga Airport has not been inaugurated yet, only Bhoomi-Pujan/ Foundation stone ceremony was conducted on 24.12.2018 to start the construction activities.

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

Unjustified tariff hike imposed by airlines

465. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about the unjustified tariff hike imposed by airlines to various sectors in the country;
- (b) whether Government would hold a meeting of the concerned in this regard;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the prevailing chaotic situation existing in aviation sector like the one happened with Jet Airways;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) what measures have been taken to protect the workers in such situations; and

(e) whether Government is aware of the unsatisfactory conditions of the aircrafts flying in the country owned by different companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the provision of air fare approval was dispensed with by the Government. All scheduled domestic airlines are required to display route-wise and category-wise fares on their respective websites in compliance to the applicable regulation. Due to suspension of operation of Jet Airways and grounding of Boeing B737 Max, there was a reduction in capacity in few domestic sectors. With a view to maintain transparency, as advised by Ministry, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) started monitoring of airfares on certain routes selected on random basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them. During monitoring, it was observed that though there was a marginal hike in airfares, it remained within the fare brackets established. Subsequently, some of the domestic airlines started inducting more aircrafts in their fleets which resulted in an increase in the capacity on the domestic sectors as a result of which fares are observed to be fairly normalized at present.

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

(e) All the aircraft flying in the country are mandated to be airworthy in all aspects as per Aircraft Rules and Civil Aviation Requirement issued by DGCA. If, any such matter of unsatisfactory conditions of an aircraft in the country comes to the notice, appropriate action as per Aircraft Rules and Civil Aviation Requirements is initiated.

Construction of new airports in the country

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

(a) the criteria/norms set up for construction of new airports in the country;

(b) whether Government proposes/ has any proposal to undertake construction of new airports in various States of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(d) the details of the proposals received by Government for construction of new airports along with the action taken thereon during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the time by when construction of new airports is likely to be completed and made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has formulated a Greenfield Airport Policy for development of Greenfield Airports across the country. As per the Greenfield Airport Policy, the applicant proposing to set up an airport would make an application to the Steering Committee in the format prescribed under the said policy. On the request received from project proponent, for setting up of a Greenfield Airport, Government grants two stage clearances *i.e.* 'Site Clearance' followed by 'in-principle' approval.

(b) and (c) In line with the Greenfield Airport Policy, Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of 21 Greenfield Airports across the country namely Mopa in Goa (₹3100 cr), Navi Mumbai (₹ 16704 cr), Sindhudurg (₹ 520 cr) and Shirdi (₹ 320 cr) in Maharashtra, Bijapur (₹ 150 cr), Gulbarga (₹ 13.78 cr in 1 phase), Hassan (₹592.07 cr) and Shimoga (₹38.91 cr) in Karnataka, Kannur (₹ 2342 cr) in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal (₹ 670 cr), Datia in Gwalior (₹200 cr), Pakyong in Sikkim (₹ 553.53 cr), rvushmagar (₹ 448 cr) and Noida (₹ 15754 cr) in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera (₹ 5083 cr) and Hirasar (₹ 2654 cr) in Gujarat, Karaikal in Puducherry (₹ 50 cr) and Dagadarthi (₹293 cr), Bhogapuram (₹ 2302 cr) and Oravakal (₹ 88.5 cr) in Andhra Pradesh and Hollongi, Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh (₹ 955.385 cr). Greenfield Airports at Shirdi, Kannur, Durgapur and Pakyong have been operationalized.

Government of India has granted 'site clearance' approval for setting up of 6 Greenfield Airports across the country namely Machiwara in Ludhiana, Jamshedpur in Jharkhand, Alwar (Bhiwadi) in Rajasthan, Kothagudem, Dist. Khammam in Telangana, Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh and Purandar in Pune.

(d) Government of India has received 11 complete proposals during the last three years for construction of new airports namely, Noida International Airport (Jewar) and Saifai (Etawah) in Uttar Pradesh, Hisar International Airport in Haryana, Shivdaspur (Jaipur)

in Rajasthan, Kothagudem(Khammam) in Telangana, Chingleput in Chennai and Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh in 2016 and Karwar and Chickmangaluru in Karnataka, Hirasar (Rajkot) and Tadgem in Gujarat in 2017. Out of which, Government has granted ‘ site clearance’ approval to two proposals, namely Kothagudem(Khammam) in Telangana and Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh and ‘ in principle’ approval to two proposals namely, Noida International Airport (Jewar) in Uttar Pradesh and Hirasar (Rajkot) in Gujarat.

(e) The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual operator.

Revival of Jet airways

467. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had made any attempt to revive the Jet Airways following its closure in order to save the employment of thousands of employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what has been done with regard to the foreign and domestic traffic rights of the Jet Airways?

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

(c) The domestic slots vacated by Jet Airways starting from April 2019 have been allocated on ad hoc basis to other Indian carriers. Majority of the international traffic rights of Jet Airways have been distributed amongst the Indian carriers purely on temporary basis till the end of Summer Schedule, 2019 only.

Expansion of airports in Telangana

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

- (a) whether Government has planned to modernise and expand the airports in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has included any airports from the State of Telangana in the list, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the airports being expanded along with the funds allocated and released so far; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to speed up the expansion work?

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

(c) and (d) The details of the airports being expanded and funds allocated and released so far are given in the Statement (*See below*). Considering the traffic growth, AAI regularly monitors and initiates development proposals for augmentation of operational efficiency of airports by upgrading / expanding city side and air side infrastructure.

Statement

Details of Development of airport infrastructure

Works (in progress) - Above 25 cr

Sl. No.	Airport	Cost (₹ in crores)	Upto date Expenditure approx. (₹ in crores)
1	2	3	4
Region- North-Eastern			
1.	Agartala	497.27	497.27

1	2	3	4
2.	Barapani	34	34
3.	Dibrugrah	92.22	92.22
4.	Dimapur	43.22	43.22
5.	Guwahati	1180.21	1180.21
6.	Imphal	93.47	93.47
7.	Rupsi	43.82	43.82
8.	Tezu	96.50	96.50
9.	Pakyong	137.97	137.97
Region-Northern			
1.	Amritsar	96	4.94
2.	Bareilly	32.99	0.00
3.	Jaipur	116.9	55.30
4.	Jammu	77	4.89
5.	Lucknow	1484.88	156.17
6.	Dehradun	348	70.24
7.	Allahabad	137.53	137.51
8.	Leh	323.19	605
9.	Khajuraho	35.00	3.27
10.	Chitrakoot	31.1	-
11.	Muirpur	31.1	-
12.	Adampur	105.00	4.17
13.	Udaipur	35.57	20.79
14.	Ghaziabad	45.60	29.95
Region-Southern			
1.	Calicut	120	107.57
2.	Coimbatore	29.93	-
3.	Kadapa	90.44	28.60
4.	Mangalore	254	86.42

1	2	3	4
5.	Madurai	25.71	3.15
6.	Tirupati	177	12.56
7.	Trichy	951	70
8.	Trivandrum	26.67	7.59
9.	Vijayawada	756	142.7
10.	Vizag	84	42.77
11.	Chennai	2663.36	259.04
Region-Eastern			
1.	Port Blair	441.33	186.24
2.	Raipur	30.20	19.78
3.	Bhubaneswar	153.76	42.01
4.	Deoghar	205.46	78.11
5.	Kolkata	548.18	72.57
6.	Patna	599.34	26.53
Region- Western			
1.	Ahmedabad	63.63	17.80
2.	Goa	231.16	138.11
3.	Jabalpur	524.41	51.13
4.	Kolhapur	221.17	16.37
5.	Pune	475.39	35.88
6.	Rajkot	648.00	0.00
7.	Surat	210.21	64.83

Udan Regional Connectivity Scheme in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Mumbai-Kolhapur-Mumbai sector was given to M/s Air Deccan under the UDAN scheme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Air Deccan could not successfully operate flights on the sector apparently due to many technical and other issues;

(c) whether Government is taking adequate steps to address these issues in order to ensure regional connectivity under UDAN scheme remains successful; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration to restore flights under the UDAN scheme between Mumbai-Kolhapur-Mumbai involving some other airline considering fairly good traffic on the route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) is a demand-driven scheme, where airline operators undertake assessment of demand on particular routes and interested eligible Airline Operators participate in the e-bidding to be held time to time for award of routes/networks. The Mumbai-Kolhapur Sector was awarded to M/s Deccan Charters Private Limited (Air Deccan) by the Airports Authority of India- the Implementing Agency, but the Selected Airline Operator could not operate successfully on the said Sector and therefore, Mumbai - Kolhapur - Mumbai sector was awarded to M/s Ghodawat Enterprises Private Limited (Star Air) and M/s Turbo Megha Airways Private Limited (TruJet) in the 3rd round of bidding under RCS-UDAN.

Naming of Kolhapur airport

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

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has recommended naming Kolhapur Airport as Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj Airport, honouring the illustrious son of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and whose lineage continues in Kolhapur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any decision has been arrived at in this regard, if so, when would the official announcement and christening of the airport would happen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Maharashtra has recommended for naming Kolhapur Airport as ' Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj Airport, Kolhapur' and has forwarded copies of resolution passed in the Legislative Assembly as well as Legislative Council of the State.

(c) No, Sir. The proposals for naming/ renaming of airports/ terminal buildings are generally considered and taken up for approval of the Union Cabinet based on the recommendations of the concerned State Government(s) expressed by way of a resolution passed in the respective State Legislative Assemblies and subsequently published in the official gazette depending on the Cabinet decision on the proposal.

Passengers grievances and redressal

471. SHRIDHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measures to improve customer services of various airlines at various airports in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware of the increasing incidents of misbehaviour with the passengers by the staff and crew members of various airlines in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to sensitise the airline staff/employees while dealing with the air passengers; and

(d) whether Government has evolved any systematic process for registering grievances and redressing them, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) A charter of passengers' rights was released on 27.02.2019. The charter of the passengers' rights has the provisions which give certain rights to passengers in case of flight delays, flight cancellations, boarding denied due to overbooking, flight diversions, cancellation charges, lost /delayed / damaged baggage etc. To make the Passenger Charter enforceable, Directorate General of Civil Aviation(DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirement(CAR) Section-3, Series M, Part IV titled "Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights" .

(b) Details of month-wise complaints regarding staff behavior registered by the passengers as submitted by the various airlines from January, 2019 to May, 2019 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) DGCA has issued Air Transport Circular (ATC) 04 of 2017 titled as "Facilities/ Courtesies) to esteemed travelling public at airports" in this regard.

(d) As per the prevailing regulation, aggrieved passengers are required to lodge his/ her complaint to the concerned airline. For timely redressal of passenger grievance,

every airline appoints a Nodal officer and an Appellate Authority and displays the contact details of them on their respective websites. The passenger may also file their grievance on Air Sewa App or Portal. If the passenger is not satisfied with the resolution of grievance by airline and/ or Air Sewa; the passenger has liberty to complain to any statutory body/ court set up under relevant applicable laws.

Statement

Details Of month-wise complaints regarding staff behaviour

Month	No. of Complaints in respect of Staff Behaviour
Jan-19	55
Feb-19	27
Mar-19	27
Apr-19	21
May-19	19

Operation of airlines under the UDAN scheme

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

- (a) whether many airlines have failed to start operation under the UDAN scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;
- (c) whether Government is planning to launch UDAN international to enhance air connectivity from India to select overseas destinations;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to improve air connectivity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) is monitored on regular basis to review the progress and to make the course corrections. Selected Airline Operators (SAOs) are not able to mount operations, within specified timeline as per contract, are issued with Show Cause notices. In case of willful default by a SAO, cancellation of routes are done by forfeiting the Performance Guarantee/Proposal Security. Airline-wise/ Round-wise /details of commencement/cancellation of routes

awarded under RCS-UDAN are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Details of routes commenced under RCS - UDAN are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) On request of State Government of Assam, UDAN International has been launched. The bidding process for 6 routes connecting Guwahati to Kathmandu, Dhaka, Yangon, Bangkok, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur has been completed. After e-bidding process, Guwahati to Dhaka and Guwahati to Bangkok routes were awarded to M/s SpiceJet Limited for operation of flights under UDAN International. The financial support is provided by the concerned State Government. Government of India would facilitate the implementation of UDAN International Scheme to enhance air connectivity from India to selected overseas destinations, on request of State Governments.

(e) The Ministry of Civil Aviation launched RCS-UDAN scheme 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. 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 or VGF) to meet the gap, if any, between the cost of airline operations and expected revenues on such routes. RCS-UDAN is a demand-driven scheme, where airline operators undertake assessment of demand on particular routes.

Statement-I

Airline-wise/Round-wise details of commencement/cancellation of Routes awarded under RCS - UDAN

Sl. No.	Name of Selected Airline Operator	Networks Awarded - Round-wise				
		UDAN 1.0	UDAN 2.0	UDAN 3.0	Networks commencement status	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	AAA Aviation Ltd.	—	1	—	Network cancelled	
2.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	8	5	14	Sixteen (16) networks commenced.	
3.	Airodishia Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	5	—	—	One (1) network shall be commenced after readiness Burnpur airport and four 4 networks cancelled due to poor performance by SAO.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Andaman Airways Pvt. Ltd.	—	—	1	Operation is likely to be started on 1st October, 2019 subject to readiness of RCS airports in the network.	
5.	Aviation Connectivity and Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.	—	—	2	SAO has informed that their application to obtain SCO from DGCA is in process.	
6.	Deccan Charters Pvt. Ltd.	4	—	—	One (1) network recommenced by SAO and three (3) networks cancelled due to poor performance by SAO.	
7.	Ghodawat Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	—	1	10	Two (2) networks commenced. Rest of networks likely to commence by 31st July, 2019 subject to readiness of RCS airports.	
8.	Heligo Charters Pvt. Ltd.	—	1 H	—	Network withdrawn by SAO	
9.	Heritage Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	—10	(4 FW6 H)	—	One (I) network commenced. Rest of networks likely to commence by 31st July, 2019 subject to readiness of RCS airports / heliports.	
10.	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.	—	20	12	Nine (9) networks commenced.	
11.	Jet Airways (India) Ltd.	—	4	5	Three (3) networks commenced.	
12.	Maritime Energy Heli Services Pvt. Ltd.	—	1	—	NOC awaited from MoCA.	
13.	Pawan Hans Helicopter Ltd.	—	11 H	—	Likely to commence after readiness of Heliports by March, 2020.	
14.	Pinnacle Air Pvt. Ltd.	—	1	—	Network cancelled	
15.	Skyone Airways Pvt. Ltd.	—	5 H	—	Likely to commence after readiness of Heliports by March, 2020.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16. Spicejet Ltd.		6	17	27	Twenty five (25) networks commenced. Rest of networks likely to commence by 31st July, 2019 subject to readiness of RCS airports	
17. Turbo Aviation Pvt. Ltd.		—	3	7	Notice issued to SAO to submit timelines	
18. Turbo Megha Airways Pvt. Ltd.		4	4	2	Six (6) networks commenced. Rest of networks likely to commence by 31st July, 2019 subject to readiness of RCS airports	
19. Zexus Air Service Pvt. Ltd.		—	6	8	Notice issued to SAO to submit timelines.	

Statement-II*List of RCS Airports and routes**Started under UDAN-1, 2 & 3**7 June 2019***RCS-UDAN 1**

Sl. No.	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Operator	Date commenced
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bhatinda	Delhi	Alliance Air	27-04-2017
2.	Delhi	Bhatinda	Alliance Air	27-04-2017
3.	Delhi	Shimla	Alliance Air	27-04-2017
4.	Hyderabad	Kadapa	Trujet	27-04-2017
5.	Hyderabad	Nanded	Trujet	27-04-2017
6.	Kadapa	Hyderabad	Trujet	27-04-2017
7.	Nanded	Hyderabad	Trujet	27-04-2017
8.	Shimla	Delhi	Alliance Air	27-04-2017

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Gwalior	Delhi	Alliance Air	31-05-2017
10.	Gwalior	Indore	Alliance Air	31-05-2017
11.	Indore	Gwalior	Alliance Air	31-05-2017
12.	Kandla	Mumbai	Spice jet	10-07-2017
13.	Mumbai	Kandla	Spice jet	10-07-2017
14.	Porbandar	Mumbai	Spice jet	10-07-2017
15.	Hyderabad	Puducherry	Spice jet	16-08-2017
16.	Puducherry	Hyderabad	Spice jet	16-08-2017
17.	Delhi	Ludhiana	Alliance Air	02-09-2017
18.	Ludhiana	Delhi	Alliance Air	02-09-2017
19.	Chennai	Mysore	Trujet	20-09-2017
20.	Mysore	Chennai	Trujet	20-09-2017
21.	Hyderabad	Vidyanagar	Trujet	21-09-2017
22.	Vidyanagar	Hyderabad	Trujet	21-09-2017
23.	Bikaner (NAL)	Delhi	Alliance Air	26-09-2017
24.	Delhi	Bikaner (Nal)	Alliance Air	26-09-2017
25.	Jaipur	Jaisalmer	Spice jet	29-10-2017
26.	Jaisalmer	Jaipur	Spice jet	29-10-2017
27.	Chennai	Kadapa	Trujet	16-11-2017
28.	Kadapa	Chennai	Trujet	16-11-2017
29.	Mumbai	Nanded	Trujet	16-11-2017
30.	Nanded	Mumbai	Trujet	16-11-2017
31.	Agra	Jaipur	Alliance Air	08-12-2017
32.	Jaipur	Agra	Alliance Air	08-12-2017
33.	Ahmedabad	Jamnagar	Air Odisha	17-02-2018
34.	Ahmedabad	Mundra	Air Odisha	17-02-2018
35.	Jamnagar	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha	17-02-2018
36.	Mundra	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha	17-02-2018

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Ahmedabad	Diu	Air Odisha	24-02-2018
38.	Diu	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha	24-02-2018
39.	Bangalore	Vidyanagar	Trujet	01-03-2018
40.	Kadapa	Vijaywada	Trujet	01-03-2018
41.	Vidyanagar	Bangalore	Trujet	01-03-2018
42.	Vijaywada	Kadapa	Trujet	01-03-2018
43.	Chennai	Salem	Trujet	25-03-2018
44.	Salem	Chennai	Trujet	25-03-2018
45.	Delhi	Pathankot	Alliance Air	05-04-2018
46.	Pathankot	Delhi	Alliance Air	05-04-2018
47.	Adampur	Delhi	Spice jet	01-05-2018
48.	Ahmedabad	Bhavnagar	Air Odisha	01-05-2018
49.	Bhavnagar	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha	01-05-2018
50.	Delhi	Adampur	Spice jet	01-05-2018
51.	Delhi	Kanpur	Spicejet	03-07-2018
52.	Kanpur	Delhi	Spicejet	03-07-2018
53.	Pantnagar	Dehradun	Alliance Air	04-01-2019
54.	Dehradun	Pantnagar	Alliance Air	04-01-2019
<i>RCS - UDAN 2</i>				
1.	Bikaner	Jaipur	Alliance Air	27-03-2018
2.	Jaipur	Bikaner	Alliance Air	27-03-2018
3.	Bhatinda	Jammu	Alliance Air	05-04-2018
4.	Jammu	Bhatinda	Alliance Air	05-04-2018
5.	Kolkata	Tezpur	Zoom Air	26-04-2018
6.	Tezpur	Kolkata	Zoom Air	26-04-2018
7.	Chennai	Hubli	Spicejet	14-05-2018
8.	Hubli	Chennai	Spicejet	14-05-2018
9.	Hubli	Hyderabad	Spicejet	14-05-2018

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Hyderabad	Hubli	Spicejet	14-05-2018
11.	Allahabad	Lucknow	Jet Airways	14-06-2018
12.	Allahabad	Patna	Jet Airways	14-06-2018
13.	Lucknow	Allahabad	Jet Airways	14-06-2018
14.	Patna	Allahabad	Jet Airways	14-06-2018
15.	Delhi	Ozar (Nasik)	Jet Airways	15-06-2018
16.	Ozar (Nasik)	Delhi	Jet Airways	15-06-2018
17.	Allahabad	Indore	Jet Airways	16-06-2018
18.	Allahabad	Nagpur	Jet Airways	16-06-2018
19.	Indore	Allahabad	Jet Airways	16-06-2018
20.	Nagpur	Allahabad	Jet Airways	16-06-2018
21.	Hubli	Cochin	IndiGo	28-06-2018
22.	Cochin	Hubli	IndiGo	28-06-2018
23.	Goa	Hubli	IndiGo	28-06-2018
24.	Hubli	Goa	IndiGo	28-06-2018
25.	Ahmedabad	Hubli	IndiGo	01-07-2018
26.	Hubli	Ahmedabad	IndiGo	01-07-2018
27.	Chennai	Hubli	IndiGo	01-07-2018
28.	Hubli	Chennai	IndiGo	01-07-2018
29.	Jorhat	Kolkata	IndiGo	01-08-2018
30.	Kolkata	Jorhat	IndiGo	01-08-2018
31.	Pakyong	Kolkata	Spicejet	04-10-2018
32.	Kolkata	Pakyong	Spicejet	04-10-2018
33.	Kishangarh	Delhi	Spicejet	08-10-2018
34.	Delhi	Kishangarh	Spicejet	08-10-2018
35.	Guwahati	Pakyong	Spicejet	28-10-2018
36.	Pakyong	Guwahati	Spicejet	28-10-2018
37.	Ahmedabad	Jaisalmer	Spicejet	31-10-2018

1	2	3	4	5
38.	Jaisalmer	Ahmedabad	Spicejet	31-10-2018
39.	Allahabad	Bangalore	Indigo	15-11-2018
40.	Bangalore	Allahabad	IndiGo	15-11-2018
41.	Jaisalmer	Surat	Spicejet	30-11-2018
42.	Surat	Jaisalmer	Spicejet	30-11-2018
43.	Kolhapur	Hyderabad	Alliance Air	09-12-2018
44.	Hyderabad	Kolhapur	Alliance Air	09-12-2018
45.	Kolhapur	Bangalore	Alliance Air	09-12-2018
46.	Bangalore	Kolhapur	Alliance Air	09-12-2018
47.	Ahmedabad	Porbandar	Trujet	19-12-2018
48.	Porbandar	Ahemdabad	Trujet	19-12-2018
49.	Ahmedabad	Jaiselmer	Trujet	19-12-2018
50.	Jaiselmer	Ahmedabad	Trujet	19-12-2018
51.	Kolkata	Lilabari	Spicejet	15-01-2019
52.	Lilabari	Kolkata	Spicejet	15-01-2019
53.	Dehradun	Pithoragarh	Heritage	17-01-2019
54.	Pithoragarh	Dehradun	Heritage	17-01-2019
55.	Pantnagar	Pithoragarh	Heritage	17-01-2019
56.	Pithoragarh	Pantnagar	Heritage	17-01-2019
57.	Kannur	Bangalore	IndiGo	25-01-2019
58.	Bangalore	Kannur	IndiGo	25-01-2019
59.	Kannur	Chennai	IndiGo	25-01-2019
60.	Chennai	Kannur	IndiGo	25-01-2019
61.	Kannur	Goa	IndiGo	25-01-2019
62.	Goa	Kannur	IndiGo	25-01-2019
63.	Kannur	Hubli	IndiGo	25-01-2019
64.	Hubli	Kannur	IndiGo	25-01-2019
65.	Tirupati	Hubli	Ghodawat	25-01-2019

1	2	3	4	5
66.	Hubli	Tirupati	Ghodawat	25-01-2019
67.	Hyderabad	Nasik	Alliance Air	01-02-2019
68.	Nasik	Hyderabad..	Alliance Air	01-02-2019
69.	Ahmedabad	Nasik	Alliance Air	01-02-2019
70.	Nasik	Ahmedabad	Alliance Air	01-02-2019
71.	Ahmedabad	Nasik	Trujet	13-02-2019
72.	Nasik	Ahmedabad	Trujet	13-02-2019
73.	Kannur	Thiruvananthapuram	IndiGo	31-03-2019
74.	Thiruvananthapuar	Kannur	IndiGo	31-03-2019
75.	Cochin	Kannur	IndiGo	31-03-2019
76.	Kannur	Cochin	IndiGo	31-03-2019
77.	Mumbai	Allahabad	IndiGo	20-04-2019
78.	Allahabad	Mumbai	IndiGo	20-04-2019
79.	Ahmedabad	Kandla	Trujet	15-05-2019
80.	Kolhapur	Hyderabad	IndiGo	12-05-2019
81.	Hyderabad	Kolhapur	IndiGo	12-05-2019
82.	Kolhapur	Tirupati	IndiGo	12-05-2019
83.	Tirupati	Kolhapur	IndiGo	12-05-2019
84.	Kandla	Ahmedabad	Trujet	15-05-2019

RCS-UDAN 3

1.	Ahmedabad	Udaipur	Spicejet	25 March 2019
2.	Udaipur	Ahmedabad	Spicejet	25 March 2019
3.	Ahmedabad	Kishangarh	Spicejet	31 March 2019
4.	Amritsar	Jaipur	Spicejet	31 March 2019
5.	Bhopal	Udaipur	Spicejet	31 March 2019
6.	Delhi	Jharsuguda	Spicejet	31 March 2019_
7.	Guwahati	Lilabari	Spicejet	31 March 2019

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Hyderabad	Jharsuguda	Spicejet	31 March 2019
9.	Jaipur	Amritsar	Spicejet	31 March 2019
10.	Jharsuguda	Delhi	Spicejet	31 March 2019
11.	Jharsuguda	Hyderabad	Spicejet	31 March 2019
12.	Jharsuguda	Kolkata	Spicejet	31 March 2019
13.	Kishangarh	Ahmedabad	Spicejet	31 March 2019
14.	Kolkata	Jharsuguda	Spicejet	31 March 2019
15.	Lilabari	Guwahati	Spicejet	31 March 2019
16.	Udaipur	Bhopal	Spicejet	31 March 2019
17.	Kishangarh	Hyderabad	Spicejet	25 April 2019
18.	Hyderabad	Kishangarh	Spicejet	25 April 2019
19.	Hyderabad	Belgaum	Spicejet	01 May 2019
20.	Belgaum	Hyderabad	Spicejet	01 May 2019
21.	Hyderabad	Gwalior	Spicejet	01 May 2019
22.	Gwalior	Hyderabad	Spicejet	01 May 2019
23.	Jammu	Gwalior	Spicejet	01 May 2019
24.	Gwalior	Jammu	Spicejet	01 May 2019
25.	Ahmedabad	Belgaum	Ghodawat	15 May 2019
26.	Belgaum	Ahmedabad	Ghodawat	15 May 2019
27.	Pune	Belgaum	Alliance Air	15 May 2019
28.	Belgaum	Pune	Alliance Air	15 May 2019
29.	Jharsuguda	Raipur	Alliance Air	05 June 2019
30.	Raipur	Jharsuguda	Alliance Air	05 June 2019
31.	Jharsuguda	Bhubaneswar	Alliance Air	05 June 2019
32.	Bhubaneswar	Jharsuguda	Alliance Air	05 June 2019
33.	Jharsuguda	Kolkata	Alliance Air	06 June 2019
34.	Kolkata	Jharsuguda	Alliance Air	06 June 2019

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Bangalore	Mysore	Alliance Air	07 June 2019
36.	Mysore	Bangalore	Alliance Air	07 June 2019
Legend			Total 174 Routes.	

• DoNER Routes in North East sector

• Tourism Routes

RCS Cell Airports Authority of India Rajiv Gandhi Bhavan New Delhi 110003.

Augmenting sale of domestic air tickets

†473. SHRILAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to augment the sale of domestic air tickets;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction till now; and

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

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

New runway at Bengaluru airport

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

- (a) whether the work of construction of 2nd terminal building and a new runway at Bengaluru Airport has taken up;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status of the said works and the target time by when these works would be completed in all respects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The construction work of 2nd runway (New South Parallel Runway -NSPR) which is Code F compliant runway system with Category III B Instrument Landing system and ancillary buildings and Utilities commenced in December 2017. The construction work of Terminal 2 in which Phase 1 has built up area of 2,55,000 sqm with related infrastructure and facilities to handle capacity of 25 Million Passengers Per Annum (MPPA) commenced in October 2018.

- (c) The construction activities of both the New Runway and Phase 1 of the Terminal 2 is going in full swing. The target date for completion is 2019 and 2021 respectively.

Jobs loss due to recent crisis in a leading airline

475. SHRI RI TABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the jobs lost in aviation sector due to recent crisis in a leading airline;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to provide relief to the employees; and
- (c) the current status of the revival of the airline and placement of the staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Each airline prepares its business plan on the basis of their own market assessment and liabilities. Based on their business plan, the efficient operations and financial resources are the responsibility of the Airlines. Government of India has no role in raising funds for M/s Jet Airways (India) Limited, as it is the internal matter of the airline. National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai has admitted an application filled by State Bank of India (SBI) under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code,

2016 (IBC) on 20th June, 2019 to work out a resolution plan under the said code. Revival of the airline is now possible only under IBC.

Granting permission for new air routes

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

- (a) whether Government has fixed any target for granting permission for new air routes/increasing the frequency of flights in view of growing number of air passengers;
- (b) if so, the details of zones/air routes where it has been implemented; and
- (c) if not, whether Government propose to undertake the same?

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

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

Dues to AAI by Indian and foreign airlines

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that many Indian airlines and foreign airlines owes dues to Airports Authority of India (AAI);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has taken any concrete steps to recover the dues including Jet Airways; 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. Various Indian and foreign airlines owe dues to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) to the tune of ₹2189.68 crore.

(c) and (d) AAI follows up with the airlines regularly for recovery of dues as per their Credit Policy. Charging penal interests, encashment of security deposits along with resorting to legal course are other measures available with AAI. As far as Jet Airways is concerned, AAI has already encashed the Bank Guarantee submitted by the airline and there are no pending dues from the airline as on date.

Jet airways crisis

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian carrier Jet Airways owes ₹ 8000 crores to pilots, suppliers, oil companies and lessors;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Jet Airways was denied ₹ 400 crores as emergency funds;

(c) if so, the reasons for the denial thereof; and

(d) what measures is Government going to take to pull Jet Airways out of the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Jet Airways (India) Limited reported aggregated losses during last few quarters which eroded its liquidity and jeopardized its ability to sustain its operations. As a result there were significant overdues towards all creditors including the lessors of the aircrafts, pilots, suppliers, oil companies etc. Each airline prepares its business plan on the basis of its own market assessment and liabilities. Mobilizing financial resources and ensuring efficient operations as per business plan are the responsibility of the airline. Government of India has no role in raising funds for M/s Jet Airways (India) Limited, as it is an internal matter of the airline. State Bank of India has filled an application under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC), which has been admitted by National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai on 20th June, 2019 to work out a resolution plan under the said code. Revival of the airlines is now possible only under IBC.

Cities connected under the UDAN scheme in Uttar Pradesh

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

- (a) the names of cities connected by air under the UDAN scheme (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the names of cities which are planned to be connected under the UDAN scheme within next three years in Uttar Pradesh; and
- (c) whether progress of the UDAN scheme is going on as per stipulated time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Government has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. RCS-UDAN is a market driven mechanism. Development of regional air connectivity routes is left to market forces such that airlines undertake assessment of demand and nature of supply required on particular routes and lead the process under RCS. Cities in Uttar Pradesh, which have been connected by air under RCS - UDAN are Kanpur, Agra, Lucknow and Prayagraj. Further, Implementing Agency *i.e.* Airports Authority of India has awarded RCS - UDAN routes to Varanasi, Aligarh, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Bareilly, Chitrakoot, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Jhansi, Kushinagar, Moradabad, Muirpur (Korba), Saharanpur and Shravasti, in Uttar Pradesh. RCS-UDAN is monitored on regular basis for timely implementation and corrective steps are taken whenever required.

Air accidents due to flying of drones

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

- (a) whether some air accidents have been reported due to flying of drones around airport area;
- (b) whether Government propose to make all airports as drone free zone to have smooth flying of auto piloted aircrafts;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No accident has been reported due to flying of drones around airport area.

(b) to (d) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3, Series X, Part I on the Operation of Civil Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS) (commonly known as drones) which became effective from 01.12.2018. Para 13.1 of the aforesaid CAR is quoted below:—

“13.1: No drone shall be flown:—

- Within a distance of 5 km. from the perimeter of airports at Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad
- Within a distance of 3 km. from the perimeter of any civil, private or defence airports, other than those mentioned in Para 13.1(a)
- Above the Obstacle Limitation Surfaces (OLS) or Procedures for Air Navigation Services-Aircraft Operations (PANS-OPS) surfaces, whichever is lower, of an operational aerodrome, specified in Ministry of Civil Aviation (Height Restrictions for Safeguarding of Aircraft Operations) Rules, 2015 notified through Gazette of India notification GSR751(E) as amended from time to time”

Management of Indian airspace

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

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that three aircrafts came alarmingly close to each other in the Delhi flight information region on December 23, 2018;
- (b) whether the Ministry has given any directives to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) which manages air traffic controllers to provide details thereof; and
- (c) if so, the steps proposed to make deep structural reforms to keep fliers safe and help Indian aviation reach its full economic potential for efficient management of Indian airspace and improve safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. There was an occurrence of Breach of Standard Separation between National Airlines (USA) flight NCR840, Royal Dutch Airlines (Netherlands) flight KLM875 and Evergreen Airways (Taiwan) flight EVA061 in the Delhi Flight Information Region on 23 December, 2018.

(b) Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) has classified this occurrence as Serious Incident and has instituted an investigation. Airports Authority of India (AAI) is required to report all occurrences as per the Notification guidelines/procedures contained in Rule 4 of Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents and Incidents) Rules, 2017 and Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 5, Series C Part I.

(c) The recommendations made by the AAIB on the investigation of occurrences are shared with DGCA and AAI for remedial action. Necessary steps are taken by the Government from time to time to ensure and improve safety in Indian airspace.

Increasing air services from Jodhpur airport

†482. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of completion of the expansion work of Jodhpur Airport and by when would rest of the work be completed;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase air services from Jodhpur; and

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration for the extension of current services from Jodhpur to Delhi and Mumbai, and to operate air services between Delhi and Jodhpur in the morning and evening?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The present status for expansion work of Jodhpur Airport is as follows:—

The physical progress of construction of new Apron and Link Taxi at Jodhpur Airport till date is 80% and the probable date of completion is 30.09.2019. Further, construction of New Passenger Terminal Building for Domestic Operations at Jodhpur Airport is still under planning.

(b) and (c) In the present schedule, Air India connects Jodhpur to Delhi and Mumbai. The existing schedule of Air India flights from and to Jodhpur is given in the Statement (*See below*). Air India plans to maintain the existing schedule. Alliance Air (A wholly owned subsidiary of Air India) has no plans to commence flights from Jodhpur to any existing new airport due to capacity constraints. The current and planned deployment of aircraft is fully committed within the operational resources. Further, Jodhpur has also been covered under Regional Connectivity Scheme.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Air India flights from and to Jodhpur*

Flight	Routing	Dep. Time	Arr. Time	Frequency
AI 645	Mumbai-Jodhpur	09.35	11.20	DAILY
AI 646	Jodhpur-Mumbai	11.55	13.35	DAILY
AI 475	Delhi-Jodhpur	12.55	14.15	DAILY
AI 476	Jodhpur-Delhi	14.55	16.20	DAILY

Starting new sector operation by Air India

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

- (a) the number of new sectors in which the Air India has started its operation during the year 2018-19;
- (b) the number of planes presently available with the fleet of Air India and whether there is any plan to buy new planes; and
- (c) the details of its profit and loss during the year 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Air India has started its operations on 13 new domestic sectors and 6 new international sectors during the year 2018-19.

(b) A total 128 aircraft are presently available in the fleet of Air India. At present, Air India has no immediate plan to buy new Aircraft.

(c) The accounts for the FY 2018-19 are under preparation and under Audit. However, as per the provisional figures of FY 2018-19, the Net Loss of Air India Ltd. is ₹7635 crore.

Gender composition of police force

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

- (a) the gender composition of police force in the country; and
- (b) the steps taken by Government to improve gender balance and safety of women police in the force?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIG KISHAN REDDY): (a) As per data on Police Organisation compiled by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) out of the actual strength of 19,41,473 of police personnel in States/UTs as on 01.01.2018, the strength of women police personnel is 1,69,550.

(b) “Police” is a State subject falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations to implement police reforms measures, including improvement of gender balance. The Centre also issues advisories to the States for increasing number of women in the police forces upto 33% in the States. It has also been advised to strengthen welfare measures such as provision of housing and medical facilities and restroom facilities for women police personnel in Police Stations to attract women to the Police Force and ensure safety.

Articles 370 and 35A

†485. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the viewpoint of Government regarding Articles 370 and 35A in respect of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the policy Government is working on to control the terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIG KISHAN REDDY): (a) At present, Article 370 is part of Constitution of India under title “Temporary provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir” and Article 35A is contained in The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954 issued by the President of India under Article 370.

(b) and (c) The Government has adopted a policy of zero tolerance towards terrorism. Effective response is given by the security forces to counter terrorist activities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In order to combat activities of terrorists, several steps have been taken including strengthening operational grid, enhancing coordination amongst security agencies, effective retaliation of terror acts, strengthening of ROP to protect convoys, etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Modernisation of State Police Force Scheme

486. SHRI VIJAYPAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the Modernisation of State Police Force Scheme and the current status of its implementation in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the scheme includes special provisions for enhancing women's security and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total amount of funds allocated under the scheme, State-wise and UT-wise; and
- (d) the incentives provided to the State Governments to ensure a comprehensive implementation of the scheme across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G KISHAN REDDY): (a) The Government of India has, on 27.09.2017, approved implementation of the umbrella scheme of "Modernisation of Police Forces(MPF)". The umbrella scheme has two verticals - Security Related Expenditure (SRE) of specific theatres and Modernisation of Police Forces. Salient features of the Modernisation of Police Forces vertical are given below:—

- Central Assistance will be provided to the State Governments for weapons, equipment for Forensics, Information Technology, Communication, Training, etc. The scheme is focused on facilitating targeted interventions and 'mobility' and 'construction of police infrastructure including housing' is now permitted in case of Jammu and Kashmir, insurgency affected North Eastern (NE) States and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected Districts.
- Three Himalayan States, namely, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh and 8 North Eastern States including Sikkim are eligible to receive financial assistance on 90:10 Centre: State sharing basis. The remaining States are eligible for financial assistance on 60:40 Centre: State sharing basis.
- Specific projects in the North-East region.
- Approved Central outlay is ₹ 7,380 crore for the 3 years' period from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

(b) Since 'Police' is a State subject, the State Governments formulate their State Action Plans as per their strategic priorities and requirements. They may therefore include various equipments and projects related to women's safety.

(c) An amount of ₹ 100 crore was allocated in 2018-19 and also in the current year for the scheme "Assistance to States for Special Projects/Programmes for upgrading police infrastructure" (Modernisation of Police Forces vertical). State-wise details of funds allocated under the Scheme of Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police during 2018-19 and the current year *i.e.* 2019-20 are at Annexure.

(d) States are encouraged to utilise the funds released under the scheme on time. If utilisation certificates in respect of the amount released till the year previous to the last financial year, is not received by 31st December of the current financial year from a State or States, then the remaining allocated amount of such State(s) is pooled and released to better performing States, which have no pending/overdue Utilisation Certificates.

Rise in terrorist incidents after surgical strike

†487. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of terrorists and citizens killed in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that terrorist incidents are on the rise in Jammu and Kashmir after surgical strike;

(c) the number of citizens and soldiers killed in terrorist incidents after the surgical strike; and

(d) whether terrorists are getting support from locals, if so, the steps being taken to bring such supporters in the mainstream of the society?

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. This has resulted in corresponding change in the number of such incidents, including casualties. A large number of terrorists have been neutralized in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years. The details regarding the terrorists killed and civilians killed during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Incidents	2016	2017	2018	2019 (upto 16.06.2019)
No. of terrorists killed	150	213	257	113
No. of civilians killed	15	40	39	18

(d) 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 UDAAN. In order to mainstream the youth, special emphasis is being given to Watan ko Jano programme, student exchange programme, sports as well as civic action programme of CAPFs.

Cyber Coordination Centre

488. DR. T. SUBBARAMIREDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKASONI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the website of Cyber Coordination Centre was launched recently as one-stop solution for cyber crime and cyber security;

(b) the overall objectives and functions of Cyber Coordination Centre and how far it is effective in dealing with cyber related issues; and

(c) whether apps are developed to provide various police related services and safety advisories to all sections of society through websites, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G KISHAN REDDY): (a) Cyber Coordination Centre (CyCord) portal was launched by Hon' ble Prime Minister of India on December 22, 2018 at DGPs/IGPs Conference as a one-stop platform for sharing all cyber related matters amongst Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), Government organizations and other stakeholders.

(b) Primary objective of the Cyber Coordination Centre is to provide a platform to the Law Enforcement Agencies and other stakeholders to collaborate and coordinate their

efforts to resolve cyber crime, and for other cyber related issues like sharing case studies/ research findings, experience sharing, formulation of research problems, finding solutions to complex cyber issues, etc. Cyber Coordination Centre is an effective platform to deal with cyber issues.

(c) Ministry of Home Affairs issues advisories on cyber related issues to States/ UTs from time to time. Further, safety advisories/messages are also issued by Ministry of Home Affairs through twitter handle @CyberDost, FM radio and SMSes.

Amendments in building Bye-Laws to improve fire safety

489. DR. T. SUBBARAMIREDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in view of frequent fires in public buildings, guest houses and restaurants in metropolitan cities, whether the Ministry has proposed changes in building Bye-Laws to check fire safety;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for not advising the States and UTs to make amendments in building Bye-Laws to improve fire safety; and

(d) the steps taken in consultation with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to ensure fire safety measures in public buildings and to provide stringent norms for issuing NOC from Fire Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (d): The Fire Services is a State subject and has been included as a Municipal function in the XIIth Schedule of the Constitution of India under Article 243 (W). It is therefore primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure safety of life and property in their area of jurisdiction. States/Union Territories (UTs) are implementing fire safety measures either through the provisions as stipulated in the State Fire Services Act or through their Building Bye-Laws. The construction of any building such as public Buildings, guest house, restaurants and fire safety thereof has to be ensured as per the norms and standards prescribed by the State Building Bye Laws/ Development Control Regulations of the States/UTs.

The Model Building Bye Laws, 2016, issued by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, have been prepared for guiding the States/UTs for revising their respective Building Bye Laws and it also contains a Chapter on fire protection and fire safety requirements which prescribes the norms and standards for fire protection. Its effective enforcement is in the domain of the States/UTs.

Guidelines/Advisories were issued on 18th April, 2017 and 31st August, 2017 by Director General, Fire Services, Civil Defence and Home Guards, Ministry of Home Affairs, to all the States/UTs to incorporate the recommendations of National Building Code into their local Building Bye-Laws for fire and life safety from time to time.

The Department of Fire Services in the States/UTs is one of the agencies to issue NOC to the building from fire and life safety aspects and it is for the State/UT Governments to provide stringent norms for issuing NOC for the same.

Dacoity and vehicles stolen in NCT of Delhi

490. SHRIMATI AMBIKASONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMIREDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dacoity cases have risen in NCT of Delhi, if so, the details thereof and the number of vehicles stolen in National Capital Territory of Delhi in the first quarter of 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) efforts made by Delhi Police to control the situation and bring down the crimes and to improve the law and order situation; and

(d) special efforts made by Delhi Police to ensure safety of women and to address crime against women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) 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. The dacoity cases reported in first five months of 2019 are ten (10) as compared to eleven (11) in the corresponding period of 2018. The number of motor vehicle theft cases reported in National Capital Territory of Delhi in the first quarter of 2019 is 11,313.

(d) Delhi Police has instituted a number of measures to both prevent and expeditiously detect crimes against women, of which the major ones include launch of the 'Himmat Plus' app, stationing of women PCR vans in vulnerable areas, exclusive women help desk in Police Stations, dedicated women helpline number, regular liaison with civic agencies for removal of dark patches, constitution of Police Station-level women safety committees and

the 'Sashakti' programme for imparting self-defence training to women/girls. As a result of measures to improve women safety, including steps taken to improve the conviction rate, in recent years, the conviction rate in all categories of crimes against women, as per the latest data available, is substantially better than the All-India average. Delhi Police stands first among all States/UTs of India for timely disposal of rape and POCSO cases, with 58.3% of all cases (in these two categories) being disposed off within 60 days of registration, as per the recent Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018.

Implementation of police reforms

491. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's current ratio of police personnel per 1000 people is 1.2 which is grossly below the United Nation's recommendation;

(b) whether due to high vacancies in police force across cadres, problems of over-work, lack of leave, poor dietary habits due to long hours of duty, there is an urgent need for implementation of police reforms, mooted by Supreme Court while hearing Prakash Singh case calling for radical shake up in the police administration; and

(c) whether as a part of its community-policing initiatives, Maharashtra police has decided to institutionalise the best policing practices currently followed in some of its districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) As per data on Police Organisations compiled by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), the ratio of police personnel per 1000 people is 1.93 as sanctioned strength as on 01.01.2018 and 1.51 as actual strength against United Nations recommendation of 2.22.

(b) Police reforms is an ongoing process. "Police" is a State subject falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations to implement the police reforms measures. The Centre also issues advisories to the States to bring in the requisite reforms in the Police administration to meet the expectations of the people.

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 awarded 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.

(c) As per information received from Maharashtra Police, it has taken more than 67 community policing initiatives in various units of the State over a period of time. It has now decided to institutionalise 8 schemes like Bharosa, Mahila Suraksha Samiti and Senior Citizen Cell in all Police units.

Bomb detection units for CRPF

492. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether increasing use of Improvised Explosive Devices by extremists/maoists in Jammu and Kashmir and Chhattisgarh region has prompted the Centre to sanction an almost five-fold jump in the number of bomb detection units for the CRPF convoys;

(b) whether the Centre has also revised the Standard Operating Procedure for convoy movements vulnerable to ambush attacks by extremists/maoists; and

(c) whether the CRPF will also seek inputs from local vigilantes on the suspicious movement of strangers and of objects planted near highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) Presently Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) have 27 Bomb Detection and Disposal Squads (BDDS) covering Jammu and Kashmir, Left Wing Extremism affected areas and other parts of the country. Further, Government have also authorised Bomb Detection and Disposal (BDD) equipments to 142 Units of CRPF including recently sanctioned (February, 2019) BDD equipments to 61 Units deployed in Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on convoy movement already exist and these are revised from time to time as per operational scenario.

(c) CRPF makes efforts to generate rapport and goodwill with people residing in villages close to road, besides relying on their own sources.

Budget allocated for natural disaster

493. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) budget allocated for relief for natural disaster, category-wise by disaster type, State-wise, year-wise during last three years;

(b) whether an assessment report has been prepared to study disaster possibilities

geographically in India, mention concerned authorities for same and research brief, if not, reasons therefor;

(c) what mechanism has been set up to avoid such disaster before its occurrence, State disasters that were averted during last three years, if no mechanism has been set up, reasons therefor; and

(d) explain calculation behind provision for relief in case of each disaster category, in case there is no such calculation, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) With regard to budget allocation under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), it is stated that the successive Finance Commissions (set-up under the Article 280 of Constitution from time-to-time), determine the amount/size of annual allocation to the SDRF of each State for each of the financial years for entire Award period. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended an allocation of ₹ 61,220 crore in SDRF to all States for the Award Period (*i.e.* 2015-16 to 2019-20). The funds under SDRF are allocated State-wise and not calamity-wise for meeting the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of natural disaster. The details of funds allocated under SDRF during last three years are give in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Building Material & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has recently developed third edition of Vulnerability Atlas of India which is a collation of the existing hazard scenario for the entire country and presents the digitized State/UT-wise hazard maps for various disasters such as Earthquakes, Wind and Cyclones, Floods, Thunderstorms and Landslides. As per the Atlas, nearly 57% of land is vulnerable to earthquakes of varying intensities, 18% of the land vulnerable to high wind velocity (55 and 50 m/s) and 7% of land vulnerable to floods. This Atlas is a tool to natural disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation for housing and related infrastructure.

(c) There is no specific mechanism to avoid disaster before its occurrence. However, there are well established institutional mechanisms at the National, State and district level for effective management of natural disasters in the country.

(d) The concerned State Governments undertake relief activities according to the magnitude of the ground situation, in the wake of natural calamities from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal in accordance with Government of India approved items and norms without any discrimination. For calamity of a severe nature, additional assistance is supplemented by Government of India from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) by following the laid down procedure. Items and Norms of financial assistance under SDRF/NDRF are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website: www.ndmindia.nic.in.

Statement

*State-wise details of allocation of State Disaster Relief Fund
for the period of 2017-2020*

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	485	509	534
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57	60	63
3.	Assam	507	532	559
4.	Bihar	517	543	570
5.	Chhattisgarh	265	278	292
6.	Goa	4	4	4
7.	Gujarat	777	816	856
8.	Haryana	339	356	374
9.	Himachal Pradesh	260	273	287
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	281	295	310
11.	Jharkhand	401	421	442
12.	Karnataka	305	320	336
13.	Kerala	204	214	225
14.	Madhya Pradesh	967	1016	1066
15.	Maharashtra	1635	1717	1803
16.	Manipur	21	22	23
17.	Meghalaya	27	28	29
18.	Mizoram	19	20	20
19.	Nagaland	11	11	12
20.	Odisha	824	865	909
21.	Punjab	430	451	474
22.	Rajasthan	1216	1277	1340
23.	Sikkim	34	36	38
24.	Tamil Nadu	748	786	820
25.	Telangana	302	317	333
26.	Tripura	34	36	38
27.	Uttar Pradesh	744	781	820
28.	Uttarakhand	231	243	255
29.	West Bengal	569	598	628
TOTAL		12214	12825	13465

Financial assistance for naxal affected areas

‡494. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is providing adequate financial assistance to State Governments equipping police personnel with modern gadgets and equipments in the naxal-affected areas;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to Bihar during the current financial year for modernisation of police force; and

(c) whether Government would provide adequate resources to State Governments for police modernisation to ensure better policing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) The responsibility of equipping the State Police Forces lies with the State Governments by virtue of 'Police' being a State subject. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing Central Assistance under the scheme of 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police' to strengthen police infrastructure. Under this Scheme, State Governments are provided Central Assistance for acquiring advanced weaponry such as Assault Rifles, all types of surveillance equipments including Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), Night Vision Devices (NVDs), CCTV Surveillance system and body worn camera systems, modern communication equipments and state-of-the-art equipments for intelligence branch and forensic science laboratories. Further, Jammu and Kashmir, insurgency affected North Eastern States and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts are provided with assistance for purchase of operational vehicles and for construction of police buildings, etc. Bihar has been allocated an amount of ₹ 27.62 crores in 2019-20.

Measures to control cow vigilantism

495. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data on cow related crimes that have happened in the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what measures have been taken by Government to control cow vigilantism; and

(d) whether Government thinks that the increased number of cow related crimes have inter-connection with any ideology?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain specific data on cow related crimes.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. State Governments are responsible for control of crimes including those related to cow vigilantism.

(d) Does not arise.

Action against terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir

†496. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that strong action against terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir during last five years has resulted in large number of terrorists being killed and heavy reduction in the number of cross-border infiltrations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the action taken by investigating agencies against the funding received by separatists has resulted in decrease in the incidents of violent demonstrations in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) The Government has adopted a policy of zero tolerance towards terrorism. Security Forces are taking effective and continuous action in countering terrorism as a result of which a large number of terrorists have been neutralized in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the last five years. The details of terrorists killed in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the last five years are as under:—

Year	Number of Terrorists Killed
2014	110
2015	108
2016	150
2017	213
2018	257

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Government has also constituted a Joint Monitoring Committee involving all concerned agencies at the Central level and a Multi Disciplinary Terror Monitoring Group (TMG) at the State level for sustained action against terror funding. This has, *inter alia*, resulted in a significant decline in the incidents of stone pelting in 2019 so far, compared to the number of incidents during the corresponding period last year.

Special status to Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370

†497. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Article 370 of Constitution of India gives special status to Jammu and Kashmir under which Central Government has to take the approval of State Government to dispose off all the works except Defence Sector, External Affairs, Financial matters and Communication;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Article 370 is a hurdle in the all-round and suitable development of Jammu and Kashmir and also a perpetual threat to the unity and integrity of the country; and

(d) if so, whether Government is initiating to take necessary step to terminate special status given to Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIG KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) At present, Article 370 is contained as a temporary provision with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir in Part XXI (Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions) of the Indian Constitution.

In terms of article 370, the provisions of article 1 and article 370 shall apply in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. With regards to matters relating to the Instrument of Accession, President of India can issue orders in consultation with the State Government, whereas for applying other provisions of the Constitution of India, with such exceptions and modifications as the President may by order specify, the concurrence of the State Government is required.

Shifting of Indian Coast Guard to the Ministry of Home Affairs

498. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to handover overall responsibility of coastal security to Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and shifting of ICG from Ministry of Defence to Ministry of Home Affairs;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is planning to create additional infrastructure to coastal police architecture across all States, provide additional training, manpower, equipment and infrastructure to the coastal police and provide data of all fishermen boat available with fisheries department; and

(d) if so, the details of the budget allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) At present no such proposal is under consideration.

(c) and (d) The Government of India had approved implementation of Coastal Security Scheme in phases, to strengthen security of coastal areas and augment the capabilities of police force of coastal States/UTs for patrolling and surveillance in territorial waters especially shallow waters close to the coast.

Under the Scheme, 200 Coastal Police Stations equipped with 204 boats have been operationalised. In addition, 30 jetties, 284 four-wheelers, 554 two-wheelers, 97 check-posts, 58 out-posts and 30 barracks, navigation/communication equipment, detection equipment, card readers, equipment enhancing night operation capabilities of boats etc. have been provided to the coastal States/UTs. Further to impart training to coastal police and customs personnel, National Academy of Coastal Policing has been set up in Gujarat on 29.10.2018 and two batches have completed the Marine Police Foundation Course of 16 weeks duration. As per extant Guidelines, fishing boats are registered by the Fisheries Departments of Coastal States and UTs under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. So far, 2,68,220 fishing boats have been registered under the 'ReALCraft' online application developed by the Department of Fisheries, Government of India, which is accessible to maritime security agencies.

Rape with women and minor girls

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of rape with women and minor girls specially from Scheduled Caste community have risen during last four-five months in Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the strict measures taken by the Central Government on the insensitivity of the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G KISHAN REDDY): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes data on crime, including cases of rape. Published data is not available for the last four-five months.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility of maintaining law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rests with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

However, MHA has issued advisories to all State Governments/UTs, advising them to ensure thorough investigation, conducting of medical examination of rape victims without delay and for increasing gender sensitivity in Police. These advisories are available at www.mha.gov.in.

IS supporters arrested by NIA

†500. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many people who support Islamic State (IS) have been arrested recently in the raid by National Investigation Agency (NIA);

(b) whether any important document has been recovered from the arrested people; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to check the increasing number of IS supporters and bring back the misguided youth on the right path?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIG KISHAN REDDY): (a) NIA has mandate of investigation of terrorism related cases which are entrusted by Central Government. In connection with 3 IS related cases, NIA had conducted raids in Kerala (April, 2019) and in Tamil Nadu (June, 2019) and arrested 4 accused.

(b) Pro-jihadi books, publications besides pamphlets, magazines and posters published by the proscribed organisation SIMI and various incriminating documents/literature related to IS have been recovered from arrested persons.

(c) A multi-pronged strategy has been adopted to check the Islamic State (IS) and to bring back the misguided youth on the right path. The measures include socio-economic development of vulnerable communities and focus on educational empowerment. As IS uses various internet based social media platforms to propagate its ideology, the agencies concerned closely watch Cyber space and take action as per law. Counselling of radicalised individuals has been undertaken with the involvement of families.

Besides, the National Investigation Agency (NIA) and the States Police have registered cases against IS members/sympathizers. The Islamic State (IS)/ Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL)/Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)/Daesh has been notified as a Terrorist Organization and included in the First Schedule to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 by the Central Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

High incidence of online abuse

501. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to deal with the cases of online abuse and stalking, particularly the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) softwares to detect abuse;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there exists any system for women and children to register complaints of them being subject to online abuse, if so, the number of complaints registered in the last three years; and
- (d) whether Government is taking any action to eliminate such mishappenings in the future?

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 and States/UTs are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes through their law enforcement machinery. Law enforcement agencies utilise tools and technology, including Artificial Intelligence (AI) softwares, as per their operational needs.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has made operational the online cyber crime reporting portal, (www.cybercrime.gov.in) to enable complainants to report complaints pertaining to Child Pornography/Child Sexual Abuse Material, rape/gang rape imageries or sexually explicit content. The Portal facilitates the States/UTs to view complaints of cyber crime online and take appropriate action. Since inception of the portal, more than 16000 complaints, including cyber crimes other than online abuse, have been received through this Portal, till 15.06.2019. The Central Government has taken steps to spread awareness, issue of alerts/advisories, training of law enforcement agencies, improving cyber forensics facilities etc. to prevent such cases and to speed up investigation.

Stone pelting in Kashmir

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

- (a) the number of incidents of stone pelting on security forces happened during the last three years;
- (b) how many miscreants have been arrested and sent to jail;
- (c) whether Government has identified the forces behind such incidents; and
- (d) if so, what action has been taken against such persons/organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIG. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) Pursuant to the Government policy of zero tolerance towards terrorism, the State Government has taken stringent action to deal with stone pelting, including identification and arrest of stone pelters and instigators of such acts under relevant laws. The number of incidents of stone pelting and miscreants arrested in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years is as under:

Year	Stone pelting incidents	Miscreants	
		Arrested	Sent to Jail
2016	2,653	10,571	276
2017	1,412	2,838	63
2018	1,458	3,797	65

The Government has also constituted a Joint Monitoring Committee involving all concerned agencies at the Central level and a Multi Disciplinary Terror Monitoring Group (TMG) at the State level for sustained action against terror funding. This has, *inter alia*, resulted in a significant decline in the incidents of stone pelting in 2019 so far, compared to the number of incidents during the corresponding period last year.

Crimes against girl child

503. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that crimes/atrocities/gangrapes against women, particularly girl child are on the rise in various parts of the country during the recent months;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total number of cases reported, State-wise; and
- (c) keeping in view the increasing number of above mentioned cases, the measures taken by Government for safety and security of women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIG. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The published reports are available till the year 2016. Published data is not available for recent months.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

However, safety and security of women in the country is utmost priority for the Government and several initiatives for safety of women and girls have been taken as below:—

- (i) The Government has set up Nirbhaya Fund for projects for safety and security of women, for which Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal authority for appraising/recommending the proposals/schemes to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund.
- (ii) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 has been enacted to prescribe even more stringent penal provisions including death penalty for rape of a girl below the age of 12 years. The Act also *inter alia* mandates completion of investigation and trials within 2 months each.
- (iii) In order to facilitate States/UTs, MHA has launched an online analytic tool for police on 19th February, 2019 called “Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences” to monitor and track time-bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with Criminal Law (Amendment) Act. 2018.
- (iv) MHA has launched the “National Database on Sexual Offenders” (NDSO) on 20th September, 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country by law enforcement agencies. NDSO has data of over 5 lakh sexual offenders.
- (v) Emergency Response Support System, which provides a single emergency number (112) based computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress has been operationalised in 20 States/UTs in 2018-19.
- (vi) MHA has launched a cyber-crime portal on 20th September, 2018 for citizens to report obscene content. Further, Cyber Crime Forensic Labs have been set up in several States, and training of over 3,664 personnel, including 410 Public Prosecutors and Judicial Officers in identifying, detecting and resolving cyber-crimes against women and children has been imparted.
- (vii) Using technology to aid smart policing and safety management, Safe City Projects have been sanctioned in phase I in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai).
- (viii) In order to improve investigation, MHA has taken steps to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. This includes setting up of a state-of-the-art DNA Analysis Unit in Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh. MHA has also sanctioned setting-up and upgrading of DNA Analysis units in State Forensic Science Laboratories in 13 States/UTs.

- (ix) MHA has notified guidelines for collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and the standard composition in a sexual assault evidence collection kit. To facilitate adequate capacity in manpower training and skill building programmes for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers has commenced. 2,575 Officers have already been trained by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and Lok Narayan Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science in collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence. BPR&D has distributed 3,120 Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits to States/UTs as orientation kit as part of training.
- (x) In order to coordinate various initiatives for women safety, MHA has set up a Women Safety Division.
- (xi) Ministry of Women and Child Development has also introduced the scheme of One Stop Centres to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence and a Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence. Apart from above, the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs has envisaged engagement of Mahila Police Volunteers in States/UTs who will act as a link between police and community and facilitate women in distress.
- (xii) Further, Government of India conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on various laws relating to women and their rights through workshops, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes, advertisements in print and electronic media etc.
- (xiii) MHA has issued advisories to all State Governments/UTs, advising them to ensure thorough investigation, conducting of medical examination of rape victims without delay and for increasing gender sensitivity in Police. These advisories are available at www.mha.gov.in.

Rape of minors

504. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether law and order situation in the country including Uttar Pradesh is deteriorating day-by-day;

(b) if so, details thereof and total number of incidents of rapes of minors that came to light during current year along with details of action taken thereon against the guilty persons, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether Government has sought any report from State Government of Uttar Pradesh on the case of rape that took place recently in Tappal of Aligarh district;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) comprehensive measures taken by Government to improve the law and order situation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The responsibility of maintaining law and order and protection of life and property of citizens rests with the State Governments. The law and order situation in the country is generally under control,

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

(c) and (d) The State Government has informed that four persons have been arrested in the case, a Special Investigation Team (SIT) has been constituted and five officials have been placed under suspension in the matter.

(e) Government shares intelligence with the States on a regular basis and issues alerts and advisories from time to time. The Central Armed Police Forces are also deployed on the request of the State Governments when the situation so warrants.

Rape of minor/toddler girl

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

(a) whether Government is aware that heinous crime like rape of minor/toddler girl children has increased in the country in recent years;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported in all the States during last three years;

(c) whether Government would bring any stern law to curb such incidents/crimes;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set-up special court to try minor/toddler rape cases in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and pub-

lishes information on crimes in its publication “Crime in India” . The published reports are available till the year 2016. NCRB does not maintain data separately on cases reported for rape of toddler girl children. Information published on cases of rape of children (below the age of 18 years) registered under sections 4 and 6 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 read with section 376 of Indian Penal Code, from 2014 to 2016 are as below:—

Year	Cases registered
2014	18661
2015	19654
2016	19765

(c) Government has enacted Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018, which *inter alia* provides for stringent punishment for rape of girls below 12 years, including death penalty. The Act also *inter alia* mandates completion of investigation and trials within 2 months each.

The Government has also taken a number of other initiatives for safety of women, which are given below:—

- (i) The Government has set up Nirbhaya Fund for projects for safety and security of women, for which Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal authority for appraising/recommending the proposals/schemes to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund.
- (ii) In order to facilitate States/UTs, MHA has launched an online analytic tool for police on 19th February, 2019 called “Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences” to monitor and track time-bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018.
- (iii) MHA has launched the “National Database on Sexual Offenders” (NDSO) on 20th September, 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country by law enforcement agencies. NDSO has data of over 5 lakh sexual offenders.
- (iv) Emergency Response Support System, which provides a single emergency number (112) based computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress has been operationalized in 20 States/UTs in 2018-19.

- (v) MHA has launched a cyber crime portal on 20th September 2018 for citizens to report obscene content. Further, Cyber Crime Forensic Labs have been set up in several States, and training of over 3,664 personnel, including 410 Public Prosecutors and Judicial Officers in identifying, detecting and resolving cyber crimes against women and children has been imparted.
- (vi) Using technology to aid smart policing and safety management, Safe City Projects have been sanctioned in phase I in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai).
- (vii) In order to improve investigation, MHA has taken steps to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. This includes setting up of a State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis Unit in Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh. MHA has also sanctioned setting-up and upgrading of DNA Analysis units in State Forensic Science Laboratories in 13 States/UTs.
- (viii) MHA has notified guidelines for collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and the standard composition in a sexual assault evidence collection kit. To facilitate adequate capacity in manpower, training and skill building programmes for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers have commenced. 2,575 Officers have already been trained by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and Lok Narayan Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science in collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence. BPR&D has distributed 3,120 Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits to States/UTs as orientation kit as part of training.
- (ix) In order to coordinate various initiatives for women safety, MHA has set up a Women Safety Division.
- (x) Ministry of Women and Child Development has also introduced the scheme of One Stop Centres to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence and a Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence. Apart from above, the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs has envisaged engagement of Mahila Police Volunteers in States/UTs who will act as a link between police and community and facilitate women in distress.
- (xi) Further, Government of India conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on various laws relating to women and their rights through

workshops, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes, advertisements in print and electronic media etc.

- (xii) MHA has issued advisories to all State Governments/UTs, advising them to ensure thorough investigation, conducting of medical examination of rape victims without delay and for increasing gender sensitivity in Police. These advisories are available at www.mha.gov.in.

(d) and (e) For the purposes of providing a speedy trial, section 28 of the POCSO Act provides for designation of Special Courts to try the offences under this Act. Empowered Committee for Nirbhaya Fund in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has also recommended setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts for expeditious trial and disposal of rape cases.

False rape allegations

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang involving several persons are operating in the Capital who are allegedly targeting young men and threatening them with false rape allegations if they do not pay up lakhs of rupees;

(b) if so, the number of such persons arrested during the last year and during the current year so far and the status of those cases; and

(c) how many of them are still absconding and by when they are likely to be arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) No Sir. As reported by Delhi Police, no such gang has been found operating in Delhi. However, in 3 (three) isolated instances, cases have been registered by Delhi Police during the last year and the current year (upto 31.05.2019), in which some persons were found involved in threatening men to implicate them in false rape allegation if they do not fulfill their demand for money. Ten of the accused have been arrested in these cases, and seven are absconding.

Incidents of shootout by gangsters in the capital

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of incidents of shootout by gangsters have taken place in the capital which has created fear amongst the residents;

- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three months; and
- (c) how many people have been arrested and how many of them are still absconding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) There has been a steady decline in incidents involving use of firearms due to initiation of sustained preventive measures and action taken by Delhi Police against arms-traffickers from other States. The percentage decline in firearms in the year 2018 as compared to the year 2016 has been to the extent of 14.61%. During 2019 (upto 31st May), when compared to the corresponding period in 2018 and 2017, the crime under this head has declined by 5.64% and 12.79% respectively.

Delhi Police has reported that while two (2) cases have been registered in the last three months, *i.e.* March, April and May 2019, in incidents of crime, between criminals and their associates due to various reasons like personal enmity, property disputes, etc., these incidents cannot be described as shootout by gangsters. Six (6) persons have been arrested in these cases and two are absconding.

Deaths in prisons

508. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and major causes of deaths in prisons, State-wise;
- (b) whether any audit on the condition of prisons has been conducted in the country;
- (c) if so, the date on which the last such audit was conducted along with the outcome of the audit;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of rehabilitation facilities being provided in the jails to reform them?

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. State-wise details of causes of deaths in prisons during 2016 are given in Annexure-I.

(b) to (e) 'Prisons' is a 'State' subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The State Governments are responsible for the administration,

management and rehabilitation facilities in prisons in their jurisdiction, and also to have their prison facilities audited. The State Governments are also competent to devise appropriate rehabilitation schemes for prisoners with a view to reform prison inmates. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has, however, issued advisories to States and UTs on proper administration and management of prisons, and rehabilitation of prison inmates. MHA has also circulated a Model Prison Manual, 2016 to all States and UTs which has dedicated chapters on ‘ After-care and Rehabilitation’ and ‘ Vocational Training and Skill Development programmes’ for inmates.

Online abuse and stalking of women

509. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that online abuse and stalking of women through social media has become rampant across the country;
- (b) if so, steps taken by Government to prevent online abuse and start anti-stalking services for women;
- (c) whether Government has taken any concrete steps in preventing crime against women; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIG. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) Incidents of misuse of social media to commit cyber crimes including online abuse and stalking of women are reported. “Police” and “Public Order” are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of citizens rests primarily with the respective State Government/ Union Territory. The State Governments/ Union Territories are competent to deal with cases of misuse of social media to commit cyber crimes.

Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a scheme namely Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) under which an online cybercrime reporting portal, (www.cybercrime.gov.in) has been launched in September, 2018 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 16000 complaints, including other cyber crimes, have been received through this

Portal, till 15.06.2019 for action by the States/UTs concerned. 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.

Punchhi Commission

510. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Punchhi Commission set up by Government on Centre-State relations had submitted its recommendations in the year 2010;
- (b) whether Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council (ISC) examined Punchhi Commission's recommendations and the comments of the States thereon in meetings held on 9th April, 2017, 25th November, 2017 and 25th May, 2018;
- (c) whether Draft Agenda Notes had since been prepared to place in ISC for appropriate decision; and
- (d) if so, how soon the meeting of ISC shall be convened for finalisation of the Punchhi Commission Report considering that long nine years have already elapsed?

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

(d) As per the Presidential Order dated 28th May 1990, meetings of the Inter-State Council are held at the time and place as may be appointed by the Chairman of the Council.

Sale of enemy properties

511. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many enemy properties have been vested to Government and the total value thereof; and
- (b) how many enemy properties have been sold by Government and at what price during the years 2017-18 and 2018-19, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G KISHAN REDDY): (a) As per provisions of Enemy Property Act, 1968, 9406 immovable enemy properties valued about ₹ 1 lakh crore, 6,50,75,877 enemy shares of 996 companies valued at

about ₹2927 crores and Gold/Ornaments valued about ₹ 0.37 crore have been vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India.

(b) No enemy properties were sold in 2017-18. During 2018-19, 1,56,24,482 enemy shares of 112 companies were sold and the total value realized was ₹7,79,03,73,082.21.

Steps to check drug trafficking in border areas

512. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to check drug trafficking in the border areas adjacent to Pakistan, Nepal and Tibet; and

(b) the action plan formulated by Government to check rise in drug abuse among the youth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) The following steps have been taken to check drug trafficking in the border areas adjacent to Pakistan, Nepal and Tibet:—

- (i) Border Security Force (BSF) has been deployed along Indo-Pakistan Border and undertakes various measures to curtail drug menace such as review of surveillance through vulnerability mapping of Border Out Post (BOPs) and deployment of additional manpower. BSF also undertakes constant patrolling, strengthening of Intelligence network and coordination with sister agencies. They also conduct special operations and anti-tunnelling exercise in vulnerable areas.
- (ii) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has been deployed along Indo-Nepal border to check illegal activities including drug trafficking. They also carry out various operational activities such as patrolling, checking of persons crossing the border, naka bandi etc.
- (iii) Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) has been deployed along Indo-China Border. No infiltration/cross border illegal activities have been reported along Indo-China Border.
- (iv) Border Security Force and Sashastra Seema Bal guarding international borders of Pakistan and Nepal respectively have been empowered for search, seizure and arrest under Sections 42 and 67 of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985.

- (v) Vulnerable mapping points and routes of drug trafficking across Indo-Pakistan border and Indo-Nepal border have been identified. Strict surveillance is conducted at such vulnerable points by the field formations of Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB).
- (vi) India has signed MOUs on drug related matters with Pakistan and Nepal. Bilateral Agreement on drug related matters has also been done with China.
- (vii) Training programmes are being conducted for Law Enforcement officers such as the BSF and SSB personnel guarding international borders, to augment their drug law enforcement skills.

(b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment being the nodal Ministry for drug demand reduction has taken the following steps:

- (i) A National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) for 2018-25 which 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. It focuses on preventive education, awareness generation, identification, counselling, treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons. It also envisages training and capacity building of the service providers through collaborative efforts of the Central and State Governments and Non-Governmental Organizations.
- (ii) The Ministry also implements a Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse since 1985-86. Under this scheme, financial assistance up to 90% of the approved expenditure is given to Voluntary Organizations and other eligible agencies for setting up/running Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA). In the case of North Eastern States, Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir, the quantum of assistance is 95% of the total admissible expenditure.
- (iii) The Ministry has also issued a detailed advisory on 11.08.2016 to all the States/UTs to plan and devise specific strategies to combat drug abuse.

Pulwama terror attack

513. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the reasons of Pulwama terror attack was failure of intelligence;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, how the bomber car joined the highway from a slip road which carried around 300 kg. of explosives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Jammu and Kashmir is affected by terrorism sponsored and supported from across the border for the last three decades. However, owing to the policy of zero tolerance towards terrorism and sustained action against the terrorists by the security forces, a large number of terrorists have been neutralized during the past few years. All agencies are working in a coordinated manner and the intelligence inputs are shared among various agencies on real time basis. The investigation by NIA into the Pulwama attack so far, has resulted in identifying the conspirators, suicide attacker and the vehicle provider.

Attacks against religious minority communities

514. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of attacks reported against religious minority communities during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by Government to reduce/stop these attacks;

(c) whether these attacks on minority communities have cost negatively for the country at the international forums; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) “Public Order” and “Police” are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution. The responsibility of maintaining law and order, registration and prosecution of crimes against all citizens, including minorities, rests with the respective State Governments. As such, data regarding attacks against individual communities is not centrally maintained.

In order to assist the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to maintain communal harmony, the Central Government shares intelligence, sends alert messages, advisories etc. from time to time. The Central Government has issued guidelines to deal with situations arising out of communal violence. The guidelines are reiterated while send-

ing advisories by the Government with the objective of sensitization of States/UTs and enhancing their preparedness from time to time.

Crime against women

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

- (a) whether a crime against woman is committed every three minutes in the country;
- (b) whether one woman is raped every 20 minutes in India and incidents of rape are increasing every year;
- (c) the details of incidents of crime against women reported during the last three years, year-wise;
- (d) whether a large number of cases of crime against women go unreported and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken to protect the dignity of women and to check crime against women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The published reports are available till the year 2016. The details of cases reported on crimes against women and cases of rape of women in the country during 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in the Statement (*See below*). The data shows no increasing trend in crimes against women, including rape.

(d) and (e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, State Governments and Union Territories (UTs) Administration are responsible for registration and investigation of crimes under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973.

However, the Government accords utmost priority to safety and security of women in the country. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 was enacted for effective legal deterrence against sexual offences. Further, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 was enacted to prescribe even more stringent penal provisions including death penalty for rape of a girl below the age of 12 years. The Act also *inter alia* mandates completion of investigation and trials within 2 months each.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been administering various special laws relating to women such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. The Ministry is also administering the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has issued advisories to States/UTs on compulsory registration of FIRs. Further, in order to ensure that the police register FIR for cases when they receive a call/complaint related to a crime committed outside the jurisdiction of the police station concerned, States/UTs have been advised to instruct police to register ‘Zero FIR’. MHA has issued advisory reiterating States/UTs for mandatorily registration of FIR in sexual assault cases on women by Police and also requesting States/UTs for completion of such investigation in 2 months.

In order to facilitate police in States/UTs with a common platform for filing reports, collecting and sharing information on crime and criminal at national level, MHA has implemented Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS). As part of this project, a total of 35 States/UTs have launched their State Citizen Portals providing citizen centric police services including online filing of complaints.

The Government has also taken a number of other initiatives for safety of women, which are given below:

- (i) The Government has set up Nirbhaya Fund for projects for safety and security of women, for which Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal authority for appraising/recommending the proposals/schemes to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund.
- (ii) In order to facilitate States/UTs, MHA has launched an online analytic tool for police on 19th February, 2019 called “Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences” to monitor and track time-bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018.
- (iii) MHA has launched the “National Database on Sexual Offenders” (NDSO) on 20th September, 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country by law enforcement agencies. NDSO has data of over 5 lakh sexual offenders.

- (iv) Emergency Response Support System, which provides a single emergency number (112) based computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress has been operationalized in 20 States/UTs in 2018-19.
- (v) MHA has launched a cyber-crime portal on 20th September, 2018 for citizens to report obscene content. Further, Cyber Crime Forensic Labs have been set up in several States, and training of over 3,664 personnel, including 410 Public Prosecutors and Judicial Officers in identifying, detecting and resolving cyber-crimes against women and children has been imparted.
- (vi) Using technology to aid smart policing and safety management, Safe City Projects have been sanctioned in phase I in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai).
- (vii) In order to improve investigation, MHA has taken steps to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. This includes setting up of a State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis Unit in Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh. MHA has also sanctioned setting-up and upgrading of DNA Analysis units in State Forensic Science Laboratories in 13 States/UTs.
- (viii) MHA has notified guidelines for collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and the standard composition in a sexual assault evidence collection kit. To facilitate adequate capacity in manpower, training and skill building programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers have commenced. 2,575 Officers have already been trained by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and Lok Narayan Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science in collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence. BPR&D has distributed 3,120 Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits to States/UTs as orientation kit as part of training.
- (ix) In order to coordinate various initiatives for women safety, MHA has set up a Women Safety Division.
- (x) Ministry of Women and Child Development has also introduced the scheme of One Stop Centres to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence and a Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence. Apart from above, the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs has envisaged engagement of Mahila Police Volunteers in States/UTs who will act as a link between police and community and facilitate women in distress.

- (xi) Further, Government of India conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on various laws relating to women and their rights through workshops, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes, advertisements in print and electronic media etc.

Statement

The details of cases reported on crime against women and cases of rape of women in the country during 2014, 2015 and 2016

Year	Total cases of crime against women	Total cases of rape of women reported
2014	339457	36735
2015	329243	34651
2016	338954	38947

Audit of fire safety

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

- (a) the year-wise details of people who die in incidents of fire in public and residential buildings in the country;
- (b) the total number of fire stations in the country at present, whether it is inadequate as per the population, if so, number-wise and State-wise details thereof;
- (c) the State-wise details of such inadequate fire stations, rescue vehicles and fire extinguishing personnel along with their required number; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to make fire safety audit mandatory and assigning of audit work to third party in the entire country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) The Fire Services is a State subject and has been included as a Municipal function in the XIIth Schedule of the Constitution of India under Article 243 (W). This Ministry does not maintain such data centrally.

(b) and (c) Directorate General (Fire Service, Civil Defence and Home Guards), Ministry of Home Affairs had engaged M/s Risk Management Solutions Inc. (RMSI), a consultative firm, to carry out Fire and Risk Hazard Analysis in the year 2011. DG (FS, CD &

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

HG) has collected data from the States during the year 2018 on availability of Fire Stations, Rescue Vehicles and Fire Extinguishing personnel. The gap with reference to RMSI report 2012 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Bureau of Indian Standards have laid down National Building Code which also deals with fire protection, fire prevention, evacuation plans for the safety of occupants. National Building Code of India covers the detailed guidelines for construction, maintenance and fire safety of the structures including fire safety audit. National Building Code of India, 2016, has a provision of Fire And Life Safety Audit which shall be carried out for all buildings having a height of more than 15 metre. Such audit shall preferably be conducted by a third party auditor having requisite experience in fire and life safety inspections. Frequency of such audits shall be once in two years.

National Building Code of India is recommendatory in nature. DG (FS, CD & HG) have issued guidelines on 18th April, 2017 and 31st August, 2017 to the States /UTs to incorporate the recommendations of National Building Code into their local building bye-laws for fire and life safety including fire safety audit by third party.

Statement-I

Number of available fire stations in India as on 31.12.18

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Fire Station	Requirement as per RMSI Report, 2012	Total Gap
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	26	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	251	300	49
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	44	25
4.	Assam	124	202	78
5.	Bihar	107	650	543
6.	Chandigarh	7	11	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	33	150	117
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haweli	1	6	5
9.	Daman and Diu	3	5	2
10.	Delhi	53	108	55

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Goa	15	27	12
12.	Gujarat	183	394	211
13.	Haryana	82	196	114
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25	119	94
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	175	284	109
16.	Jharkhand	33	180	147
17.	Karnataka	195	377	182
18.	Kerala	100	228	128
19.	Lakshadweep	4	9	5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	292	513	221
21.	Maharashtra	157	1074	917
22.	Manipur	16	53	37
23.	Meghalaya	36	49	13
24.	Mizoram	12	49	37
25.	Nagaland	13	48	35
26.	Odisha	340	331	0
27.	Puducherry	13	17	4
28.	Punjab	48	175	127
29.	Rajasthan	126	874	748
30.	Sikkim	10	25	15
31.	Tamil Nadu	315	451	136
32.	Telangana	95	282	187
33.	Tripura	40	53	13
34.	Uttar Pradesh	253	706	453
35.	Uttarakhand	35	117	82
36.	West Bengal	142	426	284
TOTAL		3377	8559	5191

Statement-II*Number of available manpower in fire stations as on 31.12.18*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Manpower	Requirement as per RMSI Report, 2012	Total Gap
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	522	1023	501
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2704	20063	17359
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	344	2905	2561
4.	Assam	2382	15969	13587
5.	Bihar	1184	45712	44528
6.	Chandigarh	238	672	434
7.	Chhattisgarh	148	3893	3745
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haweli	19	546	527
9.	Daman and Diu	104	540	436
10.	Delhi	1632	6052	4420
11.	Goa	776	896	120
12.	Gujarat	1447	34240	32793
13.	Haryana	574	14388	13814
14.	Himachal Pradesh	335	4942	4607
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2348	7231	4883
16.	Jharkhand	402	4645	4243
17.	Karnataka	4329	29736	25407
18.	Kerala	2427	15292	12865
19.	Lakshadweep	82	422	340
20.	Madhya Pradesh	964	40327	39363
21.	Maharashtra	5240	48078	42838
22.	Manipur	245	2357	2112
23.	Meghalaya	875	2552	1677

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Mizoram	209	1997	1788
25.	Nagaland	570	2843	2273
26.	Odisha	2606	21170	18564
27.	Puducherry	236	876	640
28.	Punjab	579	15668	15089
29.	Rajasthan	1158	29937	28779
30.	Sikkim	154	1213	1059
31.	Tamil Nadu	5408	31269	25861
32.	Telangana	1572	17000	15428
33.	Tripura	1500	1019	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4613	84479	7986
35.	Uttarakhand	1112	5491	4379
36.	West Bengal	5201	41680	36479
TOTAL		54239	557123	503365

Statement-III

*Availability of operational firefighting appliances/vehicles in
fire stations as on 31.12.18*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Available Operational Firefighting Appliances/ Vehicles	Requirement as per RMSI Report, 2012	Total Gap
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32	86	54
2.	Andhra Pradesh	200	1300	1100
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	189	159
4.	Assam	288	828	540
5.	Bihar	264	3039	2775
6.	Chandigarh	34	26	0

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	62	805	743
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haweli	9	30	21
9.	Daman and Diu	33	21	0
10.	Delhi	179	304	125
11.	Goa	87	51	0
12.	Gujarat	770	1467	697
13.	Haryana	217	649	432
14.	Himachal Pradesh	79	366	287
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	246	340	94
16.	Jharkhand	93	1009	916
17.	Karnataka	469	1583	1114
18.	Kerala	364	781	417
19.	Lakshadweep	10	34	24
20.	MP	480	1994	1514
21.	Maharashtra	435	3075	2640
22.	Manipur	58	148	90
23.	Meghalaya	120	130	10
24.	Mizoram	30	148	118
25.	Nagaland	48	179	131
26.	Odisha	279	1289	1010
27.	Puducherry	26	32	6
28.	Punjab	113	835	722
29.	Rajasthan	262	1580	1318
30.	Sikkim	18	80	62
31.	Tamil Nadu	487	1868	1381
32.	Telangana	178	1078	900
33.	Tripura	76	120	44
34.	Uttar Pradesh	419	4574	4155

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Uttarakhand	114	361	247
36.	West Bengal	697	2311	1614
	TOTAL	7306	32710	25460

Natural calamities

517. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people reported died, missing and livestock died and property got damaged in various States during the last two years in the country due to natural calamities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Central team has been deputed by Government to assess the damage in the affected States;

(d) if so, the details and findings thereof; and

(e) the amount of financial assistance provided to calamity affected States thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) The number of people died, livestock died, property and loss of crops due to hydro-meteorological calamities during the last two year, as reported by the State Governments/Union Territories, are given below:

Years	People died (No.)	Livestock died (No.)	Houses/huts damaged (No.)	Crops area affected (in lakh ha.)
2017-18	2494	49168	1193462	38.52
2018-19	2405	123014	1557908	17.09

Information on the number of people missing due to natural calamities in the country is not centrally maintained by this Ministry.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(e) State-wise details of financial assistance provided by Central Government during the last two years are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-I

Details of States/UTs where Central Teams deputed during the last two years and amount of financial assistance approved by Central Government

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Type of disasters	Amount approved by Central Government
1	2	3	4
During 2017-18			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Flood	₹ 66.67 crore.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Flood/landslides	₹ 144.26 crore.
3.	Assam	Flood/landslides	₹ 480.87 crore
4.	Bihar	Flood	₹ 1711.66 crore and Air bills, as per actual.
5.	Gujarat	Flood	₹ 1055.05 crore.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Flood/landslides	₹ 84.60 crore.
7.	Kerala	Cyclone ' Ockhi'	₹ 169.63 crore and Air bills, as per actual.
8.	Lakshadweep	Cyclone ' Ockhi'	₹ 2.16 crore
9.	Manipur	Flood/landslides	₹ 130.65 crore and Air bills, as per actual.
10.	Mizoram	Flood/landslides	₹ 49.02 crore.
11.	Nagaland	Flood/landslides	₹ 65.69 crore.
12.	Rajasthan	Flood	₹ 420.57 crore and Air bills, as per actual.
13.	Sikkim	Flood/landslides	₹ 67.40 crore.
14.	Tamil Nadu	Cyclone ' Ockhi' and Flood	₹ 133.05 crore.
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Flood	₹ 420.69 crore.
16.	West Bengal	Flood	₹ 838.85 crore.
During 2018-19			
1.	Assam	Flood	₹ 138.38 crore.

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Cyclonic 'Titli'	₹ 539.52 crore and Air bills, as per actual.
		Cyclone ' Phethai'	₹ 82.65 crore.
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Flood/landslides	₹ 317.44 crore and Air bills, as per actual.
4.	Karnataka	Flood/landslides	₹ 546.21 crore and Air bills, as per actual.
5.	Kerala	Flood/landslides	₹ 3048.39 crore and Air bills, as per actual.
6.	Manipur	Flood/landslides	₹ 42.46 crore.
7.	Nagaland	Flood/landslides	₹ 131.16 crore and Air bills, as per actual.
8.	Odisha	Cyclone ' Titli'	₹ 1023.59 crore.
9.	Puducherry	Cyclone ' Gaja'	₹ 13.09 crore.
10.	Tamil Nadu	Cyclone ' Gaja'	₹ 1146.12 crore.
11.	Tripura	Flood/landslides	₹ 268.63 crore and Air bills, as per actual.
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Flood	₹ 191.73 crore.

Statement-II

State-wise details of financial assistance provided by Central Government under SDRF and NDRF during the years 2017-18 to 2018-19

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Centre's share of SDRF released		Released from NDRF	
		2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	363.75	458.10	-	1004.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51.30	54.00	32.44	132.49
3.	Assam	456.30	478.80	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	489.56	101.815	1363.47	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	194.25*	349.575*	49.31	-
6.	Goa	3.00	1.80	-	-
7.	Gujarat	500.00	449.95	-	-
8.	Haryana	254.25	320.00	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	234.00	245.70	63.23	227.29
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	252.90#	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	300.75	315.75	-	-
12.	Karnataka	228.75	288.00	913.044	959.84
13.	Kerala	153.00	192.60	164.72	2904.85
14.	Madhya Pradesh	725.25	914.40	502.09	334.00
15.	Maharashtra	1810.125*	1287.75	-	2088.59
16.	Manipur	18.90	9.90	110.82	-
17.	Meghalaya	24.30	12.60	-	-
18.	Mizoram	17.10	18.00	35.97	-
19.	Nagaland	9.90	9.90	25.01	195.99
20.	Odisha	618.00	778.50	-	341.72
21.	Punjab	203.465	321.99	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	912.00	957.75	607.77	526.14
23.	Sikkim	30.60	32.40	-	54.93
24.	Tamil Nadu	561.00	707.40	351.81	900.31
25.	Telangana	-	226.50	58.40	-
26.	Tripura	30.60	32.40	-	171.74
27.	Uttar Pradesh	558.00	351.45	119.67	157.23
28.	Uttarakhand	207.90	218.70	-	-
29.	West Bengal	426.75	269.10	324.78	-
TOTAL		9382.80	9658.13	4722.53	10000.00

* Including arrears of SDRF for the previous year.

Inter-State border disputes

518. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several States in the country are embroiled in inter-State border disputes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the names of such States;
- (c) the role of the Union Government in resolving the inter-State border disputes in the country;
- (d) whether Government has constituted any Committee or task force to resolve such disputes; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the time by when the Committee or task force is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) As per available information, there are boundary disputes arising out of demarcation of boundaries and claims and counter claims over territories between Assam-Meghalaya, Assam-Nagaland, Assam-Arunachal Pradesh, Assam-Mizoram, Manipur-Nagaland and Maharashtra-Karnataka.

(c) The approach of the Central Government has consistently been that inter-State disputes can be resolved only with the cooperation of the State Governments concerned and that the Central Government acts only as a facilitator for amicable settlement of the dispute in the spirit of mutual accommodation and understanding.

- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Question does not arise.

Pending issues between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that several issues are pending for settlement between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana after their bifurcation, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has initiated any steps for amicable resolution of those issues; and

(c) the present status of pending issues between the successor States and reasons for their pendency since last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) A large number of provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (APR) Act, 2014 have been implemented. The remaining provisions of the APR Act, 2014 are at various stages of implementation. Some of the provisions relating to setting up of infrastructural projects and educational institutions have long gestation period for which a time period of ten years has been prescribed in the Act. There are some issues between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, which require mutual agreement between the two States. Efforts are made to build consensus between the two States to resolve bilateral issues amicably. Ministry of Home Affairs reviews the progress of implementation of the various provisions of the Act from time to time with Ministries/Departments concerned as well as representatives of Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of Telangana. So far, 23 such review meetings have been held.

Infiltration and smuggling in border areas

†520. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of cases pertaining to infiltration, smuggling and other related activities in border areas registered during the last three years and current year;
- (b) the details of action taken by concerned authorities in these cases;
- (c) whether there is adequate coordination between various paramilitary forces and the security agencies engaged in dealing with these cases; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) Number of cases of infiltration and smuggling registered in border areas year-wise and border wise during the last three years and the current year are given at annexure.

(b) The following measures are being taken by the Border Guarding Forces to check infiltration and smuggling along the International Border (IB):

- (i) Deployment of Border Guarding Battalions along the IB.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Vulnerability mapping of BOPs is being reviewed from time to time with a view to strengthen surveillance by deploying additional manpower, Special Surveillance Equipment, vehicles and other force multipliers.
- (iii) Effective domination of the borders by patrolling, laying Nakas, naka bandi, manning observation posts along the IB.
- (iv) Strengthening of intelligence network and coordination with sister agencies.
- (v) Conduct of special operations along the border and in depth areas.
- (vi) Anti-tunneling exercise is being conducted on regular basis in vulnerable areas.
- (vii) Pilot project on CIBMS (Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System) has been completed in two stretches in Jammu sector of IB and one riverine stretch at Dhuburi (Assam), to cover the non-feasible area for physical barriers.
- (viii) Carrying out Area Domination Patrols (ADPs), establishment of Mobile Vehicle Check Posts (MVCPs), Intelligence Gathering and Specific Intelligence based Operations.

(c) and (d) Co-ordination is maintained among various paramilitary forces, State police and security agencies to deal with such cases. Coordination meetings with security agencies, counterparts and district administrations are held regularly. State Level Standing Committee to monitor border security has been constituted. Lead Intelligence Agency (LIA) meetings at field level are conducted for better coordination with sister agencies and for sharing of information.

Mob lynchings

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

- (a) the State-wise details of number of mob lynchings that took place over the last three years;
- (b) whether Government plans to address the mob violence and lynching in the country; and
- (c) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) '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. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

does not maintain specific data with respect to lynching incidents in the country. 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. 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. An advisory dated 04.07.2018 was issued to the States and UTs wherein they were advised to keep watch on circulation of fake news and rumours having potential of inciting violence, take all required measures to counter them effectively and to deal firmly with persons taking law into their own hands. Further, advisories dated 23.07.2018 and 25.09.2018 were issued to the State Governments/UT Administrations for taking measures to curb incidents of mob lynching in the country. Government through audio-visual media has also generated public awareness in this regard. 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.

Attacks by militants in Jammu and Kashmir

522. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of CRPF and other paramilitary forces personnel killed in ambush or attacks by militants in Jammu and Kashmir during the last one year, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of such personnel who were grievously hurt during the said period; and
- (c) what action Government has taken on these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) Pursuant to Government's policy of zero tolerance against terrorism, the security forces are taking proactive action against terrorists. During these operations by security forces, while 257 and 101 terrorists were neutralised in 2018 and 2019 (upto May) respectively, the CRPF and other paramilitary forces personnel also suffered casualties in these actions and in the attacks by militants as per details given below:

Year	CRPF and other Paramilitary forces Personnel	
	Killed	Injured
2018	9	84
2019 (upto May)	43 (40 killed in Pulwama)	21

The Government is taking action as per provisions of law in such incidents and persons found to be involved are proceeded against.

Development of border villages

523. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to develop border villages in the States located along the international borders;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has allocated any funds for the all round development of these villages; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent for each village, village-wise and State-wise including Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRINITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Government of India is implementing the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments, in 14000 villages (approx.) falling within 0-10 kms. from the International Boundary (IB)/Line of Control (LoC)/Line of Actual Control (LAC), in 396 border blocks of 111 border districts in 17 States *viz.*, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

(c) and (d) Village-wise data about amount allocated under BADP is not centrally maintained and the same is allocated by the State Governments concerned. However, the details regarding funds released (Central share) to the 17 States and corresponding State share during the financial year 2018-19 are as follows:—

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	State	Central Share	State Share	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	80.87	8.99	89.86
2.	Assam	49.50	5.50	55.00
3.	Bihar	32.20	21.47	53.67

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gujarat	56.23	37.49	93.72
5.	Himachal Pradesh	25.95	2.88	28.83
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	84.00	9.33	93.33
7.	Manipur	20.34	2.26	22.60
8.	Meghalaya	22.69	2.52	25.21
9.	Mizoram	32.20	3.58	35.78
10.	Nagaland	33.96	3.77	37.73
11.	Punjab	33.08	22.05	55.13
12.	Rajasthan	81.20	54.13	135.33
13.	Sikkim	27.50	3.06	30.56
14.	Tripura	49.70	5.52	55.22
15.	Uttar Pradesh	26.60	17.73	44.33
16.	Uttarakhand	29.20	3.24	32.44
17.	West Bengal	85.40	56.93	142.33
TOTAL		770.62	260.46	1031.0

Among other things, BADP also envisages comprehensive development of border villages as Model villages. This enables development of one village of sizeable population surrounded by a cluster of neighbouring village close to the border areas. These Model villages, will serve as a nucleus for sustainable living in border areas of the country. During the previous years 2016-17 and 2017-18, the following funds have been released to 7 States (including Himachal Pradesh) for development of Model villages:—

State	No. of Model Villages sanctioned	Amount released (₹ in crore)
1	2	3
2016-17		
Himachal Pradesh	2	6.00
Jammu and Kashmir	24	55.50
Manipur	3	6.00

1	2	3
Meghalaya	7	11.67
Nagaland	1	2.15
Rajasthan	3	9.00
TOTAL	40	90.32
2017-18		
Arunachal Pradesh	18	33.14
Manipur	3	2.56
TOTAL	21	35.70
GRAND TOTAL	61	126.02

Ceasefire violations by Pakistan

524. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ceasefire violations along India's border with Pakistan and the Line of Control in Kashmir have been reported to have more than doubled in year 2019 from the previous year;

(b) if so, the total number of ceasefire violations by Pakistan during the year 2019 and the action contemplated by Government on each violation;

(c) the number of casualties reported therein involving BSF and CRPF personnel during the last two years and the current year;

(d) whether to check ceasefire violations by Pakistan, Government has since made any strategy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIG KISHAN REDDY): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) CRPF personnel are not deployed at Line of Control (LoC) and International Border (IB) along Pakistan. The number of casualties of BSF personnel in ceasefire violations/cross border firings from Pakistan, during the last two years and the current year, are as under:-

Year	BSF personnel Martyred
2017	4
2018	14
2019 (upto 31st May)	2

(d) and (e) While safeguarding all the forward posts, immediate and effective retaliation is undertaken by the security forces in cases of ceasefire violations. All such incidents of ceasefire violations are also taken up with Pakistan at the appropriate level through established mechanism and flag meetings.

Report on 'Women in Prisons'

525. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any report on ' Women in Prisons' recently;
- (b) if so, the details of recommendations of the report;
- (c) whether the report proposes separate accommodation for the mothers in post natal stage and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of prisons in the country exclusively for women; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government for implementation of the recommendations of the said report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs received a report on ' Women in Prisons' prepared by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The details of the main recommendations of the report are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) It has been recommended in the report that mothers in postnatal stage should be allowed separate accommodation to maintain hygiene and protect their infant from contagion for at least a year after childbirth.

(d) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles prison statistics in its publication "Prison Statistics India" . Published reports are available till the year 2016. As per the published information, there are 20 exclusive prisons for women in the country.

(e) The Ministry of Home Affairs has circulated the report ' Women in Prisons' to the Home Department and Prison Department of all States and UTs for implementation of

the suggestions made in the report as ‘ Prisons’ and ‘ Persons detained therein’ are State subjects in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.

Statement

Details of main recommendations of the report on “Women in Prisons”

- (i) The National Model Prison Manual 2016 is a progressive document outlining the basic entitlement of women in prison and should be adopted by all States followed by its full implementation.
- (ii) Vocational training and skilling facilities in prisons should be upgraded as it can improve the daily lives of prisoners and give them some economic support after release.
- (iii) A robust grievance redressal mechanism should be put in place in all prisons to ensure that the rights of prisoners are not violated and their concerns are heard impartially. There should be both internal and external mechanisms for inmates to represent their grievances.
- (iv) Regular and thorough inspection of prisons are also an effective way of ensuring that rules are being followed. This exercise should be undertaken in all prisons, with inspections conducted in an independent spirit.
- (v) Steps should be taken to facilitate early release of under-trials under Section 436A of Cr PC. Further, non-custodial measures such as community service, housing in shelters etc. should be given preference in the case of female offenders.
- (vi) A comprehensive after-care programme can prevent recidivism and help in the smooth transition of women in society after release. This should include support for various aspects of post-imprisonment life including housing, employment, marriage, prevention of harassment by local police etc.

Overcrowded jails

†526. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the jails in the country are overcrowded;
- (b) whether Government would conduct a survey of all the jails in the country in regard to the number of prisoners housed in each jail beyond its capacity and basic amenities which are not available in those jails;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government is taking any steps to convert the jails of the country into reform centres, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) 'Prisons' and 'persons detained therein' are 'State' subjects as per Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration and management of prisons is the responsibility of respective State Governments and they are competent to take action to appropriately increase the capacities of prisons, to provide them necessary amenities and also for reforming the prison inmates. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has, however, issued various advisories to States and UTs for reducing overcrowding in prisons and also on improving the conditions of prisons and the inmates. MHA has also circulated a Model Prison Manual 2016 to all States and UTs, which has dedicated chapters on Custodial Management, Legal Aid, Medical Care, Education of Prisoners, Vocational Training and Skill Development Programmes, After Care and Rehabilitation and Welfare of Prisoners etc.

Crime against senior citizens

527. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crime against senior citizens are rising at a faster pace than ever before;

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

(c) whether Government has taken any correct action in this regard; 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) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The published reports are available till the year 2016. Details of cases registered under total crimes against senior citizens during 2014-2016 are as below:-

Year	Cases registered
2014	18714
2015	20532
2016	21410

(c) and (d) ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. Further, the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act, 2007 prescribes that State Governments are to develop a Comprehensive Action Plan for protection of life and property of senior citizens. The MWPSA Act, 2007 also has provisions for punishment of children or relative, who abandons senior citizens, upto three months or fine of upto ₹ 5000/- or both.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued advisories to the States/UTs on ‘Implementation of National Policy on Older Persons’ and also on ‘Protection of Life and Property of Senior Citizens’.

Crime against children and women

528. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that crime ratio has gone up in the country in last three years;
- (b) how many cases of child abuse and crime against women have been registered in the country in last three years, State-wise; and
- (c) to what extent Government plans to bring down the crime ratio, especially crime against children and women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) According to the data published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) till the year 2016, there is no such increasing trend in respect of crimes reported under Indian Penal Code.

(b) Details of State/Union Territory-wise cases registered for crimes against children and women in the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

However, safety and security of women and children in the country is utmost priority for the Government. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been administer-

ing various special laws relating to women such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. The Ministry is also administering the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

The Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013 was enacted for effective legal deterrence against sexual offences. Further, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 was enacted to prescribe even more stringent penal provisions including death penalty for rape of a girl below the age of 12 years. The Act also *inter alia* mandates completion of investigation and trials within 2 months each.

The Government has also taken a number of other initiatives for safety of women and children, which are given below:—

- (i) The Government has set up Nirbhaya Fund for projects for safety and security of women, for which Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal authority for appraising/recommending the proposals/schemes to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund.
- (ii) In order to facilitate States/UTs, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has launched an online analytic tool for police on 19th February, 2019 called “Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences” to monitor and track time-bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2018.
- (iii) MHA has launched the “National Database on Sexual Offenders” (NDSO) on 20th September, 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country by law enforcement agencies. NDSO has data of over 5 lakh sexual offenders.
- (iv) Emergency Response Support System, which provides a single emergency number (112) based computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress has been operationalized in 20 States/UTs in 2018-19.
- (v) MHA has launched a cyber-crime portal on 20th September, 2018 for citizens to report obscene content. Further, Cyber Crime Forensic Labs have been set up in several States, and training of over 3,664 personnel, including 410 Public Prosecutors and Judicial Officers in identifying, detecting and resolving cyber-crimes against women and children has been imparted.

- (vi) Using technology to aid smart policing and safety management, Safe City Projects have been sanctioned in phase-I in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai).
- (vii) In order to improve investigation, MHA has taken steps to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. This includes setting up of a State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis Unit in Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh. MHA has also sanctioned setting-up and upgrading of DNA Analysis units in State Forensic Science Laboratories in 13 States/ UTs.
- (viii) MHA has notified guidelines for collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and the standard composition in a sexual assault evidence collection kit. To facilitate adequate capacity in manpower, training and skill building programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers has commenced. 2,575 Officers have already been trained by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and Lok Narayan Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science in collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence. BPR&D has distributed 3,120 Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits to States/UTs as orientation kit as part of training.
- (ix) In order to coordinate various initiatives for women safety, MHA has set up a Women Safety Division.
- (x) Ministry of Women and Child Development has also introduced the scheme of One Stop Centres to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence and a Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence. Apart from above, the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs has envisaged engagement of Mahila Police Volunteers in States/UTs who will act as a link between police and community and facilitate women in distress.
- (xi) Further, Government of India conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on various laws relating to women and their rights through workshops, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes, advertisements in print and electronic media etc.
- (xii) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has launched POCSO e-Box/e-mail/sms on NCPCR website for easy and direct reporting of POCSO cases to the Commission. Apart from development of manuals such as the

manual on “Guidelines on Safety and Security of children in school settings” , it has conducted POCSO Awareness Campaigns.

- (xiii) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is also implementing the Child Protection Services scheme in partnership with States/UTs. The scheme has a component of 24x7 Child helpline (CHILDLINE 1098) which provides counseling care as well as intervention on the ground, if required. The Ministry also supports 97 Railway Childline presently on major railway platforms.
- (xiv) MHA has issued advisories to all State Governments/UTs, advising them to ensure thorough investigation, conducting of medical examination of rape victims without delay and for increasing gender sensitivity in Police. These advisories are available at www.mha.gov.in.

Bharat Ke Veer fund

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

- (a) the details of funds donated to Bharat Ke Veer fund so far, year-wise and donor-wise;
- (b) the details of funds distributed among the kin of personnel through Bharat Ke Veer fund, force-wise; and
- (c) the details of family members of personnel benefited so far because of the fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) The details of the funds received by way of voluntarily contributions through the Bharat Ke Veer portal during the last 3 years directly to the Next of Kins as well as in the corpus are as under:—

Years	Funds donated to Bharat Ke Veer	
	Directly to NoKs	BKV Corpus fund
2017	₹ 11.00 crore	₹ 6.40 crore
2018	₹ 6.58 crore	₹ 19.43 crore
2019 (up to 18th June)	₹ 14.20 crore	₹ 242.15 crore
Total	₹ 31.78 crore	₹ 267.98 crore
TOTAL	₹ 299.76 crore	

The donations were received by way of Unified Payment Interface (UPI), Online and cheques.

Funds from the corpus so far distributed to the Next of Kins of 267 personnel uploaded in the portal are as under:—

Sl. No.	Force	Fund distributed
1.	Assam Rifles (AR)	₹1,68,66,991
2.	Border Security Force (BSF)	₹3,29,91,832
3.	Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)	₹11,10,70,987
4.	Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)	₹17,75,848
TOTAL		₹16,27,05,658

Security assessment of Amarnath Yatra

530. SHRISUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done any security assessment of Amarnath Yatra particularly after the Pulwama attack;

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

(c) what additional steps are being proposed to be taken for the safety of people going on Amarnath Yatra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir makes all necessary arrangements for the safe and smooth conduct of yatra.

Government of India provides necessary support to the State Government including deployment of sufficient number of CAPF Coys, deployment of mountain rescue teams, NDRF teams, upgradation of tracks and fixing railings along the critical stretches of the tracks, installation of Automatic Weather Stations, etc.

State Government has introduced various steps such as QR-Coding/Bar-coding of Yatra Permit Forms at Access Control Gates and selective camps to track the movement of yatris in the yatra area including necessary arrangements for water supply, food grains, langar facilities at various places in the yatra area.

Terrorist attacks in the country

531. SHRI DEREKO' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and State-wise number of terrorist attacks across the country in the last three years; and

(b) the year-wise and State-wise number of CAPF personnel injured and the number of CAPF personnel killed across the country in terrorist attacks in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G KISHAN REDDY): (a) The details of the terrorist/insurgent/extremist incidents that have taken place in the country during the last three years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Terrorist activities have reduced significantly in the Hinterland of the country. Similarly, insurgent / extremist incidents have reduced in North Eastern States and also in Left Wing Extremism affected areas. In Jammu and Kashmir, security forces are proactively engaging with terrorists as per the Government policy of zero tolerance towards terrorism, resulting in neutralization of large number of terrorists and casualties to Security Forces.

The year-wise and State-wise number of CAPF personnel injured and the number of CAPF personnel killed across the country in terrorist attacks in the last three years is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of terrorist/insurgent/extremist incidents taken place
in the country during last three years*

(1) Hinterland of the country

Year	No. of terrorist attack
2016	01
2017	-
2018	1

(2) Jammu and Kashmir

Year	No. of incidents including proactive engagement of security forces with terrorists
2016	322
2017	342
2018	614

(3) North Eastern Region

Year	Number of incidents relating to insurgency in the North East
2016	484
2017	308
2018	252

(4) Left Wing Extremism (LWE)

Year	Number of incidents relating to Left Wing Extremism
2016	1048
2017	908
2018	833

Statement-II

Year-wise and State-wise number of CAPFs personnel killed/injured in terrorist attack

Name of State	2016		2017		2018	
	CAPFs Personnel Killed	CAPFs Personnel Injured	CAPFs Personnel Killed	CAPFs Personnel Injured	CAPFs Personnel Killed	CAPFs Personnel Injured
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	03	12	02	-	01	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	01	-	-	-	01
Assam	-	06	01	01	-	-
Bihar	11	08	-	01	02	-
Chhattisgarh	21	71	39	36	23	32
Jharkhand	02	09	-	03	03	04
Jammu and Kashmir	19	82	15	54	09	97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	07	10	06	16	04	13
Maharashtra	-	01	01	03	-	-
Nagaland	-	05	-	02	05	04
Odisha	02	-	-	01	-	-
West Bengal	-	01	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	65	206	64	117	47	151

Ceasefire violations on the Line of Control

532. SHRIDEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ceasefire violations on the Line of Control (LoC) in the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the number of CAPF personnel injured and the number of CAPF personnel killed in ceasefire violations on LoC in the last three years, the year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Immediate and effective retaliation by Indian Army and BSF Personnel is carried out during instances of unprovoked firings and ceasefire violations by Pakistan at Line of Control (LoC) and International Border (IB). The number of ceasefire violations along the Line of Control (LoC) and casualties of security personnel in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Number of Ceasefire Violations	Security Personnel Killed		Security Personnel Injured	
		Army	BSF	Army	BSF
2016	228	8	2	74	15
2017	860	15	2	58	7
2018	1629	15	2	63	12

Naxal activities in Chhattisgarh

†533. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that 14 districts of Chhattisgarh are naxal affected till date, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that naxal activities has increased in Chhattisgarh during last three months; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) In 2018, violent incidents related to Left Wing Extremism (LWE) were reported from 12 districts of Chhattisgarh. These districts are Balrampur, Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Gariyaband, Kanker, Kondagaon, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Sukma and Kabirdham.

(b) and (c) 80 LWE related incidents were reported in Chhattisgarh during last three months (March to May, 2019). 121 incidents were reported in the corresponding period of 2018 (March to May, 2018).

The Central Government has followed a holistic, multi-pronged approach for combating LWE. It supplements the efforts of the State Governments with a wide range of measures, including, security, development and ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities. Steadfast implementation of the Action Plan-2015 has resulted in consistent decline in both LWE violence and geographical spread of LWE influence.

Terrorists killed in encounter by police/army

534. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of terrorists killed in encounter by police/army during last three years;

(b) the nationality of the killed terrorists, if known, state the country and numbers during last three years;

(c) whether home grown terrorists have been killed in any encounter by the State police forces in last three years; and

(d) if so, the number of home grown terrorists and State of their origin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) The Government has zero tolerance policy towards terrorism and security forces are proactively engaging with terrorists. The number of terrorists neutralized by

the security forces during the last three years, including number of Foreign Terrorists is given in the Statement.

Statement

Number of terrorists and foreign terrorists neutralised by security forces during last three years

(1) Hinterland of the country

Year	No. of terrorists killed	No. of Foreign terrorists amongst total terrorists killed
2016	12	04
2017	1	-
2018	-	-

(2) Jammu and Kashmir

Year	No. of terrorists killed	No. of Foreign terrorists amongst total terrorists killed
2016	150	86
2017	213	127
2018	257	111

(3) North Eastern Region

Year	Number of insurgents killed in the North East
2016	87
2017	57
2018	34

(4) Left Wing Extremism (LWE)

Year	Number of Left Wing Extremists killed
2016	222
2017	136
2018	225

Custodial deaths

535. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of custodial deaths during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the action taken on the erring police officials during the last three years, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken to redress this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) State/UT-wise data in respect of custodial deaths (Judicial and Police) during the last three years as received from National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Statement indicating the number of cases where disciplinary action was recommended against the erring public servants is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Members, Special Rapporteurs and senior officers from NHRC carry out periodical visits to various jails for evaluating the living conditions and make recommendations for better protection of human rights. During various camp sittings, open hearings, workshops and seminars, NHRC makes efforts to sensitize public servants for better protection of human rights.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of total number of cases registered in respect of custodial deaths during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Police	Judicial	Police	Judicial	Police	Judicial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	30	2	36	5	43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	3	3	2	6
3.	Assam	9	26	11	29	5	30
4.	Bihar	5	86	7	109	5	114
5.	Goa	1	4	0	0	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Gujarat	10	53	14	50	13	67
7.	Haryana	9	45	7	46	7	65
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	4	2	6	1	15
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	7	0	4	0	8
10.	Karnataka	4	6	4	11	7	1
11.	Kerala	5	48	3	38	3	33
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10	135	7	114	12	143
13.	Maharashtra	25	125	19	125	11	149
14.	Manipur	1	0	1	1	3	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	1	2	2	0	3
16.	Mizoram	2	4	1	2	1	4
17.	Nagaland	1	0	0	2	0	0
18.	Odisha	4	47	4	54	4	61
19.	Punjab	6	150	10	127	5	117
20.	Rajasthan	6	82	3	91	8	74
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	2	0	3
22.	Tamil Nadu	6	60	11	72	11	89
23.	Tripura	0	5	1	5	0	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	11	400	10	390	12	452
25.	West Bengal	9	99	5	138	5	115
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1
27.	Chandigarh	0	3	0	2	0	4
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	1
30.	Delhi	2	30	7	42	8	44
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry	0	1	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Chhattisgarh	6	56	3	54	3	55
34.	Jharkhand	5	60	6	50	3	64
35.	Uttarakhand	0	20	0	17	2	18
36.	Telangana	4	29	3	14	0	9
TOTAL		145	1616	146	1636	136	1797

Statement-II

State-wise no. of cases where NHRC recommended disciplinary action in Custodial Deaths during the last three years (01/04/2016 to 31/03/2019).

State/UT	Police Custody	Judicial Custody
Bihar	00	5
Chhattisgarh	00	1
Gujarat	01	0
Haryana	00	2
Madhya Pradesh	00	1
Maharashtra	00	1
Punjab	00	1
Rajasthan	00	2
Uttar Pradesh	00	6
TOTAL	01	19

Slow construction of houses under PMAY(U)

536. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of houses under PMAY(U) is very slow in certain States, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of houses sanctioned and completed under PMAY(U) since inception of the programme, year-wise details thereof and the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) In pursuance of the Government's vision of

“Housing for All” by 2022, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs 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 of the people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories in urban areas. The States/UTs have undertaken demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing under the PMAY(LI) and the demand validated and reported so far by the States/UTs is around 100 lakhs.

Based on the project proposals received so far from the States/UTs, a total of 81,03,196 houses have been approved under the PMAY(U), out of which 47,57,987 are at various stages of construction and 26,07,913 are completed. Further, it is intimated that construction activities in a housing project, in general, have a gestation period of 18 to 24 months. States/UTs have been requested to expedite construction of approved houses so that construction of all houses may progressively be completed by 2022.

(b) Year-wise details of houses approved and completed alongwith Central assistance released to States/UTs under PMAY(U) is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Year-wise details of houses approved and completed alongwith
central assistance released under PMAY(U)*

F. Year	Houses Approved (Nos.)	Houses Completed (Nos.)	Central Assistance Released (₹ in crore)
2015-16	7,25,884	1,18,262	3,222.50
2016-17	9,50,448	1,29,173	4,597.68
2017-18	24,89,280	3,27,993	16,531.21
2018-19	38,73,225	18,16,621	25,113.62
2019-20	64,359	1,02,472	1,478.34

Agencies for provision of cheap houses in cities

†537. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the agencies which are given responsibility by Government for providing cheap houses in cities;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether these agencies have succeeded in providing cheap houses in cities;
- (c) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and
- (d) the number of cheap houses costing less than one lakh rupees, made by these agencies during the last three years, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All" by 2022, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs 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 of the people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories in urban areas through following four verticals:—

- (i) *In-situ* Slum Redevelopment (ISSR): Central assistance of ₹ 1 lakh per house is provided to States/UTs for all houses built for eligible slum dwellers under the vertical.
- (ii) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS): Interest subsidy of 6.5 %, 4% and 3% on loan amounts upto ₹ 6 lakh, ₹ 9 lakh and ₹ 12 lakh are available for the eligible beneficiaries belonging to EWS/LIG, MIG-I and MIG-II categories respectively seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) and other such institutions.
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP): Central assistance of ₹ 1.5 lakh per EWS house is provided to States/UTs under this vertical.
- (iv) Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancements (BLC): Central assistance of ₹ 1.5 lakh per EWS beneficiary is provided under this vertical.

Though the Central share under different verticals of PMAY(U) is fixed, the contribution of States/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) varies from State to State. The remaining cost of house is borne by the beneficiary which also varies from State to State.

State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs) have been designated in each State/UT for implementation of the PMAY (U). The SLNAs have undertaken demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing under the PMAY(U). The demand validated and reported so far by them is around 100 lakhs. The SLNAs formulate project proposals based on the demand assessed by them which are approved by the State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) of the concerned State. Based on the project proposals

received so far from the States/UTs, a total of 81,03,196 houses have been approved under the scheme, out of which 47,57,987 are at various stages of construction and 26,07,913 are completed.

State-wise details of houses constructed under the PMAY(U) during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of houses constructed during last three years under PMAY(U)

Sl. No.	State Name	Houses Constructed
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	22
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,96,356
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,274
4.	Assam	13,048
5.	Bihar	67,704
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	5,174
7.	Chhattisgarh	54,378
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1,498
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	359
10.	Delhi (UT)	24,310
11.	Goa	502
12.	Gujarat	2,59,734
13.	Haryana	13,139
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2,024
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,005
16.	Jharkhand	73,864
17.	Karnataka	1,48,045
18.	Kerala	47,124
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2,79,892

1	2	3
21.	Maharashtra	1,66,014
22.	Manipur	1,734
23.	Meghalaya	650
24.	Mizoram	932
25.	Nagaland	1,975
26.	Odisha	53,564
27.	Puducherry (UT)	1,544
28.	Punjab	11,605
29.	Rajasthan	34,101
30.	Sikkim	34
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,97,826
32.	Telangana	49,202
33.	Tripura	39,568
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2,87,906
35.	Uttarakhand	9,193
36.	West Bengal	1,25,487
	TOTAL	22,73,787

Selection of new cities under SCM

538. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has selected a number of cities under Smart Cities Mission (SCM) during the year, 2019;

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

(c) the number of Smart Cities that will be ready by next year, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has selected cities under the Smart Cities Mission in Karnataka, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Government has selected 100 cities for development as Smart Cities in four rounds during January, 2016 to June, 2018. However, no new city has been selected under Smart Cities Mission (Smart Cities Mission) during the year 2019.

(c) The time-line for completion of projects is given below:—

Selection in Round	Selection of Nos. of cities	Time-line for completion of Projects
1.	20 Smart Cities in Round 1 in January, 2016.	Round 1 cities- 2019-20 to 2020-21
Fast Track	13 Smart Cities in Fast Track Round in May, 2016.	Round 2 cities (including Fast Track cities)- 2019-20 to 2021-22
2.	27 Smart Cities in Round 2 in September, 2016.	
3.	30 Smart Cities in Round 3 in June, 2017.	Round 3 cities- 2020-21 to 2021 -22
4.	9 Smart Cities selected in Round 4 in January 2018 & 1 more city in June, 2018.	Round 4 cities- 2020-21 to 2022-23

(d) A total of seven (7) Smart Cities have been selected from Government of Karnataka under SCM for development as smart cities through a nation-wide competition, which is as detailed below:—

Sl. No.	Name of City	Round of Selection
1.	Belagavi	Round 1
2.	Davanegere	Round 1
3.	Mangaluru	Round 2
4.	Shivamogga	Round 2
5.	Hubballi-Dharwad	Round 2
6.	Tumakuru	Round 2
7.	Bengaluru	Round 3

Slums in Karnataka

539. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 220 statutory towns in Karnataka and slums have been reported in all of these towns;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are more than 7 lakh households and nearly 33 lakh people living in those slums; and

(c) if so, how the Ministry is helping to remove slums and supplementing the efforts of the State Government to provide basic amenities and houses to slum dwellers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As per Census 2011, there are 220 statutory towns and 206 slum reported towns in Karnataka. Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) PMAY (U) being implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, a total of 274 cities/towns (including those cities/towns which were subsequently declared as statutory towns) in Karnataka are covered for implementation of the scheme.

(b) As per Population Census 2011, there are 7,07,662 slum households and 32,91,434 slum population have been reported in the State of Karnataka.

(c) Land and Colonisation are State subjects and therefore, it is primarily the responsibility of State/Union Territory (UT) Governments to frame policies and implement schemes for improving the living conditions of slum dwellers. However, Government of India through its programmatic intervention *viz.* Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)], has been making overarching efforts by assisting States/UTs in providing housing and basic civic amenities to the urban poor including slum dwellers of the urban areas in the country. Through 'In-Situ' Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) component of PMAY (U), Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments to provide basic amenities and all-weather pucca houses to eligible slum dwellers.

Housing targets in Karnataka

540. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has targeted to complete 93,000 houses in 2016-17, 52,200 in 2017-18 and no target has been fixed for 2018-19 in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the district-wise number of houses so far completed out of the above target fixed by the Government in Karnataka so far;

(c) the reasons that no target has been fixed for 2018-19 and the details of target fixed for 2019-20; and

(d) by when Government will complete sanctioned houses and hand them over to the beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)], Government of India does not fix any target for year-wise construction of houses in a State/Union Territory (UT). Houses under PMAY (U) are sanctioned for eligible beneficiaries based on the project proposals submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs with due approval of the State/UT Governments. States/UTs are required to undertake a demand assessment and validate the same to determine the actual requirement of houses to be built under PMAY (U) during the period of Housing for All Mission by the year 2022.

At present, the assessed demand for houses in Karnataka under PMAY (U) is 12.28 lakh of which 5.82 lakh houses have been sanctioned. District-wise sanctioned and completed houses under the schemes of PMAY (U) during the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 in the State of Karnataka is given in the Statement (*See below*). The State Government of Karnataka has been requested to submit further proposals in 2019-20 to saturate their housing demand under PMAY (U).

(d) Projects sanctioned under PMAY (U) are implemented by the State Government through Urban Local Bodies/Implementing Agencies. The tentative time schedule for completing construction of the houses in the projects varies from 12 months to 24 months as mentioned in the respective Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) approved by the State Government. For expediting completion of the sanctioned houses and handing over the houses to the beneficiaries, the State Governments are advised to adhere to the timelines mentioned in the DPRs so that the goal of 'Housing for All by 2022' is achieved.

Statement

District-wise houses sanctioned and completed during last three years under PMAY(U) in the State of Karnataka

Sl. No.	District	Houses (Nos)					
		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Sanct- ioned	Comp- leted	Sanct- ioned	Comp- leted	Sanct- ioned	Comp- leted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bagalkot	5,559	321	3,974	1,800	6,606	5,175

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Ballari	7,340	284	15,392	2,434	17,762	6,758
3	Belagavi	7,927	582	7,114	3,226	16,697	8,377
4	Bengaluru Rural	2,205	1,033	11,180	8,748	11,006	8,604
5	Bengaluru Urban	3,215	3,003	1,13,330	1,523	5,989	3,595
6	Bidar	3,262	245	746	474	18,433	3,346
7	Bijapur	2,525	176	1,664	490	4,304	1,739
8	Chamarajnagar	918	152	2,643	330	1,444	2,169
9	Chikkaballapur	1,813	91	578	580	2,522	1,028
10	Chikkamagaluru	289	26	2,596	141	1,872	894
11	Chitradurga	2,543	696	9,285	1,430	3,991	2,580
12	Dakshina Kannada	1,913	223	2,678	811	1,554	1,698
13	Davanagere	3,252	517	3,104	1,175	4,711	2,513
14	Dharwad	1,250	566	5,039	1,937	8,291	3,015
15	Gadag	10,240	320	7,368	1,716	3,708	1,832
16	Hassan	2,601	43	3,273	806	4,192	1,258
17	Haveri	2,044	248	5,569	781	3,532	2,173
18	Kalaburagi	2,253	1,238	7,532	2,426	20,247	4,085
19	Kodagu	428	27	12	136	678	382
20	Kolar	1,245	302	2,064	837	2,332	1,301
21	Koppal	2,206	57	1,291	702	5,435	2,823
22	Mandya	889	153	1,999	384	254	1,143
23	Mysuru	3,119	405	14,190	1,013	8,527	6,579
24	Raichur	4,700	593	2,211	1,588	9,298	3,628
25	Ramanagara	1,052	24	4,478	472	5,348	2,310
26	Shivamogga	1,608	236	8,337	770	6,071	1,817

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27	Tumakuru	202	1,781	3,039	1,006	7,024	1,907
28	Udupi	613	80	856	477	808	810
29	Uttara Kannada	1,376	74	3,276	224	7,151	1,461
30	Vijayapura (Bijapur)	3,863	150	3,279	845	8,420	6,035
31	Yadgir	1,912	43	996	451	5,860	2,350
TOTAL		84,362	13,689	2,49,093	39,733	2,04,067	93,885

Problem of slum pockets in the Smart City Mission

541. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the unorganized slum pockets are becoming hurdle in the Smart City Mission in the selected 100 cities for this project;

(b) if so, the details of those cities having such issues thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any step to overcome this issue and develop those cities as Smart Cities; and

(d) if so, the details of such actions in the selected Smart Cities including Ranchi in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Under the Smart Cities Mission, 27 cities out of selected 100 cities, have proposed a total of 41 slum redevelopment projects at an estimated cost of ₹ 3,797 crore. Details of these projects, their estimated costs and current status are given in the Statement (*See below*). 'Land' and 'colonisation' being State subjects, State Governments issue policies/guidelines for slum redevelopment. No specific guidelines for rehabilitation of the people living in slums for acquisition of land have been issued under the Smart Cities Mission. However, under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U), one of the verticals is related to slum redevelopment. When such projects are included as a part of the Smart City Proposals (SCPs) under convergence, benefits provided under PMAY-U are utilised by the concerned Smart Cities. The Ranchi Smart City has informed that they do not have any slum pocket and Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. (HEC) have transferred encumbrance free land for Area Based Development (ABD) of Ranchi Smart City Project at Dhurwa.

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

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

10		Ahmedabad	PPP Based Slum Rehabilitation in Junavadaj area	539.00	Work Order Issued
11		Dahod	Slum Rehabilitation; Development of Talav Bhilwad & Harijanwaas Slum	110.00	DPR Under Preparation
12		Vadodara	Slum Free Area- Manjalpur Bajaniyawas	24.76	Work Completed
13	Gujarat	Vadodara	Slum Free Area- Danteswar Sainath Nagar	10.02	Work Completed
14		Vadodara	Slum Free Area- Sama Sanjaynagar	71.87	Work Completed
15		Vadodara	Slum Free Area- Ekta Nagar	126.15	Work Order Issued
16		Vadodara	Slum Free Area- Sahakar Nagar	173.25	Work Order Issued
17		Vadodara	Slum Free Area- Odd Nagar	9.17	Work Order Issued
18		Vadodara	Slum Free Area- Sanjay Nagar, Warasiya	231.07	Work Order Issued
19		Vadodara	Slum Free Area- Gotri	46.76	Work Order Issued
20	Haryana	Faridabad	Smart Slum Area Retrofittment - Sant Nagar (9 Sub-projects)	9.69	Work Order Issued
21		Karnal	ASHIANA: Slum Rehabilitation	15.65	DPR Under Preparation
22	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Increasing Affordable Housing stock through slum redevelopment/Upgradation of Civic Infrastructure - Swatantrapallya	28.65	DPR Under Preparation
23		Shivamogga	Slum Redevelopment	81.00	DPR Under Preparation

Written Answers to

[26 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
24	Kerala	Kochi	Integrated redevelopment of slum housing	141.40	DPR Under Preparation
25	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Slum Housing Lodha Colony and Sethi Nagar (960 units)	74.40	Tender Issued
26		Indore	Construction of Houses of and Development of Infrastructure for identified slum localities in Indore M.P. under PMAY at Bada Bangarda Budhanian and Bada Bangarda Extention.	173.70	Work Order Issued
27		Indore	Construction of Houses of and Development of Infrastructure for identified slum localities in Indore M.P. under PMAY at Bhuri Tekri, Indore.	95.94	Work Order Issued
28		Indore	Slum Beautification in various zones and wards at 16 Locations, Indore	10.58	Work Order Issued
29		Indore	Construction of houses and Development of infrastrcture for slum localities in Indore Under PMAY at Sanawadia Part A near Progressive Education School	93.53	Work Order Issued
30	Maharashtra	Nashik	Project Niwas-Slum development	30.82	DPR Under Preparation
31	Nagaland	Kohima	Area Redevelopment strategy - <i>In situ</i> slum upgradation - Slum rehabilitation and rejuvenation of the old houses	92.63	DPR Under Preparation

160 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

32	Puducherry	Puducherry	Housing for Slum (Housing for 1750 dwelling units including 350 units planned at Chinnayapuram and Jaffarbai Thottam, Kumaragurupallam, Distillery Quarters & Other sites)	217.88	DPR Under Preparation
33	Sikkim	Namchi	Infrastructure Works & Facilities at Slums	15.00	DPR Under Preparation
34	Telangana	Karimnagar	Slum rehabilitation	156.00	DPR Under Preparation
35		Warangal	Housing for existing HHs living in Kachha & Semi Pucca Houses in slum area	100.00	DPR Under Preparation
36	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Rebuilding livelihoods and upgrading slums- Redevelopment of slums	116.30	Work Order Issued
37		Aligarh	Development of 9 Slums Area	39.00	DPR Under Preparation
38		Bareilly	Slum Re-Development policy based on trading of F.A.R.	2.00	DPR Under Preparation
39		Jhansi	construction of Dwelling Units in 7 slums achieving 100% coverage	45.00	DPR Under Preparation
40		Jhansi	Construction of individual toilets in slumps HHs	1.27	DPR Under Preparation
41		Lucknow	Infrastructure works and facilities at slums	11.40	DPR Under Preparation

Written Answers to

[26 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

Development of Smart Cities in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

542. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the execution of the development of Smart Cities in the country, particularly in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) whether any review has been conducted on the pace of execution of the project, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the work is going as per the scheduled time-frame, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government in expediting the completion of the execution of the Smart Cities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The State-wise and city-wise status of the projects, including States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The implementation of the projects is being done by a City level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), a Limited Company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 in which the State/UT and the Urban Local Body (ULB) are promoters having 50:50 equity shareholding. The SPV is to comply with all the regulatory/monitoring mechanisms set out in the Companies Act and also plans, appraises, approves, releases funds, implements, manages, operates and monitors the smart City Development projects. In addition, the Government of India is regularly interacting with the States/Smart Cities at various levels to assess the progress and address any issues being faced in implementation of the projects. The pace of implementation of the Mission has increased substantially during the last one year. There is a 292% increase in projects tendered, 367% increase in projects under implementation/completed and 563% increase in the projects completed.

Statement

(₹ in crore)

State/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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Port Blair	0	0	0	0	2	14.33
Andhra Pradesh	24	883.83	134	6635.27	51	752.85
Amaravati	1	0	25	2046.05	0	0
Kakinada	6	280.16	29	1012.80	21	420.91
Tirupati	13	266.66	42	1544.54	7	3.18
Vishakhapatnam	4	337.00	38	2031.88	23	328.76
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2	171.89	0	0
Itanagai	0	0	1	90.00	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	26	994.08	30	2057.99	7	502.54
Bhagalpur	3	535.24	4	498.75	5	12.39
Biharsharif	10	160.08	3	224.02	0	0
Muzaffarpur	8	223.69	3	205.24	1	0.15
Patna	5	75.07	20	1129.98	1	490.00
Chandigarh	12	1106.38	11	100.30	13	167.99
Chandigarh	12	1106.38	11	100.30	13	167.99
Chhattisgarh	21	543.44	52	1157.18	41	211.48
Bilaspur	5	88.47	11	631.45	1	3.76
Naya Raipur	1	1.47	1	10.00	1	158.00
Raipur	15	453.50	40	515.73	39	49.72
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	76	4671.38	119	8769.60	121	3138.34
Ahmedabad	10	611.76	38	3121.74	26	1035.71
Dahod	17	545.20	7	292.19	6	5.41
Gandhinagar	8	113.43	9	281.51	2	7.84
Rajkot	17	2303.89	15	1253.75	6	81.04
Surat	10	621.36	26	2559.36	49	1067.451
Vadodara	14	475.74	24	1261.05	32	940.89
Haryana	14	492.98	17	604.76	3	2.71
Faridabad	3	30.64	14	595.19	3	2.71
Karnal	11	462.34	3	9.57	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	1	1.50	13	183.88	2	31.86
Dharamshala	0	0	8	45.03	2	31.86
Shimla	1	1.50	5	138.85	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	7	378.34	11	224.74	0	0
Jammu	1	17.00	2	215.86	0	0
Srinagar	6	361.34	9	8.88	0	.0
Jharkhand	1	586.46	27	2564.06	1	39.38
Ranchi	1	586.46	27	2564.06	1	39.38
Karnataka	168	4755.60	276	7742.11	110	726.50
Belagavi	36	1001.05	38	993.64	46	497.00
Bengaluru	8	296.50	14	1192.33	0	0
Davanegere	14	309.48	47	1340.93	13	83.40
Hubbaili-Dharwad	21	1167.13	29	863.63	6	3.69
Mangaluru	29	1116.92	30	685.13	4	6.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Shivamogga	20	460.77	41	848.34	8	25.66
Tumakuru	40	403.75	77	1818.11	33	110.66
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	78	7411.22	265	9039.33	129	2405.85
Bhopal	6	3139.68	41	1729.75	25	1305.88
Gwalior	17	595.48	27	719.06	18	347.43
Indore	36	3182.94	110	3152.01	48	173.71
Jabalpur	11	192.77	36	519.29	23	391.23
Sagar	0	0	12	1051.83	0	0
Satna	6	208.30	11	334.25	0	0
Ujjain	2	92.05	28	1533.14	15	187.60
Maharashtra	62	10357.93	125	6715.17	56	1409.78
Aurangabad	1	5.00	5	425.68	1	0.52
Kalyan-Dombivali	7	890.96	5	226.60	1	1.88
Nagpur	2	77.97	5	1357.74	2	521.29
Nashik	14	1142.31	15	787.07	21	441.17
Pimpri-Chinchwad	4	117.03	16	1081.73	0	0
Pune	19	2420.32	31	1235.84	12	381.01
Solapur	11	1477.34	15	392.69	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mizoram	2	2.00	12	212.25	0	0
Aizawl	2	2.00	12	212.25	0	0
Nagaland	2	59.28	6	237.96	5	118.17
Kohima	2	59.28	6	237.96	5	118.17
Odisha	9	1700.62	27	3246.20	5	23.45
Bhubaneswar	3	1201.72	21	2872.09	4	23.39
Rourkela	6	498.90	6	374.11	1	0.06
Puducherry	1	1.58	7	49.83	1	12.60
Puducherry	1	1.58	7	49.83	1	12.60
Punjab	13	702.36	22	802.11	2	8.81
Amritsar	6	444.72	5	138.36	1	6.17
Jalandhar	4	138.99	5	136.51	0	0
Ludhiana	3	118.65	12	527.24	1	2.64
Rajasthan	57	1454.93	117	3159.13	69	640.48
Ajmer	11	70.17	40	706.21	28	126.99
Jaipur	19	382.80	31	812.51	13	264.29
Kota	13	792.75	15	494.32	15	216.26
Udaipur	14	209.21	31	1146.09	13	32.94
Sikkim	9	463.59	16	649.80	1	7.64
Gangtok	6	408.59	5	214.75	0	0
Namchi	3	55.00	11	435.05	1	7.64
Tamil Nadu	49	1857.25	211	9805.80	49	447.77
Chennai	6	355.19	19	463.18	12	54.60
Coimbatore	3	163.19	52	1210.64	14	86.78
Erode	3	264.27	10	723.95	0	0
Madurai	1	102.00	12	493.46	1	12.00
Salem	5	20.46	23	797.55	8	32.40
Thanjavur	4	7.47	19	430.11	1	52.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thoothukudi	2	125.35	15	342.68	11	10.28
Tiruchirapalli	3	43.77	9	839.66	0	0
Tirunelveli	7	168.78	19	1000.53	0	0
Tiruppur	4	373.08	18	2053.94	0	0
Vellore	11	233.69	15	1450.10	2	198.76
Telangana	21	638.38	15	202.19	5	491.69
Karimnagar	5	285.51	2	11.43	0	0
Greater Warangal	16	352.87	13	190.76	5	491.69
Tripura	7	39.68	24	362.87	8	5.82
Agartala	7	39.68	24	362.87	8	5.82
Uttar Pradesh	43	2743.56	273	7133.97	118	3332.84
Agra	1	160.00	38	1455.26	20	524.15
Aligarh	10	165.02	17	891.83	4	67.65
Allahabad	1	6.45	127	651.99	4	248.95
Bareilly	2	142.94	4	27.82	0	0
Jhansi	12	1760.30	6	566.70	12	357.68
Kanpur	8	322.44	20	1865.24	11	521.46
Lucknow	6	67.21	30	590.40	19	341.53
Moradabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saharanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Varanasi	3	119.20	31	1084.73	48	1271.42
Uttarakhand	12	459.45	10	104.42	0	0
Dehradun	12	459.45	10	104.42	0	0
West Bengal	12	29.74	13	20.37	4	1.10
New Town Kolkata	12	29.74	13	20.37	4	1.10
GRAND TOTAL	798	44522.66	1895	74037.69	896	14847.01

(Data as on 19 June 2019)

Financial assistance to Smart Cities Mission

543. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance allotted, released and utilised under the Smart Cities Mission by Government during the last three years, year-wise, city-wise details, thereof;

(b) the city-wise details of the projects completed under the Smart Cities Mission, so far;

(c) the projects currently under implementation under the Smart Cities Mission, State/UT-wise details thereof; and

(d) the city-wise details of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) and Smart City Advisory Forums formed under the scheme, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEPSINGH PURI): (a) The city-wise and year-wise details of funds released to Smart Cities during the last 3 years and the Status of utilization is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The details of Tenders/Work Orders issued and Work Completed by the Smart Cities is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) All 100 Smart Cities selected under the Smart Cities Mission have formed their Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) and Smart City Advisory Forums.

Statement-I

City-wise and year-wise release of funds to Smart Cities during the last three years and status of utilization.

Details as on 19 June 2019

(₹ in crore)

City	Total during 2016-17	Total during 2017-18	Total during 2018-19	Total during 2019-20	Total Rele- ased since 2015	Amo- unt utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agartala	63	131	0	0	196	40.27
Agra	0	109	85	0	196	86.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmedabad	194	0	98	98	294	193.15
Aizawl	0	0	58	0	60	1.99
Ajmer	92	102	0	0	196	88.70
Aligarh	0	19	89	0	110	11.06
Allahabad	0	19	175	0	196	74.27
Amaravati	0	18	372	0	390	379.21
Amritsar	0	27	31	0	60	11.52
Aurangabad	92	102	0	0	196	17.38
Bareilly	0	0	58	0	60	1.51
Belagavi	194	0	0	0	196	46.11
Bengaluru	0	0	58	0	58	4.96
Bhagalpur	63	131	0	0	196	11.08
Bhopal	8	0	98	0	294	289.00
Bhubaneswar	6	0	0	0	196	196.00
Bihar Sharif	0	0	58	0	60	5.00
Bilaspur	0	18	38	0	58	9.09
Chandigarh	71	123	0	0	196	28.99
Chennai	188	6	0	0	196	166.03
Coimbatore	188	6	0	0	196	154.12
Dahod	0	17	167	0	196	12.74
Davanagere	194	0	0	0	196	66.57
Dehradun	0	18	40	0	60	6.15
Dharamshala	188	6	0	0	196	45.76
Diu	0	0	108	0	110	0.79
Erode	0	0	194	0	196	70.51
Faridabad	92	102	0	98	196	67.27
Gandhinagar	0	18	90	0	110	36.97
Gangtok	0	17	177	0	194	47.73
Guwahati	189	5	0	0	196	15.37
Gwalior	92	102	0	0	196	33.19
Hubli-Dharwad	0	109	85	0	196	9.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imphal	0	109	6	0	117	3.70
Indore	8	0	0	98	294	196.00
Itanagar	0	0	58	0	58	0.39
Jabalpur	194	0	0	0	196	196.00
Jaipur	8	0	0	0	196	114.07
Jalandhar	0	27	31	0	60	12.93
Jammu	0	18	40	0	60	15.00
Jhansi	0	36	22	0	60	4.56
Kakinada	6	0	98	0	294	196.00
Kalyan-Dombivali	92	102	0	0	196	14.07
Kanpur	0	109	85	0	196	116.50
Karimnagar	0	18	40	0	60	0.82
Karaal	0	17	41	0	60	1.58
Kavaratti	0	0	58	0	60	0.28
Kochi	194	0	0	0	196	8.49
Kohima	0	109	6	0	117	53.51
Kota	91	103	0	0	196	69.04
Lucknow	66.2	127.8	0	0	196	82.81
Ludhiana	194	0	0	0	196	26.10
Madurai	0	109	85	0	196	43.67
Mangaluru	0	109	6	0	117	15.20
Moradabad	0	0	58	0	60	1.04
Muzaffarpur	0	17	41	0	60	5.92
Nagpur	92	102	0	0	196	162.48
Namchi	0	109	85	0	196	155.46
Nashik	92	102	0	0	196	24.26
Naya Raipur	0	18	104	0	122	29.40
NDMC	194	0	0	0	196	119.51
New Town Kolkata	0	0	58	0	60	16.96
Panaji	0	110.2	83.8	0	196	98.50
Pasighat	0	18	40	0	60	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Patna	0	18	176	0	194	9.22
Pimpri-Chinchwad	0	18	176	0	196	24.19
Port Blair	194	0	0	0	196	9.23
Puducherry	0	98	3	0	103	2.23
Pune	194	0	0	0	196	115.78
Raipur	94.5	99.5	0	0	196	69.11
Rajkot	0	19	175	0	196	58.19
Ranchi	92	102	0	0	294	196.00
Rourkela	0	188	6	0	196	18.37
Sagar	0	18	65	0	85	14.37
Saharanpur	0	17	41	0	60	0.81
Salem	0	109	85	0	196	99.08
Satna	0	18	176	0	196	10.65
Shillong	0	0	53	0	55	0.73
Shimla	0	18	40	0	58	2.31
Shivamogga	0	109	85	0	196	13.05
Silvassa	0	0	102	0	104	0.70
Solapur	194	0	0	0	196	47.04
Srinagar	0	18	40	0	58	12.00
Surat	194	0	98	98	392	291.12
Thane	62	132	0	10	196	56.74
Thanjavur	0	109	85	0	196	61.45
Tiruvananthapuram	0	18	176	0	194	4.77
Thoothukudi	0	18	176	0	196	13.90
Tiruchirappalli	0	18	176	0	196	45.50
Tirunelveli	0	18	176	0	196	61.93
Tirupati	92	102	0	0	196	43.84
Tiruppur	0	18	176	0	196	36.13
Tumakuru	0	109	85	0	196	34.88
Udaipur	34.8	0	0	0	196	144.02
Ujjain	92	102	0	0	196	102.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vadodara	0	109	85	0	196	105.00
Varanasi	0	109	85	0	196	70.40
Vellore	0	109	85	0	196	72.00
Visakhapatnam	8	0	98	0	294	273.20
Warangal	92	0	6	0	100	18.52
# Cities not selected						
Amrawati #					2	0.65
Bidhannagar #					2	2.00
Dindigul #					2	0.00
Durgapur #					2	0.56
Ghaziabad #					2	0.60
Greater Mumbai #					2	0.00
Haldia #					2	2.00
Merrut /Rae Bareilly #					2	0.00
Rampur #					2	0.21
TOTAL	4488.5	4495.5	5854.8	402	16622	6159.52

Statement-II

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

(₹ in crore)

State/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	134	6635.27	51	752.85
Amaravati	1	0	25	2046.05	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kakinada	6	280.16	29	1012.80	21	420.91
Tirupati	13	266.66	42	1544.54	7	3.18
Vishakhapatnam	4	337.00	38	2031.88	23	328.76
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2	171.89	0	o
Itanagar	0	0	1	90.00	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	26	994.08	30	2057.99	7	502.54
Bhagalpur	3	535.24	4	498.75	5	12.39
Biharsharif	10	160.08	3	224.02	0	0
Muzaffarpur	8	223.69	3	205.24	1	0.15
Patna	5	75.07	20	1129.98	1	490.00
Chandigarh	12	1106.38	11	100.30	13	167.99
Chandigarh	12	1106.38	11	100.30	13	167.99
Chhattisgarh	21	543.44	52	1157.18	41	211.48
Bilaspur	5	88.47	11	631.45	1	3.76
Naya Raipur	1	1.47	1	10.00	1	158.00
Raipur	15	453.50	40	515.73	39	49.72
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silvassa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	4	491.91	3	53.18	1	0.29
Diu	4	491.91	3	53.18	1	0.29
Delhi	6	152.00	11	822.94	79	303.93
New Delhi Municipal Council	6	152.00	11	822.94	79	303.93
Goa	4	43.68	10	334.31	8	14.03
Panaji	4	43.68	10	334.31	8	14.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	76	4671.38	119	8769.60	121	3138.34
Ahmedabad	,10	611.76	38	3121.74	26	1035.71
Dahod	17	545.20	7	292.19	6	5.41
Gandhinagar	8	113.43	9	281.51	2	7.84
Rajkot	17	2303.89	15	1253.75	6	81.04
Surat	10	621.36	26	2559.36	49	1067.45
Vadodara	14	475.74	24	1261.05	32	940.89
Haryana	14	492.98	17	604.76	3	2.71
Faridabad	3	30.64	14	595.19	3	2.71
Karnal	11	462.34	3	9.57	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	1	1.50	13	183.88	2	31.86
Dharamshala	0	0	8	45.03	2	31.86
Shimla	1	1.50	5	138.85	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	7	378.34	11	224.74	0	0
Jammu	1	17.00	2	215.86	0	0
Srinagar	6	361.34	9	8.88	0	0
Jharkhand	1	586.46	27	2564.06	1	39.38
Ranchi	1	586.46	27	2564.06	1	39.38
Karnataka	168	4755.60	276	7742.11	no	726.50
Belagavi	36	1001.05	38	993.64	46	497.00
Bengaluru	8	296.50	14	1192.33	0	0
Davanegere	14	309.48	47	1340.93	13	83.40
Hubballi -Dharwad	21	1167.13	29	863.63	6	3.69
Mangaluru	29	1116.92	30	685.13	4	6.09
Shivamogga	20	460.77	41	848.34	8	25.66
Tumakuru	40	403.75	77	1818.11	33	110.66
Kerala	40	830.94	24	557.29	3	29.78
Kochi	36	750.20	15	364.44	3	29.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	78	7411.22	265	9039.33	129	2405.85
Bhopal	6	3139.68	41	1729.75	25	1305.88
Gwalior	17	595.48	27	719.06	18	347.43
Indore	36	3182.94	110	3152.01	48	173.71
Jabalpur	11	192.77	36	519.29	23	391.23
Sagar	0	0	12	1051.83	0	0
Satna	6	208.30	11	334.25	0	0
Ujjain	2	92.05	28	1533.14	15	187.60
Maharashtra	62	10357.93	125	6715.17	56	1409.78
Aurangabad	1	5.00	5	425.68	1	0.52
Kalyan-Dombivali	7	890.96	5	226.60	1	1.88
Nagpur	2	77.97	5	1357.74	2	521.29
Nashik	14	1142.31	15	787.07	21	441.17
Pimpri-Chinchwad	4	117.03	16	1081.73	0	0
Pune	19	2420.32	31	1235.84	12	381.01
Solapur	11	1477.34	15	392.69	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Odisha	9	1700.62	27	3246.20	5	23.45
Bhubaneswar	3	1201.72	21	2872.09	4	23.39
Rourkela	6	498.90	6	374.11	1	0.06
Puducherry	1	1.58	7	49.83	1	12.60
Puducherry	1	1.58	7	49.83	1	12.60
Punjab	13	702.36	22	802.11	2	8.81
Amritsar	6	444.72	5	138.36	1	6.17
Jalandhar	4	138.99	5	136.51	0	0
Ludhiana	3	118.65	12	527.24	1	2.64
Rajasthan	57	1454.93	117	3159.13	69	640.48
Ajmer	11	70.17	40	706.21	28	126.99
Jaipur	19	382.80	31	812.51	13	264.29
Kota	13	792.75	15	494.32	15	216.26
Udaipur	14	209.21	31	1146.09	13	32.94
Sikkim	9	463.59	16	649.80	1	7.64
Gangtok	6	408.59	5	214.75	0	0
Namchi	3	55.00	11	435.05	1	7.64
Tamil Nadu	49	1857.25	211	9805.80	49	447.77
Chennai	6	355.19	19	463.18	12	54.60
Coimbatore	3	163.19	52	1210.64	14	86.78
Erode	3	264.27	10	723.95	0	0
Madurai	1	102.00	12	493.46	1	12.00
Salem	5	20.46	23	797.55	8	32.40
Thanjavur	4	7.47	19	430.11	1	52.95
Thoothukudi	2	125.35	15	342.68	11	10.28
Tiruchirapalli	3	43.77	9	839.66	0	0
Tirunelveli	7	168.78	19	1000.53	0	0
Tiruppur	4	373.08	18	2053.94	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vellore	11	233.69	15	1450.10	2	198.76
Telangana	21	638.38	15	202.19	5	491.69
Karimnagar	5	285.51	2	11.43	0	0
Greater Warangal	16	352.87	13	190.76	5	491.69
Tripura	7	39.68	24	362.87	8	5.82
Agartala	7	39.68	24	362.87	8	5.82
Uttar Pradesh	43	2743.56	273	7133.97	118	3332.84
Agra	1	160.00	38	1455.26	20	524.15
Aligarh	10	165.02	17	891.83	4	67.65
Allahabad	1	6.45	127	651.99	4	248.95
Bareilly	2	142.94	4	27.82	0	0
Jhansi	12	1760.30	6	566.70	12	357.68
Kanpur	8	322.44	20	1865.24	11	521.46
Lucknow	6	67.21	30	590.40	19	341.53
Moradabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saharanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Varanasi	3	119.20	31	1084.73	48	1271.42
Uttarakhand	12	459.45	10	104.42	0	0
Dehradun	12	459.45	10	104.42	0	0
West Bengal	12	29.74	13	20.37	4	1.10
New Town Kolkata	12	29.74	13	20.37	4	1.10
GRAND TOTAL	798	44522.66	1895	74037.69	896	14847.01

MIS Data as on 19 June 2019.

Smart Cities project in Tamil Nadu

544. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- the details of the status of Smart Cities project in the State of Tamil Nadu;
- the details of the funds that have been allocated to Smart Cities project in the State of Tamil Nadu;

- (c) whether any time-frame has been fixed to complete each project;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) A total of eleven Smart Cities have been selected from State of Tamil Nadu under Smart Cities Mission for development as Smart Cities through a nation-wide competition. As on 18th June 2019, 309 projects worth ₹ 12,111 crore have been tendered and 260 projects worth ₹ 10,254 crore have been grounded/completed, in Tamil Nadu.

The details of Smart Cities project in the State of Tamil Nadu is as given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/City	Tender Issued		Work Order Issued		Work Completed	
		No of Projects	Amo-unt	No of Projects	Amo-unt	No of Projects	Amo-unt
1.	Chennai	6	355	19	463	12	55
2.	Coimbatore	3	163	52	1211	14	87
3.	Erode	3	264	10	724	—	—
4.	Madurai	1	102	12	493	1	12
5.	Salem	5	20	23	798	8	32
6.	Thanjavur	4	7	19	430	1	53
7.	Thoothukudi	2	125	15	343	11	10
8.	Tiruchirappalli	3	44	9	840	—	—
9.	Tirunelveli	7	169	19	1001	—	—
10.	Tiruppur	4	373	18	2054	—	—
11.	Vellore	11	234	15	1450	2	199
TOTAL		49	1857	211	9806	49	448

Source: MIS

(b) A total amount of ₹ 2,158 crore has been released under the Smart Cities Mission to the Government of Tamil Nadu by the Government of India.

(c) to (e) The progress of implementation of the Mission depends on the date of the selection of the Smart City. After selection, it takes around 12-18 months to set up Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), procure Project Management Consultants (PMC), hire human resources, call tenders and issue work orders. The implementation plan is given by the Smart Cities in their Smart City Proposals. The timeline for completion of projects is as follows:

• Round 1 cities	-	2019-20 to 2020-21
• Round 2 (including Fast Track cities)	-	2019-20 to 2021-22
• Round 3 cities	-	2020-21 to 2021-22
• Round 4 cities	-	2020-21 to 2022-23

Metro rail network in Rajasthan

545. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has approved construction of metro rail network in Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has sanctioned any financial assistance to the State Government for this purpose; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The Central Government approved Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase -I in 2013 for a route length of 12.067 km at an estimated cost of ₹ 3149 crore. This was approved for implementation by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) with 50:50 equal equity participation between Central Government and State Government. No central financial assistance has been released for this project since such SPV could not be formed by the State Government.

Free travel for women in Delhi Metro

546. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has received any proposal for providing free travel for women on Delhi Metro network, in which the Central Government has a key stake;

(b) whether there have been widespread reactions on this proposal which is overwhelmingly populist and devoid of any public welfare objective;

(c) whether similar free travel facilities on public transport were experimented within Scandinavian countries and later abandoned as unworkable; and

(d) whether free travel for women will make Delhi Metro unviable and cripple the operations suddenly?

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

(b) This relates to Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD).

(c) No such information is available.

(d) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that any free travel, if not fully subsidised by Government on sustainable basis, will have serious implication on the financial viability of the system.

Construction of Government quarters in Delhi

547. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government quarters existing in Delhi for Central Government employees;

(b) the number of employees having possession of quarters;

(c) the number of persons that are still in the waiting list; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide speedy accommodation to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) At present there are 60239 Government quarters in General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) in Delhi.

(b) 45704 General Pool Residential Accommodations are occupied.

(c) 33458 employees are in waiting list for GPRA's.

(d) Government has taken various steps to augment the number of quarters for providing accommodation to Government employees by way of construction of new residential units, outright purchase of ready-built flats and redevelopment of seven General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) colonies in Delhi.

Status of Smart Cities project

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

- (a) when was the Smart City Vision unveiled;
- (b) whether it is a fact that initially 100 Smart Cities were proposed to be developed in the country;
- (c) if so, by when was it conceived to convert above 100 cities into Smart Cities;
- (d) the details of cities that have been converted into Smart Cities, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and
- (e) the details of each of the project that have been undertaken in the above 100 cities and status of each of the same, project-wise, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Smart Cities Mission (SCM) was launched on 25 June 2015 for development of 100 Smart Cities across the country. The Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines were also released at this event. Based on an All India Competition, these Cities were selected under SCM, out of which 20 Smart Cities were selected in Round-1 in January 2016; 13 Smart Cities in Fast Track (FT) Round in May 2016; 27 Smart Cities in Round-2 in September 2016; 30 Smart Cities in Round-3 in June 2017, 9 Smart Cities in Round-4 in January 2018 and 1 more city was selected in June 2018. The timeline for completion of projects is given below:

Sl. No.	Cities	Time-lines for completion
1.	Round 1 cities	2019-20 to 2020-21
2.	Round 2 (including FT cities)	2019-20 to 2021-22
3.	Round 3 cities	2020-21 to 2021-22
4.	Round 4 cities	2020-21 to 2022-23

(d) and (e) The progress of implementation of the Mission depends on the date of selection of the Smart City. After selection, it takes around 12-18 months to set up Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), appoint Project Management Consultants (PMC), hire human resources, call tenders and issue work orders. The implementation plan is given by the Smart Cities in their Smart City Proposals. The details of tenders / work orders issued and com-

pleted by the Smart Cities, including those in Andhra Pradesh, are given in the Statement.
[Refer to the Statement-II appended to Answer to USQ No. 543 Part (b) and (c)]

Construction of household toilets in the country

549. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of household toilets in the country, built during the last five years, the State-wise details thereof;
- (b) whether a large number of those toilets do not have running water supply; and
- (c) whether Government is considering sanitation methods other than conventional toilets, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The total number of household toilets built under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per SBM (Urban) guidelines. Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have to ensure that all household toilets constructed are built in tandem with water supply arrangements in ULBs. Beneficiary households will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the household toilets. In rural areas, as per swachhata status report 2016, published by National Sample Survey Office, 93.9% of the rural households having toilet had access to water for use in toilets.

(c) Government of India is considering all the safe sanitation methods including conventional toilets.

Statement

Details of Construction of Household Toilets in the Country as on 15.06.2019

Sl. No.	States	Household toilets constructed under		
		Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	336	18535	18871
2.	Andhra Pradesh	242811	3938588	4181399

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8637	129805	138442
4.	Assam	55043	3238660	3293703
5.	Bihar	317495	11145787	11463282
6.	Chandigarh	6117	0	6117
7.	Chhattisgarh	325050	3332731	3657781
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1181	18758	19939
9.	Daman and Diu	702	1600	2302
10.	NCT of Delhi	488	0	488
11.	Goa	1408	28637	30045
12.	Gujarat	560046	3305315	3865361
13.	Haryana	62580	692469	755049
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4385	201074	205459
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	41286	1119457	1160743
16.	Jharkhand	216091	3417601	3633692
17.	Karnataka	314826	4200724	4515550
18.	Kerala	29578	238713	268291
19.	Madhya Pradesh	534929	6573830	7108759
20.	Maharashtra	682860	5766501	6449361
21.	Manipur	19149	250876	270025
22.	Meghalaya	1080	219490	220570
23.	Mizoram	2972	36921	39893
24.	Nagaland	9300	130781	140081
25.	Odisha	119196	5739438	5858634
26.	Puducherry	4587	28002	32589
27.	Punjab	100412	318234	418646
28.	Rajasthan	360326	7805275	8165601
29.	Sikkim	1066	9006	10072
30.	Tamil Nadu	492130	5292953	5785083

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Telangana	148643	2914205	3062848
32.	Tripura	17350	298309	315659
33.	Uttar Pradesh	781667	17810983	18592650
34.	Uttarakhand	16901	519614	536515
35.	West Bengal	282542	6280815	6563357
TOTAL		57,63,170	9,50,23,687	10,07,86,857

Houses provided under PMA(U)

†550. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is lagging behind in the target plan of providing houses to urban poor under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMA Y(U)];

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and by when Government has targeted to provide Housing for All and by when Government would achieve its target; and

(c) if not, the total number of houses provided to urban, poor by Government till now, and the target fixed for providing houses to the remaining beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)], against an assessed demand of around 1.0 crore houses in urban areas of the States/UTs, 81.03 lakh houses have so far been sanctioned, of which 47.58 lakhs houses have been grounded for construction and 26.08 lakh have been completed.

In order to achieve the goal of “Housing for All” by the year 2022, States/UTs have been requested to strategize fast tracking in submission of project proposal to cover the remaining beneficiaries well in time.

Targets under PMAY(U)

†551. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families without houses in urban areas that have been provided with housing under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] during the last three years; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the number of families without houses targeted to be provided with housing by the year 2022 by Government?

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 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 of the people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories in urban areas.

The States/UTs have undertaken demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing under the PMAY(U). The demand validated and reported so far by the States/UTs is around 100 lakhs. As on 17.6.2019, a total of 81,03,196 houses have been approved under PMAY(U), out of which 26,07,913 have been completed and 23,96,739 have been occupied by the beneficiaries.

During the last three years, a total of 73,12,953 houses have been approved under PMAY(U), out of which 22,73,787 have been completed and 20,78,017 have been occupied by the beneficiaries.

Development schemes for Jodhpur

†552. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to include Jodhpur city, Rajasthan in any of the current development schemes, if so, the name of the scheme along with the budget allocated for the same; and

(b) the details of the scheme proposed for the drainage system, cleanliness and beautification of the said city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Jodhpur city is covered under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) and Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. The details of schemes for drainage and cleanliness taken up by the State under AMRUT and SBM-U respectively are given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) Project for drainage costing ₹14.84 crore is under implementation under AMRUT.
- (ii) Under SBM-U 5,906 Individual Household Latrines and 660 Community/Public Toilets have been constructed. Jodhpur is certified Open Defecation Free.

Budget allocation to individual projects under the Missions is done by the States/ Union Territories.

Steps for generation of employment

†553. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously contemplating on generating employment;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard; and
- (c) 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 (c) Employment generation coupled with improving employability of the youth is the priority concern of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government inter alia for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/ Departments/ States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

Welfare schemes for unorganised workers

554. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of welfare schemes have been formulated and implemented for the unorganised workers, particularly for rural and agricultural labourers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the monitoring mechanism of the schemes, particularly in case of accidents;
- (c) the details of funds allocated and utilised under the schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and scheme-wise; and
- (d) the other steps taken by Government exclusively for the welfare of agricultural labourers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector including rural and agricultural workers, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. This Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government.

The Central Government in 2017, converged the social security scheme of Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana

(PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. Under the converged PMJJBY/PMSBY, ₹ 2 lakh is given on death due to any cause and ₹ 4 lakhs on accidental death, ₹1 lakh on partial disability and ₹2 lakh on permanent disability. The annual premium of ₹342 is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments.

Government of India in February 2019, launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM), a voluntary and contributory pension Scheme, for the benefit of unorganised workers. Under the scheme, minimum assured monthly pension of ₹3000/- will be provided to the beneficiaries after attaining the age of 60 years. Under the Scheme, the subscriber is required to pay the prescribed contribution amount and the Central Government provides the equal matching contribution.

These schemes are implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India under the overall supervision of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Government subsidizes the premium payable under the scheme through Government of India Social Security Fund. Normally, fifty percent of the premium of the member of the scheme is subsidized through Social Security fund which is maintained by LIC of India. Balance fifty percent of the premium is either contributed by State Government / Nodal Agency. Social Security Fund is not maintained State wise nor Scheme-wise. As such data regarding State-wise or Scheme-wise expenditure is not available. The expenditure incurred on Social Security Schemes from the Social Security Fund maintained by LIC, during last three years towards providing insurance cover is as under:

Year	Expenditure (cr.)
2016-17	385.34
2017-18	435.16
2018-19	587.52

The budget and expenditure details for the newly launched PMSYM scheme is as under:—

Scheme	(₹ in crores)				
	2017-18		2018-19 (Till date)		
	BE/RE	Expen diture	BE	Expen-diture	
PMSYM		0/50	49.49	500	97

Note: BE/RE - Budget Estimates / Revised Estimates.

Amendment of labour laws

555. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the labour laws which Government is now considering to amend;
- (b) whether any comprehensive law is being considered to be made for landless labourers; and
- (c) whether there is any proposal to make a law with a view to recognise all the registered labour unions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security; and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws.

(b) All the 4 Labour Codes contain provisions relating to wage, social security, safety, health and grievance redressal mechanism for workers.

(c) The provision relating to recognition of trade unions is included in the draft Labour Code on Industrial Relations.

Suggestion to fill up of vacancies

†556. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any suggestion is given by Ministry to concerned departments to fill up vacancies for which there has been a delay in the country;
- (b) the steps taken by Ministry to provide employment to unemployed persons and arresting the trend of unemployment in the country; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that for long time there has been a delay in filling up vacant posts through new recruitment and there are also the cases of delay in declaration of results for the new recruitment taking place in the country?

†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) No, Sir. Ministry of Labour and Employment has not issued any such suggestion. However, filling up of the vacancies is the priority item for the Government.

(b) Employment Generation coupled with improving employability of the youth is the priority concern of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this schemes, 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.

Government has implemented the National Career Service having a portal (www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers and providing other employment related services.

(c) Vacancies are reported regularly to recruiting agencies like SSC/UPSC. There has been delay in some cases in filling up of vacancies due to litigation.

Code on Wages Bill, 2017

557. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Code on Wages Bill, 2017 and three other codes on labour laws have not yet been approved by the Cabinet;

(b) if not, what is the reason for unnecessary delay in pushing the pending labour reforms; and

(c) the details of the amendments introduced in the current draft as compared to the Code on Wages Bill, 2017, if set to be presented in the present Session?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Code on Wages Bill, 2017 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 10.08.2017 with the approval of the then Cabinet. Subsequently, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour had examined the Code on Wages Bill, 2017 and presented its Report to the Lok Sabha on 18th December, 2018. However, with dissolution of the 16th Lok Sabha, the same has lapsed. Now, therefore, draft Labour Code on Wages Bill, 2019, has been prepared after considering the recommendations of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour.

The other 3 draft Labour Codes *i.e.* Industrial Relations; Social Security; and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions are also at pre-legislative stage.

Increase in number of unemployed youth

558. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the number of unemployed youth are on the rise in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the extent to which employment has been generated in various sectors by Government;
- (d) the number of jobs/employment provided to unemployed youth by employment exchanges during the said period, sector-wise, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by Government to generate employment/provide jobs to unemployed youth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The quinquennial labour force surveys on employment and unemployment were conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. Now, NSSO has switched to the annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which was conducted during 2017-18. The estimated unemployment rate among the youth (age 15 to 29 years) on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis in the country during 2009-10, 2011-12 and 2017-18 is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), the estimated percentage distribution of workers in usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) by broad industry division during 2017-18 was 44.1% in Primary Sector, 24.8% in Secondary Sector and 31.1% in Tertiary Sector.

(d) As per the information received from the States/UTs, the number of job seekers placed through employment exchanges in the country, State/UT-wise is given in the State-ment-II (*See below*).

(e) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. Till 31-05-2019, the scheme has been covered 1,51,579 establishments and 1.21 crore beneficiaries.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government inter alia for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. Upto 31st March, 2019, 18.26 crore loans of were sanctioned under the scheme.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood and to meet their employment requirement.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Unemployment Rate (in %) according to usual status (ps+ss) for persons age groups 15-29 years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2011-12		2017-18*	
		(NSS 66th round)		(NSS 68th round)		(PLFS)	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.1	8.4	3.6	11.8	13.4	22.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.6	15.4	6.1	19.8	23.6	40.8
3.	Assam	11.3	20.1	14.6	18.6	27.6	21.1
4.	Bihar	6.2	23	9.4	14.8	22.2	28.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.8	8.7	2.3	11.1	7.8	21.1
6.	Delhi	5.2	6.6	21.1	10.4	10.5	22.5
7.	Goa	11.1	9.8	10.7	12.7	32.9	25.0
8.	Gujarat	2.2	4.3	0.9	2.1	14.9	10.7
9.	Haryana	4.6	5.2	6.5	12.1	23.1	16.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4.9	14.3	3.6	7.2	17.7	22.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.4	16.1	7.1	18.7	12.6	24.4
12.	Jharkhand	12.3	18.6	6.2	15.1	18.4	31.0
13.	Karnataka	1.6	7.3	2.4	7.8	14.9	17.1
14.	Kerala	24.4	19.9	21.7	18.0	32.5	41.5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.9	7	1.2	7.9	10.0	19.3
16.	Maharashtra	1.6	7.9	2.3	5.8	12.1	18.9
17.	Manipur	12.8	18.1	9.1	26.2	35.3	36.8
18.	Meghalaya	0.9	14.8	0.0	4.6	2.0	20.6
19.	Mizoram	3.5	7.9	5.1	15.0	19.5	40.8
20.	Nagaland	27.7	34.4	40.3	70.3	56.2	55.2
21.	Odisha	9.7	13.4	6.1	9.3	23.3	25.2
22.	Punjab	8.3	11.4	5.8	5.6	23.1	19.5
23.	Rajasthan	1.1	5.8	1.8	7.0	13.0	18.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Sikkim	13.2	0	3.1	5.3	9.7	12.8
25.	Tamil Nadu	5.8	9.7	7.2	8.6	29.3	21.4
26.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	20.8	27.0
27.	Tripura	23.3	40.2	29.1	49.7	18.9	24.2
28.	Uttarakhand	4.8	7.8	10.6	9.4	27.4	27.7
29.	Uttar Pradesh	3.1	6.7	2.4	10.4	15.5	20.9
30.	West Bengal	5.2	13.2	7.3	13.2	11.0	18.3
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	20.5	13.2	18.1	39.2	34.1
32.	Chandigarh	47.7	8.9	0.0	15.0	15.3	14.1
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.8	10.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.2
34.	Daman and Diu	14.5	3.5	0.0	1.7	20.4	5.5
35.	Lakshadweep	30.3	18.8	24.5	33.0	30.3	65.2
36.	Puducherry	11.8	9.2	4.6	7.3	53.4	28.0
	ALL-INDIA	4.7	8.9	4.9	9.2	16.6	20.6

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation

(*Note:* "For comparability, the results of the PLFS with earlier rounds of NSS surveys need to be understood in the context with which the survey methodology and sample selection has been designed).

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise number of placement made through employment
exchanges in the country*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Placement (in thousand)		
		2014	2015#	2016#
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.4	0.2	0.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Assam	1.1	0.9	0.6

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	0.1	1.1	1.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.9	3.2	0.2
6.	Delhi	0.2	0.2	0.0
7.	Goa	2.1	2.9	1.1
8.	Gujarat	290.8	336.7	330.1
9.	Haryana	0.2	0.3	0.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.3	1.1	1.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.4	0.1	0.2
12.	Jharkhand	1.1	2.9	2.5
13.	Karnataka	2.1	0.8	0.7
14.	Kerala	8.0	8.2	11.3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.2	0.1	0.1
16.	Maharashtra	9.5	22.9	37.6
17.	Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0
18.	Meghalaya	0.0	0.1	0.0
19.	Mizoram	0.1	0.0	0.0
20.	Nagaland	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.	Odisha	0.7	1.3	3.8
22.	Punjab	2.4	1.7	2.6
23.	Rajasthan	0.4	0.4	0.1
24.	Sikkim*	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	8.8	7.7	6.2
26.	Telangana	-	0.5	0.5
27.	Tripura	2.4	0.4	0.2
28.	Uttarakhand	0.6	0.2	0.3
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1.3	0.4	1.5
30.	West Bengal	1.5	0.5	1.2

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.1	0.1	0.4
32.	Chandigarh	0.1	0.1	0.2
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0
34.	Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0
35.	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0
36.	Puducherry	0.3	0.1	0.1
TOTAL		338.5	395.0	405.5

Note: *No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

Provisional; Total may not tally due to rounding off. Data is under compilation after 2016.

Labour reforms

559. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of labour reforms undertaken by Government during the last three years;
- (b) whether Government plans to undertake any new labour reforms; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The labour reforms undertaken by Government during the last three years are as follows:

- Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 2017 enabling payment of Wages to employees by Cash or Cheque or crediting it to their bank account.
- Maternity Benefit Amendment Act, 2017, increases the paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks.
- The Employee Compensation (Amendment) Act, seeks to rationalize penalties and strengthen the rights of the workers under the Act.
- The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Act, 2018, provides flexibility to the Central Government to increase the ceiling limit of gratuity to such amount as may be notified from time to time. The ceiling limit of gratuity has been increased from ₹ 10 lakh to 20 lakh *vide* Notification dated 29th March, 2018.

- Ministry has notified “Ease of Compliance to maintain Registers under various Labour Laws Rules, 2017” on 21st February 2017 which has in effect replaced the 56 Registers/Forms under 9 Central Labour Laws into 5 common Registers/Forms. Further, the number of forms provided under 3 Central Acts/Rules has been reduced from existing 44 to 14.
- Under Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the category *i.e.* Fixed Term Employment, with all Statutory Benefits, has been extended to all Sectors to impart flexibility to an establishment to employ people to meet the fluctuating demands, vide the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central (Amendment) Rules, 2018.

(b) and (c) The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security; and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws.

The 4 draft Labour Codes are at pre-legislative stage.

Methodology for calculating unemployment rate

560. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has changed its methodology in calculating unemployment rate;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the new methodology is aimed at capturing the data more accurately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) National Sample Survey (NSS), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has launched a new regular employment-unemployment survey, namely, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) during 2017-18 with some changes in survey methodology, data collection mechanism and sampling design *vis-a-vis* the earlier quinquennial (once in every five years) Employment and Unemployment surveys of NSSO. The methodology adopted for the PLFS is given at Statement-I.

(c) The PLFS was launched with the objective of measuring quarterly changes of various statistical indicators of the labour market in urban areas as well as generating the annual estimates of different labour force indicators both in rural and urban areas.

Hiking of basic salary to increase EPFO coverage

561. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has shelved a proposal approved by Central Board of Trustees of Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) to increase salary threshold from ₹ 15,000 to ₹ 21,000 per month to bring more workers under mandatory EPF coverage and give them PF and pension benefits;

(b) whether Government plans to enhance the minimum pension from current ₹ 1,000 to ₹ 3,000 per month for retired organised sector employees;

(c) whether Government also plans to expand social security net to a larger pool of people and even for unorganised sector employees;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF and MP) Act, 1952 is applicable to every establishment employing 20 or more persons which is either a factory engaged in any industry specified in Schedule-I of the Act or an establishment to which the Act has been made applicable by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette. In order to extend social security benefits to all the eligible workers in the country, continuous efforts are made to bring the coverable establishments under the EPF and MP Act, 1952 and also for bringing the eligible employees under the umbrella of Schemes under the Act.

Further, in order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. This Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government. In order to provide old age protection in the form of monthly assured pension to the unorganised

workers, Government of India has recently launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM). Under the scheme, minimum assured monthly pension of ₹ 3000/- will be provided to the unorganised workers after attaining the age of 60 years. This scheme is based on the 50:50 basis where 50 per cent monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution by the Central Government.

Decline in number of formal sector employment

562. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been decline in the number of formal sector employment during last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of employment rate of country for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19;
- (d) whether Government has changed the calculation criteria for the rate of employment in country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for the persons of all ages (which includes both formal and informal sector) in the country is given below:—

Year	2017-18*	2011-12
	(PFLS)	(NSS 68th round)
Labour Force Participation Rate	36.9	39.5
Worker Population Ratio	34.7	38.6

*The results of the above two surveys are not comparable due to the different methodology followed.

(d) and (e) The Government has not changed the criteria for the rate of employment in the country.

Registered/unregistered women domestic workers

563. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of registered/ unregistered women domestic workers including minors in the country, State/ UT-wise;
- (b) whether Government propose to formulate a national policy for domestic workers; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to regulate placement agencies particularly with regard to domestic workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No such data is maintained at the Central level. However, as per the National Sample Survey (NSSO Statistics -2011- 2012, 68th round) an estimated 39 lakhs people are employed as domestic workers by private household of which 26 lakhs are female domestic workers.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has not enacted any separate law to protect the interest of domestic workers. However, the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted for providing social security to all unorganized workers including domestic workers. The Act provides formulation of social security schemes viz. life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits and old age protection. The State Governments are mandated under the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to formulate suitable welfare schemes for unorganized sector workers including domestic workers relating to provident fund, employment injury benefits housing, education schemes for children, skill up gradation of workers, financial assistance and old age homes. The funds allocated by the State Government for this purpose is not centrally maintained. The Central Government does not allocate funds for any scheme exclusively for domestic workers.

A Draft National Policy on Domestic Workers is under consideration of the Central Government. The salient features of the proposed draft National Policy on Domestic Workers are as under:-.

- (i) Inclusion of Domestic Workers in the existing legislations.
- (ii) Domestic workers will have the right to register as unorganized workers. Such registration will facilitate their access to rights and benefits.
- (iii) Right to form their own associations/unions.

- (iv) Right to minimum wages, access to social security.
- (v) Right to enhance their skills.
- (vi) Protection of Domestic Workers from abuse and exploitation.
- (vii) Domestic Workers to have access to courts, tribunals for grievance redressal.
- (viii) Establishment of a mechanism for regulation of private placement agencies.
- (ix) Establishment of a grievance redressal system for domestic workers.

An advisory has been issued to the State Governments requesting them to take necessary steps for making legislations for protection of domestic workers from exploitation by unscrupulous agents/placement agencies, as the said subject comes in the domain of the State Governments.

Implementation of NCLP scheme

564. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children working in hazardous occupations that were identified and put in National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Special Training Centres under this scheme in the last three years, State/UTwise;

(b) whether Government has achieved the objectives set under the revised NCLP scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any monitoring and evaluating mechanism in place to check the implementation of the NCLP scheme, if so, the shortcomings that have been identified; and

(d) the steps which have been taken to address these shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Child Labour is an outcome of various social-economic problems such as poverty, economic backwardness and illiteracy. Government of India stands committed to the elimination of child labour in the country and is following a holistic and multi-pronged strategy. As a part of this strategy, the Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 1988 for rehabilitation of child labour. Under the NCLP Scheme, children in the age group of 9-14 years are rescued/withdrawn from work and enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where

they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, 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).

Further, in a continued endeavour to achieve the objective of elimination of child labour from the country, the Government has also amended the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and enacted Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which inter-alia covers complete prohibition on employment or work of children below 14 years of age in all occupations and processes; linking the age of the prohibition of employment with the age for free and compulsory education under Right to Education Act, 2009; prohibition on employment of adolescents (14 to 18 years of age) in hazardous occupations or processes and making stricter punishment for the employers contravening the provisions of the Act.

As per information/ reports received from the District Project Societies, the details of the number of children enrolled in the NCLP STCs during the last three years, State-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

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

(c) and (d) The District Magistrate of the concerned district is the nodal officer for implementation of the NCLP Scheme. The scheme is being regularly monitored and evaluated by Project Directors, District Magistrates, District Nodal Officers, Labour Commissioners and Ministry of Labour and Employment.

To ensure smooth implementation of the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme a separate online portal PENCIL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) has also been functional w.e.f. 26.9.2017 which connects Central Government to State Governments, Districts, 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 and the designated Nodal Officer takes necessary action for rescual, rehabilitation and mainstreaming of the child labourer.

Statement-I

Number of children who were enrolled in Special Training Centres (STCs) under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme during the last three years, State-wise:

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1433	355	447
2.	Assam	3902	5686	50
3.	Gujarat	361	31	348
4.	Haryana	1014	320	86
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	11	0
6.	Jharkhand	2310	4711	621
7.	Karnataka	216	732	457
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1746	1963	2498
9.	Maharashtra	1977	5975	2577
10.	Nagaland	0	0	325
11.	Odisha	0	1011	0
12.	Punjab	1323	587	347
13.	Rajasthan	3110	1289	525
14.	Tamil Nadu	2429	3562	2675
15.	Telangana	2728	1055	891
16.	Uttar Pradesh	13084	2643	560
17.	West Bengal	7476	16439	2620
TOTAL		43109	46370	15027

Statement-II

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

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	814	203	778
2.	Assam	434	915	4562

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	0	2800	0
4.	Gujarat	0	187	100
5.	Haryana	40	0	90
6.	Jharkhand	334	2014	715
7.	Karnataka	681	679	752
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4442	11400	21387
9.	Maharashtra	1692	5250	3721
10.	Nagaland	0	197	61
11.	Punjab	592	994	579
12.	Rajasthan	630	105	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	2850	2855	3021
14.	Telangana	1431	2137	915
15.	Uttar Pradesh	3066	0	7374
16.	West Bengal	13973	17899	22114
TOTAL		30979	47635	66169

Reducing unemployment in the country

565. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures taken by Government to reduce unemployment in the country;
- (b) the number of unemployed rural youth; and
- (c) whether Government contemplates to formulate any policy to give more job security to the youth in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Employment generation coupled with improving employability of the youth is the priority concern of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Genera-

tion Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

As per the results of Annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (ps+ss) basis for all ages in the rural areas in the country is 5.3%.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *inter alia* for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 per cent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

Establishment of migrant centres for women workers

†566. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish migrant centres in cities to check reducing participation rate of women at work place;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government also proposes to make available temporary rest rooms, helpline, legal assistance and medical and counseling facilities in such migrant centres;

(c) whether Government desires to construct social group residential area for women labourers, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government desires to ensure a separate place for women labourers for carrying their business activities in markets and vending zones, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) 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 for suitable residential accommodation.
- Providing for prescribed medical facilities.
- Providing for 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, coordination with local civil and police administration etc.

(c) and (d) The problems of migration/migrant workers is sought to be addressed through a multi-dimensional course of action through rural development, provision of improved infrastructural facilities, equitable dispersal of resources to remove regional disparities, employment generation, land reforms, increased literacy, financial assistance etc. The Government has enacted, the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for the welfare of unorganized workers including migrant workers on matters relating to: life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits; old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined. In addition, the Central Government has recently converged the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers including migrant workers for the age group of 18 to 50 years depending upon their eligibility. Converged PMJJBY gives coverage of ₹ 2 lakhs on death at premium of ₹ 330/- per annum while converged PMSBY gives coverage of ₹ 2 lakhs on accidental death and disability at premium of ₹ 12 per annum. These converged schemes are being implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments.

Rationalising the Labour Laws

†567. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on rationalising the Labour Laws;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security; and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws.

The 4 draft Labour Codes are at pre-legislative stage.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ban on red clay brick kilns

568. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the total number of job losses of about one crore workers engaged in the red clay brick kiln industry in the country today getting shut down by Government order;

(b) whether Government has any plan to re-deploy those most economically and socially marginalised section of workers, who will be losing jobs in red clay brick kiln;

(c) whether any compensation is proposed for farmers supplying raw materials to red clay brick kilns; and

(d) whether price of coal ash bricks will be same as that of red clay bricks for use of rural housing and urban housing for the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The brick kiln work falls under the purview of State sphere and there is no Central Government estimation in this regard.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has issued draft amendment to fly ash notification *vide* notification dated 25.02.2019 with the objectives to restrict excavation of top fertile soil for manufacture of bricks and promote utilization of fly ash in manufacturing of building materials and in construction activity within 300 kilometres from coal or lignite based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs). The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has invited comments/suggestions from all the stakeholders. The draft notification prescribes that no new red clay brick kiln shall be installed and operated within 300 km. from TPPs. The existing red clay brick kilns located within 300 km shall be converted into fly ash based bricks or blocks or tiles manufacturing unit within one year. In order to encourage the conversion of the existing red clay brick kiln to fly ash based bricks or blocks or tiles manufacturing unit, the draft amendment proposes that the Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) should provide fly ash at a nominal rate of ₹1 per ton and bear the full transportation cost up to 300 km. to such fly ash based brick manufacturing Units.

Amendment in Industrial Disputes Act

569. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is aware that Government of Rajasthan has made amendments in Section 2(n)(vi) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act

No. 14) empowering State Government to declare ‘ All Industrial Units in Japanese International Investment Zone’ as ‘ Public Utility Service’ adding no. 37 in First Schedule of the Act and accordingly issued notification dated 09.04.2015;

(b) whether, prior or post approval has been obtained from the President of India (as required under law) by State Government on this matter; and

(c) whether Central Government will intervene in this illegal act by the State to safeguard interests of labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Labour and Employment has not received any proposal of Government of Rajasthan through Ministry of Home Affairs (being the Nodal Ministry) to make amendment in Section 2(n)(vi) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 empowering State Government of Rajasthan to declare ‘ All Industrial Units in Japanese International Investment Zone’ as ‘ Public Utility Service’ .

(c) As per Section 40 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Appropriate Government *i.e.* State Government may make amendment in the First Schedule of the Act.

Low employment generation rate

570. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that various data shows that employment generation has become low in recent three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any special task force has been set up to solve/increase employment in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The quinquennial labour force surveys on employment and unemployment were conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. Now, NSSO has switched to the annual Periodic Labour

Force Survey (PLFS) which was conducted during 2017-18. The estimated worker population ratio on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for the persons of all ages in the country during 2009-10, 2011-12 and 2017-18 is given below:—

Worker Population Ratio (in %)

Year	Male	Female	Person
2017-18* (PLFS)	52.1	16.5	34.7
2011-12 (NSS 68th round)	54.4	21.9	38.6
2009-10 (NSS 66th round)	54.6	22.8	39.2

*For comparability, the results of the PLFS with earlier rounds of NSS surveys need to be understood in the context with which the survey methodology and sample selection has been designed.

(c) and (d) A Task Force on improving employment data under Chairmanship of Vice-chairman of NITI Aayog was set up. It has submitted its report in August, 2017. It has *inter-alia* recommended that in addition to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), a new time-use survey be conducted and instituted by M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). It recommended for tapping administrative data from sources like Employee's Provident Fund Organization (EPFO), Employee State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) and National Pension Scheme (NPS) to collect data on certain category of workers.

Amendment in the Minimum Wages Act

571. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether suggestions have been received from various stakeholders for amendment in the Minimum Wages Act;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether all employment sectors are proposed to be covered and penal provisions are also likely to be made more stringent under the said amendment; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) 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 and circulated for inter-ministerial consultation.

The provisions of the Code on Wages Bill, 2019 are at pre-legislative stage.

PLFS data on unemployment in the country

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

- (a) whether the Central Government has taken note of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) data on unemployment in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the PLFS data, State-wise and year-wise since 2014; and
- (c) the measures the Central Government would undertake to combat the 46 year high joblessness in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Sample Survey (NSS) has launched a new regular employment-unemployment survey, namely, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) during 2017-18. Estimates of unemployment rate (UR) from PLFS in usual status (ps+ss) (in per cent) for each State/UT are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority concern of the Government. Further, 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 the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) schemes run by the Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

The Make in India, Skill India, Digital India schemes are being implemented by the Government and these are likely to enhance the employment base. MUDRA and START UP schemes are also initiated by the Government for facilitating self employment.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying the entire employer's contribution (12 % or as admissible) towards the EPS and EPF w.e.f. 01.04.2018 to all eligible new employees and is applicable for all sectors for the next 3 years from the date of registration of the new employee.

Government has also implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises of a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

Statement

Unemployment Rate (UR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT

State/UT	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	4.5	2.3	3.6	5.4	9.1	6.6	4.8	4.0	4.5
Arunachal Pradesh	4.3	10.7	5.3	8.2	20.6	9.9	4.9	12.0	5.9
Assam	7.4	14.3	8.3	5.3	11.4	6.3	7.2	13.9	8.1
Bihar	7.2	2.3	7.0	9.2	6.2	9.0	7.4	2.8	7.2
Chhattisgarh	2.7	2.1	2.5	5.9	11.4	7.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
Delhi	3.6	0.0	3.5	9.6	11.4	9.8	9.4	11.4	9.7
Goa	10.7	21.0	13.9	6.0	29.8	13.8	8.1	26.0	13.9
Gujarat	5.5	4.0	5.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.0	4.1	4.8
Haryana	9.0	11.0	9.3	6.5	12.0	7.3	8.1	11.4	8.6
Himachal Pradesh	6.2	3.9	5.2	7.4	13.7	8.7	6.4	4.3	5.5
Jammu and Kashmir	3.7	5.4	4.2	6.1	22.9	10.0	4.2	8.4	5.3
Jharkhand	7.8	3.7	7.1	10.4	11.5	10.5	8.2	5.2	7.7
Karnataka	4.0	3.4	3.9	6.3	7.2	6.5	4.9	4.7	4.8
Kerala	5.9	19.6	10.0	6.6	27.5	13.2	6.2	23.2	11.4
Madhya Pradesh	4.5	1.2	3.6	7.9	6.9	7.7	5.3	2.1	4.5
Maharashtra	3.5	2.8	3.3	6.2	11.5	7.4	4.7	5.4	4.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Manipur	9.9	17.8	11.6	11.1	12.3	11.4	10.2	15.9	11.6
Meghalaya	0.3	0.9	0.6	5.6	8.9	6.7	1.3	1.9	1.5
Mizoram	5.9	8.3	6.5	12.7	17.7	14.4	8.8	13.3	10.1
Nagaland	19.0	33.4	21.6	16.5	36.4	21.1	18.3	34.4	21.4
Odisha	7.4	5.3	6.9	7.3	12.7	8.3	7.3	6.3	7.1
Punjab	7.4	10.3	7.8	6.5	13.5	7.7	7.0	11.7	7.8
Rajasthan	5.8	1.2	4.5	6.8	9.9	7.2	6.0	2.3	5.0
Sikkim	2.0	3.9	2.7	4.2	9.9	5.8	2.6	5.2	3.5
Tamil Nadu	8.8	6.1	7.9	6.5	9.0	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.6
Telangana	7.2	5.0	6.5	8.5	12.6	9.4	7.7	7.2	7.6
Tripura	6.1	7.9	6.3	6.0	19.7	8.7	6.1	11.6	6.8
Uttarakhand	6.7	7.6	6.9	7.1	23.8	9.5	6.8	10.7	7.6
Uttar Pradesh	6.2	1.5	5.5	9.6	10.5	9.7	6.9	3.1	6.4
West Bengal	4.3	1.7	3.8	6.7	6.0	6.5	5.0	3.2	4.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.5	39.0	14.7	3.4	47.1	17.4	5.3	42.8	15.8
Chandigarh	3.9	1.3	3.5	5.2	21.2	9.2	5.2	20.8	9.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4
Daman and Diu	8.3	0.0	6.2	2.3	4.3	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.1
Lakshadweep	11.2	26.6	13.3	13.2	56.5	25.3	12.5	50.5	21.3
Puducherry	5.8	37.3	10.4	8.0	17.6	10.3	7.2	21.7	10.3
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	5.8	3.8	5.3	7.1	10.8	7.8	6.2	5.7	6.1

Source: National Sample Survey 2017-18.

Rise in unemployment rate

573. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unemployment rate rose to 7.2 per cent in February 2019, the worst in 28 months and the labour force is down 25.7 million since September, 2016 and the number of employed persons has declined by 18.3 million in the same period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

- (c) the total number of employed persons in February, 2017 and 2019; and
- (d) the details of measures taken to create more job opportunities to bring down unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status (ps+ss) basis for the persons of all ages in the country is given below:—

Year	2017-18* (PLFS)	2011-12 (NSS 68th round)
Labour Force Participation Rate	36.9	39.5
Worker Population Ratio	34.7	38.6
Unemployment Rate	6.1	2.2

*For comparability, the results of the PLFS with earlier rounds of NSS surveys need to be understood in the context with which the survey methodology and sample selection has been designed.

(d) 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), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated since April, 2015 by Government for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to small/micro business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certifica-

tion 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.

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 for job seekers.

Registration of labourers of unorganised sector

†574. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a plan for the registration of labourers of unorganised sector, who move to various States for work rendering their work unstable;
- (b) whether Government is contemplating on providing any work card to such labourers to safeguard them from the exploitation of contractors; and
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to provide education to the children of the labourers especially to migrant labourers, as their education is mostly at risk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Government has approved a proposal for creation of a National Database for unorganized workers. This data base shall be seeded with Aadhaar and accessible through Aadhaar number. This will be shared with various Ministries/Departments of the Central and State Governments for delivering the social security and welfare schemes.

(c) In order to safe guard the interests of the migrant workers, the Government has enacted Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 which, *inter-alia*, provides for payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc. to the eligible inter-state migrant workers. In addition, to improve their literacy/education, the Right to Education Act was enacted on 4 August, 2009, which describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 years age.

Measures to check unemployment

575. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that the data relating to employment generation in the country reveals unemployment crisis in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Central Government has taken up measures to check unemployment and to generate employment; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) As per the results of Annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (ps+ss) basis for all ages in the country is 6.1%.

Employment generation coupled with improving employ ability of the youth is the priority concern of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *inter alia* for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities.

Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

PMUY coverage to BPL beneficiaries

576. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise and State-wise details of issuing of free gas connections to people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY);
- (b) if so, whether there are many number of beneficiaries who are not continuing the gas connection due to economic or other condition;
- (c) if so, the State-wise details of beneficiaries that opted out of the PMUY; and
- (d) the action taken to improve the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) State/UT and year-wise details of LPG connections released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) OMCs have reported that nearly 86% of PMUY beneficiaries who are at least one year old have returned for the second refill. The use of LPG by PMUY beneficiary household depends on several factors which include food habits, cooking habits, availability and accessibility to LPG, price of LPG, free availability of firewood, cow dung etc. In order to encourage the PMUY beneficiaries to adopt and use LPG on sustained basis, OMCs have been pursuing following measures:—

- (i) offering swap facility *i.e.* to provide small 5 kg. cylinder against 14.2 kg. cylinder as per the requirement.
- (ii) conducting Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat to educate beneficiaries on the benefits of sustained use of LPG and its safe usage.
- (iii) launching audio visual media campaign to spread awareness on advantages of use of LPG.
- (iv) targeted SMS campaign to reach to beneficiaries who have not come back for refill.
- (v) display campaign by way of banners, standees and hoardings at public places.

Statement*State-wise details of PMUY coverage to BPL beneficiaries*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Connections released		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,189	522	6,178
2.	Andhra Pradesh	63,428	16,616	2,62,554
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	6,362	32,953
4.	Assam	2	11,28,137	17,07,801
5.	Bihar	24,76,953	24,36,197	29,81,636
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	88
7.	Chhattisgarh	11,05,441	8,46,679	7,40,584
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,211	8,226	2,671
9.	Daman and Diu	73	130	219
10.	Delhi	516	161	73,120
11.	Goa	954	30	88
12.	Gujarat	7,52,354	5,16,660	12,52,052
13.	Haryana	2,78,751	78,361	3,23,344
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,601	28,140	83,177
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,65,787	1,07,133	6,80,098
16.	Jharkhand	5,36,912	6,66,631	17,01,032
17.	Karnataka	15,840	8,93,174	19,13,808
18.	Kerala	11,241	27,152	1,71,530
19.	Lakshadweep	-	134	156
20.	Madhya Pradesh	22,39,821	10,75,351	31,30,613
21.	Maharashtra	8,58,808	10,18,570	21,86,426
22.	Manipur	25	32,592	97,760

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Meghalaya	-	36,844	1,03,467
24.	Mizoram	-	902	24,879
25.	Nagaland	-	9,225	40,177
26.	Odisha	10,11,955	12,88,380	19,25,954
27.	Puducherry	760	1,861	10,753
28.	Punjab	2,45,008	1,37,343	8,26,611
29.	Rajasthan	17,22,694	9,02,940	30,69,891
30.	Sikkim	-	687	7,111
31.	Tamil Nadu	2,72,749	7,45,302	21,23,792
32.	Telangana	41	-	9,23,800
33.	Tripura	-	46,379	1,92,014
34.	Uttar Pradesh	55,31,159	9,54,957	64,76,981
35.	Uttarakhand	1,13,866	23,574	2,15,481
36.	West Bengal	25,20,479	25,36,306	30,05,534
TOTAL		200,31,618	155,71,658	362,94,333

LPG connections under PMUY

577. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise percentage of population covered with LPG connection under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana and otherwise;

(b) whether the Ministry has decided to provide LPG to all by 2020;

(c) whether Ministry is aware that there are as many as 3 lakh households in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh which does not have LPG connections;

(d) whether it is also a fact that PMUY is not extensively publicised resulting in lakhs of households being deprived of taking the benefits of this scheme; and

(e) if so, what steps the Ministry is taking to publicise this scheme, particularly in rural and inaccessible areas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) under which a deposit free connections are provided to poor families having no LPG connection subject to fulfilling other terms and conditions. The scheme is under implementation since 1st May, 2016. PMUY is implemented across the country. As on 20.06.2019, more than 7.23 crore connections have been provided to poor families. The number of LPG connections issued under PMUY varies across districts depending on the number of eligible poor families.

(c) As on 20.06.2019, OMCs have released 22,303 LPG connections in Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh under the scheme. Currently, the LPG coverage in Nellore district is about 91%.

(d) and (e) Extensive publicity has been given about PMUY including through print and electronic media. Also, the elected representatives are invited to distribute PMUY connections to the beneficiaries.

Determination of prices of petroleum products

578. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of petroleum products are determined according to prices of these products in international market, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of increase/decrease in prices of petrol/diesel during the last three years and current year, date-wise and the quantum of increase/decrease recorded in prices of crude oil in international market at time of this revision;

(c) whether a reduction in prices of petrol/diesel by Oil Marketing Companies has not been proportionate to the fall in prices of crude Oil in international market; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and financial benefit accrued to Government from it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. The prices of petroleum products are linked to the price of respective products in the international mar-

ket. Oil Marketing Companies take a decision on retail selling price after considering various aspects including international product prices, exchange rate, tax structure, inland freight and other cost elements.

The details of increase/decrease in prices of petrol/diesel during the last three years and the current year and price of Indian basket of crude oil are available at the website of Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) i.e. www.ppac.org.in.

Refilling of cylinder under PMUY

†579. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of beneficiaries covered under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) in the country;
- (b) the number of those beneficiaries covered under this scheme, who did not get their fourth or fifth gas cylinder refilled during the last three years;
- (c) the number of inactive beneficiaries covered under this scheme who are not getting cylinders refilled; and
- (d) whether any study has been conducted to find out the reasons why beneficiaries covered under this scheme are not getting their cylinders refilled regularly?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 20.06.2019, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 7.23 crore LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) OMCs have reported that till May 2019, 1.67 crore and 1.45 crore PMUY beneficiaries have purchased the refills 4 and 5 times respectively. OMCs have also reported that nearly 86% of PMUY beneficiaries who are atleast one year old have returned for the second refill.

(d) OMCs have reported that surveys/studies have been conducted by some Agencies/Institutes/Organizations involving PMUY beneficiaries. The use of LPG by PMUY beneficiary household depends on several factors which include food habits, cooking habits, availability and accessibility to LPG, price of LPG, availability of free firewood, cow dung etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*State/UT-wise LPG connections released as on 20.06.2019 under PMUY*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Connections released
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,856
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3,46,671
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	39,431
4.	Assam	28,69,257
5.	Bihar	79,32,893
6.	Chandigarh	88
7.	Chhattisgarh	26,90,999
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14,171
9.	Daman and Diu	425
10.	Delhi	73,801
11.	Goa	1,074
12.	Gujarat	25,50,269
13.	Haryana	6,84,917
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,13,960
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10,82,327
16.	Jharkhand	29,03,916
17.	Karnataka	28,35,810
18.	Kerala	2,12,937
19.	Lakshadweep	287
20.	Madhya Pradesh	64,73,772
21.	Maharashtra	40,89,353
22.	Manipur	1,30,123
23.	Meghalaya	1,41,475
24.	Mizoram	25,961

1	2	3
25.	Nagaland	49,749
26.	Odisha	42,54,871
27.	Puducherry	13,402
28.	Punjab	12,10,274
29.	Rajasthan	57,65,797
30.	Sikkim	7,817
31.	Tamil Nadu	31,54,029
32.	Telangana	9,38,707
33.	Tripura	2,40,063
34.	Uttar Pradesh	130,92,987
35.	Uttarakhand	3,54,709
36.	West Bengal	80,69,475
	TOTAL	723,73,653

Online gas pipeline connections in B Grade cities

580. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish online gas pipeline connections in B Grade cities particularly in Rajasthan and Maharashtra as established in Metro cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated cost of the project and the time by when the said project will be completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) 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 and natural gas availability. Providing the Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections is part of development of CGD Network. PNGRB has authorized 228

GAs covering more than 400 districts spread over 27 States and UTs covering approximately 70 per cent of India's population and 53 per cent of its geographical area including states of Rajasthan and Maharashtra up to 10th CGD Bidding Round. Authorized entities are required to execute the development of CGD networks as per the work plan submitted by them to PNGRB. Details of the GAs authorized during 9th and 10th CGD bidding round in the State of Rajasthan and Maharashtra are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Geographical Areas (GAs) authorized in the State of Rajasthan and Maharashtra 9th and 10th CGD Bidding Round

Sl. No. State/Union Territories	Geographical Areas (GAs)
1. Rajasthan	Banner, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur Districts Alwar (Other than Bhiwadi) and Jaipur Districts Kota District (Except area already authorized), Baran and Chittorgarh (Only Rawatbhata Taluka) Districts Bhilwara and Bundi Districts Chittorgarh (Other than Rawatbhata Taluka) and Udaipur Districts Dholpur District Ajmer, Pali and Rajsamand Districts Jalore and Sirohi Districts
2. Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	Jhabua, Banswara, Ratlam and Dungarpur Districts
3. Maharashtra	Ahmednagar and Aurangabad Districts Latur and Osmanabad Districts Sangli and Satara Districts Sindhudurg District
4. Maharashtra and Gujarat	Valsad (Except areas already authorized), Dhule and Nashik Districts

PMUY benefits to families covered under Socio-Economic Survey

†581. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the benefit of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is being provided only to families registered in the Socio-Economic Survey;
- (b) whether benefit of PMUY is confined only to a family having at least one adult woman;
- (c) whether many poor families are being deprived of benefit of scheme due to not being listed in Socio-Economic Survey or because there are no adult woman in these families in many States of country, including Jharkhand; and
- (d) if so, whether Government would make amendments in provisions to benefit each poor family from PMUY, if so, by when and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), a deposit free LPG connection is provided to an adult woman of the identified eligible poor family. The eligible poor family is identified through Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC-2011) list and in case the name is not available in SECC list, from the notified seven categories viz. SC/ST households, Beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin), Beneficiaries of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Forest dwellers, Most Backward Classes, people residing in islands / river islands and Tea and Ex-Tea Garden Tribes. Subsequently, the Government extended the benefit under PMUY to cover all the left out poor families (not covered under SECC list or the seven notified categories) subject to fulfilment of terms and conditions. As on 20.06.2019, Oil Marketing Companies have released more than 7.23 crore LPG connections against the target of 8 crore connections across the country including the State of Jharkhand.

Reforms in hydrocarbon sector

582. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating reforms in hydrocarbon sector, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) how Government is securing its position in the transitional global energy markets?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The policy initiatives taken by the Government to increase domestic production of oil and gas include:-

- (i) Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early 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* aim to boost exploration activities with greater weightage to work programme, simplified fiscal and contractual terms, bidding of exploration blocks under Category II and III sedimentary basins without any production or revenue sharing to Government, early monetization of discoveries by extending fiscal incentives, incentivizing gas production including marketing and pricing freedom, induction of latest technology and capital, more functional freedom to National Oil Companies for collaboration and private sector participation for production

enhancement methods in nomination fields, streamlining approval processes and promoting ease of doing business including electronic single window mechanism.

Bringing petrol and diesel under GST

583. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on bringing petrol and diesel under the GST net;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) by what time will this come into force; and
- (d) whether Government has taken the consent of the State Governments in this regard, if so, the views of the State Governments, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d)) Article 279A (5) of the Constitution provides that Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which goods and services tax shall be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel. Thus while, petroleum products are constitutionally included under GST, the date on which GST shall be levied on such goods, shall be as per the decision of the GST Council. As per the section 9(2) of the CGST Act, inclusion of all excluded petroleum products, including petrol and diesel in GST will require recommendation of the GST Council.

All the States and Union Territories (UT) with Legislature are represented in the GST Council by their Minister-in-charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by the State/UT. Any decision regarding levy of GST on petroleum products has to be decided as per recommendation of the GST Council.

Fall in crude oil production

584. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether crude oil production has fallen continuously for six years in a row, which was 38.1 million metric tons in 2011-12 and slumped to 35.7 million metric tons provisionally in 2017-18;
- (b) whether lack of efficient production and drilling from matured oil fields and lack of investment are the primary reasons for low production; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Crude oil production of last six years from year 2011-12 to 2017-18 is given below:

Year	Crude Oil Production (in MMT)
2011-12	38.09
2012-13	37.86
2013-14	37.79
2014-15	37.46
2015-16	36.96
2016-17	36.01
2017-18	35.68

*MMT - Million Metric Tons

(b) and (c) The production from an oil field depends on various factors such as reservoir profile, location and geological conditions etc. Over a period of time, the production declines due to multiple reasons including aging/maturing of the well. In India, most of the production under nomination regime is from matured/aged fields. In mature fields production declines over a period of time and subsequent arresting of decline is a continuous and dynamic process and is an intrinsic characteristic of any oil field. Exploration and Production (E&P) companies make efforts to revive such fields by using techniques such as periodical well intervention, workover jobs, well stimulation jobs including hydro-fracturing, installation of suitable artificial lift systems and side-tracking of wells etc. In the past five years, a series of policy decisions and reform measures have been taken/initiated to increase domestic production of oil and gas.

Increasing domestic oil and gas production in the country

585. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government in the recent past to raise the domestic oil and gas production in the country, the details thereof;

(b) the details of crude oil production in the country during the last three years and whether India ranks third in the world in import of crude oil, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts initiated by Government to cut down import of crude oil and to boost crude oil production in the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The policy initiatives taken by the Government to increase domestic production of oil and gas include:

- (i) Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early 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* aim to boost exploration activities with greater weightage to work programme, simplified fiscal and contractual terms, bidding of exploration blocks under Category II and III sedimentary basins without any production or revenue sharing to Government, early monetization of discoveries by extending fiscal incentives, incentivizing gas production including marketing and pricing freedom, induction of latest technology and capital, more functional freedom to National Oil Companies for collaboration and private sector participation for production enhance-

ment methods in nomination fields, streamlining approval processes and promoting ease of doing business including electronic single window mechanism.

Detail of domestic crude oil production in Thousand Metric Tonnes (TMT) during last three years is as given below:

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
36,009	35,684	34,203

India ranks third in the world in crude oil imports as per the BP Statistical Review of World Energy of June, 2019.

CSR funds spent by oil PSUs in North-East India

586. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds that have been spent by oil PSUs under their CSR funds in North-East India during the last three financial years, State-wise and PSU-wise;
- (b) the total amount spent by oil PSUs under their CSR funds in the country thereof;
- (c) the details of activities on which oil PSUs spend their CSR funds in North-East India thereof;
- (d) whether Government has given any directives to oil PSUs to spend more funds in North-East India thereof; and
- (e) if not, whether it is desirable to do so given the backwardness of the region thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) State/PSU-wise details of funds spent by major oil PSUs under their CSR funds in North-East India during the last three financial years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Oil PUSs have informed that ₹ 4428 crore have been spent by them under their CSR funds during the last three years in the country.

(c) As a part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), PSUs have been undertaking CSR interventions by and large around their work centres. Oil PSUs have been earmarking 2% of their Profits for CSR projects. CSR activities are undertaken under the heads identified under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 like Health (Nutrition,

Sanitation, and Drinking Water), Education, Skill Development, Rural Development, Women Empowerment, Environment Centric Initiatives and Care for the Elderly and Differently-abled persons.

(d) and (e) Department of Public Enterprises *vide* OM No.CSR-08/0002/2018-Dir (CSR) dated 10.12.2018 has recommended to the PSUs that while selecting locations for CSR projects, preference may be given to Aspirational Districts as identified by NITI Aayog which includes 16 districts of North Eastern States of India.

Statement

Details of CSR Expenditure in North East States-2016-17 to 2018-19 (₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	State	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	GAIL	ONGC	NRL	OIL
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	320.29	29.82	55.14	4.18	1117.00	0.75	1051.
2.	Assam	8755.65	2075.85	273.53	854.63	23009.00	12105.76	22046
3.	Manipur	292.09	0.00	0.00	61.03	64.00	0.87	0.0
4.	Meghalaya	112.12	13.97	11.88	1.42	438.00	18.29	0.0
5.	Mizoram	13.60	0.00	29.12	3.04	16.00	0.00	217.0
6.	Nagaland	55.99	0.00	0.50	3.24	62.00	0.00	0.0
7.	Sikkim	47.67	0.00	0.00	1.87	3.00	0.97	0.0
8.	Tripura	219.92	54.24	81.18	29.32	4775.00	0.00	0.0

Dip in domestic crude oil output

587. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's crude oil production during April, 2019 was 6.94 per cent lower than April, 2018;

(b) whether it also a fact that natural gas production during April, 2019 was 0.26 per cent lower than April, 2018 production;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase domestic oil production thereby reducing the country's dependency on import of crude oil and natural gas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Domestic crude oil production during April, 2019 was 2712.61 Thousand Metric Tonnes (TMT) as compared to 2915 TMT in April, 2018. Natural gas production during April, 2019 was 2655.89 Million Metric Standard Cubic Metres (MMSCM) as compared to 2662.97 MMSCM in April, 2018.

Reasons for shortfall are as under:

- (i) Loss from Mangala fields due to delay in upgrade of Mangala Processing Terminal (MPT) and delay in drilling, completion and hooking up online 45 infill wells
- (ii) Lower yield from North East development drilling campaign due to geological uncertainties
- (iii) Closure of around 100 oil wells due to various reasons like liquid handling constraint at MPT plant, pump failure, surface facility limitation, etc.
- (iv) MA field in block KG-DWN-98/3 ceased production from 18 Sept., 2018. Closure of 2 wells in D1D3 field. Well A20 ceased to flow in D1D3 field from 23rd Oct. 2018.

(d) The various initiatives taken by the Government to increase domestic production of oil and gas include:-

- (i) Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early 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* aim to boost exploration activities with greater weightage to work programme, simplified fiscal and contractual terms, bidding of exploration blocks under Category II and III sedimentary basins without any production or revenue sharing to Government, early monetization of discoveries by extending fiscal incentives, incentivizing gas production including marketing and pricing freedom, induction of latest technology and capital, more functional freedom to National Oil Companies for collaboration and private sector participation for production enhancement methods in nomination fields, streamlining approval processes and promoting ease of doing business including electronic single window mechanism.

To reduce the country's dependency on import of crude oil and natural gas, Government through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), is implementing Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme and Biodiesel Programme under which ethanol is being blended upto 10 per cent with petrol and biodiesel is being blended upto 7 per cent with diesel. Government is also promoting use of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) and has also introduced National Policy on Biofuels, 2018.

Production and requirement of crude oil in the country

588. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of crude oil produced along with the quantity of crude oil required in the country;
- (b) whether Government is formulating any plan for exploration of crude oil reserves in order to raise the production of crude oil; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Details of domestic crude oil production and crude oil required for processing in the country during last three years are given below:

(Quantity in Million Metric Tonne)

Year	Domestic crude oil production	Crude Oil Processed (Crude Throughput)
2016-17	36.0	245.4
2017-18	35.7	251.9
2018-19 (Provisional)	34.2	257.2

(b) and (c) The policy initiatives taken by the Government to increase domestic production of oil and gas include:-

- (i) Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early 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.

The Government in February, 2019 approved major reforms in exploration and licensing policy to enhance exploration activities, attract domestic and foreign investment in unexplored/unallocated areas of sedimentary basins and accelerate domestic production of oil and gas from existing fields. The policy reforms *inter alia* aims to boost exploration activities with greater weightage to work programme, simplified fiscal and contractual terms, bidding of exploration blocks under Category II and III sedimentary basins without any

production or revenue sharing to Government, early monetization of discoveries by extending fiscal incentives, incentivizing gas production including marketing and pricing freedom, induction of latest technology and capital, more functional freedom to National Oil Companies for collaboration and private sector participation for production enhancement methods in nomination fields, streamlining approval processes and promoting ease of doing business including electronic single window mechanism.

Stay order on allocation procedure of petrol pumps

†589. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that court has recently stayed allocation of petrol pumps procedure;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, by when such procedure would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that they have issued advertisements on pan India basis, inviting applications for allotment of new Retail Outlet (RO) dealerships in November/December, 2018. Interim injunction has been granted by Madurai Bench of the Hon' ble High Court of Madras in the State of Tamil Nadu. Selection process for the new RO dealerships is underway in all States/UTs except in the State of Tamil Nadu in view of the said interim injunction.

Expansion of piped gas coverage

590. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government plans to raise the piped gas coverage to 70 per cent of the country's population from 20 per cent as of now;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made in this regard so far; and
- (c) the details of steps taken/being taken for enhanced coverage of PNG supply in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) authorises

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

entities to develop Natural Gas Distribution Network as per PNGRB Act, 2006 and the Regulations notified thereunder. PNGRB identifies the Geographical Areas (GAs) for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and techno-commercial viability. Providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connection to the households in the GA is the part of development of CGD Network. With the completion of 10th CGD Bidding Round, CGD would be accessible in 228 GAs covering more than 400 districts spread over 27 States and UTs covering approximately 70 per cent of India's population and 53 per cent of its geographical area.

In order to promote the expansion of City gas networks and enhance the usage of natural gas in cities, the Government has taken following steps:

- (i) Domestic gas, which is cheaper than imported gas, has been allocated to meet the entire requirement of PNG (Domestic) and CNG (Transport) segments of CGD sector and it has been kept under no cut category.
- (ii) Public Utility Status granted to CGD Projects by Ministry of Labour and Employment.
- (iii) Ministry of Defence has issued guidelines for use of PNG in its residential areas/unit lines
- (iv) Department of Public Enterprises has issued guidelines to Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) to have the provisions of PNG in their respective residential complexes.
- (v) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has issued advisory to State Governments on following aspects:
 - a. To standardize the Road Restoration/permission charges along with time bound permission in accordance with the local conditions.
 - b. Earmarking of land plot for development of CNG Stations at the planning stage of town/city and same should be specified in the revised Master Plan.
 - c. Relevant modification in building by-laws for providing gas pipeline infrastructure in residential and commercial buildings at architectural design stage.
- vi. Further, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has directed to Central Public Works Department and National Building Construction Corporation to have the provisions of PNG in all Government Residential complexes.

Introduction of piped gas in 400 districts of the country

591. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to introduce piped gas in 400 districts of the country in the coming two to three years;
- (b) if so, the details of the districts identified, State-wise;
- (c) whether Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh has been included in this;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) details of blueprint that the Ministry has prepared for this purpose and how much expenditure is involved in this and how the Ministry is planning to pool the resources?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) 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 and natural gas availability. Providing the Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections is part of development of CGD Network. Upto 10th CGD Bidding Round, PNGRB has authorized 228 GAs covering more than 400 districts spread over 27 States and UTs covering approximately 70 per cent of India's population and 53 per cent of its geographical area for development of CGD network. State wise details of the GAs authorized during 9th and 10th CGD bidding are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) PNGRB has authorised Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore district (also known as Nellore district) to Consortium of AG&P LNG Marketing Pte Ltd. and Atlantic Gulf and Pacific on 24.04.2019 under the 10th CGD Bidding Round.

(e) PNGRB has informed that capital expenditure of ₹ 70,000 crore and ₹ 50,000 crore have been estimated for GAs authorized under 9th and 10th CGD Bidding Round respectively, which will be arranged by the authorized entities either internally or through external borrowings. Hence there is no need for Government to provide resources for the same.

Statement***Details of Geographical Areas (GAs) authorised in 9th and
10th CGD Bidding Round***

Sl. No. State/Union Territories		Geographical Areas (GAs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam & Vizianagaram Districts, Anantapur and YSR (Kadapa) Districts, Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore District
2.	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Tamil Nadu	Chittoor, Kolar and Vellore Districts
3.	Assam	Cachar, Hailakandi & Karimganj Districts, Kamrup & Kamrup Metropolitan Districts
4.	Bihar	Aurangabad, Kaimur & Rohtas Districts, Begusarai District, Gaya & Nalanda Districts, Araria, Purnia, Katihar and Kishanganj Districts, Arwal, Jehanabad, Bhojpur and Buxar Districts Khagaria, Saharsa and Madhepura Districts, Lakhisarai, Munger and Bhagalpur Districts Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Saran and Samastipur Districts
5.	Bihar & Jharkhand	Nawada and Koderma Districts Sheikhpura, Jamui and Deoghar Districts
6.	Daman and Diu & Gujarat	Diu & Gir Somnath Districts
7.	Gujarat	Surendranagar District (Except areas already authorized) Barwala & Ranpur Talukas Navsari District (Except areas already authorized), Surat District (Except areas already authorized), Tapi District (Except areas already authorised) & the Dangs District, Junagadh District, Kheda District (Except areas already authorized), Morbi District (Except areas already

1	2	3
		authorised) & Mahisagar District, Narmada (Rajpipla) District, Porbandar District
8. Haryana & Himachal Pradesh		Panchkula District (Except areas already authorized), Sirmaur, Shimla & Solan (Except areas already authorised) Districts
9. Haryana & Punjab		Sirsa, Fatehabad and Mansa (Punjab) Districts
10. Haryana		Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri & Mahendragarh Districts Hisar District Jhajjar District, Sonapat District (Except areas already authorized) & Jind District Nuh & Palwal Districts Kaithal District
11. Himachal Pradesh		Bilaspur, Hamirpur & Una Districts
12. Jharkhand		Bokaro, Hazaribagh & Ramgarh Districts Giridih & Dhanbad Districts Chatra and Palamu Districts Seraikela-Kharsawan District West Singhbhum District
13. Karnataka		Chitradurga & Davanagere Districts Udupi District Ballari & Gadag Districts, Bidar District Dakshina, Kannada District Bagalkot, Koppal and Raichur Districts Chikkamagaluru, Hassan and Kodagu Districts, Kalaburagi and Vijayapura Districts Mysuru, Mandya and Chamarajanagar Districts Uttara Kannada, Haveri and Shivamogga Districts
14. Kerala		Kozhikode & Wayanad Districts Malappuram District, Palakkad & Thrissur Districts Alapuzzha, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram Districts
15. Kerala & Puducherry		Kannur, Kasaragod & Mahe Districts

1	2	3
16. Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal & Rajgarh Districts Guna District Rewa District Satna & Shandol Districts Ashoknagar District Gwalior (Except already authorised) District and Sheopur District Morena District Raisen, Shajapur and Sehore Districts Shivpuri District Sidhi and Singrauli Districts Ujjain (Except area already authorised) District, Dewas (Except area already authorized) District and Indore (Except area already authorised) District	
17. Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh	Anuppur, Bilaspur and Korba Districts	
18. Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan	Jhabua, Banswara, Ratlam and Dungarpur Districts	
19. Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi (Except area already authorised) District, Bhind, Jalaun, Lalitpur and Datia Districts	
20. Maharashtra	Ahmednagar & Aurangabad Districts Latur & Osmanabad Districts Sangli & Satara Districts Sindhudurg District	
21. Maharashtra & Gujarat	Valsad (Except areas already authorized), Dhule & Nashik Districts	
22. Odisha	Angul & Dhekanal Districts Sundargarh & Jharsuguda Districts Balasore, Bhadrak & Mayurbhanj Districts Bargarh, Debagarh & Sambalpur Districts Ganjam, Nayagarh & Puri Districts Jagatsinghpur & Kendrapara Districts Jajpur & Kendujhar Districts	
23. Puducherry & Tamil Nadu	Karaikal & Nagapattinam Districts	
24. Puducherry	Puducherry District	
25. Punjab	SAS Nagar District (Except areas already authorised), Patiala & Sangrur Districts Ludhiana District (Except area already	

1	2	3
		authorized), Barnala & Moga Districts Jalandhar District (Except areas already authorised), Kapurthala & SBS Nagar Districts Ferozepur, Faridkot and Sri Muktsar Sahib Districts, Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur Districts
26. Rajasthan		Barmer, Jaisalmer & Jodhpur Districts Alwar (Other than Bhiwadi) & Jaipur Districts, Kota District (Except area already authorized), Baran & Chittorgarh (Only Rawatbhata Taluka) Districts Bhilwara & Bundi Districts Chittorgarh (Other than Rawatbhata Taluka) & Udaipur Districts Dholpur District Ajmer, Pali and Rajasmand Districts Jalore and Sirohi Districts
27. Tamil Nadu		Kanchipuram District Chennai & Tiruvallur Districts Coimbatore District Cuddalore, Nagapattinam & Tiruvarur Districts Ramanathapuram District Salem District Tiruppur District
28. Telangana		Bhadrachalam Kothagudem & Khammam Districts Jagtial, Peddapalli, Karimnagar & Rajanna Sircilla Districts Jangaon, Jayashankar Bhupalpally, Mahabubabad, Warangal Urban & Warangal Rural Districts Medak, Siddipet & Sangareddy Districts Medchal-Malkajgiri, Ranga Reddy & Vikarabad Districts Nalgonda Suryapet & Yadadri Bhuvanagiri Districts
29. Tripura		Gomati District West Tripura (Except areas already authorised) District
30. Uttar Pradesh		Bulandshahr District (Except areas already authorised), Aligarh & Hathras Districts

1	2	3
		Allahabad District (Except areas already authorised), Bhadohi & Kaushambi Districts, Amethi, Pratapgarh & Raebareli Districts Auraiya, Kanpur Dehat & Etawah Districts Faizabad & Sultanpur Districts Gorakhpur, Sant Kabir Nagar & Kushinagar Districts Meerut District (Except areas already authorised), Muzaffarnagar & Shamli Districts Moradabad (Except areas already authorised) District Unnao (Except areas already authorised) District Azamgarh, Mau and Ballia Districts Bareilly (Except area already authorised) District, Pilibhit and Rampur Districts Basti and Ambedkarnagar Districts Farrukhabad, Etah and Hardoi Districts Gonda and Barabanki Districts Jaunpur and Ghazipur Districts Kanpur (Except area already authorised) District, Fatehpur and Hamirpur Districts
31. Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand		Bijnor and Nainital Districts
32. Uttarakhand		Dehradun District
33. West Bengal		Burdwan District, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Uttar Dinajpur Districts Howrah (Except Area already authorised) District and Hoogly (Except Area already authorised) District Nadia (Except Area already authorised) District and North 24 Parganas (Except Area already authorised) District South 24 Parganas (Except Area already authorised) District

Irregularities in transfer of LPG subsidies

592. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether LPG subsidy is not being provided in various States of the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) the number of LPG consumers to whom subsidy is being provided/transferred into their accounts in all the States; and
- (c) the main reasons for irregularities in transfer of LPG subsidy along with the measures taken/being taken by Government to address the said issue?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Under PAHAL scheme, the applicable subsidy to LPG consumers is transferred directly into the bank account of the consumers. The subsidy is transferred either through Aadhaar Transfer Compliant (ATC) or Bank Transfer Compliant (BTC) mode. As on 20.06.2019, out of 26.39 crore LPG consumers, 24.76 crore consumers have joined the Scheme and are getting subsidy in their registered bank account.

- (c) Some complaints have been received regarding non-transfer of subsidy which was mainly due to deseeding of Aadhaar from National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) mapper. The matter was taken up with NPCI. Further, the customer has also been given the option of receiving subsidy through Bank Transfer Compliant Mode.

Increase in price of LPG

†593. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the price of LPG is continuously increasing in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the details of the increasing price of gas during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG. Prices of petroleum products in the country are linked to their respective product prices in international market. As Government is

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

modulating the retail price of subsidized domestic LPG, the subsidy on these products increase/decrease with the corresponding increase/decrease in the prices of these products in international market.

(c) The price of domestic subsidized LPG and non-subsidized LPG at Delhi during the last three years is available at the website of IOCL *i.e.* www.iocl.com

Free LPG connections by year 2022

‡594. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of poor families which will be provided LPG connections free of cost by the year 2022 as per the target set by Government in this regard; and

(b) if so, the quantum of financial budget that would be allocated by Government to complete the above task?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) under which deposit free connections are provided to poor families having no LPG connection subject to fulfilling other terms and conditions. The Scheme is under implementation since 1st May, 2016. As on 20.06.2019, more than 7.23 crore connections have been provided to poor families against the target of 8 crore connections. Government has earmarked ₹12,800 crore for PMUY Scheme.

Inclusion of natural gas under GST ambit

595. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is planning to include natural gas within the GST ambit;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and the reasons why Government did not plan this sooner; and

(c) if so, which GST slab rate will include natural gas and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Article 279A (5) of the Constitution provides that Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which goods and services tax shall be levied

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel. Thus while, petroleum products are constitutionally included under GST, the date and rate, on which GST shall be levied on such goods, shall be as per the decision of the GST Council. As per the section 9(2) of the CGST Act, inclusion of all excluded petroleum products, including petrol and diesel in GST will require recommendation of the GST Council.

Exploration of natural gas reserve

†596. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts being made for the exploration of natural gas reserves;
- (b) the names of Government and private companies engaged in the search/ exploration of potential natural gas reserves; and
- (c) the policy of Government regarding participation of the private companies in this field?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The policy initiatives taken by the Government to increase domestic production of oil and gas include:-

- (i) Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries
- (ii) New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines-2014
- (iii) Marketing including pricing freedom on natural gas production under PSC regime from difficult areas such as High Pressure-High Temperature (HP-HT) reservoirs and deepwater and ultra deepwater areas
- (iv) Discovered Small Field Policy
- (v) Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy
- (vi) Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts
- (vii) Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane
- (viii) Setting up of National Data Repository
- (ix) Appraisal of Unappraised areas in Sedimentary Basins

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (x) Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources
- (xi) Policy framework to streamline the working of Production Sharing Contracts in Pre-NELP and NELP Blocks
- (xii) Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas
- (xiii) Policy framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under existing Production Sharing Contracts, Coal Bed Methane contracts and Nomination fields
- (xiv) The Government in February, 2019 approved major reforms in exploration and licensing policy to enhance exploration activities, attract domestic and foreign investment in unexplored/unallocated areas of sedimentary basins and accelerate domestic production of oil and gas from existing fields. The policy reforms *inter alia* aim to boost exploration activities with greater weightage to work programme, simplified fiscal and contractual terms, bidding of exploration blocks under Category II and III sedimentary basins without any production or revenue sharing to Government, early monetization of discoveries by extending fiscal incentives, incentivizing gas production including marketing and pricing freedom, induction of latest technology and capital, more functional freedom to National Oil Companies for collaboration and private sector participation for production enhancement methods in nomination fields, streamlining approval processes and promoting ease of doing business including electronic single window mechanism.

The hydrocarbon fields/blocks are awarded to private companies through open, competitive and transparent international competitive bidding process

The list containing names of prominent Government and private companies engaged in the exploration and production activities is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of prominent Government and Private Companies engaged in exploration and production activities

Sl. No.	Name of Company
1.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.
2.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited.

Sl. No.	Name of Company
3.	Engineers India Ltd.
4.	GAIL (India) Limited.
5.	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
6.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
7.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.
8.	Oil India Ltd.
9.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.
	Private Companies
1.	Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd.
2.	Adbhoot Estates Private Limited
3.	Arch Softwares Private Limited
4.	Arsh Corporate Services Private Limited
5.	Assam Company Ltd.
6.	Bagadiya Brothers Private Limited
7.	BDN Enterprises Pvt Ltd.
8.	BF Infrastructure Ltd.
9.	Birkbeck Investment Ltd.
10.	BP Exploration (Alpha)
11.	Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Ltd.
12.	Deep Energy Lic.
13.	Deep Industries Ltd.
14.	Deep Natural Resources Limited
15.	Duggar Fiber Pvt. Ltd.
16.	Essar Oil Ltd.
17.	Focus Energy Ltd.
18.	Frost International Ltd
19.	Ganges Geo Resources Private Limited
20.	GEM Laboratories Private Limited
21.	GEM Petro E&P Private Limited

Sl. No.	Name of Company
22.	Geo Enpro
23.	Geo-Global Resources Inc.
24.	Geo-Petrol International Inc.
25.	Gujarat Natural Resources Ltd.
26.	Hardy Exploration & Production (India) Inc.
27.	Harish Chandra (India) Ltd.
28.	Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited.
29.	IMC Limited
30.	Invenire Energy Private Limited
31.	iServices Investment Ltd.
32.	Jay Polychem (India) Ltd.
33.	Jay Polychem Pte.Ltd.
34.	Joshi Tech. Inc.
35.	Jubilant Energy (Kharsang) Pvt. Ltd.
36.	Jubilant Enpro Pvt. Limited.
37.	Jubilant Oil & Gas Private Limited.
38.	Jubilant Securities Pvt. Ltd.
39.	Kanvel Finance Limited.
40.	Keerthi Industries Limited
41.	KEI-RSOS Petroleum & Energy Pvt. Ltd.
42.	KGN Industries Limited
43.	KGN Oil & Gas Private Limited
44.	Mahendra Infratech Pvt. Ltd.
45.	Megha Engineering and Infrastructures Limited
46.	Mercator Petroleum Private Limited.
47.	Monnet Ispat & Energy Ltd.
48.	Newbury Oil Company Ltd.
49.	Niko Resources Limited
50.	Nippon Power Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of Company
51.	Oilex-NL Holdings Ltd.
52.	Olimax Energy Private Limited
53.	Omkar Naturals Resources Pvt. Ltd.
54.	Pan India Consultants
55.	PFH Oil and Gas Private Limited
56.	Ramayna Ispat Private Limited
57.	Ravva Oil Pte. Ltd.
58.	Reliance Industries Ltd.
59.	Royal Dutch Shell
60.	Safal WSB Energy Private Limited
61.	Savla Electronics Pvt. Ltd.
62.	Selan Expl. Tech. Ltd.
63.	Shanno Business India Private Limited
64.	Shanti G.D. Ispat and Power Pvt. Ltd.
65.	Shiv - Vani
66.	South Asia Consultancy FZE
67.	Sun Petrochemical Pvt. Ltd.
68.	Tata Petrodyne Ltd.
69.	Vedanta/Cairn
70.	Videocon Petroleum Limited
71.	Vijayasri Bhaskar Industries Private Limited

Increase in price of petrol and diesel

†597. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to control the increasing prices of petrol and diesel even after the rates of crude oil have decreased in the international market;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government during the last three years to curb the increasing prices of petrol and diesel and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the details of the increase and decrease in the prices of petrol and diesel during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions.

(c) With an aim to reduce the prices of petrol and diesel and give relief to the consumers, the Central Government reduced the Central Excise duty on petrol and diesel by ₹2 per litre with effect from 4th October, 2017. The Central Government further reduced the Central Excise duty on petrol and diesel by ₹1.50 per litre with effect from 5th October, 2018 and Public Sector OMCs also reduced ₹1.00 per litre to reduce the overall price of petrol and diesel. The Central Government also requested the State Governments to make a reduction of ₹2.50 per litre in VAT imposed by them on petrol and diesel. Accordingly, 18 State Governments and 1 Union Territory have reduced VAT on petrol and diesel.

(d) The details of increase and decrease in the prices of petrol and diesel during the last three years at Delhi are available at the website of Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) i.e. www.ppac.org.in

Action plan for provision of LPG connection under PMUY

†598. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the State-wise, year-wise details of providing LPG connections during the last three years and action plan for providing LPG connections during the next five years under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), through which deposit free connections are provided to poor families having no LPG connection subject to fulfilling other terms and conditions. The Scheme is under implementation since 1st May, 2016. As on 20.06.2019, more than 7.23 crore connections have been provided to poor families against the target of 8 crore connections. State/UT and year-wise details of LPG connections released under the Scheme is given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*State/UT and year-wise details of LPG connections released
under PMUY Scheme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Connections released		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,189	522	6,178
2.	Andhra Pradesh	63,428	16,616	2,62,554
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	6,362	32,953
4.	Assam	2	11,28,137	17,07,801
5.	Bihar	24,76,953	24,36,197	29,81,636
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	88
7.	Chhattisgarh	11,05,441	8,46,679	7,40,584
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,211	8,226	2,671
9.	Daman and Diu	73	130	219
10.	Delhi	516	161	73,120
11.	Goa	954	30	88
12.	Gujarat	7,52,354	5,16,660	12,52,052
13.	Haryana	2,78,751	78,361	3,23,344
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,601	28,140	83,177
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,65,787	1,07,133	6,80,098
16.	Jharkhand	5,36,912	6,66,631	17,01,032
17.	Karnataka	15,840	8,93,174	19,13,808
18.	Kerala	11,241	27,152	1,71,530
19.	Lakshadweep	-	134	156
20.	Madhya Pradesh	22,39,821	10,75,351	31,30,613
21.	Maharashtra	8,58,808	10,18,570	21,86,426
22.	Manipur	25	32,592	97,760
23.	Meghalaya	-	36,844	1,03,467

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Mizoram	-	902	24,879
25.	Nagaland	-	9,225	40,177
26.	Odisha	10,11,955	12,88,380	19,25,954
27.	Puducherry	760	1,861	10,753
28.	Punjab	2,45,008	1,37,343	8,26,611
29.	Rajasthan	17,22,694	9,02,940	30,69,891
30.	Sikkim	-	687	7,111
31.	Tamil Nadu	2,72,749	7,45,302	21,23,792
32.	Telangana	41	-	9,23,800
33.	Tripura	-	46,379	1,92,014
34.	Uttar Pradesh	55,31,159	9,54,957	64,76,981
35.	Uttarakhand	1,13,866	23,574	2,15,481
36.	West Bengal	25,20,479	25,36,306	30,05,534
TOTAL		200,31,618	155,71,658	362,94,333

Achievements in terms of social justice

599. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements in terms of social justice in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and other States during the last three years and as on date;

(b) the quantum of funds allocated scheme-wise for welfare schemes for Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and other States during the last two years;

(c) the quantum of the amount utilised out of the said fund, State-wise; and

(d) whether Government has received any complaint against any Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) regarding misuse of funds in the said period, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) The mandate of the

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is to implement the scheme of educational, economic and social empowerment of the Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, Senior Citizens, victims of substance abuse and transgender person and person with various forms of disabilities.

The schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment are given in the Statement-I (*See below*) and achievement during the last three years and as on date of schemes are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The Department has received complaint against some of the NGOs, on which detailed report have been called for from the respective State Governments and also surprise inspections carried out by the Central Inspecting learns. On the basis of nature of complaint, further action for release of Grant or otherwise or blacklisting of NGO had been taken after issuance of Show Cause Notices to Such NGOs.

Statement

Details of schemes being implemented by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

(A) Schemes for Scheduled Castes (SC)

- (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Pre-Matric Scholarship to the SC Students studying in classes IX & 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 Chhatrawas 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) National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reductions (NAPDDR)
 - (ii) Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse
 - (iii) Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSr.C.)
- (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)#

Schemes not implemented State-wise.

Statement-II*Achievement of the schemes during last three years and as on date*

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

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19
		CA released	Beneficiaries	CA released	Beneficiaries	CA released	Beneficiaries	CA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4335.37	157736	1798.74	139710	0	0	0
2.	Assam	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	10223.33	453885	0.00	0	0	491564	0
4.	Chandigarh	42	1888	46.75	2078	18.98	2569	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	4662.14	246715	2496.29	119014	0	0	0
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.65	58	0.00	0	0	0	0
7.	Daman and Diu	2.65	118	0.00	0	2.68	119	0
8.	Delhi	0.9	40	0.00	0	2.36	104	0
9.	Goa	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
10.	Gujarat	1600.00	69045	2100.12	90949	0	0	0
11.	Haryana	3279.66	143537	0.00	0	1500.00	147104	0
12.	Himachal Pradesh	531.13	23572	363.80	16146	143.01	27079	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	129.83	5770	0	0	0
14.	Jharkhand	0	0	0.00	0	0	41305	1634.00
15.	Karnataka	0	0	5819	221674	0	0	0
16.	Kerala	1731.06	84250	1654.25	84210	0	75728	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	4300.00	303397	13352.88	347356	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18. Maharashtra		0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
19. Manipur		32.49	1217	0.00	0	38.92	1367	0
20. Meghalaya		0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
21. Odisha		5440.43	230920	3140.88	139595	1849.79	217746	996.00
22. Punjab		4862.00	222850	2821.02	125161	1843.00	205791	0
23. Rajasthan		345.55	15358	2101.16	19942	0	0	3075.00
24. Sikkim		5.22	236	0.00	0	5.74	230	0
25. Tamil Nadu		10297.44	455420	7382.39	350251	0	284495	0
26. Tripura		199.10	8799	205.48	9133	55.34	14385	259.00
27. Uttar Pradesh		0	0	0.00	0	0	0	2706.00
28. Uttarakhand		579.19	25719	0.00	0	325.53	421000	0
29. West Bengal		0	0	7201.58	349674	300.12	301845	2870.00
30. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	196.53	8735	0
31. Telangana		0	0	0	0	0	41088	0
TOTAL		52470.31	2444760	50614.76	2020663	6282	2282254	11540

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

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19
		CA released	Beneficiaries	CA released	Beneficiaries	CA released	Beneficiaries	CA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Delhi	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	177.34	333629	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Haryana	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32.45	2124	0.00	0.00	35.07	2265	10.16
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	00	170.00	94295	0.00	0.00	298.00
16.	Mizoram	16.71	355	18.17	440	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Odisha	7.20	1 135	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Puducherry	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Punjab	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.80
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	7.90	1450	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		241.6	338693	188.17	94735	35.07	2265	311.96

(C) Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19
		CA released	Beneficiaries	CA released	Beneficiaries	CA released	Beneficiaries	CA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13341.00	600089	14398.00	685102	31742.54	658534	9000.00
2.	Assam	810.00	40236	1690.00	38366	0	23874	1500.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Bihar	7476.00	155000	4081.00	NA	0	89213	0
4.	Chandigarh	0.00	2600	0.00	3000	145.97	2203	797.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	628.00	86335	190.00	90871	3902.02	95565	323.00
6.	Daman and Diu	0.00	156	0.00	170	0	0	0
7.	Delhi	0.00	27064	473.76	NA	0	20100	702.00
8.	Goa	14.00	247	0.00	108	14.99	280	0
9.	Gujarat	5964.00	159013	5244.00	166582	14339.54	131169	18055.00
10.	Haryana	6867.00	76222	10735.00	94377	0	123062	5809.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2700.00	48685	2400.00	55213	7425	33057	5325.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	91.00	12452	202.00	4094	1362.76	11040	0
13.	Jharkhand	911.00	33733	2071.00	NA	892.95	20177	1723.00
14.	Karnataka	3840.00	318125	3300.00	297478	39546.98	322606	2918.00
15.	Kerala	1647.00	120667	4267.20	131314	8391	132286	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	10300.00	288358	3308.00	323642	23042.54	361268	0
17.	Maharashtra	27988.00	524232	10669.00	404656	50497.96	540993	143392.00
18.	Manipur	620.32	4041	583.31	7310	750.56	6566	754.00
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	133	0.00	146	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	8995.00	179454	19879.80	106668	4747.56	202125	20891.00
21.	Puducherry	0.00	5426	0.00	NA	0	6241	0
22.	Punjab	8930.00	305822	28008.40	309468	11573.21	274730	63131.00
23.	Rajasthan	8252.00	143602	20056.00	310639	32922.79	191184	7768.00
24.	Sikkim	164.53	291	255.50	328	0	361	104.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	46064.00	758290	74324.00	796206	43448.24	761114	140738.00
26.	Telangana	12454.00	265108	33166.00	278363	14024.24	212706	0
27.	Tripura	1625.15	16765	1904.68	14943	1991.84	14652	2597.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	46903.00	947622	27000.00	1095469	25420.46	1238139	167288.00
29.	Uttarakhand	2519.00	20194	7301.00	39864	3969.00	69504	0
30.	West Bengal	2284.00	540976	4369.00	607744	21256.91	382795	0
TOTAL		221388.00	5680938	279876.65	5862121	341409.06	5925544	592815

(D) Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)

Sl. No.	State	Fund released in ₹ Lakh				Remarks
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77.0	-	1069.0	-	Not a beneficiary oriented Scheme.
2.	Assam	1575.0	-	2850.2	-	
3.	Bihar	-	-	3092.8	526.4	
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	500.0	
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	-	
19.	Rajasthan	-	-	2995.0	-	
20.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	2819.0	-	
21.	Telangana	66.0	-	1433.0	-	
22.	Tripura	-	-	322.0	-	
23.	Uttar Pradesh	110.0	865.0	7506.9	-	
24.	Uttarakhand	-	-	1289.6	-	
25.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL		6268.0	3900.0	42954.5	1026.4	

E. Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Fund released (Ks. Lakh)				No. of beneficiaries under Skill Training Programmes				Beneficiaries assisted under subsidy			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2824.96	3377.00	5253.17	1859.95	5604	3417	NR	NR	43262	85108	NR	NR
2.	Assam	607.93	1413.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	5067	NR	NR	NR
3.	Bihar	3886.91	0.00	600.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	63253	NR	NR	NR
4.	Chhattisgarh	1699.20	6807.00	2148.00	969.83	2787	2744	NR	NR	13084	2022	NR	NR
5.	Gujarat	1756.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	13522	NR	NR	NR
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
7.	Haryana	1752.26	1117.00	1534.00	0.00	NR	4894	NR	NR	13492	908	NR	NR
8.	Himachal Pradesh	607.95	1300.00	962.00	748.37	275	NR	NR	NR	59795	86498	NR	NR
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	307.48	407.00	371.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	2368	NR	NR	NR
10.	Jharkhand	1099.54	845.00	2243.00	1219.59	NR	NR	NR	NR	8466	NR	NR	NR
11.	Karnataka	3197.29	8189.00	6355.44	0.00	6278	NR	NR	NR	24619	NR	NR	NR
12.	Kerala	550.73	1452.00	1137.00	0.00	2408	NR	NR	NR	8082	NR	NR	NR

13.	Madhya Pradesh	7880.06	4759.00	9178.00	0.00	1231	NR	NR	NR	60676	9239	6259	NR
14.	Maharashtra	4234.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	2322	NR	NR	NR	32603	NR	NR	NR
15.	Manipur	26.50	0.00	90.00	71.54	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
16.	Odisha	2404.72	5070.00	5267.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	18516	NR	NR	NR
17.	Punjab	5239.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	5033	6130	5341	NR	40348	NR	13625	NR
18.	Rajasthan	1441.22	5683.00	6498.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	33030	NR	NR	NR
19.	Sikkim	47.76	150.00	165.00	21.75	NR	NR	NR	NR	368	NR	NR	NR
20.	Tamil Nadu	17846.23	5772.00	7407.47	2930.60	11533	11533	NR	NR	38278	23260	NR	NR
21.	Telangana*	3687.79	4168.00	3287.00	0.00	571	NR	NR	NR	9146	NR	NR	NR
22.	Tripura	905.62	2348.00	1470.00	0.00	735	2130	NR	NR	6973	10830	NR	NR
23.	Uttar Pradesh	9201.40	11701.00	25263.14	0.00	40645	NR	18506	NR	126657	NR	NR	NR
24.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1503	980	1242	NR	3413	NR	NR	NR
25.	West Bengal	8386.44	8580.00	10448.78	4491.13	15500	15325	NR	NR	65125	67186	NR	NR
26.	Chandigarh	200.00	47.00	47.00	0.00	166	NR	NR	NR	1540	NR	NR	NR
27.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	1072	NR	NR	NR
28.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		79792.12	73185.00	89725.00	12312.76	96591	47153	25089	NR	692755	285051	19884	NR

NR: Not Reported.

Written Answers to

[26 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

(F) Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for Girls

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		Expr.	Benefi- ciaries	No. of Hostels	Expr.	Benefi- ciaries	No. of Hostels	Expr.	Benefi- ciaries	No. of Hostels	Expr.	Benefi- ciaries	No. of Hostels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	126	84	1
2.	Assam	84.80	*	0	0.00	0	0	718.44	450	8	622.0232	200	4
3.	Haryana	232.29	300	3	244.17	*	*	404.89	*	*	0	0	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	292.36	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	160.41	50	1	0	0	0
6.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	100	1
7.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	100	1	0	0	0
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	352.34	500	10	3547.66	800	4	0	0	0
9.	Maharashtra	163.40	*	0	90.00	0	0	103.05	*	*	101.25	*	*
10.	Manipur	144.31	205	3	271.55	*	*	628.37	283.73	0	149	**	**
11.	Odisha	80.00	100	1	653.73	200	2	100	1	0	0	0	1
12.	Punjab	89.57	100	1	571.78	100	1	273.88	100	1	399	270	3

262 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

13.	Rajasthan	1350.00	450	9	2.50	0	0	81.46	*	*	0	0	0
14.	Sikkim	700.00	200	2	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	175	100	1
15.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	100	1	0	0	0
16.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	288.8	*	*
17.	Tripura	100.00	100	1	157.50	150	2	157.5	0	0	0	0	0
18.	West Bengal	1332.27	200	2	666.41	200	2	41.25	**	**	0	0	0
19.	Puduchery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	200	2
Total		4569.00	1755	23	3009.98	1150	17	7000.64	1700	17	2311.07	954	12

* Second instalment

** it includes one time grant

G Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for Boys

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16				2016-17			2017-18		2018-19		
		Expr.				Expr.			Expr.		Expr.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	220	1	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	324.18	600	12

Written Answers to

[26 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 263

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Himachal Pradesh	86.18	100	1	60	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.62	50	1
5.	Jharkhand	18.26	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6.	Karnataka	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	135	100	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0	240.00	500	10	240	*	0	4 12.5	250	1
8.	Maharashtra	84.62	100	1	65.79	*	*	67.5	*	*	0	0	0
9.	Manipur	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	1 18	0	0
10.	Odisha	0.00	0	0	50.00	100	1	0	0	*	188.4	0	0
11.	Punjab	23.4	52	1	71.71	100	1	26.84	*	*	23.4	*	*
12.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	2.5	**	**	45	*	*	0	0	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	110.66	100	1	0	0	0
14.	West Bengal	65.8	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102.5	*	*
TOTAL		328.26	472	4	490	700	12	490	100	1	1344.6	1000	15

* Second instalment

** It includes one time grant

264 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

(H) Rehabilitation benefits provided under SRMS from 2014-15 upto 31.05.2019

Sl. No.	State	One Time Cash Assistance (Number of Beneficiaries)	Skill Development Training (Number of Beneficiaries)	Capital Subsidy (Number of Beneficiaries)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1389	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	1452	80	190
8.	Kerala	504	161	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	341	58	0
10.	Maharashtra	4605	0	0
11.	Odisha	218	66	83
12.	Punjab	214	62	36
13.	Rajasthan	2359	257	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	357	29	47
15.	Uttar Pradesh	15164	6152	480
16.	Uttarakhand	1889	280	74
17.	West Bengal	650	132	97
TOTAL		30162	7383	1007

- I. States/UTs-wise position of Central assistance released and utilized during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

(A) Fund released in lakh

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Central Assistance							
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	405.00	1408.61	1892.73	1663.475	2609.010	1953.340	3700.84	Not available
2.	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6.000	NA	0.00	Not available
3.	Bihar	950.00	846.71	728.01	839.74	1506.670	1220.00	1220.00	Not available
4.	Chhattisgarh	100.00	122.02	274.97	350.15	507.120	566.470	0.00	Not available
5.	Goa	7.00	8.00	13.80	6.25	7.45	10.00	40.00	Not available
6.	Gujarat	450.00	859.20	1438.41	1650.93	3010.755	1838.710	1072.24	Not available
7.	Haryana	160.00	253.95	458.55	372.745	753.625	589.919	1041.42	Not available
8.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	147.82	281.74	97.985	42.485	128.265	0.00	Not available
9.	Jharkhand	50.00	60.29	84.53	100.947	183.702	166.565	316.56	Not available

10.	Karnataka	495.00	1626.74	2933.46	1992.24	2864.770	2636.750	6020.75	Not available	Written Answers to [26 June, 2019]
11.	Kerala	494.12	0.00	0.00	498.26	1 105.460	NA	0.00	Not available	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2250.00	3453.01	4207.00	4321.87	6819.965	5544.734	7224.67	Not available	
13.	Maharashtra	1260.00	1249.24	1600.00	1430.695	2547.470	2957.75	416.55	Not available	
14.	Odisha	524.00	685.54	1050.25	956.48	1 124.435	894.065	1356.25	Not available	
15.	Punjab	153.65	0.00	265.00	210.48	100.00	0.000	0.00	Not available	
16.	Rajasthan	1775.00	1295.80	1400.00	1333.425	3070.695	2445.26	1820.26	Not available	
17.	Sikkim	10.00	5.00	17.00	17.00	21.00	NA	25.00	Not available	
18.	Tamil Nadu	470.00	932.56	1724.77	1641.73	1921.235	1822.345	2525.02	Not available	
19.	Telangana	448.76	926.12	1147.86	1296.03	1373.445	1080.555	2306.27	Not available	
20.	Tripura	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.750	NA	22.96	Not available	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1470.00	1896.57	2214.90	2308.605	5100.4705	7558.695	10813.12	Not available	
22.	Uttarakhand	35.47	17.81	13.02	3.70	76.4875	NA	144.28	Not available	
23.	West Bengal	126.00	125.85	300.00	300.03	409.00	190.041	256.04	Not available	
24.	Chandigarh	1.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.000	50.00	Not available	Unstarred Questions
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00	Not available	
26.	Daman and Diu	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00	Not available	
27.	NCT of Delhi	35.00	8.14	25.00	4.15	0.00	36.575	48.00	Not available	
28.	Puducherry	165.00	135.75	175.00	135.87	400.00	NA	152.00	Not available	
TOTAL		11907.00	16064.73	22256.00	21542.787	35586.000	31650.040	40572.23	Not available	267

(J) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

(B) Beneficiaries

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	
			Relief to atrocity victims	Incentive to inter-caste marriage couples		Relief to atrocity victims	to inter-caste marriage couples		Relief to atrocity victims (Anticipated)	Incentive to inter-caste marriage couples (Anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	405.00	4208	1292	1892.73	5408	1221	2609.01	5408	1221
2.	Assam	0.00	NA	NA	0.00	NA	NA	6.00	NA	NA
3.	Bihar	950.00	3209	NA	728.01	2342	NA	1506.67	2342	NA
4.	Chhattisgarh	100.00	531	170	274.97	492	142	507.12	883	205
5.	Goa	7.00	NA	16	13.80	NA	12	7.45	0	20
6.	Gujarat	450.00	1549	491	1438.41	2070	667	3010.755	2287	558
7.	Haryana	160.00	379	359	458.55	487	465	753.625	626	608
8.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	47	574	281.74	58	364	42.485	173	401
9.	Jharkhand	50.00	NA	NA	84.53	117	NA	183.702	595	0

10.	Karnataka	495.00	1050	2041	2933.46	1912	2145	2864.77	2277	4353
11.	Kerala	494.12	1790	0.00	372	1466	1 105.46	600	1 175	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2250.00	5002	405	4207.00	6303	561	6819.965	8872	620
13.	Maharashtra	1260.00	1013	3405	1600.00	1440	3134	2547.47	1808	5766
14.	Odisha	524.00	1 188	558	1050.25	2108	2214	1124.435	1385	1086
15.	Punjab	153.65	26	NA	265.00	NA	500	100.00	NA	1000
16.	Rajasthan	1775.00	1887	304	1400.00	1729	284	3070.695	3648	
17.	Sikkim	10.00	NA	16	17.00	NA	80	21.00	NA	100
18.	Tamil Nadu	470.00	1329	4088	1724.77	2216	1249	1921.2345	2067	1346
19.	Telangana	448.76	1 11	784	1 147.86	1007	1212	1373.445	1007	641
20.	Tripura	2.00	NA	NA	0.00	NA	NA	14.75	1	0
21.	Urtar Pradesh	1470.00	9291	61	2214.90	1 1369	45	5100.4705	16507	NA
22.	Uttarakhand	35.47	62	NA	13.02	5	NA	76.488	105	NA
23.	West Bengal	126.00	63	725	300.00	61	1407	409.00	61	756
24.	Chandigarh	1.00	NA	20	10.00	NA	20	10.00	0	20
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	NA	NA	0.00	NA	NA	0.00	NA	NA
26.	Daman and Diu	10.00	NA	NA	0.00	NA	NA	0.00	NA	NA
27.	NCT of Delhi	35.00	21	3	25.00	18	3	0.00	22	3
28.	Puducherry	165.00	NA	24	175.00	NA	72	400.00	0	36
TOTAL		11907.00	31299	17126	22256.00	39514	17263	35586.00	50674	20253

Note- (i) NA= Not available.

(ii) The scheme is intended towards effective implementation of the PCR Act and the PoA Act and as such no physical targets are fixable under the said Scheme. However, the number of atrocity victims/their dependents provided relief and number of persons provided incentive for inter-caste marriages where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Caste is indicated in the table above.

Written Answers to

[26 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

269

(K) Assistance to voluntary organisation working for welfare of SC

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17 Released	2017-18 Released	2018-19 Released	2019-20 Released (as on 20.6.2019)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.41	135.77	118.90	0
2.	Gujarat	25.45	32.18	0	0
3.	Haryana	43.22	0.67	3.88	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	6.58	6.51	11.76	0
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	33.41	9	11.75	0
6.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0	0
7.	Karnataka	562.67	224.7	164.70	0
8.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	125.40	40.23	49.78	23.04
10.	Maharashtra	1463.48	1119.17	678.13	80.47
11.	Odisha	513.66	363.50	18.10	4.72
12.	Rajasthan	709.57	31.19	83.35	92.86
13.	Tamil Nadu	5.74	29.96	54.35	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	918.36	290.58	312.40	198.03
15.	Uttarakhand	0	0	31.64	0
16.	West Bengal	28.75	80.35	39.41	0
17.	NCT of Delhi	191.36	44.81	147	0
18.	Assam	132.84	153.73	42.47	36.40
19.	Manipur	150.47	27.93	64.59	0
20.	Telangana	69.76	59.72	25.56	0
21.	NSKFD	800.00	1400.00	0	0
22.	NSFDC	1198.0	2950.00	1750	0
TOTAL		69.99	7000.00	3607.77	435.52

(L) National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation

A. Credit Based Schemes

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Disbursement			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 31.05.2019)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7012.30	3510.69	21085.40	0.00
2.	Bihar	2455.99	1853.23	114.48	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	1802.58	1 142.69	806.68	0.98
4.	Goa	6.75	10.94	3.40	0.00
5.	Gujarat	4467.19	1968.86	3268.19	8.68
6.	Haryana	249.68	541.86	789.68	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	138.97	92.48	39.17	0.85
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.20	775.40	992.88	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	6.23	688.17	21.75	0.00
10.	Karnataka	5807.18	1409.13	6732.13	0.00
11.	Kerala	1788.49	1861.94	2065.63	204.04
12.	Madhya Pradesh	92.15	3179.54	2217.63	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	65.07	6037.52	157.87	0.00
14.	Odisha	83.18	392.30	312.75	0.00
15.	Punjab	2131.08	3368.45	3719.58	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	2390.75	3050.35	573.50	0.0
17.	Tamil Nadu	7170.53	8770.68	340.31	5.63
18.	Telangana	3584.43	712.21	1084.20	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	221.67	7408.87	17337.12	0.00
20.	Uttarakhand	5.28	287.55	137.97	31.20
21.	West Bengal	4518.04	61 14.97	3693.86	64.30
22.	Assam	14.41	222.1 1	78.39	0.00
23.	Manipur	100.00	2.80	0.00	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	4.86	0.00
25.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Sikkim	87.90	1 15.15	37.18	0.00
27.	Tripura	3366.06	6223.06	1048.71	7.79
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	1.55	0.00	0.00
29.	Chandigarh	53.02	31.17	35.63	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	12.36	0.00	0.00
31.	Delhi	127.82	300.77	421.96	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.00
33.	Puducherry	45.00	1.63	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		47897.95	60088.43	67121.27	323.47

B. Non-Credit Based Scheme (Skill Development Training Programmes)

Year	Trainees covered (Numbers)	Funds released (₹ in crore)
2016-17	17,008	7.84
2017-18	17,088	15.72
2018-19	19,089	14.32 (Provisional)
2019-20 (as on 31.05.2019)	2,186	3.68
TOTAL	55,371	41.56

Note: Funds released during the year pertains to programmes of the concerned Year and previous years.

C. Fund ₹ in lakh

Sl.No.	State/UT	2017-18			2018-19		
		Allo- cation	Disbur- sement	Utiliz- ation	Allo- cation	Disbur- sement	Utiliz- ation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2920.90	3510.69	2104.83	2920.90	21085.40	16910.71
2.	Bihar	5729.92	1853.23.	2.97	5729.92	1 14.48	1431.83
3.	Chhattisgarh	1 132.43	1 142.69	504.86	1 132.43	806.68	1466.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Goa	8.80	10.94	13.93	8.80	3.40	000
5.	Gujarat	1409.18	1968.86	2436.72	1409.18	3268.19	3398.64
6.	Haryana	1768.58	541.86	253.92	1768.58	789.68	913.50
7.	Himachal Pradesh	598.07	92.48	3.06	598.07	39.17	92.59
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	319.91	775.40	0.00	319.91	992.88	209.43
9.	Jharkhand	1378.46	688.17	171.34	1378.46	21.75	75.41
10.	Karnataka	3622.85	1409.13	2140.75	3622.85	6732.13	8139.94
11.	Kerala	1051.26	1861.94	2241.63	1051.26	2065.63	1963.63
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3922.82	3179.54	231.85	3922.82	2217.63	1984.05
13.	Maharashtra	4591.56	6037.52	294.55	4591.56	157.87	2650.92
14.	Odisha	2486.18	392.30	77.38	2486.18	312.75	620.38
15.	Punjab	3064.35	3368.45	1228.26	3064.35	3719.58	5779.81
16.	Rajasthan	4226.92	3050.35	1325.13	4226.92	573.50	1510.08
17.	Tamil Nadu	4993.64	8770.68	2744.05	4993.64	340.31	7821.03
18.	Telangana	1878.93	712.21	412.57	1878.93	1084.20	2732.46
19.	Uttar Pradesh	14303.80	7408.87	826.96	14303.80	17337.12	21905.05
20.	Uttarakhand	654.54	287.55	5.28	654.54	137.97	404.87
21.	West Bengal	7423.22	61 14.97	2330.34	7423.22	3693.86	4505.63
22.	Assam	1030.93	222.1 1	27.56	1030.93	78.39	232.20
23.	Manipur	44.84	2.80	0.00	44.84	0.00	2.80
24.	Meghalaya	8.02	0.00	0.00	8.02	4.86	0.00
25.	Mizoram	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00
26.	Sikkim	13.06	115.15	3.60	13.06	37.18	116.33
27.	Tripura	302.59	6223.06	2392.15	302.59	1048.71	2597.12
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.55
29.	Chandigarh	68.86	31.17	22.74	68.86	35.63	36.80
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.26	12.36	0.00	4.26	0.00	5.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Delhi	972.66	300.77	3.92	972.66	421.96	553.70
32.	Lakshadweep Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.36
33.	Puducherry	67.90	1.63	17.81	67.90	0.00	0.97
TOTAL		70000.00	60088.43	21818.16	70000.00	67121.27	88062.83

Note: (i) No Scheduled Castes population in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Lakshadweep Islands as per Census-2011.

(ii) The funds utilization received and accepted during the year pertains to funds disbursed during the year and that of the previous years.

(M) Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students during the last three years.

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fund Allocation	Fund Released	Fund Allocation	Fund Released	Fund Allocation	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3404.00	3709.10	3404.00	4399.11	4183.00	4121.81
2.	Bihar	7196.00	5397.00	7196.00	0.00	8843.00	8842.71
3.	Chhattisgarh	1766.00	0.00	1766.00	2282.26	2172.00	2172.00
4.	Goa	104.00	113.32	104.00	132.53	128.00	297.05
5.	Gujarat	4187.00	4562.28	4187.00	5335.74	5145.00	5145.00
6.	Haryana	1761.00	0.00	1761.00	0.00	2164.00	1235.46
7.	Himachal Pradesh	478.00	520.84	478.00	609.15	588.00	588.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	867.00	944.71	867.00	650.25	1065.00	801.10
9.	Jharkhand	2288.00	2493.08	2288.00	2956.86	2811.00	2811.00
10.	Karnataka	4236.00	4615.67	4236.00	5474.32	5205.00	5205.00
11.	Kerala	2315.00	2327.19	2315.00	2950.14	2845.00	2845.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5033.00	5484.11	5033.00	6504.32	6185.00	6185.00
13.	Maharashtra	7792.00	8490.40	7792.00	5844.00	9575.00	9575.00
14.	Odisha	2905.00	2855.75	2905.00	2178.75	3570.00	3534.81
15.	Punjab	1920.00	2092.10	1920.00	1440.00	2360.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Rajasthan	4756.00	5182.28	4756.00	5663.47	5844.00	5782.49
17.	Tamil Nadu	4998.00	5445.97	4998.00	4550.00	6142.00	6142.00
18.	Telangana	2468.00	2689.21	2468.00	1851.00	3033.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	13837.00	15077.22	13837.00	17882.03	17004.00	20450.66
20.	Uttarakhand	700.00	737.74	700.00	525.00	860.00	269.46
21.	West Bengal	6329.00	6602.03	6329.00	8179.08	7778.00	6702.51
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.00	0.00	1 1.00	14.66	1 1.00	1 1.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	17.00	0.00
24.	Daman and Diu	11.00	7.13	1 1.00	0.00	1 1.00	28.00
25.	Chandigarh	61.00	92.87	61.00	85.34	61.00	61.00
26.	Delhi	187.00	187.00	187.00	100.00	187.00	154.00
27.	Puducherry	13.00	12.99	13.00	31.99	13.00	32.00
28.	Assam	7255.00	5026.84	7255.00	0.00	9991.00	3634.92
29.	Manipur	628.00	471.00	628.00	622.37	864.00	653.31
30.	Tripura	837.00	1950.00	837.00	2150.00	1 153.00	2450.00
31.	Sikkim	140.00	500.00	140.00	549.98	192.00	316.10
TOTAL		88500.00	87587.83	88500.00	82962.35	110000.00	100046.39

(N) Scheme for Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fund Allocation	Fund Released	Fund Allocation	Fund Released	Fund Allocation	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	536.00	681.87	536.00	402.00	890.00	890.00
2.	Bihar	1134.00	850.50	1134.00	1782.00	1875.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	279.00	0.00	279.00	0.00	460.00	460.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Goa	16.00	20.46	16.00	173.00	30.00	30.00
5.	Gujarat	660.00	765.88	660.00	942.00	1090.00	1090.00
6.	Haryana	277.00	342.82	277.00	126.13	460.00	190.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	75.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	125.00	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	137.00	75.74	137.00	0.00	225.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	360.00	458.04	360.00	514.00	595.00	595.00
10.	Karnataka	667.00	848.52	667.00	952.00	1105.00	1105.00
11.	Kerala	365.00	464.23	365.00	521.00	605.00	453.75
12.	Madhya Pradesh	793.00	1008.69	793.00	0.00	1310.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	1228.00	1217.92	1228.00	921.00	2030.00	0.00
14.	Odisha	458.00	426.75	458.00	395.00	760.00	482.67
15.	Punjab	303.00	385.29	303.00	0.00	500.00	198.00
16.	Rajasthan	749.00	575.32	749.00	1247.00	1240.00	930.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	787.00	977.49	787.00	590.25	1305.00	0.00
18.	Telangana	389.00	0.00	389.00	0.00	640.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2180.00	2772.99	2180.00	31 12.00	3605.00	3605.00
20.	Uttarakhand	110.00	0.00	110.00	0.00	180.00	0.00
21.	West Bengal	997.00	747.75	997.00	879.84	1650.00	1650.00
22.	Assam	1228.00	58.93	1228.00	0.00	1900.00	0.00
23.	Manipur	106.00	0.00	106.00	0.00	160.00	0.00
24.	Sikkim	24.00	12.60	24.00	2.50	40.00	4.49
25.	Tripura	142.00	142.00	142.00	142.00	220.00	300.00
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.00	0.00	11.00	36.00	10.00	9.23
27.	Chandigarh	61.00	1.97	61.00	2.98	60.00	10.05
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.00	0.00	17.00	1.02	20.00	0.90
29.	Daman and Diu	11.00	0.00	11.00	60.00	10.00	79.82
30.	Delhi	93.00	54.76	93.00	0.00	90.00	58.75
31.	Puducherry	7.00	23.00	7.00	21.00	10.00	41.25
TOTAL		14200.00	12913.52	14200.00	12822.72	23200.00	12183.91

(O) Dr. Ambedkar Post-I Matric Scholarship for EBC Students during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fund Allocation	Fund Released	Fund Allocation	Fund Released	Fund Allocation	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh		364.87		154.05		0.00
2.	Bihar		0.00		0.00		0.00
3.	Gujarat		0.00		200.00		1306.45
4.	Himachal Pradesh		50.74		300.00		200.00
5.	Jammu and Kashmir		92.92		0.00		244.45
6.	Kerala		248.04		0.00		0.00
7.	Odisha	1512.00	2.05	1000.00	25.95	2300.00	0.00
8.	Rajasthan		509.07		0.00		0.00
9.	Uttarakhand		74.31		0.00		118.80
10.	Manipur		0.00		200.00		0.00
11.	Sikkim		91.50		200.00		230.30
12.	Tripura		58.50		0.00		0.00
13.	Chandigarh		20.00		20.00		0.00
14.	Goa		0.00		0.00		200.00
TOTAL		1512.00	1512.00	1000.00	1100.00	2300.00	2300.00

(P) Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector of interest Sapsidy on Educational Hoans for Overseas Studies for Students to OBCs/EBCs during the last five years

(₹ in lakh)

Name of the Scheme	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		Remarks
	Fund Allocated	Fund Released	Fund Allocated	Fund Released	Fund Allocated	Fund Released	
Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs/EBCs	300.00	290.15	430.00	1987.00	1000.00	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

(Q) National Fellowship for OBC Students during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Scheme	Year	Fund Allocated	Fund Released	Remarks
National Fellowship for OBC Candidates	2016-17	2700.00	2700.00	The scheme is implement- ed through UGC, the nodal agency under the scheme. Therefore, the funds are re- leased to the UGC and not to the States/UTs.
	2017-18	4000.00	2000.00	
	2018-19	3000.00	3000.00	

R. Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fund Allocation	Fund Release	Fund Allocation	Fund Release	Fund Allocation	Fund Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4000.00	405.00	4000.00	0.00	3000.00	0.00
2.	Bihar		0.00		0.00		0.00
3.	Chattisgarh		0.00		0.00		0.00
4.	Goa		0.00		0.00		0.00
5.	Gujarat		0.00		0.00		0.00
6.	Haryana		0.00		0.00		0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh		0.00		0.00		0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir		502.72		536.64		0.00
9.	Jharkhand		0.00		0.00		0.00
10.	Karnataka		0.00		0.00		0.00
11.	Kerala		0.00		0.00		0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh		497.69		1434.22		342.23
13.	Maharashtra		0.00		0.00		0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14. Odisha			0.00		0.00		0.00
15. Punjab			0.00		0.00		0.00
16. Rajasthan			0.00		0.00		0.00
17. Tamil Nadu			0.00		205.39		0.00
18. Telangana			0.00		0.00		0.00
19. Uttar Pradesh			140.22		273.75		84.13
20. Uttarakhand			0.00		0.00		0.00
21. West Bengal			413.40		0.00		259.60
22. Andaman Nicobar			0.00		0.00		0.00
23. Dadara and Nagar Haveli			0.00		0.00		0.00
24. Daman and Diu			0.00		0.00		0.00
25. Chandigarh			0.00		0.00		0.00
26. Delhi			0.00		0.00		0.00
27. Puducherry			0.00		0.00		0.00
28. Assam			0.00		0.00		0.00
29. Manipur			675.97		141.75		1197.00
30. Tripura			0.00				0.00
31. Sikkim			315.00		608.00		283.50
32. Central Universities			1050.00		1050.00		1438.75
TOTAL		4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	4249.75	3000.00	3605.21

(S) Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNT Students during the last 3 years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Funds Released	No. of Bene-	Funds Released	No. of Bene-ficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Bene-ficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Himachal Pradesh	178.35	\$	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Gujarat	-	-	539.25	0.42	900.00	0.53
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	47.55	\$	-	-	-	-
4.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Maharashtra	224.10	\$	-	-	-	-
6.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		450.00	0	539.25	0.42	900.00	0.53

\$ Not received from the State.

(T) Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.42	68.13	152.89	128.11	302.45
2.	Bihar	67	77.16	140.8	140.11	197.53
3.	Chhattisgarh	30.64	16.67	13.64	7.9	17.76
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	36	26.13	113.21	50.9	145.65
6.	Haryana	35.31	85.31	85.31	62.83	157.05
7.	Himachal Pradesh	23.95	24.96	32.75	15.03	34.35
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	23	4.97	20.04	0	20.04
9.	Jharkhand	8.5	0	3.9	0	0
10.	Karnataka	227.38	265.87	393.76	1 15.33	698.11
11.	Kerala	215.91	162.84	377.71	367.16	307.44
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1 16	146.12	143.19	159.26	252.05
13.	Maharashtra	378.85	707.78	625.67	1010.18	1370.7
14.	Odisha	227.5	386.18	569.25	622.91	846.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Punjab	53	169.89	76.12	75.91	96.52
16.	Rajasthan	84.33	176.38	127.49	254.12	177.91
17.	Tamil Nadu	203	234.64	4 11.95	351.77	838.09
18.	Telangana	38.65	29.8	101.44	71.29	123.06
19.	Uttar Pradesh	194	130.05	296.45	371.77	374.63
20.	Uttarakhand	17	21.08	30.53	29.94	55.12
21.	West Bengal	92.56	87.23	146.45	92.33	94.16
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Delhi	360.32	206.78	190.97	112.15	241.5
26.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	2.2
27.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Puducherry	0	1.35	2.02	16.45	81.16
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Assam	183.53	98.79	145.26	197.61	469.37
31.	Manipur	292.31	313.71	276.04	437.62	545.01
32.	Meghalaya	4.8	6.87	0	5.17	14.13
33.	Mizoram	51.22	116.54	139.07	123.64	265.96
34.	Nagaland	38.87	40.46	46.39	77.61	179.3
35.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Sikkim	9.95	9.31	7.77	0	38.18
	Others					53.82
TOTAL		3074	3615	4670.07	4897.11	7999.56

U. National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Funds released (2018-19)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	225.00
2.	Bihar	112.50
3.	Gujarat	224.80
4.	Karnataka	225.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	225.00
6.	Maharashtra	112.50
7.	Rajasthan	225.00
8.	Tamil Nadu	228.33
9.	Uttar Pradesh	225.00
10.	West Bengal	225.00
11.	Chhattisgarh	67.50
12.	Haryana	658.25
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	135.00
14.	Jharkhand	67.50
15.	Kerala	67.50
16.	Odisha	135.00
17.	Punjab	1074.60
18.	Telangana	135.00
19.	Uttarakhand	67.50
20.	Delhi	251.43
21.	Himachal Pradesh	56.25
22.	Goa	28.13
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	28.13
24.	Chandigarh	28.13

1	2	3
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28.13
26.	Daman and Diu	28.13
27.	Lakshadweep	28.13
28.	Puducherry	28.13
29.	Assam	112.50
30.	Manipur	22.50
31.	Meghalaya	45.00
32.	Tripura	22.50
33.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.25
34.	Mizoram	22.43
35.	Nagaland	11.25
36.	Sikkim	22.50
TOTAL		5210.47

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

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Funds Released	Bene-ficiaries	Funds Released	Bene-ficiaries	Funds Released	Bene-ficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	647.71	5900	728.35	7790	1176.81	6295
2.	Bihar	16.07	100	13.37	75	22.92	150
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	17.95	75	9.13	25
4.	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Gujarat	10.51	75	21.03	200	30.74	250
6.	Haryana	55.28	650	110.33	900	109.60	600
7.	Himachal Pradesh	29.18	975	26.25	600	8.31	400
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
10.	Karnataka	280.62	1315	382.63	3045	410.29	1495
11.	Kerala	24.94	200	23.01	100	54.53	200
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12.43	150	28.29	175	107.39	450
13.	Maharashtra	239.32	2120	434.63	3170	833.75	3005
14.	Odisha	774.04	9395	730.96	5100	848.88	5120
15.	Punjab	12.51	325	14.58	300	31.27	295
16.	Rajasthan	2.24	25	22.59	75	16.28	50
17.	Tamil Nadu	639.69	6820	707.16	5155	997.41	3075
18.	Telangana	112.93	550	133.95	1095	245.38	1000
19.	Uttar Pradesh	107.29	950	119.11	800	105.89	395
20.	Uttarakhand	54.69	175	20.58	175	67.25	175
21.	West Bengal	206.55	3650	256.36	3700	267.42	2750
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
23.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
27.	Delhi	90.62	75	154.38	100	52.78	0
28.	Puducherry	0.00	0	0.00	0	1.80	25
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
30.	Assam	180.50	5350	192.03	4045	498.22	6295
31.	Manipur	186.94	1275	260.22	3550	566.80	2770
32.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
33.	Mizoram	0.54	50	5.89	50	0.00	0
34.	Nagaland	0.00	0	17.43	75	18.90	25
35.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
36.	Tripura	14.07	75	25.58	100	25.65	75
TOTAL		3698.67	40200	4446.66	40450	6507.40	34920

W. National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)

		(₹ in lakh)							
Sl. No.	UTs/PSBs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
I.		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
States									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.34	110	2651.73	3867	1869.70	25291	0.00	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
3.	Assam	439.58	3064	0.75	2	418.95	838	0.00	0
4.	Bihar	1135.21	1814	0.00	0	54.04	33	0.00	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	102.25	204	500.00	511	42.10	17	0.00	0
6.	Goa	50.00	47	150.00	64	150.90	1 10	0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	1244.10	2461	1310.95	2454	3744.88	1 1082	50.00	138
8.	Haryana	834.24	2490	1102.68	1333	1 108.95	1697	0.00	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	425.79	673	436.23	232	543.54	323	0.00	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	300.00	1300	200.00	350	300.00	450	300.00	473
11.	Jharkhand	112.86	151	700.00	1154	2.87	4	0.00	0
12.	Karnataka	5317.50	21364	4035.01	10093	2394.08	2495	0.00	0

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Kerala	11108.26	46084	17266.75	56823	23023.36	57129	3900.00	12874
14.	Madhya Pradesh	383.62	611	221.87	255	882.04	985	0.00	0
15.	Maharashtra	46.22	75	4.90	4	108.17	79	0.00	0
16.	Manipur	404.05	3007	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
20.	Odisha	27.27	44	0.00	0	34.31	13	0.00	0
21.	Punjab	1300.00	8935	2380.87	6051	1800.75	1433	0.00	0
22.	Rajasthan	14.30	23	265.15	376	375.33	558	1700.00	2839
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0.00	0	50.00	60	0.00	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	10336.28	61615	7683.16	44364	8153.80	38332	2000.00	5490
25.	Telangana	124.07	200	49.35	34	142.93	85	0.00	0
26.	Tripura	2500.00	7390	3500.00	5150	2100.00	4120	0.00	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1439.95	4372	3800.00	4156	4121.87	5498	0.00	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	100.00	88	151.40	130	0.00	0

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

29.	West Bengal	500.00	1992	303.51	1 142	776.41	1998	600.00	1847
	SUB TOTAL (1 to 29)	38213.89	168026	46662.91	138503	52350.38	152760	8550.00	23661
II. UTs									
30.	A&N Islands	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
31.	Chandigarh	0.50	1	0.00	0	10.00	26	0.00	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
34.	NCT of Delhi	17.51	21	17.96	15	27.25	42	0.00	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
36.	Puducherry	504.18	2507	0.00	0	40.86	16	0.00	0
	SUB TOTAL (30 to 36)	522.19	2529	17.96	15	78.11	84	0.00	0
III. PSBs									
37.	Dena Bank	0.00	0	100.00	70	0.00	0	0.00	0
	sub total (37)	0.00	0	100.00	70	0.00	0	0.00	0
TOTAL (I to III)		38736.08	170555	46780.87	138588	52428.49	152844	8550.00	23661

Written Answers to

[26 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

(X) National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)

Skill Development

Sl. No.	States	No. of Beneficiaries			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110	0	336	0
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	22
3.	Assam	775	128	371	0
4.	Bihar	0	504	152	25
5.	Chhattisgarh	40	80	321	0
6.	Delhi	200	1247	589	0
7.	Gujarat	0	272	1142	0
8.	Haryana	51	1156	881	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40	488	180	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	321	445	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	308	24	0
12.	Kerala	0	0	450	0
13.	Karnataka	143	268	67	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	223	1116	1131	84
15.	Maharashtra	0	1083	1977	50
16.	Odisha	89	1255	643	0
17.	Punjab	231	503	456	0
18.	Rajasthan	157	1083	1491	0
19.	Sikkim	0	0	0	56
20.	Tamil Nadu	50	436	323	0
21.	Tripura	0	183	143	0
22.	Telangana	0	161	216	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	8125	1603	4136	159
24.	Uttarakhand	0	521	323	0
25.	West Bengal	80	1238	443	0
TOTAL		10314	13954	16240	396

Loan Scheme

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Total	
		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1159.79	667	1621.40	1040	6525.41	6572	0.00	0	9306.60	8279
2.	Assam	0.00	0	995.62	2125	0.00	0	0.00	0	995.62	2125
3.	Bihar	0.00	0	495.00	800	0.00	0	0.00	0	495.00	800
4.	Chandigarh	60.75	95	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	60.75	95
5.	Chhattisgarh	9.00	1	2337.30	3400	270.00	400	0.00	0	2616.30	3801
6.	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	7940.13	10909	1099.75	1369	1060.29	1435	0.00	0	10100.17	13713
8.	Haryana	18.99	15	18.23	12	27.90	36	0.00	0	65.12	63
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	598.50	1330	426.60	647	0.00	0	1025.10	1977
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	270.00	200	477.90	390	270.00	100	0.00	0	1017.90	690
11.	Jharkhand	262.50	700	499.95	1111	99.90	115	2.32	1	864.67	1927
12.	Karnataka	1342.74	1016	749.70	633	15.58	9	0.00	0	2108.02	1658

Written Answers to

[26 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Kerala	0.00	0	254.93	381	0.00	0	0.00	0	254.93	381
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
15.	Maharashtra	3.24	0	0.00	0	3.24	0	0.00	0	6.48	0
16.	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
19.	Nagaland	218.03	319	0.00	0	93.96	124	0.00	0	31 1.99	443
20.	Odisha	450.00	675	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	450.00	675
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0	0.00	0	4.25	1	0.00	0	4.25	1
22.	Punjab	495.00	850	504.00	930	1048.50	2025	0.00	0	2047.50	3805
23.	Rajasthan	584.01	941	2125.50	2696	3044.00	2660	0.00	0	5753.51	6297
24.	Tamil Nadu	1035.00	1500	1248.50	1944	2499.80	2136	0.00	0	4783.30	5580
25.	Tripura	169.20	122	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	169.20	122
26.	Telangana Gramin Bank (TGB)	1980.00	2700	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1980.00	2700
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1822.50	2830	504.00	760	4498.56	5041	0.00	0	6825.06	8631
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
29.	West Bengal	89.40	25	1244.70	3281	0.00	0	0.00	0	1334.10	3306
TOTAL		17910.28	23565	14774.98	22202	19887.99	21301	2.32	1	52575.56	67069

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

(Y) State-wise Grant-in-aid released, No. of Beneficiaries and No. of NGOs under DDRS during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20 (As on 21.06.2019) (Amount ₹ in lakh)		
		Amount	Benefi- ciaries	No. of NGOs	Amount	Benefi- ciaries	No. of NGOs	Amount	Benefi- ciaries	No. of NGOs	Amount	Benefi- ciaries	No. of NGOs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	763.14	5284	73	1101.15	5635	72	1452.75	7268	79	276.17	801	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.64	33	1	1.58	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	94.01	206	15	88.98	249	14	90.86	469	11	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	25.16	521	6	80.58	406	6	43.87	323	4	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.51	372	6	24.30	258	5	40.64	229	4	9.81	181	2
6.	Delhi	82.16	811	14	196.37	1329	13	29.62	369	5	0	0	0
7.	Goa	4.89	86	1	0.00	0	0	0.59	70	1	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	32.2	456	17	58.85	680	16	97.44	762	17	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	116.24	824	18	119.50	945	20	130.74	935	16	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	24.16	49	6	24.84	105	5	55.72	100	4	3.62	51	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.25	58	1	0.68	28	1	5.79	43	2	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	0.44	70	1	0.00	0	0	1.59	0	1	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	96.73	518	9	83.86	866	6	86.05	675	5	0	0	0
14.	Kerala	446.16	3302	56	574.32	3170	51	584.86	3780	49	109.75	370	4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	99.75	1016	23	148.04	1320	26	162.96	1389	21	17.91	79	2

Written Answers to

[26 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	141
16.	Maharashtra	221.47	845	29	321.64	1085	29	202.21	836	21	17.45	693	4
17.	Manipur	270.91	1287	37	448.30	1992	37	525.16	3209	39	48.75	100	1
18.	Meghalaya	65.16	462	7	23.21	485	4	54.32	645	6	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	7.38	221	-T	9.44	42	2	19.88	153	2	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	2.49	30	1	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	329.31	2183	49	526.93	2822	46	732.76	3143	49	81.13	464	9
22.	Punjab	68.95	976	11	86.58	830	11	45.54	595	7	14.64	41	1
23.	Rajasthan	136.12	1051	27	188.63	1353	26	152.21	1780	19	24.16	374	5
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	98.77	959	22	216.42	1087	21	272.19	1368	20	7.1	95	1
26.	Tripura	12.09	140	4	2.84	70	1	0.27	70	1	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	376.19	4284	52	557.57	3874	52	760.28	4623	48	56.04	297	5
28.	Uttarakhand	28.01	319	0	26.52	248	5	28.65	320	6	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	361.66	2466	37	384.90	1840	36	365.88	2417	31	0.75	178	1
30.	Telangana	700.88	5524	64	685.37	4874	55	1014.16	5968	70	56.41	120	2
31.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	7.16	108	4	18.36	106	2	40.42	234	4	0	0	0
TOTAL		4500.00	34431	592	5999.77	35729	563	6999.90	41803.00	543.00	723.69	3844.00	50.00

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Z. State-wise details of funds utilised and number of beneficiaries covered under various activities during 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (upto 31.05.2019) by various Implementing Agencies under ADIP Scheme

Sl. No	Name of the State/UTs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (31.05.2019)	
		Funds utilised (₹ in lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds utilised (₹ in lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds utilized (₹ in lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds utilized (₹ in lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	642.12	3180	420.16	5812	1072.55	11196	-	-
2.	Bihar	205.62	2178	444.58	9049	840.06	13552	0.59	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	297.76	4034	45.87	1588	18.32	324	0.12	1
4.	Goa	3.76	166	54.68	989	59.13	628	-	-
5.	Gujarat	1731.26	28082	2167.83	50687	1111.54	16336	19.61	289
6.	Haryana	848.49	12453	452.96	7944	928.39	12542	0.94	8
7.	Himachal Pradesh	81.01	2306	52.71	1372	119.41	2185	-	-
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	222.59	3154	167.81	3296	255.19	4456	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	77.04	806	106.97	1604	286.84	4881	0.23	2
10.	Karnataka	453.60	6520	353.56	5713	646.00	9611	-	-
11.	Kerala	228.68	3106	349.40	7788	341.51	5733	-	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1663.46	16699	979.23	14652	1152.49	14869	48.40	182
13.	Maharashtra	1244.36	18996	1319.71	21337	2330.26	34472	1.41	12
14.	Odisha	897.64	13757	702.20	11864	332.36	6346	0.12	1
15.	Punjab	565.25	9882	276.62	7788	814.07	12389	0.82	7

Written Answers to

[26 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Rajasthan	539.81	9754	856.93	9904	1669.67	16874	151.64	1765
17.	Tamil Nadu	353.32	9538	589.83	11377	698.34	15956	2.74	74
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4072.05	71375	1906.03	38749	4247.23	58674	98.82	621
19.	Uttarakhand	311.20	888	290.25	6101	152.40	4221	1.50	156
20.	West Bengal	1149.95	25199	732.64	17602	1301.94	21379	0.12	1
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.64	368	20.41	570	34.68	948	-	-
22.	Chandigarh	22.61	223	0.75	14	0.14	2	-	-
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.13	70	1.63	85	-	-	-	-
24.	Daman and Diu	3.08	82	6.94	64	3.50	74	-	-
25.	Delhi	571.89	8828	355.86	3366	488.58	6408	4.52	39
26.	Lakshadweep	-	-	11.22	266	4.85	101	-	-
27.	Puducherry	20.11	259	7.12	298	41.26	681	-	-
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.45	335	28.48	439	40.68	881	-	-
29.	Assam	542.96	12876	884.02	21092	86.66	952	22.57	352
30.	Manipur	563.14	6827	162.47	2464	59.80	7	4.30	50
31.	Meghalaya	98.28	1422	8.19	164	146.58	3192	3.27	34
32.	Mizoram	38.55	636	23.82	282	40.50	178	-	-
33.	Nagaland	16.49	432	15.26	387	54.21	1258	-	-
34.	Sikkim	-	-	22.99	523	17.40	377	-	-
35.	Tripura	235.34	3031	138.61	2326	220.18	5134	-	-
36.	Telangana	335.56	4833	444.17	5175	653.92	6008	-	-
TOTAL		18058.20	290295	14401.91	272731	20270.64	292825	361.72	3599

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

(ZA) Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (SIPDA)

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Lifts	09	17	6
Websites	917	-	-
Ramps	99	29	538
Toilets	94	06	-

Performance of Accessible India Campaign

600. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Accessible India Campaign (AIC) which aimed at making at least 50 per cent public buildings and transport disabled-friendly by 2018 has failed miserably;

(b) whether it is also a fact that till date only 3-5 per cent of the buildings have become accessible according to the data released by Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD);

(c) if so, the reasons for the slow progress; and

(d) the other steps being taken by Government to improve the lives of 27 million physically challenged persons in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Under the Accessible India Campaign, access audit of 1662 buildings in 50 cities including State Capitals were completed by auditors. The access audit reports were forwarded to the State Governments for seeking retrofitting proposals. On receipt of the financial proposals from the State Governments for retrofitting of 1304 buildings, an amount of ₹ 308.44 crore has been sanctioned for 1000 buildings. Verification Audit was conducted in 5 States/UTs *i.e.* Odisha, Chandigarh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi. 50 buildings have been made accessible by Odisha and Chandigarh. Further, Ministry of Civil Aviation has informed that all 34 International and 48 Domestic Airports have been provided with accessibility features, namely, ramps, accessible toilets and lifts with Braille symbols and auditory signals. Ministry of Railways has informed that 1131 railway stations have been provided with seven short-term facilities such as ramps, lifts, parking etc. and 1288 railway stations have been

provided with two long-term facilities *i.e.* engraving on edges of platforms and inter-platform facilities. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has informed that about 8.9% of public buses have been made accessible.

(d) Department is running various schemes/programmes, namely, Assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids/ appliances (ADIP), District Disability Rehabilitation Centres, Rehabilitations through National Institutes and Composite Regional Centres, Scholarships for Students with Disabilities, Free Coaching for Students with Disabilities, Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), National Action Plan for Skill Training of Persons with Disabilities, Incentive to private employers, Concessional loan to entrepreneurs, Unique Disability Identification (UDID) Project and National Awards for physical, educational, economic and social empowerment of Persons with Disabilities.

Funding pattern under Post Matric Scholarships for SCs

601. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to revise the Central-State ratio on the funding pattern under the Post Matric Scholarship scheme for SC candidates;

(b) the details of Central Government funds allocated and released to each State particularly in Punjab during the last three years; and

(c) whether some of the States have ordered for CBI enquiry into the multi-crore scam under the scholarship scheme and if so, the details thereof including the State of Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal for revision in Funding Pattern under the ‘ Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste Students’ .

(b) The details of Central Assistance released to States/UTs including Punjab during the last three years under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) It has come to notice that in Himachal Pradesh, CBI has enquired about allegations of misappropriation of funds from the Scholarship Schemes for Scheduled Castes students. The State Government has been requested to submit the complete status.

Statement

Details of Central Assistance released to States/UTs including Punjab during last three years under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14398.00	31742.54	9000
2.	Assam	1690.00	0	1500
3.	Bihar	4081.00	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	0.00	145.97	797.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	190.00	3902.02	323
6.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0
7.	Delhi	473.76	0	702
8.	Goa	0.00	14.99	0
9.	Gujarat	5244.00	14339.54	18055
10.	Haryana	10735.00	0	5809
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2400.00	7425	5325
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	202.00	1362.76	0
13.	Jharkhand	2071.00	892.95	1723
14.	Karnataka	3300.00	39546.98	2918
15.	Kerala	4267.20	8391	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3308.00	23042.54	0
17.	Maharashtra	10669.00	50497.96	143392
18.	Manipur	583.31	750.56	754
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0
20.	Odisha	19879.80	4747.56	20891

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0	0
22.	Punjab	28008.40	11573.21	63131
23.	Rajasthan	20056.00	32922.79	7768
24.	Sikkim	255.50	0	104
25.	Tamil Nadu	74324.00	43448.24	140738
26.	Telangana	33166.00	14024.24	0
27.	Tripura	1904.68	1991.84	2597
28.	Uttar Pradesh	27000.00	25420.46	167288
29.	Uttarakhand	7301.00	3969.00	0
30.	West Bengal	4369.00	21256.91	0
TOTAL		279876.65	341409.06	592815.44

Grants-in-aid provided to NGOs

602. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number along with State-wise details of NGOs that have received grants-in-aid from the Ministry during the last three years;

(b) the total amount of grants-in-aid given by the Ministry to the NGOs during the last three years; and

(c) the social welfare activities undertaken by the NGOs who have availed grants-in-aid from the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (b) State-wise number and details of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) that are being provided Grant-in-Aid (GIA) by this Ministry during the last three years and the total amount of Grant-in-Aid given by the Ministry to the NGOs during last three years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of the welfare activities undertaken by the NGOs is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise number and details of Non-Governmental Organisations who are being provided grants-in-aid by the Ministry during the last three years.

(A) Scheme: Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of NGO
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	The Gurukul Practice Centre, 1st Floor, Near Durga Mandir, Maranpur, Bodhgaya Road, District-Gaya, Bihar- 823 001.
2.	Chandigarh	Bulls Eye (Mind Tree Education Pvt. Ltd.), SCO 90-92, 2nd Floor, Sector-8C, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh.
3.	Chandigarh	MT Educare Ltd., SCO-350-351-352, Ground Floor, Sector-34 A, Chandigarh-160022.
4.	Delhi	Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samittee. Samkalp Bhawan, Plot No. 15, Sector-IV, R. K. Puram, Institutional Area, New Delhi-110022
5.	Delhi	Career Power Metis Eduventures Private Limited, 201-204, Second Floor, Pragati Deep, Distt. Centre, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi-110092.
6.	Delhi	IES Academy Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 28 B/7, 2nd Floor, Jia Sarai Near IIT, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016.
7.	Delhi	Career Plus Educational Society, 301/A-37, 38, 39, Ansal Building, Commercial Complex, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, New Delhi -110009.
8.	Delhi	BSC Academy Pvt. Ltd., C-37, Ganesh Nagar, Pandav Nagar Complex, Delhi-110092.
9.	Delhi	Meridian Courses, B- 13, 3rd Floor, Commercial Complex, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi.
10.	Delhi	Dikshant Education Centre, 301-303, A- 31-34, Jaina House Extension, Commercial Complex, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009.

1	2	3
11. Delhi	National Institute of Information Technology (NIIT), Delhi	
12. Gujarat	MT Educare Ltd., C/16, 17, 3rd Floor, Trident Mall, Near Race Course Circle, Vadodara-390007, Gujarat.	
13. Haryana	LILAC Education Pvt. Ltd., M-24. Old DLF Colony, Sector-14, Gurgaon	
14. Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora College of Information Technology, Hospital Road, Near Faziam School, Ward No. 5, Bandipora, Jammu and Kashmir- 193502.	
15. Karnataka	Global Education Trust, 2 Floor, Sri Nidhi Complex, Nr. Kudroli Temple, Alake, Mangalore-575003	
16. Karnataka	Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (KEONICS), Shanthinagar, K.H. Road, Bangalore-560027	
17. Madhya Pradesh	Comp-Feeders Takiniki Prashikshan Sansthan, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.	
18. Madhya Pradesh	E-Herex Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	
19. Madhya Pradesh	Disha Diya Education Trust, J. K. Town, Kolar Road, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	
20. Madhya Pradesh	PT Education and Training Services Pvt. Ltd., Indore, Madhya Pradesh	
21. Maharashtra	The Gurukul Practice Centre, A-102, Riddhi-Siddhi Apartment, Plot No. B-7, Sector- 20, Nerul West, Above PNB Bank, Navi Mumbai-400706	
22. Maharashtra	Global Education Trust, Mulund, Mumbai, Maharashtra	
23. Maharashtra	Golden Star Bahuudhesiya Seva Bhavi Siksha Sanstha, Halda, Taluka Bhokar, Distt. Naanded (Rathor Coaching Class)	

1	2	3
24. Manipur	Youth Step Forward Centre, Wangjing Bazar, P.O. Wangjing Bazar, Manipur-795148	
25. Manipur	Social Amelioration Society, Manipur	
26. Punjab	MT Educare Ltd., SCO-135, Above Coke agency near Nabha Gate, Patiala-147001, Punjab	
27. Punjab	Global Education Trust, SFC, 101 Near Indian Overseas Bank, Chotti Baradari, Patiala-147001, Punjab	
28. Rajasthan	Srijan Sansthan (SSR), Bharatpur, Rajasthan.	
29. Rajasthan	Patanjali IAS Classes Pvt. Ltd., B.O.-31, Patanjali Bhawan, Satya Vihar Lalkothi, Near Jain ENT Hospital, Jaipur-302015.	
30. Rajasthan	Mother's Education Hub, J-7, Near Kanha Sweets, In front of Big Bazaar, Gopalpura Pulia, Jaipur - 302018, Rajasthan	
31. Rajasthan	Career Point Limited, B-28, 10-B Schemes, Gopalpura Bypass, Jaipur, Rajasthan-302018	
32. Rajasthan	Banking Academy Society, Jaipur, Rajasthan	
33. Tamil Nadu	MT Educare Ltd., No. 7, 1st Floor, Rosy Tower, Nungambakkam High Road, Opposite ICAI Institute, Nungambakkam, Chennai- 600034.	
34. Tamil Nadu	Shankar IAS Academy, Shanti Colony, Annanagar, Chennai - 600040.	
35. Tamil Nadu	Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET), Chennai, Tamil Nadu.	
36. Uttar Pradesh	Pioneer Foundation, 250/15 KA, Shyamkunj, Yahiaganj, Lucknow-226001.	
37. Uttar Pradesh	PMT Physics College, Lucknow, 31/56, M.G. Marg, Above Bata and Kay Sons Showroom, Opposite Hotel Capoor's, Hazratganj, Lucknow- 226001.	

1	2	3
38. Uttar Pradesh	Navchetna Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Lucknow, U.P.	
39. Uttar Pradesh	Synergy Learning System Pvt. Ltd. Lucknow, U.P.	
40. Odisha	AAKASH Coaching Institution, Near Salipur Autonomous College, Cuttack Odisha	
41. Odisha	The Shine Institute, PO: Kunjakanta, Dist: Dhenkanal, Odisha	
42. Kerala	Seshan's Academy, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	
43. Kerala	Kerala State Electronics Dev. Corporation Ltd.	
44. West Bengal	West Bengal Electronics Industry, Cooperation Kolkata, West Bengal	

(b) Scheme: Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSr.C.)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Funds Released	No. of NGO Assisted	Funds Released	No. of NGO Assisted	Funds Released	No. of NGO Assisted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	647.71	60	728.35	51	1176.81	63
2.	Bihar	16.07	3	13.37	2	22.92	2
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	17.95	1	9.13	1
4.	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Gujarat	10.51	2	21.03	5	30.74	6
6.	Haryana	55.28	12	110.33	10	109.60	9
7.	Himachal Pradesh	29.18	2	26.25	3	8.31	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
10.	Karnataka	280.62	26	382.63	25	410.29	22
11.	Kerala	24.94	5	23.01	3	54.53	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12.43	4	28.29	6	107.39	7
13.	Maharashtra	239.32	37	434.63	38	833.75	45
14.	Odisha	774.04	40	730.96	37	848.88	51
15.	Punjab	12.51	5	14.58	4	31.27	4
16.	Rajasthan	2.24	2	22.59	3	16.28	2
17.	Tamil Nadu	639.69	45	707.16	47	997.41	47
18.	Telangana	112.93	14	133.95	15	245.38	14
19.	Uttar Pradesh	107.29	10	119.11	11	105.89	10
20.	Uttarakhand	54.69	3	20.58	4	67.25	4
21.	West Bengal	206.55	15	256.36	17	267.42	13
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
23.	Chandigarh	0.00	16	0.00	0	0.00	0
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	18	0.00	0	0.00	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
27.	Delhi	90.62	0	154.38	9	52.78	1
28.	Puducherry	0.00	0	0.00	0	1.80	1
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
30.	Assam	180.50	16	192.03	16	498.22	498.22
31.	Manipur	186.94	18	260.22	20	566.80	566.80
32.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
33.	Mizoram	0.54	1	5.89	1	0.00	0.00
34.	Nagaland	0.00	0	17.43	2	18.90	18.90
35.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
36.	Tripura	14.07	2	25.58	3	25.65	25.65

(c) Scheme: Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		No. of NGOs	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	152.89	6	128.11	10	302.45
2.	Bihar	10	140.80	8	140.11	8	197.53
3.	Chhattisgarh	2	13.64	1	7.90	2	17.76
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	3	113.21	3	50.90	3	145.65
6.	Haryana	8	85.31	6	62.83	6	157.05
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	32.75	1	15.03	2	34.35
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	20.04	0	0	1	20.04
9.	Jharkhand	1	3.90	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	21	393.76	7	115.33	19	698.11
11.	Kerala	20	377.71	19	367.16	13	307.44
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11	143.19	11	159.26	13	252.05
13.	Maharashtra	46	625.67	52	1010.18	58	1370.7
14.	Odisha	26	569.25	26	622.91	32	846.31
15.	Punjab	7	76.12	5	75.91	3	96.52
16.	Rajasthan	10	127.49	10	254.12	10	177.91
17.	Tamil Nadu	24	411.95	19	351.77	28	838.09
18.	Telangana	5	101.44	5	71.29	6	123.06
19.	Uttar Pradesh	19	296.45	17	371.77	17	374.63
20.	Uttarakhand	2	30.53	3	29.94	3	55.12
21.	West Bengal	9	146.45	6	92.33	4	94.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Delhi	6	190.97	5	112.15	6	241.5
24.	Puducherry	1	2.02	1	16.45	2	81.16
25.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	1	2.2
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Assam	15	145.26	13	197.61	16	469.37
31.	Manipur	14	276.04	18	437.62	16	545.01
32.	Meghalaya	0	0	01	5.17	1	14.13
33.	Mizoram	5	139.07	7	123.64	9	265.96
34.	Nagaland	5	46.39	3	77.61	7	179.3
35.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Sikkim	1	7.77	0	0	2	38.18
	Others	-	-	-	-	0	53.82
TOTAL		281	4670.07	253	4897.1	298	7999.56

(d) Scheme: Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		No. of NGOs	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73	763.14	72	1101.15	79	1452.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	9.64	0	1.58	0	0
3.	Assam	15	94.01	14	88.98	11	90.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	6	25.16	6	80.58	4	43.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	17.51	5	24.3	4	40.64
6.	Delhi	14	82.16	13	196.37	5	29.62
7.	Goa	1	4.89	0	0	1	0.59
8.	Gujarat	17	32.2	16	58.85	17	97.44
9.	Haryana	18	116.24	20	119.5	16	130.74
10.	Himachal Pradesh	6	24.16	5	24.84	4	55.72
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	3.25	1	0.68	2	5.79
12.	Jharkhand	1	0.94	0	0	1	1.59
13.	Karnataka	9	96.73	6	83.86	5	86.05
14.	Kerala	56	446.16	51	574.32	49	584.86
15.	Madhya Pradesh	23	99.75	26	148.04	21	162.96
16.	Maharashtra	29	221.47	29	321.64	21	202.21
17.	Manipur	37	270.91	37	448.3	39	525.16
18.	Meghalaya	7	65.16	4	23.21	6	54.32
19.	Mizoram	2	7.38	2	9.44	2	19.88
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	1	2.49
21.	Odisha	49	329.31	46	526.93	49	732.76
22.	Punjab	11	68.95	11	86.58	7	45.54
23.	Rajasthan	27	136.12	26	188.63	19	152.21
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	22	98.77	21	216.42	20	272.19
26.	Tripura	4	12.09	1	2.84	1	0.27
27.	Uttar Pradesh	52	376.19	52	557.57	48	760.28
28.	Uttarakhand	0	28.01	5	26.52	6	28.65
29.	West Bengal	37	361.66	36	384.9	31	365.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Telangana	64	700.88	55	685.37	70	1014.16
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	4	7.16	2	18.36	4	40.42
TOTAL		592	4500.00	562	5999.77	543	6999.90

(e) Scheme: Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids & Appliances (ADIP)

Grants-in-aid released under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids and Appliances(ADIP) Scheme during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		No. of NGOs	Funds released (₹ in lakhs)	No. of NGOs	Funds released (₹ in lakhs)	No. of NGOs	Funds released (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1	7.50	0	0
2.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	5	55.75	4	60.00	3	47.50
6.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	0	0	1	7.50	0	0
11.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	30.00	1	22.50	1	3.75
13.	Maharashtra	2	68.75	2	47.50	1	60.00
14.	Odisha	2	50.00		1	19.84	
15.	Punjab	2	39.86	2	25.00	2	35.00
16.	Rajasthan		504	4	283.75	1	550.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Delhi	1	19.50	1	15.00	0	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Assam	3	48.74	0	0	0	0
30.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		19	816.60	16	468.75	9	716.09

(f) Scheme: Scheme for Implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA)

Sl. No	State/UT	NGOs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	1760591	1935086	1889372
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	303306	474596	0
3.	Assam	9	0	0	713174
4.	Bihar	4	0	0	0
5.	Chandigarh	2	196875	346040	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	36077801	0
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	4	1311948	1505807	7357484
9.	Haryana	9	996237	5344060	603678
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	412380	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	2449871	4308498	0
12.	Jharkhand	2	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	11	1431375	0	2999945
14.	Kerala	1	0	199478	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	24	10079658	11782333	12195968
16.	Maharashtra	6	1480776	7682008	23368006

1	2	3	4	5	6
17. Manipur		7	2753323	4303421	0
18. Meghalaya		1	0	0	0
19. Mizoram		1	0	0	0
20. Nagaland		0	0	0	0
21. New Delhi		25	22257963	381246731	317078476
22. Odisha		9	3800485	3834799	0
23. Punjab		3	202800	11113464	0
24. Rajasthan		9	2128698	11139360	0
25. Sikkim		0	1249200	0	5047015
26. Tamil Nadu		9	0	40691071	1783158
27. Telangana		6	0	2401464	17387308
28. Tripura		1	0	0	0
29. Uttarakhand		5	0	0	0
30. Uttar Pradesh		34	1429468	35881417	5929663
31. West Bengal		31	4300494	101136650	13449751
32. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	0
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0
34. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0
35. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry		0	0	0	0

(g) Name of Scheme: Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojana Girls Hostel

			(₹ in lakh)		
Sl. No.	State	Name of the NGO	2016-17 Central Assistance Released	2017-18 Central Assistance Released	2018-19 Central Assistance Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	1. Bharat Sevashram Ashram, Assam		75.81 (sanctioned during 2013-14)	
2.	Haryana	2. Mahabir College of Nursing, Bullana, Hisaar Road Run By Mahabir Educational Welfare Society, Ambala		135.00	
		3. Mahabir Engineering College, Bullana, Hisaar Road Mahabir Educational Welfare Society, Ambala	120.00	135.00	
		4. Brilliant Education Trust Yamuna nagar	124.17	134.89	
3.	Maharashtra	5. Shri Shain Shikshan Sanstha, Nagpur	-	103.05	
		6. Mehmuda Shikshan & Mahila Gramin Vikas Bahuuddeishya Sanstha, Golchha Marg, Sadar Bazar, Nagpur	90.00 (sanctioned		

Written Answers to

[26 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
			during 2013-14)		
4.	Manipur	7. Revival Foundation, Wangjing, Thoubal	-	-	2.50 (one-time grant)
		8. Council for Development of Poor and Labourer, Lilong	77.37	102.37	
		9. Volunteers Union for Rural Forward and Integrity(VURFI) Wangjing, Thoubal District	102.14	52.60	
		10. Society for Rural Development Agency, Imphal	92.03	117.03	
		11. Integrated Rural Development and Educational Organisation (IRDEO)	-	-	2.50 (one-time grant)
5.	Odisha	12. Rastriya Gramanchala Seba Samiti, Guduanali, Dhenkanal, Odisha	53.73	133.73	
6.	Punjab	13. Aggarwal School of Nursing Run By Paramedial Education Society Dist. Ferozapur	90.90		
		14. Gyani Sardara Singh Gill Foundation, Moga, Punjab	49.63	-	
7.	Rajasthan	15. Me war Education Society, Chittorgarh	-	81.46	
8.	Tripura	16. Borok Hoda Thong Society, Raio, Dist: Udaipur, Gomati	57.50	157.50	
		TOTAL	857.47	1228.44	5.00

312 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Boys Hostel

			(₹ in lakh)		
Sl. No.	State	Name of the NGO	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
			Central Assistance Released	Central Assistance Released	Central Assistance Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Maa Saraswati Educational Trust, Kala-Amb, Dist: Sirmour	60.00	-	-
2.	Maharashtra	2. Samaki Mata Mahila Mandal Kawalkhed Taluk Udgir	65.79	67.50	-
3.	Punjab	3. Dayanand Math, Dinanagar, Dist: Gurdaspur	-	-	23.40
		4. Giyani Sarda Gill Foundation, Moga	31.05	-	-
4.	Rajasthan	5. Mewar Education Society, Chittorgarh	-	45.00	-
TOTAL			156.84	112.50	23.40

Written Answers to

[26 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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(h) Name of Scheme: Scheme for Financial Assistance to Indian Spinal Injuries Centre (ISIC), New Delhi towards treatment of spinal cord injured poor patients

(in ₹ crore)

Year	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Expenditure
2016-17	2.00	2.00	2.00
2017-18	2.00	2.00	0.00
2018-19	2.00	2.00	0.00

Statement-II

Details of welfare activities undertaken by NGOs

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Social Welfare Activities undertaken
1	2	3
1.	ADIP (Assistance to Disabled Persons)	Aids and Assistive Devices were distributed to 26373 beneficiaries in last 3 years.
2.	AGP (Awareness Generation and Publicity)	Awareness Generation and Publicity was done through Cricket Tournament for PwDs, Judo Championship, Job Fair, etc.
3.	DDRS (Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme)	Activities were undertaken by NGOs such as project for Low Vision Centre, Pre-School and early intervention, etc.
4.	IRCA (Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts)	Whole Person Recovery (WPR) was focus of activities so that rehabilitated person is addiction-free and gainfully employed.

1	2	3
5.	SIPDA (Scheme for Implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act)	Skill Development of PwDs was the focus of National Action Plan for the last 3 years.
6.	Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students	NGOs (Institutes) which availed grants-in-aid (GIA) have provided coaching to eligible SC/OBC students for appearing in competitive exams.
7.	IPSr.C (Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens)	NGOs that received grants-in-aid worked towards improving the quality of life of destitute Senior Citizens.

Exploitation of domestic workers

603. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the clear and visible stand of the Ministry regarding human exploitation of domestic workers and coolie workers, rikshaw pullers, heavy load pickers without affecting their job opportunities; and

(b) whether Government has provided upgraded tools for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) As per information obtained from Ministry of Labour and Employment it is stated that discussions are underway regarding a National Policy for Domestic Workers, the salient features of which are as under:—

- (i) Inclusion of Domestic Workers in the existing legislations;
- (ii) Registration of Domestic workers;
- (iii) Right to form their own associations/unions;
- (iv) Right to have minimum wages, access to social security, protection from abuse, harassment, violence;

- (v) Right to enhance their skills;
- (vi) Protection of Domestic Workers from abuse and exploitation;
- (vii) Domestic Workers to have access to courts, tribunals, etc. for Grievance Redressal;
- (viii) Establishment of a mechanism for regulation of placement agencies.

The Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for the welfare of unorganised workers on matters relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined. In addition, the Central Government has recently converged the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers for the age group of 18 to 50 years depending upon their eligibility. Converged PMJJBY gives coverage of ₹2.0 lakh on death at a premium of ₹330/- per annum. Further converged PMSBY gives coverage of ₹2.0 lakh on accidental death and disability at a premium of ₹12/- per annum. These converged schemes are being implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central and State Governments.

Expert Committee for revisiting creamy layer for OBCs

604. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has constituted an Expert Committee to revisit the Creamy Layer criteria for Other Backward Classes (OBCs);
- (b) the Terms of Reference given to the Committee; and
- (c) by when the Committee is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) An Expert Committee has been constituted by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Shri B. P. Sharma (former Secretary, DoPT) on 08.03.2019 to examine the issues related to Creamy layer equivalence among the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs).

- (b) The Terms of Reference for the Expert Committee are as under:—

- (i) To examine issues arising from the implementation of the O.M. dated 08.09.1993 and to revisit the criteria evolved by the Expert Committee

(Prasad Committee) and thereafter to give recommendations for redefining, simplifying and streamlining the concept of creamy layer while keeping in view the observations of the Supreme Court in the Indra Sawhney case.

- (ii) If then necessary, to give recommendations for establishing the equivalence of posts of employees in PSUs etc. mentioned in Category II-C of the O.M. dated 08.09.1993.
- (iii) To examine the issue of candidates of Civil Services Examination where cases have not been settled.
- (iv) To examine and recommend whether the Certificates of Equivalence issued by State Governments in respect of posts and services under the instrumentalities controlled by the State Government should be accepted for applying the test of equivalence for comparability *vis-a-vis* State Governments posts while applying the exclusion criterion of creamy layer; if so, then recommend modalities for issuing such Equivalence Certificates with adequate safeguards and level of authorities of State Government for approving such Certificates.
- (v) To examine the specific cases of candidates, who had submitted Equivalence Certificates from various authorities of States, which were not considered in absence of a policy in this regard in the Civil Services Examination, 2017 and to make specific recommendation on each case, whether to accept the Equivalence Certificate, in consultation with the authorities of the concerned State Governments to satisfy about the veracity of such certificates.
- (vi) Any other matter that is referred to the Committee by the Competent Authority.

(c) The report of the Committee is likely to be received soon.

Scholarships offered by Ministry

605. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of arrears. State-wise, year-wise, for last three years for different scholarships offered by the Ministry;
- (b) if arrears are present, the reasons for delay;

(c) whether compensation is provided to beneficiaries whose scholarship is delayed, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Ministry is working out a solution to bring down arrears, if so, the details thereof and by when it would be implemented and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The details of arrears, state-wise, year-wise for last three years under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste students' is given in the Statement (*See* below). The arrears accumulated due to delay in receipt of complete proposals for release of funds from the States and shortage of funds under the scheme.

The Scholarship Schemes for OBCs/EBCs are fund limited and thus, there are no arrears.

(c) State Governments/UT Administrations, being the implementing agencies under the Scheme, invite applications and disburse the scholarship to eligible students. Central Assistance is released to States/UTs towards actual expenditure incurred by them for a year over and above their Committed Liability, subject to availability of funds under this scheme. Instructions have been issued to States/UTs for mandatory payment of maintenance allowance and non-refundable fees to bank accounts of student beneficiaries only, to avoid delay in release of funds to them.

(d) The large amount of arrears accumulated at the end of XII Plan Period and due for 2017-18 have been released to the States/UTs already except for 03 States *i.e.* Punjab, Gujarat and Goa.

Statement

Details of arrears, State-wise, for last three years under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students (as on 25.06.2019)

(₹ in lakh)				
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Arrears for 2016-17	Arrears for 2017-18	Arrears for 2018-19 (estimated)*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	99.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	3.27

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Goa	0.22	0.32	0.31
4.	Gujarat	0	9.78	0
5.	Karnataka	0	0	8.39
6.	Kerala	0	0	1.20
7.	Odisha	0	0	23.10
8.	Punjab	415.60*	0	0
9.	Rajasthan	0	0	56.34
10.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	383.74
11.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	150.83
TOTAL		415.82	10.10	726.18

*Based on the estimates furnished by the States/UTs.

Empowerment of socially marginalised community

606. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any initiatives for targeting empowerment of socially marginalised community in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of amount incurred for targeted employment generation for SCs in the country during the last three years; and
- (d) the details of Central Assistance provided to the State of West Bengal for the empowerment of Scheduled Castes (SCs) during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India through National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) provides concessional financial assistance in the form of loans under its 13 Credit Based/Loan based Schemes for the socio-economic development of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, the socially marginalised community in the country. The details of 13 schemes is given in the Statement (See below).

The financial assistance is routed through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by State Government/UT Administration and other Channelizing Agencies (CAs) with whom NSFDC has signed Memorandum of Agreement.

(c) NSFDC has disbursed ₹1615.75 crore for targeted employment generation for SCs in the country during the last three years as under:—

Financial Year	Amount Disbursed (₹ in crore)
2016-17	354.67
2017-18	596.14
2018-19	664.94
TOTAL	1615.75

(d) NSFDC has disbursed ₹ 143.27 crore to the State of West Bengal for the empowerment of Scheduled Castes (SCs) under its Schemes through SCAs and CAs during the last three years (2016-17 to 2018-19). The details are given as under:—

Financial Year	Amount Disbursed (₹ in crore)
2016-17	45.18
2017-18	61.15
2018-19	36.94
TOTAL	143.27

Statement

13 credit based/loan based schemes for socially marginalised community in the country

Sl. No.	Scheme	Unit Cost	Interest rates per annum chargeable to	
			CAs	Bene- ficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
(i)	Term Loan	Up to ₹50.00 lakh. However, interest is charged based on NSFDC share/unit as per the details given below.		

1	2	3	4	5
(a)	Term Loan	Up to ₹5.00 lakh	3%	6%
(b)	Term Loan	Above ₹5.00 lakh and up to ₹ 10.00 lakh	5%	8%
(c)	Term Loan	Above ₹ 10.00 lakh and up to ₹20.00 lakh	6%	9%
(d)	Term Loan	Above ₹20.00 lakh and up to ₹45.00 lakh	7%	10%
(ii)	Working Capital Loan	Entire working capital is provided for projects costing up to ₹5.00 lakh and up to 70% of the total working capital or ₹7.00 lakh/unit, whichever is less, for projects costing above ₹5.00 lakh and up upto ₹30.00 lakh.	8%	10%
(iii)	Micro Credit Finance	Upto ₹0.60 lakh	2%	5%
(iv)	Mahila Samriddhi Yojana	Upto ₹0.60 lakh	1%	4%
(v)	Mahila Kisan Yojana	Upto ₹2.00 lakh	2%	5%
(vi)	Shilpi Samriddhi Yojana	Upto ₹2.00 lakh	2%	5%
(vii)	Laghu Vyavsaay Yojana	Up to ₹5.00 lakh	3%	6%
(viii)	Educational Loan Scheme	NSFDC Share is up to 90% of the entire course fee or ₹ 10.00 lakh (India) and ₹20.00 lakh (abroad), whichever is less.	1.5%	4%
			(Men)	(Men)
			1%	3.5%
			(Women)	(Women)
(ix)	Vocational Education and Training Loan Scheme	For courses of duration upto two years: Up to ₹4.00 lakh	1.5%	4%
			(Men)	(Men)
			1%	3.5%
			(Women)	(Women)

1	2	3	4	5
(x)	Green Business Scheme	Upto ₹7.50 lakh	2%	4%
		Above ₹7.50 lakh and up to ₹ 15.00 lakh	3%	6%
		Above ₹ 15.00 lakh and up to ₹30.00 lakh	4%	7%
(xi)	Aajeevika Microfinance Yojana	Up to ₹0.60 lakh	5% (Men)	13% (Men)
			4% (Women)	12% (Women)
(xii)	Stand-up India Scheme	Above ₹ 10.00 lakh and upto ₹20.00 lakh	6%	9%
		Above ₹20.00 lakh and upto ₹30.00 lakh	7%	10%
(xiii)	Udyam Nidhi Yojana	Up to ₹5.00 lakh	4%	12%

Hate crimes against dalits

607. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that hate crimes against Dalits have increased in the country during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any initiative for awareness about caste based atrocities in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) As per National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), no such information is available.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme provides admissible Central Assistance, *inter-alia*, for awareness generation, to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which implement

provisions of the PoA Act. The Ministry from time to time has also been addressing the States/UTs towards effective implementation of provisions to the PoA Act, while also emphasising on awareness generation with participation of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Voluntary Organizations etc. Further, as per Ministry of Home Affairs 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* Advisory dated 01.04.2010 has advised States/UTs to take concrete steps to increase the awareness in the administration in general and amongst the police personnel in particular, regarding crimes against SCs/STs and take steps not only to tackle such crimes but also deal with them with sensitivity. Through the aforesaid Advisory, it has been further advised to explore the possibility of associating NGOs working in the area of combating crimes against SCs/STs. Citizen groups and NGOs should be encouraged to raise awareness about these issues in society and help bring to light the cases of atrocities against SCs/STs and also assist the police in the investigation of crimes against them.

Assessment of schemes for empowerment of weaker sections

608. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any mechanism for assessing the success of the various ongoing schemes for empowerment of the weaker sections of the society;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the amount of funds allocated for implementation of the said schemes during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) To assess the success of various ongoing schemes for empowerment of the weaker sections of the society, evaluation studies are sponsored through e-tender under GFR Rules under the scheme of "Evaluation and Outcome Based Monitoring Programme (Research Studies and Publications)" .

(b) Notice for Inviting e-Tender are uploaded on CPP Portal for inviting Technical and Financial Bids from eligible organisations to conduct evaluation studies. Technical Bids are examined by Technical Evaluation Committee on the basis of fixed parameters of the Department. The Financial Bids are opened for technically qualified bidders and L-1 bidder is awarded the evaluation study.

(c) The funds allocated for implementation of the scheme during last three years year-wise is as under:—

Year	Allocation (₹ in crore)
2016-17	3.00
2017-18	6.50
2018-19	5.00

Development of Disabled Persons

609. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how much population of the country is disabled as per the census report and how many of them are unemployed;

(b) whether it is a fact that the disabled population are one of the excluded sections of the society and they also face a number of problems in their daily life;

(c) the details of welfare measures and schemes implemented to bring them into the mainstream; and

(d) whether it is a fact that people with disabilities do not receive needed health care and if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken to provide them with best health care?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) According to Census 2011, there are 2.68 crore persons with disabilities in the country which includes persons with visual, hearing, speech, locomotor, and mental disabilities. As per this Census, 36% of persons with disabilities were employed as workers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In order to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities, the Government has enacted the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 which came into force from 19.04.2017. This Act contains various rights and entitlements, and mandates various Governments to take appropriate measures to ensure inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities (PwDs). While the disability is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the States for the welfare of persons with disabilities through various schemes. The major schemes of the Department are as under:—

- (i) Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP): Under ADIP Scheme funds are released to various implementing agencies to assist needy persons with disabilities in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential.
- (ii) Scheme for Implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA): Under this scheme, assistance is provided to State Governments and to autonomous organisations/Institutions under Central or State Governments, for various activities relating to implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, particularly for creation of barrier free environment and skill development of persons with disabilities.
- (iii) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS):

Under the scheme grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for their projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels.

- (iv) Scholarship schemes for students with disabilities such as Pre-matric, Post-matric, Top Class Education, National Overseas Scholarship etc.

(d) No, Sir. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that persons with disabilities are provided full access to all healthcare facilities provided by the Government and special care is taken to make these facilities available and accessible to them.

Reservation for eunuchs

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that an estimated 5-6 million eunuchs live in the country, who are deprived, alienated and encounters hostilities since early childhood which are so deep and extreme that, at some point, finding no other social space, they exclude themselves;
- (b) whether Government has directed or taken measures such as to provide reservation to help bring eunuchs into mainstream; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The Registrar General of India (RGI), during Enumeration of Census 2011, for the first time provided three codes i.e. Male-1, Female -2 and others -3 for enumeration. This was at the discretion of the respondent. In case the respondent wished to record neither '1' nor '2', then enumerator was instructed to record sex as 'other' and give code '3'. It is important to note that the Census of India does not collect any data specifically on 'transgender'. Thus, the category of 'other' would not only, include 'transgender' but also any person who desires to record sex under the category of 'other'. It is also possible that some transgenders would have returned themselves either male or female depending upon their choice. The population of 'other' as per Census 2011 is 4,87,803.

An Expert Committee was constituted in the Ministry to make an in-depth study of the problems being faced by the Transgender Community and suggest suitable measures to ameliorate their conditions. The Committee submitted its report on 27th January 2014. The Committee in its report has observed that the transgender community is a highly marginalised and vulnerable one and is seriously lagging behind on human development indices mainly in the area of education and employment.

(b) and (c) The Hon' ble Supreme Court in its Judgement dated 15.04.2014 in WP(C) 400/2012 (NLSA Vs. UoI) directed, *inter-alia*, the Centre and State Governments to take steps to treat Transgenders as socially and educationally backward classes of citizens and extend all kinds of reservation in cases of admission in educational institutions and for public appointments.

In order to provide for protection of rights of transgender persons and their welfare, the Ministry introduced a Bill titled "The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016" in the Lok Sabha on 2.8.2016, the Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 17.12.2018.

Accident in blast furnace-3 of RINL

611. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an accident in Blast Furnace-3 of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) recently causing severe damage;

(b) whether it is a fact that blast took place in view of officials wanted to produce 9200 million tonnes of steel in spite of knowing that its capacity is only 7200 million tonnes;

(c) if so, action Government has taken against errant officials;

(d) since when Blast Furnace-3 became operational and the amount of loss that RINL incurred due to this; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to prevent recurrence of such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir. There, however, was an incident of blow pipe bursting on 18.01.2019 in Blast Furnace-3 in RINL. The burnt tuyere was replaced with available spares. There was no damage to the Blast Furnace.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The furnace has been operating with an average production rate of 7800 tonnes/day. After restoration, the furnace was operating at 7900 tonnes/day (7 days average) which is within the normal operating range.

(d) The Furnace was put back into operation within 21 hours after the incident. Loss is notional.

(e) RINL has taken a number of measures to prevent accidents in the plant. These measures, *inter-alia*, include adherence to maintenance schedule, thrust on systematic approach to safety management, strict adherence to safety procedures, regular inspection, mandatory training and special training on safety awareness, conduct of safety audit, enforcing use of personal protection equipment and proper implementation of emergency plan prepared as per the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, etc. Further, based upon accident analysis, areas specific safety workshops involving all major steel producers have been organized to facilitate learning from good practices.

People displaced due to setting up of Bhilai Steel Plant

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

(a) whether it is a fact that employment has not been provided as yet by the Steel Authority of India Limited to many of those people which were displaced due to setting up of Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any timeline has been fixed by Government to provide employment to these people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Out of 5684 identified as displaced families in setting up of Bhilai Steel Plant employment has been provided to 4468 under Displaced category.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Employment to one of the dependants of locally displaced persons was provided in Bhilai Steel Plant since inception as a measure of rehabilitation to the families who were displaced on account of land acquisition for establishing the Steel Plant. During the year 1986, the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPEs) under the Ministry of Industry had issued guidelines *vide* letter dated 03.02.1986 regarding rehabilitation of locally displaced persons wherein it was specifically stated that “any understanding formal or informal in regards to employment to one member of the dispossessed family in the project stands withdrawn” . Consequent upon this, the Management of Bhilai Steel Plant discontinued the system of calling of dependents of displaced persons for priority employment. Employment to Displaced persons in Bhilai Steel Plant, SAIL is regulated in terms of the BPE guidelines as referred above and Hon’ ble Supreme Court judgements in this regard.

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

Policy to increase export of steel

613. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) what steps/policy initiatives have been taken by Government to increase the export of steel and reduce the dependence on import of steel from China; and

(b) how these steps have helped in generating employment and how many jobs have been created in the last three years in the concerned industry?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Export incentive schemes of Ministry of Commerce and Industry are aimed at incentivising merchandise exports including steel. Over the last three years, steel imports from China have come down from 2.163 Million MT to 1.562 Million MT. This is a result of imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing measures on Chinese steel imports.

(b) Steel being a deregulated sector, specific decision on recruitment of employees in private steel sector is taken by individual steel companies/investors on the basis of their requirement. In the case of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), Steel PSUs, in the last three years and current year regular employment to about 4067 people have been provided.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS — Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anand Sharma.

श्री आनंद शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा के अवसर पर बोलने का मौका दिया है ताकि मैं अपने विचार व्यक्त कर सकूँ। मुझ से पहले हमारे सम्मानित सदस्यों ने, नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने अपने विचार रखे हैं और सत्ता पक्ष की तरफ से भी अपनी बात कही गई है। महोदय, मैं सरकार को आरंभ में ही बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, मैं भारतीय जनता पार्टी को भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, जैसा कि आपने स्वयं कहा है कि चुनाव संपन्न हो चुका है। आपकी जीत हुई है, आपकी सरकार पुनः आई है, इसके लिए आपको हमारी शुभकामनाएँ हैं, पर मैं इस अवसर पर एक चीज़ जरूर कहूँगा कि हम यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि जब आप, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी अपनी सरकार के साथ दूसरी बार आए हैं, तो देश में कोई नया अध्याय लिखा जाएगा, कोई नई शुरुआत होगी, जो पिछले पाँच साल से बेहतर होगी।

महोदय, चुनाव की गहमा-गहमी में बहुत-सी बातें कही जाती हैं, कटाक्ष भी होते हैं, आरोप भी लगते हैं, प्रत्यारोप भी लगते हैं, लेकिन अब चुनाव संपन्न हो चुका है और हम उम्मीद यह करते हैं कि सत्ता पक्ष की तरफ से, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की तरफ से जो कड़वाहट की बातें हैं, वे बंद होंगी और सरकार दुर्भावना से काम नहीं करेगी, तभी पता लगेगा कि "सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास" इन शब्दों का क्या अर्थ है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

महोदय, पहली बार भी ये पहले दो शब्द कहे गए थे, अब तीसरा शब्द जोड़ा गया है, लेकिन न सबका साथ हुआ, न सबका विकास हुआ। इस तरह कथनी और करनी का यह बहुत बड़ा फर्क रहा। हम यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि यह जो फर्क है, प्रधान मंत्री जी उसको दूर कर सकते हैं।

उपसभापति जी, जहाँ तक राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण का प्रश्न है, यह दुख की बात है और मुझे यह कहते हुए भी बुरा लगता है कि वह नीरस है, निराशाजनक है। यह केवल प्रधान मंत्री की, सरकार की घोषणाओं और चुनाव के नतीजों के बाद के केबिनेट के फैसलों को दोहराता है। जाहिर है राष्ट्रपति जी को यह करना है, यह राष्ट्रपति जी का इस साल का दूसरा अभिभाषण है, पर इसके अलावा उनसे यह उम्मीद की जाती थी कि वे इस अभिभाषण के अंदर पिछले पाँच सालों का हिसाब देंगे, लेकिन उन पाँच सालों का हिसाब नहीं आ रहा, कोई जवाबदेही तय नहीं हो रही है।

उपसभापति जी, यह प्रजातंत्र की जरूरत है। जो पार्टी चुनाव लड़ती है, चुनाव जीतती है, वह मेनिफेस्टो लाती है, वायदे करती है, जैसे 2014 में बड़े-बड़े वायदे किए गए थे, लेकिन हिंदुस्तान उनके पूरे होने का इंतजार कर रहा है। यह केवल जनादेश की बात नहीं है, इसमें वायदाखिलाफी हुई है, इसलिए उसका जवाब देना पड़ेगा। जहाँ तक हमारा प्रश्न है, तो मैं एक चीज़ कहूँगा और यह एक सलाह भी है कि आप उतने ही वायदे करो, जो पूरे कर सको, लोगों में न तो गलत उम्मीद जगाओ और न ही उन्हें नाउम्मीद करो।

उपसभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी और आपको शब्दों का शौक है। बहुत शब्द सुने, अब तो शायद कोई नई शब्दावली बनेगी। 2014 से एक मानसिकता से मुक्ति नहीं मिल रही-हमसे भी मुक्ति मांगना चाहते थे, पर वह भी नहीं मिलेगी, वह मानसिकता है कि 2014 में हिंदुस्तान पहली बार जागा, पहली बार हिंदुतान की पहचान हुई। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में, 2019 में भी डाल दिया गया कि 2014 में

[श्री आनंद शर्मा]

हिंदुस्तान के विकास का, डेवलपमेंट का सफर शुरू हुआ। महोदय, इसकी नींव 2014 में रखी गई तो 15 अगस्त, 1947 को, जब राष्ट्रपिता भी जिंदा थे, जवाहरलाल नेहरू जिंदा थे, सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल जिंदा थे, मौलाना आजाद जिंदा थे, अम्बेडकर जी जिंदा थे, उस दिन किस हिंदुस्तान की बुनियाद रखी गई थी? अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ जो लड़ाई लड़ी गई थी, ऐतिहासिक लड़ाई, जिसमें हिंदुस्तान के करोड़ों लोग लड़े थे, लाखों लोग जेलों में गए थे, फाँसी के फंदों पर चढ़े थे, जिन्होंने कुर्बानी देकर हिंदुस्तान को आजादी दी, वह कौन सा हिंदुस्तान बना था? क्या 1947 से लेकर 2014 तक यह देश सोया हुआ था, जो आपको इन शब्दों की जरूरत पड़ी - **Stand-up India, Start-up India**, खेलो इंडिया? न देश जागा हुआ था, न कोई विकास हुआ था, न ही देश के बच्चे खेलते थे, सब कुछ 2014 से शुरू हुआ, माननीय, यह मानसिकता स्वस्थ नहीं है। मैं प्रभु से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप इसका त्याग करें और काम करें।

राष्ट्रपति जी का यह अभिभाषण जमीनी हकीकत को नकारता है। आप जनता के विवेक को चुनौती दे रहे हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा, इसमें कोई नई रोशनी नहीं है। आप जनादेश की बात कहते हैं, हमने तो स्वयं बार-बार बधाई दी। गुलाम नबी जी भी आ गए, सबने कहा, पर यह विजय-पराजय तो प्रजातंत्र का अंतरंग हिस्सा है। चुनाव होता है, तो एक जीतता, एक हारता है। आप जीत गए। आपमें से कुछ लोग खुद ही हैरान हैं कि इतनी बड़ी जीत हो गई। मैं अभी उसके ऊपर कोई चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता। हम यहाँ बैठे हैं, हम उम्मीद जरूर रखते थे कि शायद हम आपको वहाँ से यहाँ ले आएँ। हम सारे ही सोचते थे, पर जो भी हुआ, जनादेश है। हम यहीं बैठे हैं, आप वहाँ बैठे हैं, पर हम एक चीज जरूर कहेंगे कि आपकी और हमारी, दो अलग-अलग विचारधाराएँ हैं। चुनाव के बाद इस सदन में और उस सदन में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस और हमारे नेताओं के बारे में बहुत बातें कही गईं। उन नेताओं के बारे में, जिन्होंने हिंदुस्तान के लिए कुर्बानियाँ दी हैं, इस देश को बनाया है, देश को मजबूत किया है। उन पर हमको भी नाज है, हिंदुस्तान को भी नाज है और दुनिया भी उनको सलाम करती है। यह विचारधाराओं का टकराव रहेगा। प्रजातंत्र में होता है, कोई एक विचार तो नहीं होता।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप चेयर को देख कर सम्बोधित करें।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: कैसे बोलना है, मैं जानता हूँ, मैं पहले भी बोलता रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं, ठीक है, आप बोलते हैं, पर आपसे आग्रह है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: देखिए, आज पहली बार मैं सुन रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, आप बोलें।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं सम्बोधन आपको ही कर रहा हूँ। अब देखूँ भी यहाँ पर, यह सम्भव नहीं है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे यह कहना है कि जहाँ तक विपक्ष की बात है, विपक्ष की अपनी एक भूमिका है और वह भूमिका विपक्ष को निभानी है। जहाँ सरकार अच्छा काम करेगी, सरकार को रचनात्मक सहयोग मिलेगा। जहाँ देश की कोई उपलब्धि हो उसको स्वीकार करें। जहाँ देश की संस्थाओं को बधाई देने का अवसर हो, हम ऐसा करेंगे, पर देश की जनता यह उम्मीद करती है कि देश का विपक्ष मजबूत रहे, वह लोगों की आवाज उठाए, सरकार को चेताए, सरकार को जगाए, सरकार की आलोचना करे, निंदा नहीं, आलोचना करे और अगर आपकी कोई नीति गलत हो, तो उसका विरोध करे। आज मैं इस सदन में कहता हूँ, कोई भी नतीजा आया हो, हम जनता के प्रति प्रतिबद्ध हैं। जहाँ हम देखेंगे कि कुछ गलत हो रहा है, तो आपका विरोध होगा। इसमें कोई गलतफहमी नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमारे

बुजुर्गों ने कहा कि देवताओं का रथ भी एक पहिए पर नहीं चलता। संस्कृत में कहा गया है- "नमकम चक्रं परिभ्रमायति।" एक पहिए पर देवता का Chariot नहीं चलता, तो प्रजातंत्र का रथ भी दो पहिए पर ही चलता है। केवल आप इसे नहीं चला सकते, हम भी जरूरी हैं, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ। यह संतुलन के लिए भी आवश्यक है।

आपने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गाँधी की 150वीं वर्षगाँठ की बात की है, उनकी जयंती की बात की है। राष्ट्रपिता को याद करना, उनके संदेश को समझना, उनके मूल्यों को, सिद्धांतों को समझना, उन्होंने कैसा जीवन जीया, इसे समझना, बहुत अच्छी बात है। जो देश सदियों से गुलाम था, जहाँ के लोग कमजोर थे, गरीब थे, आहत थे और लम्बे अरसे से उन्हें अपनी आवाज उठाने की इजाजत नहीं थी, ऐसे लाखों-करोड़ों लोगों को उन्होंने इकट्ठा किया और दुनिया के सबसे बड़े साम्राज्य को शिकस्त दी। भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन की अगुवाई भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस ने की थी। राष्ट्रपिता के प्रति हम आदर के साथ यह कहते हैं कि हमारा सौभाग्य था कि एक समय वे भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष भी रहे हैं। हम बापू को अवश्य याद करें, 2022 में आजादी के 75 साल मनाने की बात भी करें, लेकिन यह केवल स्मरण करने की बात नहीं है, यह अनुसरण करने की भी बात है। उन्होंने जो कहा था, हम उनके उन संदेशों पर भी चलें। केवल चश्मा और फोटो नहीं लगाएं, हम यह भी देखें कि उनके संदेश क्या थे? हम उन पर चलें। मैं यह बात गंभीरता से कह रहा हूँ, आलोचना नहीं कर रहा। लेकिन इस जयंती के संबंध में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में 86 नम्बर पैरा पर लिखा गया है। उसके पहले के 85 पैरा तो स्तुतिगान के हैं, उसके बाद यह लिखा गया है। इससे पहले अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस की बात भी कही गई है। बड़ी अच्छी बात है, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी इसे मनाते हैं, देश मनाता है, देश मनाता है, दुनिया देखती है, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने 21 जून को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस घोषित किया है, पूरे देश को इसकी बधाई। प्रधान मंत्री जी, आपको भी बधाई, आप स्वस्थ रहें और योग करते रहें। लेकिन मैं एक बात कहूँगा, जब आप गांधी जी की जयंती के 150 साल की बात करते हैं, तो उसी United Nations ने 2 अक्टूबर को, जो महात्मा गांधी जी की जयंती है, उसे International Day of Non-Violence के रूप में करार दिया है, तो आप उसको क्यों नहीं मनाते? प्रधान मंत्री जी और और आपकी सरकार ने इस अभिभाषण में उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। आज देश को अहिंसा के संदेश की जरूरत है। जब आज सब तरफ आग लग रही है, दिन-दिहाड़े लोग मारे जा रहे हैं, वे तस्वीरें देखी नहीं जातीं, ऐसे में अगर गांधी जी की 150वीं जयंती पर दुनिया उनके देश की ये तस्वीरें देखेगी, तो वह हिन्दुस्तान के लिए अच्छा नहीं होगा। यह देश आपका और हमारा बराबर है। आपके माध्यम से हम यह संदेश माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को देना चाहते हैं। देश सुनना चाहता है, देश ऐक्शन देखना चाहता है कि आप क्या करेंगे?

मैं एक चीज और कहूँगा, आपने बहुत अच्छा किया कि आजादी के संग्राम को याद किया और भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन का महत्व बताया, जो 1942 में महात्मा गांधी जी की अगुवाई में हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों ने लड़ा। मैं आपको इसके लिए भी धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने महात्मा गांधी जी के साथ-साथ सरदार पटेल का भी स्मरण किया। सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल अग्रिम पंक्ति के एक योद्धा थे, गांधी जी के अनुयायी थे, साथ ही भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष और नेता भी थे। बारदोली सत्याग्रह के बाद महात्मा गांधी जी ने उनको सरदार की उपाधि दी थी। आपने उनकी प्रतिमा बनाई, उसके लिए भी धन्यवाद। डा. अम्बेडकर का योगदान ऐतिहासिक है, हम सब उनको सम्मान से नमन करते हैं। लेकिन क्या मैं आपसे कारण पूछ सकता हूँ कि आपके इस अभिभाषण में और पिछले पांच साल से जो अभिभाषण आ रहा है, उनमें पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का नाम क्यों नहीं है: अंग्रेजों के साथ लड़ाई में

[श्री आनंद शर्मा]

महात्मा गांधी और पटेल के साथ-साथ अग्रिम पंक्ति में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू भी थे। अंग्रेजों की जेल में सबसे ज्यादा समय अगर किसी स्वतंत्रता सेनानी ने गुजारा, तो वे जवाहरलाल नेहरू थे। वे कोई माफीनामा देकर बाहर आने वालों में से नहीं थे, वे पंडित नेहरू थे। उस समय वे कैद में ही थे, जब उन्होंने दो महान ग्रंथ - 'The Discovery of India' and 'Glimpses of World History' लिखे थे। आप उनको भी पढ़ें। हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में आप ज्यादा जानते हैं, लेकिन इन ग्रंथों को भी जानें कि एक नेता, जो जेल में रहा, तब उसने ये ग्रंथ लिखे। जिसके परिवार को आप कोसते हैं, कोसते रहेंगे, लेकिन उस समय उस परिवार ने सब कुछ त्यागा था, कुर्बानी दी थी। आज आपको इसमें इतना ज्यादा कष्ट क्यों है? मैं एक चीज कहूंगा कि जहाँ आप पंडित जी की बात कहते हैं, भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन की बात करते हैं, तो सरदार पटेल पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और तमाम नेता 8 अगस्त की रात्रि को, मध्य रात्रि को, मध्य रात्रि 9 अगस्त, 1942 को कैद कर लिये गये थे। तमाम नेता जेल में रहे। 1945 तक कांग्रेस का नेतृत्व जेल में था। कांग्रेस पर पाबन्दी लगा दी गयी थी, Congress was a banned organisation, परन्तु हिन्दुस्तान के लोग वह लड़ाई लड़ते रहे। आज आप नया इतिहास कहते हैं। आप योग करिए, परन्तु इतिहास का, तथ्यों का और सच्चाई का शीर्षासन मत कराइए, यह मेरा आपसे आग्रह है।

जहाँ महानायक गांधी जी की बात करते हैं, इतिहास के पन्नों में वह भी दर्ज है और मैं चाहूंगा कि एन दिन यह सदन Quit India Movement पर, आजादी की लड़ाई पर चर्चा करे, ताकि यह बात हम सदन में रख सकें कि वे कौन लोग थे, जो जेल में गये और वे कौन लोग थे, जिन्होंने अंग्रेजों को लिख कर दिया, गवर्नर जनरल को और गवर्नर्स को, कि इस भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन को कुचल दीजिए और इनको जेल में डालें, यह Her Majesty's Government के खिलाफ बगावत है। सूबों में कांग्रेस की सरकारें टूटीं, इस्तीफे हो गये। दो सूबे थे, जो हमारे बँटवारे के समय में भी बड़ी तकलीफ में गये थे- बंगाल और पंजाब। उन सूबों में कांग्रेस की सरकारें गईं, तो किसने आश्वासन दिया कि हम alternate Government बनायेंगे और कौन उसमें शामिल हुए? बंगाल में कौन थे, मुख्य मंत्री कौन थे-फजलूल हक। उनके उप मुख्य मंत्री कौन थे, जानते हैं? तो हमें नहीं समझाएँ कि सच्चाई क्या है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनको, सबको मालूम है। मैं तो चर्चा चाहता हूँ। मैं उनका सम्मान से ही नाम लूँगा, क्योंकि वे पंडित जी की कैबिनेट में भी बाद में आये थे। वे आदरणीय श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी थे। परन्तु मैं एक चीज कहूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे मुस्लिम लीग के थे। दो ही सूबों में सरकारें बनीं। जहाँ-जहाँ कांग्रेस की सरकारें गयीं, उस समय की हिन्दू महासभा और मुस्लिम लीग ने मिल कर सरकारें बनायीं, अंग्रेजों का साथ देने के लिए। यह सच्चाई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सच्चाई कभी-कभी कड़वी होती है, हकीम की खुराक भी कड़वी होती है, सुन लीजिए। मैं एक चीज कहूंगा कि आपकी सोच संकुचित क्यों है? आपने पंडित जी के विषय में कहा। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा। एक बार उन्होंने लाल किले से कह दिया कि तमाम पूर्व प्रधान मंत्रियों का मैं सम्मान करता हूँ। धन्यवाद। उन्होंने काम किया, जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने काम किया, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने काम किया, इंदिरा गांधी जी ने काम किया, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने भी काम किया। राजीव गांधी जी का बड़ा योगदान है, उनकी भी शहादत है। नरसिम्हराव जी का भी जिक्र है, उनके समय में भी काम हुआ, संस्थाएँ बनीं। डा. मनमोहन सिंह 10 साल रहे। हम यह नहीं कहते कि आपके 5 साल में कुछ भी काम नहीं हुआ। जहाँ कुछ गलत होता है, उसी की तो हम बात करते हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आज अपनी जिम्मेवारी समझता हूँ, क्योंकि कुछ लोगों ने पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के बारे में टिप्पणियाँ की हैं। मुझे दुख है। हम लोग आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हुए हैं। हम उनके कृतज्ञ हैं, जिन्होंने बलिदान करके, संघर्ष करके हमें आजादी दी। मैं कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता था कि अपने जीवनकाल में, सदन में पंडित नेहरू और इंदिरा गांधी, इन सबके बारे में कड़वे शब्द सुनूँगा। ऐसा नहीं हो, तो अच्छा है। मैं इस सदन में कुछ पंक्तियाँ पढ़ूँगा, क्योंकि बड़ा भ्रम फैलाया जा रहा है। सरदार पटेल पहले प्रधान मंत्री बनते, जब चुनाव हुआ, कांग्रेस के अधिकांश एम.पीज़. सरदार पटेल के साथ थे, परन्तु गांधी ने, उन्होंने और कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी ने पंडित नेहरू को बना दिया। गांधी जी तो 30 जनवरी, 1948 को शहीद हो गये थे। सरदार पटेल हमारे पहले गृह मंत्री, प्रथम उप प्रधान मंत्री थे, पंडित जी के साथ थे और 1950 के दिसम्बर में उनका निधन हो गया। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी ये बातें कही हैं। दुख होता है। देश का पहला चुनाव ही अप्रैल, 1952 में हुआ था। कहाँ से ये खबरें आ रही हैं? किसने बताया? कौन सी किताब में लिखा है? हमको भी बताइए, थोड़ा ज्ञान दीजिए। जब पंडित जी के 60 साल हुए, एक अभिनन्दन ग्रंथ निकला, सब नेताओं ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये।

महोदय, 14 अक्टूबर, 1949 को सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल ने क्या लिखा, मैं उनकी कुछ पंक्तियाँ यहां पढ़ता हूँ - 'जवाहरलाल नेहरू और मैं साथ-साथ कांग्रेस के सदस्य, आजादी के सिपाही, कांग्रेस की कार्यकारिणी और अन्य समितियों के सहकर्मी, महात्मा जी के अनुयायी, जो दुर्भाग्य से हमें बड़ी जटिल समस्याओं के साथ जूझने को छोड़ गए।' आगे वे लिखते हैं, चूंकि लेख लम्बा है, मैं यहां कुछ पंक्तियाँ ही पढ़ता हूँ - 'आयु में बड़े होने के नाते मुझे कई बार उन समस्याओं पर परामर्श देने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है, जो शासन-प्रबंध और संगठन के क्षेत्र में हम दोनों के सामने आती हैं। मैंने सदैव उन्हें सलाह लेने को तत्पर और मानने को राजी पाया है। कुछ स्वार्थप्रेरित लोगों ने हमारे विषय में भ्रांतियाँ फैलाने का यत्न किया है और कुछ भोले व्यक्ति उन पर विश्वास भी करते हैं, किन्तु वास्तव में हम लोग आजीवन सहकारी और बंधुओं की भांति साथ-साथ काम करते रहे हैं।'

अंत में मैं कुछ शब्द, जो सरदार पटेल ने अंग्रेजी में लिखे, उन्हें पढ़ना चाहता हूँ - 'This familiarity, nearness, intimacy, and brotherly affection, make it difficult for me to sum him up for the public appreciation. But then, the idol of the nation, the leader of the people, the Prime Minister of the country, and the hero of the masses, whose noble record and great achievement is an open book, hardly needs any consideration from me.'

माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री रहे हैं। उनका बड़ा व्यक्तित्व था और वे विशाल हृदय के थे। उनका स्वभाव भी बड़ा अच्छा था। कड़वी बात नहीं बोलते थे। गुलाम नबी आजाद साहब ने भी कहा, मैं भी दोहराता हूँ और सब कहते हैं कि हम सब अटल जी का बहुत सम्मान करते थे, हृदय से करते थे, हृदय से करते थे। हमारी विचारधारा अलग है परन्तु देश तो अपना है। वे भी भारत के प्रधान मंत्री थे। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी भी भारत के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, हम सबके प्रधान मंत्री हैं। अटल जी ने जो कहा था, कम-से-कम उसका तो सम्मान कीजिए। अटल जी ने 29 मई, 1964 को इसी सदन में कहा था-

'हमारे जीवन की एक अमूल्य निधि लुट गई। भारत माता आज शोकमग्न है। उसका सबसे लाड़ला राजकुमार खो गया। मानवता आज खिन्नमन है। उसकी पुजारी सो गया। शांति आज अशांत है, उसका रक्षक चला गया। दलितों का सहारा छूट गया। जन-जन की आंख का तारा टूट गया। यवनिकापात हो गया। विश्व के रंगमंच का प्रमुख अभिनेता, अपना अंतिम अभियन दिखाकर अन्तर्ध्यान हो गया। संसद में

[श्री आनंद शर्मा]

उनका अभाव कभी नहीं भरेगा। शायद तीन मूर्ति को उन जैसा व्यक्ति कभी भी अपने अस्तित्व से सार्थक नहीं करेगा। वह व्यक्तित्व, वह जिन्दादिली, विरोधी को भी साथ लेकर चलने की वह भावना, वह सज्जनता, वह महानता शायद निकट भविष्य में देखने को नहीं मिलेगी। मतभेद होते हुए भी, उनके महान आदर्शों के प्रति, उनकी प्रमाणिकता के प्रति, उनकी देशभक्ति के प्रति और उनके अटूट साहस के प्रति हमारे हृदय में आदर के अतिरिक्त और कुछ नहीं है।" - अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी।

कम-से-कम आप इसे अपनाएं। सरदार पटेल जी को सही श्रद्धांजलि यही होगी जैसा उन्होंने कहा था कि पंडित नेहरू की आलोचना बंद कर दो। अटल जी को भी, केवल अटल योजना से काम नहीं होगा, अटल जी के शब्द सुनिए। उन पर सोचें और फिर आत्मचिन्तन करें, क्योंकि सरकार आपके पास है, देश आपको चलाना है। सही रास्ते पर देश चलना चाहिए।

हमारे साथियों द्वारा यहां कहा गया और जो अभिभाषण में भी है - नए भारत की बात है - 2014 में यह सफर शुरू हुआ, हमने कहा कि यह 2014 का नहीं, बड़ा पुराना सफर है। इस देश की जो बुनियाद है - प्रगति की, निर्माण की - वह आज़ादी के तुरन्त बाद रखी गई। उसके साथ 26 जनवरी, 1950 को, जब भारत का संविधान लागू किया गया, भारत गणतंत्र बना, **Republic of India**, शायद लोग समझते नहीं हैं कि आज इसके मायने कितने गहरे हैं कि - **What the Republic of India means**. भारत गणराज्य का क्या मतलब है? कृपा करके सरकार महामहिम जी को जो लिख कर देती है, उसमें ऐसा न लिखे कि 15 अगस्त, 1947 और 26 जनवरी, 1950 कुछ नहीं थे और 26 मई, 2014 से ही हिन्दुस्तान.... यह जरा कृपा करें कि इतना अन्याय इस देश के साथ बंद करें। आपका नया इंडिया क्या है? मुझे नहीं मालूम, देश को भी नहीं मालूम। कल आज़ाद साहब ने ठीक कहा, जो हिन्दुस्तान बना था, जो संविधान निर्माताओं ने हमको दिया, जो हमारे संविधान के **Preamble** में लिखा है। अभी कल ही **National Archives** ने वह कागज निकाले हैं, जिसमें यह है कि 23 जुलाई, 1947 को संविधान सभा में झंडा प्रस्ताव आया था। इसको पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने रखा और डॉ. राधाकृष्णन ने उसका अनुमोदन किया। दूसरा, 13 दिसम्बर, 1946 को जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने **Objectives resolution** रखा था, वही आज के **Constitution** का **Preamble** है। ये बातें समझना जरूरी है। आपको खले, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। जो भारत बनाया था, जो संविधान में है, वह एक उदारवादी, समावेशी, धर्म निरपेक्ष, समाजवादी प्रजातंत्र है। हम पंथ निरपेक्ष हैं, क्योंकि हमारा देश बहुधर्मी और बहुभाषी देश है। हजारों वर्षों से हिन्दुस्तान ने सबको स्वीकार किया है, सबका सम्मान किया है, तभी तो हम एक खूबसूरत गुलदस्ता हैं। अगर आप एक ही तरह का भोजन सुबह से रात तक करें, एक ही कपड़ा डालें, एक ही विचार करें, एक ही जाप करें, बगीचे में एक ही रंग के फूल लगाएं, तो बगीचे में अगले दिन घूमने का मन नहीं करेगा, इसलिए अलग-अलग होना चाहिए। भारत की विविधता को स्वीकार कीजिए और उसका सम्मान कीजिए, यह मैं आपसे कहूंगा। पर, इस संबंध में इसमें कोई मेशन नहीं है, कोई जिक्र तक नहीं है कि हमारे देश ने 2014 से पहले कुछ उपलब्धियां प्राप्त की थीं। वे संस्थाएं देश के लोगों ने बनाई, उपलब्धियां हमारे वैज्ञानिकों की हैं, शौर्य की गाथाएं हमारी सैनिकों की हैं, उनके बलिदान की हैं। हमारे उस वक्त की सरकारों के विवेक की, उनके दर्शन और सोच की भी बात है। दुनिया के हर देश को अपनी उपलब्धियों पर गर्व होता है। आपको क्यों नहीं होता है? इसका क्या कारण है? वही हिन्दुस्तान तो है, उसी संविधान के तहत तो चुनाव हुआ, जो वोट का अधिकार मिला, मौलिक अधिकार मिले। अगर वह नहीं होता, तो

कहां हम आपसे मुखातिब होते, क्या पता हम लोग कहां होते। यह सूची बहुत लंबी है और इसको मैं सभा पटल पर जरूर रखूंगा, पर, कुछ उल्लेख अवश्य करूंगा।

...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, आपके दो मिनट और हैं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, दो मिनट नहीं हैं, अभी तो सदन में और कोई काम ही नहीं है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ऐसा नहीं है, दोपहर लंच तक सदन चलना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, अभी लंच का समय कहाँ हुआ है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपके बाद चार स्पीकर्स और हैं ...(व्यवधान).... यह आप सबने की तय किया है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, आप मुझे समय दे दीजिए, अभी मेरी बात पूरी नहीं हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपनी बात सम अप करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद): सर, अभी हमारी पार्टी के 11 मिनट समय बाकी हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، ابھی ہماری پارٹی کے گیارہ منٹ وقت باقی ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री उपसभापति: आप वरिष्ठ लोगों ने ही समय तय किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, अभी हमारे 11 मिनट हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द जी, आप अपनी बात कहिए। ...(व्यवधान).... कृपया आप लोग शांति रखें।
...(व्यवधान).... आनन्द जी बोल रहे हैं, कृपया आप धैर्य से उन्हें सुनें। ...(व्यवधान).... कृपया पीछे से आवाज न करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, हिन्दुस्तान में Indian Institutes of Technology 1951 से बनने शुरू हुए और पहला Indian Institutes of Technology खड़गपुर में बना। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के राज्य गुजरात में Indian Institutes of Management, Ahmedabad 1961 में बना। National Institutes of Design, 1963 में, National Institutes of Science बेंगलुरु में, Department of Atomic Energy, 1954 में कायम किया गया। भाभा एटॉमिक रिसर्च सेंटर, ट्रॉम्बे में 1957 में बन गया। Department of Space Sciences 1955 में बन चुका था। नर्मदा नदी पर सरदार सरोवर बांध की नींव 5 अप्रैल, 1961 को पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने रखी थी और सरदार पटेल के सम्मान में उसका नाम नर्मदा सरोवर से बदल कर सरदार सरोवर बांध रखा था। सर, भाखड़ा नांगल बांध सन् 1955 में बना। इन सब की नींव नेहरू जी की रखी हुई हैं। इन्दिरा गांधी जी के समय हम एक परमाणु शक्ति बने। सन् 1947 में पोखरण में विस्फोट हुआ और हमने दुनिया को दिखाया कि भारत सक्षम है। अंतरिक्ष में हम सन् 1975 में चले गए, जब आर्यभट्ट सैटेलाइट छोड़ा गया। उसके बाद जब राजीव गांधी जी प्रधानमंत्री थे, तब सूचना एवं प्रौद्योगिकी, Information and technology की, चार की, communication की क्रांति आई।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री आनंद शर्मा]

वह योगदान भी इतिहास के पन्नों पर अंकित है। उसके बाद उदारीकरण हुआ, तब डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी वित्त मंत्री थे और नरसिम्हा राव जी प्रधानमंत्री थे। यह भी हम जानते हैं कि 90 के दशक में कितना बड़ा परिवर्तन हुआ था। इस देश ने संकट भी देखे हैं, इस देश ने युद्ध भी लड़े हैं। हम सब बातें स्वीकार करते हैं कि सन् 1965 में शास्त्री जी ने नेतृत्व किया और कारगिल के समय वाजपेयी जी देश के प्रधानमंत्री थे। हम इस बात से इनकार नहीं करते हैं। जब 10 साल डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी प्रधानमंत्री रहे, तब काँग्रेस ने आठ नए Indian Institutes of Technology खोले, Indian Institutes of Management खोले, सन् 2008 में चन्द्रयान रवाना कर दिया, सन् 2013 में मंगलयान रवाना कर दिया। ये सभी उपलब्धियाँ हैं, भारत के लिए गर्व की बात है। बेहतर होता कि इस अभिभाषण में इनकी भी कहीं चर्चा हो जाती।

आपने भारत की जी.डी.पी. को पाँच ट्रिलियन डॉलर करने के लिए कहा है। यह बढ़नी चाहिए और उसके लिए मेहनत करनी होगी। उपसभापति महोदय, प्रथम औद्योगिक क्रांति के बाद इंग्लैण्ड को अपनी जी.डी.पी. को दोगुना करने में 12 साल लगे थे, दूसरी औद्योगिक क्रांति के बाद अमेरिका को भी 12 साल लगे थे, दुनिया का पहला देश जापान बना था, जिसने एक दशक में जी.डी.पी. तीन गुना की थी, उसके बाद साउथ कोरिया ने किया, चीन पहला देश बना जिसने एक दशक में अपनी जी.डी.पी. को तीन गुना किया, लेकिन जब डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी प्रधानमंत्री थे, तब हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया का पहला देश बना, जिसने अपनी जी.डी.पी. चार गुना की थी। हम दो ट्रिलियन डॉलर पर छोड़कर गए थे और इस अभिभाषण में लिखा है कि निराशा थी, अंधकार था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह क्या हो रहा है, ये कहाँ से आ गए? आज हमारी 2.8 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी हैं, आप पाँच साल में सिर्फ 0.8 परसेंट बढ़ा पाए हैं। आप पहले दो ट्रिलियन डॉलर को हटा दीजिए, क्योंकि आपको कुछ मिला ही नहीं था, तो आपकी जी.डी.पी. कहाँ जाती? यह जी.डी.पी. कहाँ से आ गई? क्या आप इसे साथ लेकर आए थे या आपके पास पहले से थी? आप ऐसी बातें मत करो। आज देश में आर्थिक मंदी है और नौजवान बेकार है। आशा और प्रवचन से नौजवान का पेट नहीं भरेगा। उसे नौकरी चाहिए। उद्योग टूट रहा है और भारत की जी.डी.पी. पिछले पाँच साल की सबसे कम 5.8 परसेंट पर नीचे गिर गई। उसका भी एक नया फॉर्मूला है, जिस पर मैं टिप्पणी नहीं करूँगा। बेरोजगारी 45 साल में सबसे ऊँचे स्तर पर है। आप न्यू इंडिया मत बनाइए, पहले इसे ठीक चलाइए। आज किसान की हालत खराब है। कृषि क्षेत्र में 2.9 प्रतिशत की बढ़त है। आप कहते हैं कि किसान की आय सन् 2022 तक दोगुनी हो जाएगी। उसके लिए आपको इसे कम से कम 18-19 प्रतिशत बढ़ाना पड़ेगा और आप यह किसी अर्थशास्त्री से पूछ लें कि मैं सही कह रहा हूँ या नहीं, जी.डी.पी. वहाँ तक पहुँचाने के लिए आपको अब से सन् 2024 तक 12 प्रतिशत जी.डी.पी. हर साल बढ़ानी पड़ेगी, तब जाकर यह पाँच ट्रिलियन डॉलर होगा। आप सिर्फ लिख दें, तो बात अलग है। इसमें हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। इसके लिए आपको शुभकामनाएं। कृपा करके ऐसा काम करें, जिससे देश सुधरे, भविष्य सुधरे और नौजवान को रोजगार मिले, पर अब रोजगार के साथ उद्योग भी टूट गया, निवेश भी टूट गया। Investment सात प्रतिशत टूटा है। बैंकों के पास पैसा नहीं है और उद्योग पैसा नहीं ले रहा है। सरकार पब्लिक investment नहीं कर रही है और भारत आगे बढ़ रहा है, न्यू इंडिया बन रहा है। आपके उद्योग का जो उत्पादन है, index of industrial production, वह आपके पाँच सालों में 2 प्रतिशत और 3.5 प्रतिशत रहा।...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, आपने तय समय से पाँच मिनट अधिक बोल लिया, अब कृपया आप समाप्त करें। अभी चार और वक्ता हैं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मेरे चार मिनट अभी बाकी हैं। मैं अभी चार-पाँच मिनट और बोलूँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द शर्मा जी, चार मिनट में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं बड़े आदर के साथ आपसे और सरकार से भी कहता हूँ कि कई बार सदन में कुछ ऐसी बातें रखी जाती हैं, जिन्हें सुन लेना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: सभी बहुत ध्यान से आपको सुन रहे हैं, लेकिन जो समय आप लोगों ने तय किया है, उसी का मैं अनुपालन कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: देखिए, इस अभिभाषण में कहा गया, "वन नेशन, वन इलेक्शन। यह व्यवहारिक नहीं है। आपकी सोच अलग है। देश का संघीय ढाँचा है, federal Polity है, देश में विविधता है। हमारा अनुभव बताता है कि जब राज्यों की सरकारें टूटीं, वैकल्पिक सरकार नहीं बनी, तो मध्यावधि चुनाव हुए। आप forced majority नहीं कर सकते, आप impose नहीं कर सकते। आप राज्यों को उनके चुनाव से वंचित नहीं कर सकते। अगर राज्यों में सरकारें गिर जाएँ, वैकल्पिक सरकार न बने, तो क्या राष्ट्रपति शासन करेंगे या यहाँ से हुक्मनामा जारी करेंगे कि नहीं, फलों-फलों लोग मिलकर सरकार बना लो? यह नहीं चलेगा। मैं आपकी सोच समझता हूँ। एक देश हो, लेकिन एक चुनाव, एक चेहरा, एक नाम, एक विचारधारा हिन्दुस्तान को मंजूर नहीं है।

मैं दो बातें और कहूँगा। हम चुनाव के रिफॉर्म के बारे में चर्चा करेंगे। यह जरूरी हो गया है, क्योंकि इस चुनाव में आप जीते, पर हमने जो देखा-प्रचंड प्रचार, अभूतपूर्व साधन, पैसा, यह समझ में नहीं आया। यहाँ मोती लाल वोरा जी बैठे हैं, जो हमारी पार्टी के खजांची रहे हैं। यहाँ अभी अहमद पटेल जी नहीं हैं। आप अमित शाह जी को कहिए कि वे थोड़ा-सा इन दोनों को भी बता दें, यहाँ बड़ी तकलीफ है। यह कहाँ से आ रहा है? कोई पारदर्शिता नहीं है। इलेक्शन कमीशन के पास बी.जे.पी. की अपनी फाइलिंग है कि जो इलेक्टोरल बॉण्ड्स आए हैं - इलेक्शन कमीशन के पास आपकी यह फाइलिंग है, मैं अपने मन से नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मेरे पास सब कागज हैं, मैं तैयारी से आता हूँ। जो इलेक्टोरल बॉण्ड्स जारी किए गए, उनमें कोई पारदर्शिता नहीं है। 95 प्रतिशत पैसा, इलेक्टोरल बॉण्ड्स का चंदा बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों से भारतीय जनता पार्टी को मिला। सबका साथ, सबका विकास**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द जी, एक मिनट और है, अब आप अपनी बात खत्म करें।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: अभी तो बोलूँगा। मैं आखिरी बात बोलूँगा। मैं आखिरी बात कहूँगा, जो मैं समझता हूँ कि आज के संदर्भ में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। देशभक्ति, राष्ट्रवाद, भारत की फौज, हमने इस चुनाव में यह सुना, देश में यह चर्चा हो गई। मैं आज अपनी तरफ से और तमाम विपक्ष की तरफ से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक भारत का सवाल है, हिन्दुस्तान की एकता का सवाल है, हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा का सवाल है, हिन्दुस्तान एक है, हमारी एक आवाज है। उसमें कोई अलग बात नहीं हो सकती, उससे कोई समझौता नहीं हो सकता। India's unity and security is non-negotiable. यह भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस भी कहती है और समझती है, क्योंकि हमने बलिदान दिए हैं, दो-दो प्रधान मंत्री शहीद हुए हैं, पर

[श्री आनंद शर्मा]

इस बात पर देश को बाँटना, इस पर लकीर खींचना ठीक नहीं है। जो आपके साथ हो, वह राष्ट्रभक्त, जो आपकी आलोचना करे वह राष्ट्रद्रोही, यह स्वीकार्य नहीं होगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द जी, आप अब खत्म करें, मैं दूसरे सदस्य को आमंत्रित करूँगा।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मेरा आपसे आग्रह है, वोट के लिए कृपा करके देश को न बाँटें। यह बड़ा खतरनाक होगा। मुझे एक चीज जरूर कहनी है।

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द जी।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं खत्म करूँगा, पर टोका-टोकी बन्द हो जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज, आप खत्म करें। मैं उनसे भी आग्रह कर रहा हूँ और आपसे भी आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि आप खत्म करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सब लोग चाहते हैं, सभी आराम से सुन रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: आप वरिष्ठ आदमी हैं। अगर आप समय का पालन नहीं करेंगे, तो मैं दूसरों से कैसे अपेक्षा करूँगा?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: ठीक है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप ऑलरेडी अपने समय से 10 मिनट ज्यादा बोल चुके हैं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं अब खत्म कर रहा हूँ न।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, कीजिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: प्यार से खत्म करने दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: हाँ, बिल्कुल कीजिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मुझे आपसे एक चीज कहनी है कि हिन्दुस्तान ने आजादी के बाद कई जंग लड़ी हैं, युद्ध लड़े हैं। 1965 भी लड़ा, 1971 भी लड़ा। यहाँ कोई जिक्र हुआ, इसलिए मैं कहना जरूरी समझता हूँ, ताकि रिकॉर्ड ठीक रहे। चूंकि आपकी सरकार में मंत्री भी हैं, जो फौज में भी रहे हैं -- कि बंगलादेश के युद्ध का कांग्रेस ने भी, इंदिरा गाँधी ने भी फायदा उठाया। महोदय, मैं यह कहना जरूरी समझता हूँ कि वर्ष 1971 का चुनाव मार्च महीने में हुआ था। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी दो-तिहाई बहुमत से जीतकर आया थीं। बांगलादेश का युद्ध 3 दिसम्बर, 1971 और 16 दिसम्बर, 1971 में लड़ा गया। 16 दिसम्बर को भारत ने विजय की घोषणा की। द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद अगर किसी फौज की सबसे बड़ी जीत हुई, तो भारत की सेना की जीत हुई। पाकिस्तान की सेना ने आत्मसमर्पण किया, एक लाख के करीब बंदी आए। तब इसी संसद के अंदर उस समय के विपक्ष के नेता माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने इंदिरा गांधी जी को कहा कि इंदिरा जी, आप दुर्गा का रूप हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बात छोड़िए।

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द जी, आप कृपया करके अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय (छत्तीसगढ़): यह कहीं नहीं लिखा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द जी, प्लीज आप अपनी बात कहिए ...(व्यवधान)... आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए, फिर मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को allow करूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महोदय, मैं बहस नहीं करना चाहता। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं सेना की बात कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रार्थना करता हूँ। आप मेरी बात सुनिए।

श्री उपसभापति: मैं दूसरे वक्ता को बुलाने के लिए बाध्य हूँ।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महोदय, मेरी बात सुनिए।

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द जी, आप कृपा करके अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महोदय, मैं आपस एक चीज कहूंगा। आपको इस पर आपत्ति होगी, किंतु जो उस समय अगले दिन अखबारों में छपा, मैं आपको निकाल कर भेज दूंगा। नेशनल आर्काइव्स में कागज पड़े हैं, आप निकाल कर पढ़ लीजिए। मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, जब वाजपेयी जी को अपने जीवनकाल में आपत्ति नहीं थी। आप कृपया करके मेरी बात सुनिए।

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द जी, आप कृपा करके अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महोदय, आनन्द जी थोड़ी वहां से कहा रहे हैं। आनन्द जी तो यहीं से बोल रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: आप यहां से सीधे अपनी बात कहिए, आपस में बात न करें। अगर आप वरिष्ठ लोग आपस में बात करेंगे तो कैसे चलेगा?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महोदय, मैं कहां बात कर रहा हूँ?

श्री उपसभापति: आप चेयर को संबोधित करके अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महोदय, इंदिरा जी ने अटल जी को प्रशंसा का एक जवाब दिया कि अटल जी यह मेरी जीत नहीं है, यह मानवता की जीत है जो वहां पर कत्ल-ए-आम हो रहा था, एक करोड़ शरणार्थी हिन्दुस्तान में थे। ये भारत की सेना की जीत है, ये सच्चाई की जीत है।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री अब्दुल वहाब...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महोदय, एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय पूरा हो गया। आपने समय से 12 मिनट ज्यादा बोला है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महोदय, क्या हो गया, कोई भूकम्प नहीं आ गया है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपने पहले बात समाप्त करने के लिए बोला था। अभी चार वक्ता और बाकी हैं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महोदय, क्या फर्क पड़ता है, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री अब्दुल वहाब ...(व्यवधान)... आपने पहले बात समाप्त करने के लिए बोला था। कृपा करके अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महोदय, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी आना है। हम उनको भी सुनेंगे। आप मुझे बात समाप्त करने दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: समय का अनुपालन हमारे लिए है। आप सब ने मिलकर तय किया है, वही मैं कर रहा हूँ, प्लीज आप बताएं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महोदय, अगर आपकी तरफ से कृपा रहती तो शायद बात समाप्त हो जाती। मुझे एक चीज कहनी है कि किसी प्रधान मंत्री ने, न लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने, न अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने और न ही इंदिरा गांधी जी ने वर्ष 1971 में, न इस पर चुनाव लड़ा और न ये कहा कि मैं घर में घुस के मारने के लिए खुद गई थी। सेना देश की है, सेना तिरंगे को लेकर लड़ती है, सेना किसी दल की, एक नेता या एक पार्टी की नहीं है, भारत देश की है। मैं अंतिम शब्दों में कबीर की दो पंक्तियां पढ़ दूँ। संत कबीर ने कहा था कि...

"निंदक नियरे राखिए, आंगन कुटी छबाय,
बिनु पानी, साबुन बिना, निर्मल करे सुभाय।"

हमसे बातचीत करते रहो, हमारी बात सुनते रहो, तभी ठीक चलोगे, तभी पवित्र रहोगे। धन्यवाद, जय हिन्द।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Abdul Wahab. You have three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have only three minutes. So, just start speaking.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, according to the text given by the Government of India, the hon. President, in his Address, did not make any mention about the economic slowdown and unemployment. Sir, there is one more thing. "सब का विश्वास" यह नया स्लोगन अभी इसमें add किया गया है। वह पुराना स्लोगन है, उसके साथ सब का विश्वास भी लगाया है। विश्वास कैसे आएगा? How will it come? We have to also take others, minorities and dalit communities, into consideration. Now, another slogan has been added. Earlier, it was lynching of Muslims in the name of cow protection. Now, one more thing is added, which is, we have to say 'Jai Ram' or 'Jai Hanuman'. It has happened recently. So, by saying 'sabka vishwas', what does the President mean? How do we win over the *vishwas* of all sections of the society? In the case of Sabarimala, the agenda of BJP and Sangh Parivar was something else. But in the case of Triple talaq, it is different. If they really want to protect the minorities, especially our Muslim women, we are proud of that. They should protect the Muslim women. Triple talaq has already been declared void by the Supreme Court on one ground. Now, they are coming forward with another Bill to protect the Muslim women.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have one more minute.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: My two minutes have finished!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your two minutes are over.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: That is not my fault.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You have taken two minutes. I will go ahead. There are three more speakers.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Sir, give me one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. One more minute, and, thereafter, I will move on to the next speaker.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: You are talking more than us. Then, how can I speak? Everywhere, you are doing this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: I congratulate the Government of India, especially, the Modi Ji and Amit Shah Ji team for making election engineering as a subject. I have seen so many engineering subjects but election engineering is a new subject. Shri Amit Shah team has done very well in that and they are number one in that. I would also like to congratulate them for selecting three Members from Kerala, even though we boycotted them. One is Shri K.J. Alphons. He is a nice man and he gave a nice presentation. Whatever Ministry was allocated to him, he did nice things. He should be praised in the name of Christian. In the name of actor, Shri Suresh Gopi has come. One Minister, namely, Shri V. Muraleedharan, also comes from Kerala. congratulate all of them. I wish and hope that they also do the same as Shri K.J. Alphons did. Thank you very much. *Jai Hind*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for adhering to the time limit. Now, Shrimati Saroj Pandey.

सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय: उपसभापति महोदय, इस सदन में मेरा यह पहला भाषण है और इसलिए मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहूंगी। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर लगातार चर्चा हो रही है। अभिभाषण के विषय पर विपक्ष ने अपनी बात रखी और अन्य दलों के लोगों ने भी अपनी बात रखी। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय मैं इस विषय के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ कि भारत में लोकतंत्र का पर्व, सबसे बड़ा पर्व होता है। लोकतंत्र के पर्व में जो जनादेश मिलता है, वह जनादेश भारत की जनता का होता है। इस बार जो जनादेश मिला है, वह इस बात को प्रमाणित करता है कि यह देश इस बार एक नई आकांक्षाओं के साथ, नई आशाओं के साथ करवट ले रहा है। भारत का जन-जन नई आशाओं को आलिंगनबद्ध करने के लिए खड़ा है। पूरे देश में प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार को जो जनादेश मिला है... उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि दोनों हाथों से जनता ने आशीर्वाद दिया है और दोनों हाथों से अगर जनता ने आशीर्वाद दिया है, तो उस विषय को इस सदन में... मेरे लिए यह आश्चर्य का विषय था, नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने कहा कि लोगों को सुहाने सपने दिखाकर आप इस पद पर आ गए हैं, आपकी सरकार बन गई है। खुला-खुला जनादेश का अपमान इस सदन में नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने अपने भाषण के दौरान किया, यह बात मुझे कभी गले नहीं उतरी। उन्होंने कहा कि हम यह नहीं कर पाएंगे। यह बात सच है कि आप नहीं कर पाएंगे। आप गरीबों की चिंता नहीं कर पाएंगे - यह बात सच है। यह बात सच है कि आप महिलाओं की चिंता अभी तक न किए हैं और न कर पाएंगे। आपने अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग का वोट की तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति के लिए उपयोग किया है, इसलिए आप नहीं कर पाएंगे। आपने इस बात को सच कहा। लगातार ये चीजें आपने कही हैं और आप कहते हैं कि आप नहीं कर पाएंगे, जो हमने किया। उपसभापति महोदय, सच बात तो यह है कि देश के प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने जो किया है, मैं आपके

[सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय]

माध्यम से इस सदन में कहना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने इस देश की चिंता की है। प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने इस देश की महिलाओं की जो चिंता की, वह इस भाव के साथ की, जैसे एक पिता अपनी बेटी की चिंता करता है, जैसे एक भाई अपनी बहन की चिंता करता है। जब शौचालय बनाने की बात हुई, तो मैंने एक समाचार पत्र में कांग्रेस के एक नेता का वक्तव्य पढ़ा था कि इस देश की जनता ने शौचालय बनाने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी को प्रधान मंत्री नहीं बनाया है। यह आश्चर्य का विषय था। लेकिन आप उस बेटी से पूछिए, जो पूरा दिन इंतजार करती है कि सूरज ढल जाए, अंधेरा हो जाए तो मैं बाहर चली जाऊँ और अगर दिन में उसे बाहर जाना पड़ता है तो उसके आत्मसम्मान को जो ठेस पहुँचती है, उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि उस आत्मसम्मान पर लगी ठेस को केवल और केवल वह बेटी, वह बेटी, वह बहन ही समझ सकती है, जो खुले में शौच जाती है। इस देश में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बात की चिंता की कि शौचालय बनना चाहिए - मेरी वह बिटिया, जो बाहर जाती है, उसके आत्मसम्मान को जो रोज ठेस लगती है, उस आत्मसम्मान को ठेस न लगे, इसलिए उन्होंने शौचालय बनवाने की बात की और इसकी शुरुआत की।

महोदय, इस देश में इससे पहले भी बहुत से प्रधान मंत्री हुए हैं। आज बहुत सी बातें हुईं। मुझे लगता है कि एक बात तय है कि विपक्ष ने पांच साल में कभी भी, 2014 के बाद आज तक कभी भी सरकार की तारीफ नहीं की और कोई दिन, कोई सुबह ऐसी नहीं हुई, जिसमें उन्होंने सूरज निकलने के साथ देश के प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार को कोसने के साथ दिन की शुरुआत न की हो, लेकिन माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज तक कोई ऐसा दिन भी नहीं बीता, जिसमें इस देश के गरीब ने दिन निकलने के साथ ही दोनों हाथों से देश के प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को आशीर्वाद न दिया हो। आज इसका परिणाम है कि इस देश का जनादेश प्रचंड जनादेश में परिवर्तित हो गया है, आज "न भूतो, न भविष्यति" की स्थिति हो गयी है। यह जनादेश ऐसे ही नहीं मिला। अगर यह जनादेश मिला है तो इस जनादेश के पीछे बहुत बड़ा कारण भी रहा है, लगातार पांच सालों तक काम करने की ताकत रही है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, "प्रधान मंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना" है। इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने देश की जनता से आह्वान किया कि जो लोग सक्षम हैं, वे सब्सिडी छोड़ दें। इस देश के इतिहास ने करवट ली और 1 करोड़, 20 लाख लोगों से ज्यादा लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री जी के आह्वान पर तत्काल सब्सिडी छोड़ दी। बंधुओं, यह इस देश का इतिहास है। मैं आपको यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि वह सब्सिडी जिस तारीख को छूटी, उसके बाद उज्ज्वला योजना की शुरुआत हुई।

महोदय, देश के प्रधान मंत्री एक गरीब परिवार से आते हैं। गरीबी क्या होती है, यह उन्होंने देखा है, उन्होंने गरीबी को भोगा है। उन्होंने अपनी माता जी को अपने बेटे को भोजन देने के लिए गीली लकड़ी पर खाना बनाते हुए देखा है। एक मां 172 सिगरेटों के धुएँ के बराबर धुआँ अपने बेटे को खाना खिलाने के लिए एक बार में अपनी छाती में उतारती है। इस देश के पहले के किसी प्रधान मंत्री ने इस बात की चिंता नहीं की, लेकिन इस देश का प्रधान मंत्री बनने के बाद नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने इस बात की चिंता की कि वह मां, जो अपने बच्चों को भोजन देने के लिए चूल्हा जलाती है, लकड़ियाँ जलाती है, 172 सिगरेटों के धुएँ को एक बार में अपनी छाती में अपने बच्चों के कारण उतार देती है।

श्री उपसभापति: सरोज जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो रहा है, कृपया wind up करें।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उनकी maiden speech है। उन्होंने आपका संरक्षण मांगा है।

श्री उपसभापति: सदन के बैठने की सीमा तय है, उसके अनुसार ही हम सब चलेंगे। सरोज जी, कृपया आप अपनी बात कहें।

सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत कम शब्दों में बोलती हूँ। यदि आप मुझे बार-बार टोकेंगे तो मेरा विषय छूट जाएगा।

श्री उपसभापति: आप एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय: मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहती हूँ कि देश में जो करवट बदल रही है, उसे विपक्ष को सराहना चाहिए। आज जब चर्चा हुई तो उसमें बार-बार इतिहास की बात हुई। माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी ने इतिहास की बात कही। हमने कब नकारा, हम मानते हैं कि भारत देश गौरवशाली इतिहास का साक्षी रहा है, समृद्ध इतिहास का साक्षी रहा है। यह भी समृद्ध इतिहास ही रहा है कि हम 21 जून को Yoga Day मनाते हैं, जो कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की देन है। आज विश्व में लोग फिर से भारत को विश्व गुरु का दर्जा देने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं, तो वह हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के कारण ही कर रहे हैं। यह शुरुआत हुई है और अगर कुछ अच्छा हुआ है, तो उसे भी कहिए। चाहे उज्ज्वला योजना की बात हो, चाहे हमारे यहां शौचालय की बात हो। आज इस विषय पर मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगी कि 'बेटी- बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' को बार-बार उपहास की नजर से देखा गया। उस समय को याद कीजिए, जिस समय इस भारत की राजधानी की सड़कों पर निर्भया कांड हुआ था। निर्भया कांड के ऊपर पूरा युवा वर्ग सड़क के ऊपर था।

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप अपनी बात खत्म कीजिए। हमें next speaker को बुलाना है।

सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय: उस निर्भया कांड के बाद एक हजार करोड़ रुपये की राशि कांग्रेस की सरकार ने दी, लेकिन उसका कुछ भी उपयोग नहीं हुआ। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर कुछ बेहतर हुआ है, तो उसे जरूर कहिए और उसे सराहिए, क्योंकि यह अपेक्षा है, इसे आप कोसिए मत। यह देश का प्रधान मंत्री वह प्रधान मंत्री है, जिसने 365 दिन में एक दिन भी अपने लिए नहीं दिया है।

महोदय, मैं केवल अंतिम बात कहकर समाप्त करूंगी। आज आनन्द शर्मा जी ने कहा कि "निन्दक नियरे राखिए, आंगन कुटि छावाय।" मैं चाहती हूँ कि ऐसे निन्दक पांच वर्ष के बाद भी हम लोगों के साथ जरूर रहें, मेरी यह शुभकामना है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि हम उस परंपरा का पालन करते हैं, जिसमें

"कबीरा खड़ा बाजार में, लिए लुकाटी हाथ,
जो घर फूँके आपना, चले हमारे साथ।"

हम इस परंपरा के पालन करने वाले लोग हैं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I extend my heartfelt thanks for giving me this opportunity. I have also expressed my gratitude to my leader, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, for allowing me

[Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar]

to participate in this discussion. The previous Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly had passed a Resolution with regard to the Special Status and also implementation of provisions of the Reorganization Act. Similarly, the present hon. Chief Minister, Shri Jaganmohan Reddy, was given a mandate and has also promised that he would get special status for the State of Andhra Pradesh. Accordingly, he won the elections. In the hon. President's Address, it was mentioned that 'within a short period of 21 days my Government has taken many important decisions.' It is pertinent to note that on the very first day, in the joint sitting of Parliament offer the Presidential Address itself, this Parliament witnessed the Ruling Party breaking our Telugu Desam Party and grabbing four Members of Rajya Sabha, effecting defection and also encouraging defectors. This Government is expected to admonish the defectors but, unfortunately, the Ruling Party took the defectors into their fold under the guise of merger with the Ruling Party. The true letter and spirit in enacting the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution has been infringed upon apart from the rulings of the hon. apex Court *i.e.* the Supreme Court of India. It shows how hollow the Government slogan '*sabka saath sabka vikas*' is. We have given ourselves cooperative federalism in which all have the right to exist and excel in their area. The Ruling Party at the Centre is determined to wipe out the Opposition parties and they want to exercise monopoly in the country. In democracy there are political opponents. It is not desirable to convert them into political enemies. This is not a good trend. This attitude is not healthy practice for democracy in cooperative federalism.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have just one more minute. Please conclude.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Sir, the Presidential Address, in paras 36, 39 and 40, deals with women empowerment. Now, in the Lok Sabha, the Ruling Government has got a huge majority and even in the Rajya Sabha there is a large majority as far as the question of women empowerment and passing the Women's Reservation Bill is concerned. We are also going to support it. The Government has showed keen interest in the Triple Talaq Bill and EBC Reservation Bill and wants them passed in urgency. Similar urgency should be shown in passing the Women's Reservation Bill too. My learned friend, Shri Vijayasai Reddy, had passed some remarks against our hon. leader, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, and said that the present Chief Minister was elected in the true spirit, free from corruption. in fact *...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, रवींद्र कुमार जी।

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: *

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, अब सदन की कार्यवाही 2.00 बजे तक लंच के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two o the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I am happy that the hon. Members have adhered to the decision taken earlier, just with a little amendment of foregoing the Zero Hour and the Question Hour today. But still, everyone, whose name has been given, could complete his/her speech. Now, the hon. Prime Minister would reply to the discussion that has taken place.

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी): माननीय सभापति जी, नए जनादेश के बाद, आज पहली बार राज्य सभा के सभी के सभी आदरणीय सदस्यों के बीच अपनी बात करने का मुझे अवसर मिला है। हमें देशवासियों ने पहले से अधिक जन समर्थन और अधिक विश्वास के साथ दोबारा देश की सेवा करने का अवसर दिया है। मैं सबका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ, लेकिन इस दूसरे टर्म के प्रारम्भ में ही हमारे इस सदन के आदरणीय सदस्य, मदन लाल जी हमारे बीच नहीं रहे, मैं उनके प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

महोदय, राज्य सभा के हर सत्र में श्री अरुण जेटली जी की वाकपटुता को सुनने के लिए हर कोई सदस्य बड़ा उत्सुक रहता है, लेकिन इन दिनों वे स्वास्थ्य लाभ ले रहे हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि बहुत ही जल्दी स्वस्थ होकर के वे यहां आएंगे और फिर से हमें वह सौभाग्य प्राप्त होगा। नेता के रूप में श्रीमान् थावरचन्द जी गहलोत, सदन में हम सबका मार्गदर्शन करेंगे, मैं उनका भी अभिनन्दन करता हूँ।

मान्यवर, दो दिन से यह चर्चा चल रही है। इस चर्चा में श्रीमान् गुलाम नबी आजाद जी, श्रीमान् दिग्विजय सिंह जी, हमारे मित्र श्री डी. राजा जी, श्री देरेक ओब्राईन जी, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी, श्री माजीद मेमन जी, श्री रामदास अठावले जी, श्री टी.के. रंगराजन जी, श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा जी और श्री स्वपन दासगुप्ता जी सहित करीब 50 माननीय सदस्यों ने भाग लेकर इस चर्चा को समृद्ध किया है। सबने अपने-अपने तरीके से अपनी-अपनी बात बताई है। कहीं खट्टापन भी था, कहीं तीखापन भी था, कभी व्यंग्य भी था, कहीं पर आक्रोश भी था, कहीं पर रचनात्मक सुझाव भी थे और कहीं पर जनता जनार्दन का अभिवादन भी था। हर प्रकार के भाव यहां प्रकट हुए हैं। कुछ लोग वे भी थे, जिन्हें मैदान में जाने का मौका नहीं मिला, तो उनका जो गुस्सा वहां निकलना चाहिए था, वह गुस्सा उन्होंने शायद यहां निकाला, यह भी हमने देखा।

माननीय सभापति जी, यह चुनाव बहुत खास रहा है। कई दशकों के बाद दोबारा एक पूर्ण बहुमत वाली सरकार बनना, भारत के मतदाताओं के मन में राजनीतिक स्थिरता का महात्म्य क्या है, इसमें एक परिपक्व मतदाता की सुगंध महसूस होती है। ऐसा नहीं है कि यह सिर्फ इस चुनाव में हुआ है, बल्कि देश में लगातार जो पिछले कुछ चुनाव हुए हैं, उनमें हमारे देश के मतदाताओं ने किसी भी दल को स्थान दिया हो, लेकिन उसमें बहुतेक स्थिरता को बल दिया है। यह अपने आप में लोकतंत्र की एक बहुत ही सुखद निशानी है।

महोदय, जब मैं संगठन का काम करता था, मैंने तब भी बहुत-से चुनाव अभियानों को देखा है, चुनाव संचालित किए हैं और प्रत्यक्ष जन प्रतिनिधि क्षेत्र में आने के बाद चुनाव लड़ने, लड़ाने का भी अवसर मिला है, लेकिन बहुत कम अवसर ऐसे आते हैं, जिसमें चुनाव स्वयं जनता जनार्दन लड़ती है। 2019 का

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

चुनाव एक प्रकार से दलों से भी परे देश की जनता लड़ रही थी, देश की जनता ने इस पूरे चुनाव को अपने सिर पर उठा लिया था और जनता खुद सरकार के कामों की बात लोगों तक पहुंचाती थी। जिस तक लाभ नहीं पहुंचा, वह भी इस विश्वास से बात कर रहा था कि उसको मिला है, मुझे भी मिलने वाला है। इस चुनाव के नतीजों में यह जो विश्वास है, उसकी एक बहुत बड़ी और अहम विशेषता है और मेरा सौभाग्य है कि मुझे देश के कोने-कोने में जनता जनार्दन के दर्शन करने का अवसर मिला है, स्वयं जाकर आशीर्वाद लेने का अवसर मिला है।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, भारत का एक परिपक्व लोकतंत्र हो, दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र हो, इस दृष्टि से चुनाव अपने आप में लोकतांत्रिक विश्व के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी अहमियत रखता है, उसकी ग्लोबल वेल्यू होती है। उस समय अपनी सोच की मर्यादाओं के कारण, विचारों में पनपी हुई विकृति के कारण यदि इतने बड़े जनादेश को हम यह कह दें कि आप तो चुनाव जीत गए हैं, लेकिन देश चुनाव हार गया, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे बड़ा भारत के लोकतंत्र का अपमान नहीं हो सकता, इससे बड़ा जनता जनार्दन का अपमान नहीं हो सकता। यह एक सामान्य वाक्य नहीं है, बल्कि देश के लोगों को गंभीर रूप से सोचने के लिए मजबूर करने वाली एक बात है और जब यह बात कही जाती है कि लोकतंत्र हार गया, देश हार गया है, तो मैं यह जरूर पूछना चाहूँगा कि क्या वायनाड में हिंदुस्तान हार गया, क्या रायबरेली में हिंदुस्तान हार गया, क्या बहरामपुर में, तिरुवनंतपुरम में हिंदुस्तान हार गया, क्या अमेठी में हिंदुस्तान हार गया? यह कौन-सा तर्क है? यानी कांग्रेस हारी तो देश हार गया। मतलब देश यानी कांग्रेस, कांग्रेस यानी देश। अहंकार की एक सीमा होती है, अहंकार होना ही नहीं चाहिए, सीमा का कहाँ सवाल आता है? यह जो किसी भी प्रकार का अहंकार है, उस संदर्भ में मैं जरा जानना चाहता हूँ कि 55-60 सालों तक देश में सरकार चलाने वाला दल 17 राज्यों में एक सीट नहीं जीत पाया, तो क्या हम आसानी से कह देंगे कि देश हार गया? मैं समझता हूँ कि हमने इस प्रकार की भाषा बोलकर मतदाताओं के विवेक को ठेस पहुंचाई है। हमने देश के मतदाताओं को कठघरे में खड़ा कर दिया है। हमारी आलोचना मैं समझ सकता हूँ और लोकतंत्र में वह स्वीकार्य भी है। इतना ही नहीं, आलोचना सम्मानित है, लेकिन देश के मतदाताओं का इस प्रकार का अपमान बहुत पीड़ा देता है और तब जाकर हो सकता है कि मेरी वाणी में कोई आक्रोश भरे शब्द भी हों, लेकिन वे मेरे दिल के लिए नहीं हैं, इस देश के परिपक्व लोकतंत्र के लिए हैं, भारत के संविधान निर्माताओं की समझदारी के लिए हैं।

हम इस चुनाव में देखें, 40-45 डिग्री टेम्परेचर और लोग दिन-दिन भर कतार में खड़े रहे। 80-90 साल के बुजुर्ग हाथ में लाठी लेकर वोट देने के लिए जा रहे थे। कई ऐसे चुनाव के काम की जिम्मेदारी संभालने वाले अधिकारी, दो दिन पहले जिनकी माँ की मृत्यु हुई है, लेकिन चूँकि चुनाव के अधिकारी के रूप में जिम्मेदारी है, वे ई.वी.एम. मशीन का बॉक्स उठा कर किसी गाँव में ड्यूटी करने के लिए गए हैं। कितने लोगों की तपस्या के बाद यह चुनाव होता है और हम ऐसे ही देश के मतदाताओं का अपमान करते हैं। हम उससे आगे बढ़ गए हैं। पता नहीं हमारे मन को क्या हो गया है?

हमने देश के किसानों का भी अपमान कर दिया। हमने यहाँ तक कह दिया कि देश का किसान बिकाऊ है, दो-दो हजार रुपए की योजना के कारण किसानों के वोट खरीद लिए गए। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस देश के किसान को ऐसे अपमानित नहीं करना चाहिए। हमारे देश का किसान बिकाऊ नहीं है। हमारे देश का किसान तो वह है, जब वह खाली मजदूरी करके अन्न पैदा करता है, तो वह कभी यह नहीं सोचता है कि मैंने मेहनत करके जो अन्न पैदा किया है, वह किसके पेट में जाएगा, गरीब के पेट में जाएगा कि अमीर के पेट में जाएगा। उस किसान के लिए हम यह कह दें। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश

के 15 करोड़ किसान परिवारों को आपने इस प्रकार की भाषा को प्रयोग करके अपमानित किया है कि दो-दो हजार रुपए की स्कीम के कारण वे बिक गए।

मैं हैरान हूँ कि मीडिया को भी गालियाँ दी गई कि मीडिया के कारण चुनाव जीते जाते हैं। हम कहाँ खड़े हैं? मीडिया के कारण चुनाव जीते जाते हैं। क्या मीडिया बिकारू है? क्या कोई मीडिया खरीद लेता है? क्या तमिलनाडु में भी यही लागू होगा, क्या केरल में भी यही लागू होगा? हम उन बातों को करें, जिन बातों को करें, जिन बातों में कोई ..., क्योंकि यह सदन है और इस सदन में बोली गई बातों का अपना एक महत्व होता है। हम कुछ भी कहते रहते हैं।

ठीक है, अखबारों में हेडलाइन मिल जाएगी, लेकिन भारत का लोकतंत्र, जिसकी दुनिया में एक प्रतिष्ठा है, हमें गर्व होना चाहिए। भारत की चुनाव प्रक्रिया विश्व में भारत की प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाने का एक बहुत बड़ा अवसर होती है और इस अवसर को हमें खोना नहीं चाहिए। जब इलेक्शन कमीशन से जुड़े हुए लोग मुझे मिले थे, तब मैंने उनसे कहा था। जो निवृत्तमान होते थे, जब वे मिलने आए थे, तो मैं उनसे कहता था, मैंने कहा कि हमारी ये ऐसी बड़ी अमानतें हैं, चुनाव प्रक्रिया और व्यवस्थाएँ, जो विश्व के सामने जानी चाहिए। आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं, कितनी विशालता और व्यापकता। 10 लाख पोलिंग स्टेशंस, 40 लाख से ज्यादा ई.वी.एम. मशीनें, 650 राजनीतिक दल, 8 हजार से ज्यादा कैंडिडेट्स, कितना बड़ा रूप, व्यापकता। हम इस बात को दुनिया के सामने रखें। कितना गर्व हो सकता है, दुनिया को भी आश्चर्य होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम अपने निजी राजनीतिक कारणों से इस प्रकार से कहें, तो ठीक नहीं है।

इस चुनाव में एक बहुत बड़ी बात नजर आई, हमारी बहन-बेटियों ने जो कमाल किए हैं। हमारे देश में चुनाव पहले से होते रहे हैं, महिलाओं को मतदान का अधिकार पहले से मिला हुआ है, लेकिन हमने देखा है कि हमेशा पुरुष और स्त्री के मतदान में करीब-करीब 9-10 प्रतिशत का मार्जिन रहता था। पुरुष का मतदान करीब-करीब 9 प्रतिशत ज्यादा रहता था। पहली बार यह करीब-करीब जीरो हो गया है। यह अपने आपमें भारत के लोकतंत्र की एक उज्ज्वल निशानी है। हम उसमें इन चीजों को देखें। इस बार खुशी है कि करीब 78 सांसद हमारी महिलाएँ, हमारी बहनें चुन कर आई हैं। इस चुनाव में भारतीय जनता पार्टी और एन.डी.ए. के लोग जीत करके आए। इतना ही नहीं है, इस चुनाव की एक विशेषता भी है। नॉर्थ हो, साउथ हो, ईस्ट हो या वेस्ट हो, बी.जे.पी. और एन.डी.ए. सभी कोनों में बहुमत के साथ जीतकर आए हैं। ऐसा नहीं कि किसी एक कोने में हमें जीत हासिल हुई है, दूर-दराज में सब तरफ हमें स्वीकृत मिली है। जो लोग हार गए हैं, जिनके सपने चूर-चूर हो चुके हैं, जिनके अहंकार को चोट पहुंची है, वे देश के मतदाताओं का अभिवादन नहीं कर पाते होंगे, लेकिन मैं सिर झुकाकर, भारत के कोटि-कोटि मतदाताओं का अभिवादन करता हूँ, अभिनन्दन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद करता हूँ, साथ ही भारत की लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को निभाने वाली व्यवस्था और उसके साथ जुड़े हुए छोटे-मोटे, सभी ऑफिसर, सिक्योरिटी के लोग, इलेक्शन कमिशन, ये सब भी अभिनन्दन के अधिकारी हैं, इसलिए मैं उनका भी अभिनन्दन करना चाहता हूँ।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, यहां पर ई.वी.एम. की काफी चर्चा हो रही है और मुझे माफ करना, अब यह एक नई बीमारी शुरू हुई है। ई.वी.एम. को लेकर सवाल उठाए जाते हैं, बहाने लगाए जाते हैं।

सभापति जी, सदन में कभी हम भी केवल दो ही रह गए थे और उस समय हमको बार-बार कहा जाता था, "दो या तीन बस", ऐसा कह-कह कर हमारा मजाक उड़ाया जाता था। हमने इतने बुरे दिन देखे थे। लेकिन हमें अपने कार्यकर्ताओं पर भरोसा था, अपने विचारों पर भरोसा था, देश की जनता पर भरोसा

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

था और हमारी तैयारी परिश्रम और त्याग की पराकाष्ठा करने की थी। उस निराशाजनक वातावरण में विश्वास पैदा कर-करके हमने पार्टी को फिर से खड़ा किया। हमसे भी ज्यादा हमारे आगे की पीढ़ी ने काम किया और करके दिखाया। यही तो नेतृत्व की कसौटी होता है। उस समय हमने ऐसा रोना-धोना नहीं किया था कि पोलिंग बूथ कैप्चर हुआ, फलाना हुआ, ढिमकाना हुआ, इसीलिए हम हार गए। हार गए तो हार गए, फिर से काम करेंगे, "पुनश्चर्योहम्"। हम निकल पड़े और फिर परिणाम लेकर आते चले गए। जब स्वयं पर भरोसा नहीं होता है, सामर्थ्य का अभाव होता है, तब बहाने खोजे जाते हैं। इसलिए जिनकी आत्मचिंतन करने की तैयारी नहीं है, दोष स्वीकारने की तैयारी नहीं है, ठीकरा ई.वी.एम. पर फोड़ा जाए, ताकि कम से कम अपने साथियों के सामने तो हम बता सकें कि देखो-देखो, हमने तो बहुत अच्छा काम किया, हम नहीं हारे, यह तो ई.वी.एम. के कारण हार हुई। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से हम राजनीतिक कैडर का भला नहीं करेंगे। राजनीतिक कैडर को निराश करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। हिम्मत है तो आगे आइए पूरे कैडर को तैयार कीजिए। फिर एक चुनाव से सब थोड़े ही समाप्त हो गया है, आगे और भी चुनाव आने वाले हैं। इस प्रकार की निराशा का क्या मतलब है?

माननीय सभापति जी, हमने चुनाव की सब प्रकार की प्रक्रिया देखी है और चुनाव प्रक्रियाओं में सुधार होता चला गया है। प्रारम्भ में, 1952 के बाद, शुरु के कालखंड के चुनाव महीनों-महीनों तक चलते थे। पुराने लोग बॉक्स ले-लेकर गांव-गांव जाते थे। हम उस समय बहुत बच्चे थे, लेकिन हमने यह सुना है। चुनाव प्रक्रियाओं में सुधार करते-करते-करते-करते आज हम यहां तक पहुंचे हैं। सुधार एक निरंतर प्रक्रिया है। आप पहले का जमाना देख लीजिए, तब क्या था? चुनाव के बाद अखबारों की हेडलाइंस क्या होती थीं? अखबारों की हेडलाइंस होती थीं- इतनी हिंसा हुई, इतने लोग मारे गए, इतने बूथ कैप्चर हुए, यही तीन मेन न्यूज़ रहती थीं। आज ई.वी.एम. के कारण खबर एक ही होती है कि पहले की तुलना में मतदान इतने प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। यह अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी बात है। हम जानते हैं कि पहले चुनाव कैसे होता था। बूथ कैप्चर करना, लूट करना, लोकतंत्र की प्रक्रिया में यही सब होता था। जो दबंग लोग थे, उन्हीं के हाथ में सब था। जब से सही अर्थ में लोकतंत्र की प्रक्रिया आई है, तभी से ऐसे लोगों के हारने का क्रम शुरू हुआ है। उनको अपनी जगह पर वापस आना पड़ा। लोकतंत्र को इस प्रकार से दबोचने की प्रक्रिया में देश मदद नहीं कर सकता है।

माननीय सभापति जी, आज इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं देश के सामने यह बात भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे पहले 1977 में ई.वी.एम. की चर्चा प्रारम्भ हुई थी। तब तो हम राजनीति में कहीं नजर नहीं आते थे। हम तो बहुत दूर बैठे थे। 1977 में इसकी चर्चा शुरू हुई। 1982 में पहली बार इसका प्रयोग किया गया। 1988 में हम नहीं थे, इसी सदन में बैठे हुए उस समय के महानुभावों ने कानून इस व्यवस्था को स्वीकृति दी, कानून बनाया। इतना ही नहीं, 1992 में कांग्रेस के ही नेतृत्व में इस EVM को लेकर सारे रूल्स बनाये गये। यानी इस प्रकार से जो यह कहते हैं कि यह हमने किया, हमने किया, तो वह भी तो आपने ही ने किया। अब आप हार गये, इसलिए रो रहे हो। यह क्या तरीका है? मैं समझता हूँ कि EVM से इस देश में अब तक विधान सभाओं के जो चुनाव हुए हैं, State assemblies के, EVM मशीन से 113 चुनाव हुए हैं और यहाँ उपस्थित करीब-करीब सभी दलों को उसी EVM से चुनाव जीत करके सत्ता में आने का या सत्ता में आने का या सत्ता में भागीदार होने का अवसर मिला। असेम्बलीज के 113 चुनाव हुए हैं, लोक सभा के 4 general elections हुए हैं। उसमें भी दल बदले हैं। अलग-अलग लोग जीत कर आये हैं और आज पराजय के लिए हम इस प्रकार की बातें करते हैं? 2001 के बाद विभिन्न हाई कोर्ट्स

और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी EVM को लेकर मसले उठाये गये हैं। सारे परीक्षणों के बाद EVM पर सारी चीजों में देश की सभी न्यायपालिकाओं ने अपना positive verdict दे दिया है। 2017 में जब इतना बड़ा हो-हल्ला हुआ, क्योंकि पराजित लोगों का ecosystem अभी काम रहा है, तो चारों तरफ हो-हल्ला खड़ा हुआ इलेक्शन कमीशन ने खुद चैलेंज रूप में कहा कि मैं एक EVM रखता हूँ, आप आइए और यह यदि गलत है, तो सिद्ध करके हमें दिखाइए। जो लोग आज EVM के गीत गा रहे हैं, रोना रो रहे हैं, एक भी दल वहाँ नहीं गया है, दो पार्टीज गयी हैं-NCP and CPI, लेकिन उन्होंने भी क्वेश्चन नहीं किया। उन्होंने कहा कि जरा हमें समझाइए कि how EVM operates, यानी सिर्फ समझने का प्रयास किया। लेकिन कम से कम NCP और CPI के लोग गये, बाकी लोग तो इलेक्शन कमीशन के निमंत्रण के बाद भी नहीं गये, जिस पर वे शक कर रहे थे। यह अप्रचार और एक निश्चित प्रकार के vested interest group ने इतना बड़ा तूफान खड़ा किया, तो उस हवा में हमारे लोग भी आ गये थे। हम भी मानने लग गये थे कि EVM में कोई गड़बड़ है। हमारी पार्टी में से भी आवाज उठी थी, लेकिन हमने ईमानदारी से उसके सत्य तक पहुँचने का प्रयास भी किया, टेक्नोलॉजी को समझने का प्रयास किया। हमने स्वयं भी EVM के विषय में शक किया था। जब हम सारी चीजें समझे, तब हमारी पार्टी में उस विचार को मानने वालों को समझाया गया कि यह आपका गलत रास्ता है और हम सही रास्ते पर चलें। यह टेक्नोलॉजी है, समझनी चाहिए, इसे समझ कर आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इन बातों को लेकर... आदरणीय सभापति जी, फिर WPAT की बात आयेगी। लोग बार-बार सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गये। पूरे चुनाव के वातावरण को derail करने के लिए इसको एक साधन बनाया गया। हर शाम इलेक्शन कमीशन में जाओ, हो-हल्ला करो और मीडिया में जगह ले लो। सामान्य मतदाता के मन में विश्वास पैदा करने के बाद अविश्वास पैदा करने का वातावरण बनाया गया। WPAT का क्या हुआ? जितनी आशंकाओं को लेकर गये, हम सब साक्षी हैं कि WPAT ने फिर एक बार EVM की ताकत को बढ़ा दिया। परिणाम सामने है। मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए हैरान हूँ, इसलिए मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि आपने इतने सालों तक शासन किया है, देश की राजनीति की एक मुख्य धारा लम्बे अरसे तक आपके पास रही है। अनुभव से आज कहना पड़ेगा कि आपको कुछ न कुछ ऐसी प्रॉब्लम है कि आप विजय भी नहीं पचा पाते हैं। आजादी के इतने साल आपको इतने विजय प्राप्त हुए, आप विजय नहीं पचा पाये। 2014 से लगातार मैं देख रहा हूँ कि आप पराजय को स्वीकार भी नहीं कर पाते हैं। मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि यह कोई health growth हो रही है, किसी राज्य में। भारत में, लोकतंत्र में हर दल का अपना एक स्थान है, महत्व है। उसका आदरपूर्वक सम्मान होना चाहिए और उसके प्रति हमारी शुभकामनाएँ होनी चाहिए, हर दल के प्रति, तभी तो लोकतंत्र चलता है। लेकिन न हम पराजय को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हैं और न ही हम विजय को पचाने की सामर्थ्य रखते हैं। अभी मध्य प्रदेश में क्या हुआ? अभी तो विजय हुई थी लेकिन कुछ ही दिनों में ऐसी-ऐसी खबरें आने लगीं जिनसे हम हैरान रह जाते हैं।

चुनाव reforms की भी काफी बातें हुई। 1952 से लेकर आज तक लगातार चुनाव reforms होते ही रहे हैं और रहने चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस पर चर्चा भी लगातार होती रहनी चाहिए और खुले मन से चर्चा होनी चाहिए, बँधे मन से होने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन outright ऐसा कह देना कि हम 'एक देश, एक चुनाव' के पक्ष में नहीं हैं अरे, चर्चा तो करिए भाई। आपके कुछ विचार होंगे, लेकिन हम चीजों का स्थगितिकरण क्यों करें। यहां जितने बड़े-बड़े नेता हैं, मैं उनसे जब भी मिला हूँ, सबने कहा कि हमें इस भय से मुक्त होना चाहिए। 5 साल में एक बार चुनाव आएँ, महीना, दो महीना चुनाव का उत्सव चले, फिर सब अपने काम में लग जाएँ- यह बात सबने मानी। सार्वजनिक रूप से stand लेने में दिक्कत होती होगी। क्या यह समय की मांग नहीं है कि हमारे देश में कम-से-कम मतदाता सूची तो एक हो।

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

पहले 18 और 21 वर्ष आयु होने के कारण दो अलग-अलग मतदाता सूचियां होती थीं, अब 18 वर्ष की आयु में सभी मतदान कर सकते हैं। यह देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि यहां जितने चुनाव हुए, उतनी ही मतदाता सूचियां बनीं। इस पर देश का कितना पैसा खर्च हो रहा है। कितनी manpower इन मतदाता सूचियों को तैयार करने में लग रही हैं? राज्य और केन्द्र मिलकर कानून बनाएं और तय कर लें कि एक ही बार मतदान हो जाए। मैं यहां बता दूँ कि पंचायतों के चुनावों में एक ही मतदाता सूची होती है। उसमें एक भी मतदाता छूटता नहीं है, क्योंकि वहां एक-एक वोट की कीमत होती और 30-40 वोटों से हार-जीत होती है। यदि वहां की मतदाता सूची हमारी मतदाता सूची बन जाए तो कोई समस्या ही नहीं आएगी। उसी प्रकार से pollong stations की समस्या है। मतदाताओं को हर बार याद करना पड़ता है। उसे पता होना चाहिए कि तुम्हारा polling station इस स्कूल का अमुक कमरा है। ऐसी व्यवस्था क्यों विकसित नहीं हो सकती? इसलिए elections के reforms अनिवार्य हैं, होते रहने चाहिए। हम यह मानकर चलें। हमारे देश में पहले एक देश, एक चुनाव होता था यह बाद में Derail हुआ है और उसका सबसे अधिक benefit आप लोगों को मिला है। आज कुछ लोग ऐसे तर्क देते हैं कि इसमें कोई दम नहीं है। कहते हैं कि मतदाता कैसे एक निर्णय करेगा? अभी ओडिशा हमारे सामने सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण है। ओडिशा में ग्रामीण इलाका ज्यादा है। ओडिशा कोई विकसित या उन्नत राज्य नहीं है। भारत में, जिसे विकास के रास्ते पर लाने के लिए मेहनत करनी पड़े ऐसे राज्यों में से वहां के मतदाताओं ने लोक सभा के लिए एक मतदान किया और विधान सभा के लिए दूसरा मतदान किया। इसका मतलब हुआ कि हमारे मतदाताओं को एक ही समय वोटिंग के लिए विवेक बुद्धि का पूरा ज्ञान है। वहां कुछ सीटें ऐसी हैं, नीचे की सारी Assembly seats बी.जे.डी. को गईं और लोक सभा की बी.जे.पी. को आई। ऐसी maturity हमारे देश में है लेकिन हम उनका अनादर कर रहे हैं। कैसे भ्रम फैलाया गया कि अगर देश में एक साथ चुनाव होंगे तो Regional parties खत्म हो जाएंगी। जहां-जहां लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के चुनाव एक साथ हुए हैं, उन सब जगहों पर प्रादेशिक दल जीते हैं। आप पूरा इतिहास उठाकर देख लीजिए। अभी आंध्र प्रदेश में चुनाव हुए, वहां भी प्रादेशिक दल जीता है। आडिशा का चुनाव हुआ, वहां भी प्रादेशिक दल जीतकर आया। अब देश के मतदाताओं की समझ में आ गया है। हम उनकी समझ पर शक न करें। हम उनकी समझ पर शक न करें। चर्चा के बाद नहीं होगा तो नहीं होगा नहीं होगा - लेकिन हम पहले से कहें कि ऐसा नहीं हो सकता, हम नहीं घुसने देंगे - यह तरीका लोकतंत्र में नहीं होता है। खुले मन से बात होनी चाहिए। हर प्रयास का स्वागत होना चाहिए। हर प्रयास में हमें अपनी भूमिका बतानी चाहिए। यदि हम पहले से ही दरवाजे बंद कर लें, इससे कभी बदलाव नहीं आता है। भारत के मतदाताओं के नीर-क्षीर विवेक पर हम कभी भी शक न करें, ऐसा मेरा मत है।

कभी-कभी मैं सोचता हूँ कि किस आधार पर हम EVM का विरोध करते हैं? ऐसा संभव नहीं है। विरोधी दल का मतलब, मुझे लगता कि letter and spirit हमने पकड़ लिया है। विरोधी दल का मतलब हर जगह विरोध करना है। Opposition का मतलब हर जगह विरोध करना है। मुझे याद है इसी सदन में मैं बैठा था और यहां विद्वान लोग ऐसा भाषण कर रहे थे, जो अपने आपको ऐसा मानते थे कि भगवान ने अगर किसी को बुद्धि बांटी तो वे ही सबसे आगे कतार में खड़े थे। ऐसे-ऐसे लोग यहां बैठे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे देश में phone कैसे पकड़ेगा? ऐसे-ऐसे भाषण यहां हुए थे। मैं हैरान हूँ जी। उसका भी हमने विरोध किया। हमने 'आधार' का विरोध किया! आप जब थे, तब 'आधार' महान और जब हम 'आधार' संकट हो गया। हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट का दरवाजे खटखटाएं, 'आधार' को रोकने के लिए कोशिश

करें। अगर हम आधुनिक भारत बनाना चाहते हैं, नया इंडिया बनाना चाहते हैं, तो हम टेक्नोलॉजी से कितना दूर भागेंगे? सेफगार्ड के लिए सचेत प्रयास करना टेक्नोलॉजी की रिक्वायरमेंट है और उसमें टेक्नोलॉजी प्रोवाइड करती है, समय-समय पर करती है, लेकिन अगर हम चीजों से भागते रहेंगे.... जी.एस.टी, उसका विरोध, ई.वी.एम. उसका विरोध, डिजिटल, उसका विरोध, भीम ऐप, उसका विरोध, हर चीज में यह नकारात्मकता... और इस पराजय पर बहुत कारणों की चर्चा होती है। मुझे क्षमा करना, इस सदन में जिन दलों का व्यवहार पिछले पाँच सालों, मैं राज्य सभा की बात कर रहा हूँ, रुकावट डालने का रहा है, अड़ंगे डालने का रहा है, जनसामान्य के निर्णय से बैठी हुई सरकार को काम करने देने का रहा है, उन सबको देशवासियों ने सजा दी है यानी राज्य सभा में जो गतिविधि होती है, आज देश का मतदाता इतना समझदार है कि वह इन चीजों को नोटिस कर रहा है और नतीजा देते समय सिर्फ लोक सभा में किसने क्या किया, उस पर नहीं, राज्य सभा में किसने क्या किया, उसके आधार पर भी वोट कर रहा है। यह इस चुनाव में देखा गया है और उससे आने वाले पाँच साल में सबक सीखने के लिए अवसर है। यह सबके लिए है कि हम राज्य सभा में चुनी हुई सरकार की बातों को कहां-कहां रोकते हैं, इसका जवाब देना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, मैं हैरान हूँ कि अब न्यू इंडिया का विरोध होने लग गया। क्या कारण है? मैं यह तो समझ सकता हूँ कि न्यू इंडिया में तुम्हारी जो दस बातें हैं, उनमें से पाँच तो ठीक हैं, पाँच बेकार हैं। मैं यह तो समझ सकता हूँ कि कोई यह कहे कि न्यू इंडिया का कंसेप्ट, देश को तो आगे बढ़ना है, लेकिन अमेरिका ने यह नहीं किया था, ठिमेकाना ने नहीं किया था, यह हमको भी नहीं करना। कौन क्या करता है, इसको छोड़ो, हम पाँच हजार पुराना देश है, हम दुनिया की एक महान परंपरा लेकर आए हुए लोग हैं, औरों ने क्या किया, नहीं किया, इसको छोड़ दीजिए, हमें आगे बढ़ना है और दुनिया के अंदर हमें अपना नाम ऊँचा करना है। यह काम हमें करना है। सवा सौ करोड़ का देश है, क्यों न सपना देखें? हम यह कह सकते हैं कि ये दस ठीक नहीं हैं, हमारी ये पाँच ठीक हैं। उसके लिए प्रयास करें, लेकिन देश के लोगों को निराशा की ओर धकेलने का पाप न करें। हम उसमें मॉडिफाई करें, हम उसमें सुधार करें। हम उसमें यह कहें कि ये चार ठीक है, ये चार ठीक नहीं हैं। यह सब लोकतंत्र की परंपरा में आवकाय है, लेकिन आउटराइट इस प्रकार से हम कहेंगे, हमें तो पुराना, ओल्ड इंडिया चाहिए। क्यों भाई? इसलिए वह ओल्ड इंडिया है, जहां कैबिनेट के निर्णय को पत्रकार परिषद् में फाड़ दिया गया। क्या हमें वह ओल्ड इंडिया चाहिए? क्या हमें वह ओल्ड इंडिया चाहिए कि सैर-सपाटे के लिए पूरी नौसेना काम लगा दी जाए? क्या हमें वह ओल्ड इंडिया चाहिए कि जल, थल, नभ, घोटाले ही घोटाले की खबरों से देश परेशान रहे? क्या हमें ऐसा ओल्ड इंडिया चाहिए? क्या हमें ऐसे ओल्ड इंडिया की जरूरत है, जहां रेलवे रिजर्वेशन के लिए घंटों तक खड़ा रहना पड़े, जब तक बिचौलिया न आए, तब तक रेल रिजर्वेशन न बने? क्या हमें ऐसा ओल्ड इंडिया चाहिए? क्या हमें ऐसा ओल्ड इंडिया चाहिए कि गैस कनेक्शन के लिए एम.पीज के घरों पर कतार लगा कर खड़ा रहना पड़े, एम.पी. 25 कूपन्स को लेकर मारा-मारा घूमता रहे? क्या ऐसा ओल्ड इंडिया हमको चाहिए? हमें कैसा ओल्ड इंडिया हमको चाहिए? क्या हमें वह ओल्ड इंडिया चाहिए, जिसमें इंस्पेक्टर राज हो? क्या हमें वह ओल्ड इंडिया जिसके अंदर इंटरव्यू चलते रहे, पिअन का भी इंटरव्यू, ड्राइवर का भी इंटरव्यू, चौकीदार का भी इंटरव्यू और फिर इंटरव्यू के नाम पर करप्शन? क्या वे ओल्ड इंडिया चाहिए? मैं हैरान हूँ जी! हम, देश की जनता हिन्दुस्तान को पुराने दौर में ले जाने के लिए कतई तैयार नहीं हैं। देश की जनता अपने सपनों के अनुरूप नए भारत की प्रतीक्षा कर रही है और हम सबने, सामूहिक प्रयत्न से, सामान्य मानवी के उन सपनों को पूरा करने के लिए प्रयास करना चाहिए और मुझे विश्वास है कि वह प्रयास हम कर सकते हैं, हम ला सकते हैं। हमने

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

कोशिश की है। पहले या तो दिया जलाओ, रिबन काटो या नीति घोषित करो, उसी को सरकार का काम माना जाता था Last-mile delivery, जैसे हमारी जिम्मेवारी नहीं थी, यही रहा। उस पूरे कल्चर को हमने बदला है। हमने नीति भी बदली, हमने रणनीति भी बदली, हमने वृत्ति और प्रवृत्ति को भी बदला है और उसका परिणाम है। अब यहाँ कहा जाता है कि हमने किया, हमने किया। गरीबों के लिए घर पहले भी बनते थे। क्या यू.पी.ए. में नहीं बनते थे? बनते थे, हमने भी बनाए। आप कहेंगे कि क्या नया किया? नया यह किया कि आप पाँच साल 25 लाख बनाते थे, हम पाँच साल में डेढ़ करोड़ बना रहे हैं। यह बदलाव होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमने नए सिरे से वातावरण बनाने की कोशिश की है। सरकारीकरण से बाहर निकलकर, हमने सरलीकरण पर बल दिया है। हमने देखा है, आजादी के इतने सालों के बाद आजाद भारत का जो सपना था, उसमें रुकावटें क्या बनीं? अभाव, प्रभाव और दबाव। सरकार ने ऐसी व्यवस्थाएँ की कि या तो कुछ लोगों को अभाव में जीना पड़ा, कुछ लोग प्रभाव के कारण हड़प करते गए और कुछ लोग दबाव के कारण, कुछ रास्ते पर जाने के लिए मजबूर हो गए। देश के स्वस्थ विकास के लिए अभाव की चिंता सरकार जरूर करे, लेकिन प्रभाव और दबाव के बीच देश के सामान्य मानव को कुचलने न दिया जाए, इसलिए हमने उस रणनीति को अपनाया है और उस रणनीति को आगे ले जाने का हमारा प्रयास रहा है। हम सामान्य मानव के सशक्तिकरण की ओर काम कर रहे हैं। पाँच साल पहले करोड़ों घरों के पास बिजली नहीं थी, गैस के चूल्हे नहीं थे, शौचालय नहीं थे। ये छोटी-छोटी चीजें हैं। मैं हैरान हूँ। कुछ लोगों को लगता है कि यह कोई भारत सरकार का काम, है, उसे तो बहुत बड़े-बड़े काम करने चाहिए, big reform करना चाहिए, यही बातें होती थीं। देश छोटी-छोटी चीजों से बदलता है। हमें छोटी चीजों के लिए शर्म नहीं आनी चाहिए, हम बड़े नहीं बन गए हैं। छोटों के बीच से आए हैं, उन छोटों की छोटी-छोटी समस्याओं का समाधान बड़े परिणाम ला सकते हैं, इसलिए हमने काम करना शुरू किया है। यह बात निश्चित है कि हमने पाँच साल सामान्य मानव की आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण करने की दिशा में सरकारी तंत्र को उस दिशा में डालने का भरपूर प्रयास किया है। बहुत मात्रा में परिणाम भी नजर आए हैं, लेकिन अब देश का मिजाज, ये पाँच साल आवश्यकताओं से ज्यादा aspirations की पूर्ति का है। मैं मानता हूँ कि हम भाग्यवान हैं, चाहे हम राजनीतिक जीवन में हों, सार्वजनिक जीवन में हों, व्यापार उद्योग में हों, शिक्षा में हों या कहीं पर भी हों, हम एक भाग्यवान कालखंड में हैं, जब हिन्दुस्तान का सामान्य मानव aspirations लेकर जीता है। जब जनसामान्य के अंदर aspirations होते हैं, तब काम की गति बहुत बढ़ती है, विकास बहुत तेजी से होता है। ये सौभाग्य के पल आए हैं, इसलिए हम सब का दायित्व बनता है कि हम कोई भी निर्णय करें, तो यह देखें कि क्या हम जनसामान्य के aspiration अनुरूप हम अपने आपको accelerate कर सकते हैं? यह समय की मांग है और मैं मानता हूँ कि उस दिशा में जाने के लिए हमें प्रयास करना चाहिए।

मैं हैरान हूँ कि नकारात्मकता, विरोधवाद इस हद तक गया कि शौचालय की बात, उसका मजाक, उड़ाओ; स्वच्छता की बात, उसका मजाक उड़ाओ; जन-धन अकाउंट, उसका मजाक उड़ाओ; योगा का कार्यक्रम, उसका मजाक उड़ाओ; 'Make in India', उसकी मजाक उड़ाओ; यानी एक प्रकार से हर चीज में नकारात्मकता को देश ने भली-भांति देखा है। राज्य सभा में कौन बोलेगा, इसके लिए अभी भी हाथ-पैर जोड़ने पड़ते हैं कि आज मुझे विदेश जाना है, इसलिए मुझे समय दीजिए। उसमें भी हाथ-पैर जोड़ने पड़ रहे हैं। कितना अहंकार है हमारा? ...(व्यवधान)... कितना अहंकार है: ...(व्यवधान)... जहाँ हुआ है, उनको मालूम है, सबका दोष नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह स्थिति है। हम लोकतंत्र में एक-दूसरे का सम्मान करें। ...(व्यवधान)... हम जानते हैं कि यहाँ हमारा बहुमत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... हम जानते हैं, हमारा बहुमत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: हम जानते हैं, बहुमत हमारा नहीं है, इसलिए माननीय सभापति जी जनता जनार्दन ने जो निर्णय किया है, उसका गला घोटने का प्रयास नहीं होना चाहिए। हमने पाँच साल लगातार काम किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश का नुकसान हुआ है, हमें दर्द हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, मुझे कुछ कहना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: अभी नहीं, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आनन्द शर्मा जी, बाद में। प्लीज बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सीनियर हैं, बैठ जाइए। ऐसे नहीं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधान मंत्री बोल रहे हैं, आप, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: देश का नुकसान हुआ है, हमें दर्द हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने सहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभापति जी, हम आपसे प्रोटेक्शन चाहते हैं, क्योंकि देश की जनता ने अपने aspirations पूरे करने के लिए लोक सभा में हमको बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी दी है। राज्य सभा का federal structure भी कहता है कि उन aspirations के अनुकूल हमें सहायता मिलती चाहिए। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इस बात को लेकर हमारे साथ न्याय करेंगे, यही मेरी अपेक्षा रहेगी।

हम New India का सपना लेकर चल रहे हैं। यहाँ 5 trillion dollar economy की बात हुई। यहाँ बताया गया कि 2014 तक वह 2 ट्रिलियन था, अभी बताया गया कि यह 2.8 ट्रिलियन हो गया है। मतलब, आजादी के इतने सालों में यह 2 ट्रिलियन हुआ है, लेकिन पाँच साल के अंदर यह करीब-करीब आधा बढ़ गया। अगर पाँच साल में यह आधा बढ़ सकता है तो आने पाँच साल में और बढ़ सकता है। दूसरा, हमारे मन में यह भाव नहीं होना चाहिए कि 5 trillion का target क्यों रखते हो? हमारे मन में यह भाव होना चाहिए कि इस ट्रिलियन के लिए चलो, हम मिलकर दौड़ते हैं। जहाँ हमारी राज्य सरकारें हैं, वहाँ हम 10 काम में जरा जोर लगाएँगे, वहाँ हम इकोनॉमी को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करेंगे, जहाँ आपकी राज्य सरकारें हैं, वहाँ आप कीजिए। हम सब मिलकर करें। हिन्दूस्तान 5 ट्रिलियन के क्लब में जाए, यहाँ कोई ऐसा नहीं होगा, जिसको इसके लिए दुःख होगा, हरेक को आनन्द होगा। इसलिए आप सकारात्मक विचारों को लाइए, हम स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हैं हम सुनने के लिए तैयार हैं, क्योंकि हम वो लोग नहीं हैं, जो यह मानते हैं कि जब बुद्धि बाँटने का समय आया था, तो मैं ही अकेला था। जी नहीं, हम तो आपसे भी सीखने के लिए तैयार हैं, क्योंकि देश चलाना है, देश का भला करना है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम इन बातों को लेकर एक नए भारत के लिए चलें।

यहाँ पर और भी कुछ विषय आए, जिनका मैं जरूर उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा। सदन में कहा गया कि झारखंड mob lynching और mob violence का अड्डा बन गया है। माननीय सभापति जी, युवक की हत्या का दुःख यहाँ सबको है, मुझे भी है और होना भी चाहिए। दोषियों को कड़ी से कड़ी सजा भी मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन एक झारखंड राज्य को दोषी बता देना, क्या यह शोभा देता है? फिर तो हमें वहाँ भी अच्छा काम करने वाले लोग ही नहीं मिलेंगे! जो बुरा हुआ है, जो बुरा करते हैं, उनको isolate करें और न्यायिक प्रक्रिया के तहत उनके विरुद्ध जो कुछ भी कर सकते हैं, वह हम करें, किन्तु सबको कठघरे में खड़े कर हम राजनीति तो कर लेंगे, लेकिन स्थितियाँ नहीं सुधार पाएँगे। पूरे झारखंड को बदनाम करने का हममें से किसी को हक नहीं है। वे भी हमारे देश के नागरिक हैं, वहाँ भी सज्जनों की भरमार है। अपराध होने पर उचित रास्ता कानून और न्याय से ही निकल सकता है, क्योंकि संविधान, कानून और व्यवस्थाएँ पूरी तरह से इसके लिए सक्षम हैं और उसका उपाय भी कानूनी व्यवस्था है, न्यायिक प्रक्रिया है। उसके लिए हम जितना कर सकते हैं, करना चाहिए, पीछे नहीं हटना चाहिए। हिंसा

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

में दुनिया को जिसने सबसे बड़ा नुकसान किया है, वह good terrorism और bad terrorism ने किया है, मेरा terrorism और तेरा terrorism ने किया है। वैसे भी हिंसा की घटनाओं के लिए— चाहे वह घटना झारखंड में होती हो, चाहे वह घटना पश्चिमी बंगाल में होती हो, चाहे वह घटना केरल में होती हो, हमारा एक ही मानदंड होना चाहिए हम हिंसा को रोक पाएँगे। तभी हिंसा करने वालों को सबक मिलेगा कि इस एक मुद्दे पर ये देश एक है, सब राजनीतिक दल हैं, सबकी सोच है, अब इस देश में ऐसी चीज नहीं चलेगी। मैं मानता हूँ कि हम उस जिम्मेदारी को निभाएँ। राजनीतिक score के लिए बहुत से क्षेत्र हैं, उनका हम उपयोग करें। मैं मानता हूँ कि देश के हर नागरिक की सुरक्षा की गारंटी हमारा संवैधानिक दायित्व है। साथ-साथ, मानवता के प्रति हमारी संवेदनशील जिम्मेदारी भी है, उसको हम कभी नकार नहीं सकते हैं। हम उसी भावना को लेकर आगे चल रहे हैं। मैं बताता हूँ कि 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' हम इस मंत्र को लेकर चले थे, लेकिन 5 साल के अखण्ड एकनिष्ठ पुरुषार्थ के जनता-जनार्दन ने उसमें एक अमृत भर दिया, वह अमृत है 'सबका विश्वास'। 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास', हमारे 5 साल के कार्यकलाप से देश की जनता ने यह अमृत जोड़ा है, लेकिन हमारे आजाद साहब को कुछ धुंधला नजर आ रहा है, जब तक राजनीतिक चश्मे से चीजें देखी जाएंगी, तक तक धुंधला ही नजर आएगा। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि हम राजनीतिक चश्मे उतार कर देखना शुरू करेंगे तो धुंधला नजर नहीं आएगा, उज्ज्वल भविष्य नजर आएगा और शायद ऐसी सोच रखने वालों के लिए बहुत मजेदार बात कहीं है। आजाद साहब को ऐसी चीजें जल्दी अच्छी लगती हैं।

"ताउम्र गालिब यह भूल करता रहा,
धूल चेहरे पर थी, आईना साफ करता रहा"

सभापति महोदय, यहां पर हमें काफी उपदेश दिया गया। कभी-कभी अखबार में चीजें आ जाती हैं, लेकिन जब मेरे सांसदों की मंगलवार को मीटिंग होती है तो मैं सार्वजनिक रूप से बोलचाल में वे जो कुछ भी करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ आक्रोश व्यक्त करता हूँ, सुधारने का प्रयास करता हूँ। यहां पर हमें समझाया गया, फलाने ने ऐसा किया था और डिमकाने ऐसा किया था, अधिकृत उम्मीदवार को हरा दिया गया था और एक इंडिपेंडेंट को कैंडिडेट बनाकर जिता दिया गया था। अब यह तो कुछ पार्टियों का इतिहास है कि राष्ट्रपति पद के उम्मीदवार को भी हरा देते हैं। यह तो अपनी-अपनी राजनीति है और वे बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर को हराने के लिए जी- जान से जुट जाते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इसीलिए ऐसे उदाहरणों के माध्यम से उपदेश देने से पहले ज़रा अपने गिरेबाने में देखें। जब दिल्ली की सड़कों पर गले में टायर लटका कर सिखों को ज़िन्दा जला दिया जाता था और जिन लोगों के नाम मुखर हो कर आए, हर प्रकार से चर्चा हुई ...(व्यवधान)... वे लोग आज भी उस पार्टी में हैं, सम्मानित पदों पर हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: अन्य बातें रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएंगी।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: वे लोग संवैधानिक पदों पर हैं। अगर यही आपकी आदर्श और नीतियां थीं तो उपदेश देने से पहले अपने घरों में झांकने कि ज़रूरत है, तब हम ये सब चीजें भूल जाते हैं, ऐसे कई उदाहरण मिलेंगे। राजनीतिक जय-पराजय का संकट हो तो 10 दिन के पार्टी से निकाल देते हैं फिर गले लगा लेते हैं, ऐसे कई उदाहरण मिलेंगे, बड़े-बड़े लोगो के नाम हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि हम कोई ऐसे

बड़े तीसमारखान नहीं हैं कि हमें सार्वजनिक जीवन में कुछ भी बोलने का अधिकार मिल जाता है। मैं, मेरी पार्टी के सदस्यों से कहता हूँ कि हमें कोई अधिकार नहीं है, किसी के खिलाफ कुछ भी बोलने का। हमें मर्यादाओं का पालन करना पड़ेगा, सार्वजनिक जीवन के नियमों का पालन करना पड़ेगा, चाहे वे किसी भी दल के हों, मैं मेरे दल के लोगों को विशेष रूप से, हक से कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि यह शोभा नहीं देता है, यह मेरा मत है। मैंने सार्वजनिक रूप से इसको कहा है, लेकिन कोशिश करेंगे तो कभी न कभी इसमें सुधार भी होगा और हम कोशिश करते भी रहते हैं। यहां पर एक ही चिंता का विषय है, वह विषय क्रेडिट का है, यह बड़ा भारी है। हमने तो क्रेडिट आप ही को दिया है, तभी तो हम आए हैं। आप ही का तो पराक्रम था, तभी तो हम आए हैं, वरना हमें कौन जानता था, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यहां एन.आर.सी. की चर्चा हुई है। उसका क्रेडिट आप नहीं लेंगे? आप क्यों भाग रहे हो? आप उसका भी तो क्रेडिट लीजिए। राजीव गांधी सरकार ने असम आर्केड में एन.आर.सी. स्वीकार किया था। एन.आर.सी. उस समय का है, बाद में सुप्रीम कोर्ट को intervene करना पड़ा और हमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आदेश दिया कि हम लागू कर रहें। क्रेडिट लीजिए न ! वोट भी लेना है और क्रेडिट भी लेना है, फिर आधा बोलना और आधा छोड़ना, ऐसा नहीं चलता है। कुछ तो ज़रा खुलकर बताइए और हम बताते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: रिपुन बोरा जी, आप बैठ जाइए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: देश हित में उस समय जो एन.आर.सी. का निर्णय हुआ था, उसको लागू करने के लिए हम प्रतिबद्ध हैं और उसे पूरी मेहनत से करेंगे। हमारे लिए यह वोट बैंक की राजनीतिक नहीं है। देश की एकता, अखंडता और उज्ज्वल भविष्य से जुड़ा हुआ मुद्दा है और हम करेंगे।

यहां पर सरदार साहब को याद किया गया, मुझे अच्छा लगा। यह बात हम सब मानते हैं, हो सकता है हमारे कांग्रेस के लोग इस बात को नहीं मानेंगे। हम अभी भी मानते हैं कि अगर सरदार साहब देश के पहले प्रधान मंत्री होते, तो जम्मू-कश्मीर की समस्या न होती। हम अभी भी मानते हैं कि सरदार साहब, देश के पहले प्रधान मंत्री होते, तो हिंदुस्तान के गांवों की आज जो जदोजहद है, वह नहीं होती, आज उसका चित्र अलग होता। यह हमारी सोच है, वह गलत भी हो सकती है, लेकिन इस बात में कोई मतभेद नहीं हो सकता है कि सरदार साहब ने 500 से ज्यादा रियासतों को एक किया है। इसमें कोई मतभेद नहीं हो सकता है। सरदार साहब थे, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने देश का पहला गृह मंत्री बनाया था। सरदार साहब थे, जो जीवन भर कांग्रेस के लिए लिए, कांग्रेस के लिए जूझे और कांग्रेस के लिए उन्होंने अपना जीवन खत्म किया। वे शुद्ध कांग्रेसी थे। लेकिन मैं हैरान हूँ...जब गुजरात में चुनाव होता है, तो सरदार साहब की फोटो नज़र आती है, लेकिन वे देश में कहीं नजर नहीं आते हैं। वे आपकी ही पार्टी के थे! आपको क्या तकलीफ है? लेकिन मैं आज एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि कांग्रेस के वरिष्ठ नेता सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने जिन्हें गृह मंत्री बनाया, दुनिया का सबसे ऊंचा स्टेच्यू, "स्टेच्यू ऑफ यूनिटी" बना है। मैं कांग्रेस के वरिष्ठ नेताओं से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे कम से कम एक बार जाकर श्रद्धा-सुमन देकर आएँ। सरदार साहब कांग्रेस के थे। आप own कीजिए न! आप own कीजिए। मैं चाहूंगा कि गुलाम नबी जी, कुछ दिन गुजारिए गुजरात में।

देखिए कभी क्या होता है। एक बड़ी interesting बात बताता हूँ, हमारे यहां पुराने नियम कैसे चलते थे? कही डैम हो गया है या एयरपोर्ट हो गया है, कहते हैं कि वहां पर फोटो खींचना मना है। आज टेक्नोलॉजी ऐसी है वे स्पेस से गली में खड़े हुए स्कूटर के नंबर की फोटो निकाल सकते हैं। लेकिन

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

पुराने कानून लटके पड़े हैं। जो सरदार सरोवर डैम है, जब वह ओवरफ्लो होता था, जब तक वह डैम पूरा नहीं बना था, तो वह ओवरफ्लो होता था। उस समय वहां पर दिग्विजय सिंह जी की सरकार चलती थी। वहां पर लोगों को जाने नहीं दिया जाता था। उस समय मैं वहां पर मुख्य मंत्री बना और मैंने कहा 'यह नियम बंद करो, लोगों को वहां पर जाने दो और उनको फोटो भी खींचने दो।' शुरू किया। उस पर टिकट भी रखा ताकि थोड़ा हिसाब-किताब रहे, लोगों के लिए पार्किंग की व्यवस्था हो। फिर यह कहा कि जो 5 लाखवां विज़िटर होगा, हम उसको सम्मानित करेंगे और मैं खुशी से कहना चाहता हूं कि 5 लाखवें नंबर का ईनाम प्राप्त करने वाला बरामूला का कपल था, जो शादी के बाद घूमने निकला था और वहां पर उस कपल ने फोटो खींची थी। देखिए चीजों को कैसे बदला जा सकता है और इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि आप भी कभी सरदार साहब के स्टेच्यू पर जाएं। वहां कांग्रेस की वर्किंग कमेटी करे। अच्छा लगेगा, क्योंकि वे कांग्रेस के थे। देश के महापुरुष के नाते हमें जो श्रद्धांजलि देनी है, हम देते रहेंगे।

मैं हैरान हूं। आज़ाद साहब, आप तो हेल्थ मिनिस्टर रहे हैं। कभी-कभी एडवर्टाइज़मेंट और जागरूकता अभियान, दोनों में थोड़ा अंतर करना चाहिए। जो *behavioural change* का विषय होता है, उस एडवर्टाइज़मेंट को गवर्नमेंट का *advertisement* नहीं माना जाता है। आप बच्चों को कहिए कि हाथ धोखा खाना खाओ। उसके लिए भी *advertising campaign* करना पड़ता है। आपको भी - जब *epidemic* हुआ, जब आप *Health Minister* थे - उस समय आपको भी बहुत सारे *advertisements* देने पड़े कि ऐसी स्थिति में पानी उबालकर पिएं, यह करें, वह करें - यह सब देना पड़ता है। इसको अगर आप *advertising* कहें, "बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ" को इसके साथ जोड़ दें तो आप ठीक नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप तो कम से कम ऐसा मत करिए, इतने साल आप सरकार में रहे हैं। लेकिन दुख तब होता है कि मनरेगा के नाम पर कोई मिट्टी उठाकर फेंकने जा रहा है, उसके लिए तीन साल तक देश में *advertise* किया गया। मनरेगा कोई *behavioural change* का काम नहीं था, लेकिन एक नेता को प्रस्थापित करने के लिए सरकारी खजाने से *advertisements* किया गया था, इसको देश भूल नहीं सकता है। लोगों को यह कहना कि हाथ धोकर खाना खाओ, यह *behavioural change* के लिए है। इसलिए हम जागरूकता अभियान और प्रचार अभियान में अंतर को देखें, वरना देश में बदलाव लाने का काम कैसे करेंगे? इन चीजों पर भी गौर करने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, यहां "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" पर भी सवाल उठाए गए। पिछले पांच साल में लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सभी राजनैतिक दलों के एम.पीज. जब भी मुझसे मिले हैं, एक बात को लेकर उन्होंने मेरा अभिनन्दन किया है। किस बात के लिए? अपने इलाके से किसी बीमार व्यक्ति के लिए उन्होंने चिट्ठी लिखी कि प्रधान मंत्री राहत कोष से उसे मदद मिले, तो उसके लिए मैंने नियम बनाया था कि 100 परसेंट करिए, गरीब के लिए करते समय कुछ मत देखिए। करीब-करीब सभी दलों के सभी एम.पीज. मेरे पास आए। "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" की ताकत क्या है वह उस एम.पी. को मालूम है, जिसने अपने इलाके के उस गरीब की मदद के लिए प्रधान मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिखी। आज करीब-करीब जीरो चिट्ठी हो गयी है, आज किसी एम.पी. की चिट्ठी नहीं आती है क्योंकि उन्हें मालूम है कि उसको "आयुष्मान भारत" से फायदा मिल रहा है, इसलिए अब प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह बड़ा बदलाव आया है। उस "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" का फायदा तीस लाख लोगों ने उठाया है। हां, हम जनप्रतिनिधि हैं, लोगों के बीच में जाते हैं, कोई *negative* चीज हमारे ध्यान में न आयी हो, कुछ कमी रह गयी हो, तो हम सब मिलकर उसे सुधारें। आप उस ओर मेरा ध्यान आकर्षित कीजिए। "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" को हम

जितना सशक्त बनाएंगे, सच्चे अर्थ में इस देश के गरीब को हम और गरीब होने से बचा सकते हैं। अगर गरीब middle class की दिशा में जा रहा है, पैर रख रहा है और ऐसे में घर में एक बीमारी आ जाए तो उसकी पूरी बीस साल की मेहनत पानी में चली जाती है। यह बहुत बड़ा मानवता का काम होगा। इसलिए "आयुष्मान भारत" की आलोचना करने के बजाय और इसका credit मोदी ले जाएगा - अब मिल गया भाई, हो गया, चुनाव का नतीजा आ गया, अब काम करो। अब 2024 के लिए मैं नए काम लेकर जाने वाला हूँ, आप चिंता मत कीजिए। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि हम इस पर काम करें।

महोदय, यहां पर बिहार के चमकी बुखार की भी चर्चा हुई है। हम सभी के लिए यह दुख और शर्मिंदगी की बात है कि आधुनिक युग में यह हुआ। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि पिछले सात दशक में सरकारों के रूप में और समाज के रूप में हमारी जो कुछ विफलताएं हैं, उनमें यह एक सबसे बड़ी विफलता है - यह उन विफलताओं में से एक विफलता है। इसको हम सबको हम सबको गंभीरता से लेना होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ जगहों पर, जैसे Eastern UP में इन दिनों अच्छी स्थिति नजर आ रही है, हालांकि क्लेम नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन अच्छी स्थिति नजर आ रही है। जिन बातों को लेकर पकड़ा गया, जैसे टीकाकरण का काम हो, vaccination का काम हो या सुरक्षित मातृत्व का काम हो, इन सारी चीजों पर हम बल दे रहे हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह जो दुखद स्थिति है - मैं इस संबंध में राज्य सरकार के निरंतर संपर्क में हूँ, मैंने हमारे देश के आरोग्य मंत्री को भी तुरंत वहां दौड़ाया था, ताकि सब मिलकर, मदद करके उस संकट की स्थिति से जितनी जल्दी हो सके, सबको बाहर निकाल सकें। पोषण हो, टीकाकरण हो, सुरक्षित मातृत्व हो, "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" का लाभ हो, इन सारी चीजों का जितना ज्यादा हम प्रचार करेंगे, ऐसे संकटों से हम देश को बचा पाएंगे। आज यह एक राज्य में है, कल किसी और राज्य में हो सकता है। हमें ही proactive होकर ऐसी समस्याओं से लोगों को बचाने के लिए करना होगा।

जब मैं "सबका साथ-सबका विकास" की बात करता हूँ, तो यह राजनैतिक स्लोगन नहीं है। हमारे देश में कुछ भूभाग ऐसा भी है, जो विकास में पीछे रह गया है। हमने पैरामीटर के आधार पर 112 Aspirational Districts आइडेंटिफाई किए हैं। राजनीति के दबाव में जीने वाले कुछ राज्यों ने उसमें भी अपने हाथ ऊपर कर दिए। मैं हैरान हूँ कि क्यों वे ऐसा करते हैं, इसमें कौन सी राजनीति है? लेकिन उसके कारण क्या हुआ? जब मैं गुजरात में था तो हमारे यहां कच्छ जिले में किसी की भी appointment करते थे तो उसे लगता था कि "काला पानी" की सजा हो गयी, कोई अफसर जाने को तैयार नहीं होता था। अब तो खैर कच्छ जिला, देश के तेज गति के जिलों में आ गया है, यह आज की स्थिति में नहीं, किसी जमाने में ऐसा था। हिन्दुस्तान में हर राज्य में, ऐसे एक-दो जिले होते हैं कि वहां पोस्टिंग का मतलब है कि वह अफसर बेकार है। उस साइकोलॉजी को बदलने के लिए यंग अफसरों को लगाइए। राज्यों के साथ मेरी बात हुई और यंग अफसरों को लगाया है और इन 112 जिलों की Dashboard पर डेली मॉनिटरिंग होती है। कई पैरामीटर्स पर सुधार आ रहे हैं। 'सबका साथ सबका विकास' से मेरा मतलब यही रहा है कि जो पीछे रह जाते हैं, उनको हम एक बार एवरेज़ की स्थिति में ले आएंगे। एक बार एवरेज़ की स्थिति में ले जाएंगे, तो फिर उनका विश्वास बढ़ेगा और वे भी आगे आने की कोशिश करेंगे।

हमें नॉर्थ-ईस्ट पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। पिछले पांच सालों में वहां पर पूरा फोकस किया गया है और एक वातावरण बना है। इसको और बल देने की आवश्यकता है। वहां से कोई पॉलिटिकली गेन हो, ऐसा

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

नहीं था। वहां से एक-एक एम.पी. है और मेरे लिए एम.पी. का मुद्दा नहीं था। मेरे लिए नॉर्थ-ईस्ट देश की एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण इकाई है और देश के उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण इकाई है। पिछले पांच सालों में काफी काम किया। यानी वहां पर मंत्रियों को जाना कम्पलसरी था और सिर्फ स्टेट कैपिटल में ही नहीं, वहां पर एक रात रुक कर किसी न किसी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जाना जरूरी था। इसके पीछे मेरी सोच यह थी कि 'सबका साथ सबका विकास' का मतलब है कि भौगोलिक रूप से भी देश में सभी क्षेत्रों का विकास होना चाहिए।

इन दिनों मैंने पानी का सर्वे किया। करीब 226 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स ऐसे ध्यान में आए हैं, जहां पानी के लिए काफी जद्दोजहद करनी पड़ती है। ये किस राज्य में हैं, यह मेरा विषय नहीं है, यह पैरामीटर के आधार पर है। अब मैं सबको मोबिलाइज़ कर रहा हूं। इसमें मैं आपकी भी मदद चाहूंगा कि हम पानी के काम को कैसे करें? एम.पी. लेड्स फंड में भी priority पानी को कैसे दें, उन कामों को कैसे दें? एक बार हम इस समस्या से देश को बाहर लाएं, क्योंकि पानी की समस्या से देश को बाहर लाना चाहिए। पानी के संबंध में समाज को जागरूक करना भी उतना ही जरूरी है, ताकि भविष्य में आने वाली नई पीढ़ियों को पानी के संकट से बचाया जाए। इसलिए जल शक्ति मंत्रालय भी अलग से बनाया गया है और उसकी दिशा में भी काम हो रहा है।

मैंने पहले ही कहा कि हमें 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर इकोनॉमी बनानी है। यहां दिवालिया कानून और Fugitive Economic Offenders Act के विषय में बहुत चर्चा हुई। इस कानून का असर ऐसा है 3 लाख करोड़ रुपया, कानून बनने के कारण सरकारी बैंकों में वापस आया। वर्ना ये ले जाते थे, उनको परवाह ही नहीं थी और कोई पूछने वाला नहीं था। अब पता चला है कि हमारी management भी चली जाती है, हमारी गाड़ियां चली जाती हैं, business चला जाता है और कोई और आकर बैठ जाता है। एक वातावरण पैदा हुआ है। हम इसमें से सकारात्मकता देखें और उसमें से रास्ता निकालने का हमारा प्रयास है। हम सब मिलकर इसको करें और मुझे विश्वास है कि ये जो प्रयास किए गए हैं, उसका परिणाम मिलेगा।

यहां पर Cooperative federalism की बात हुई है। मैं मानता हूं कि भारत के संविधान निर्माताओं ने बहुत ही दीर्घ दृष्टि के साथ हमें एक ऐसा दस्तावेज दिया है कि हम देश को एक रखते हुए आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। Cooperative competitive federalism, राज्यों में स्पर्धा का वातावरण बनाना आवश्यक है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि हम जिस मंत्र को लेकर चल रहे हैं, मैंने अभी उसको व्याख्यायित किया था। वह नारा है, National Ambition, Regional Aspiration. इस नारे के मंत्र को लेकर हमने कहा था कि हमें देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि क्या इस देश में कुछ ऐसे मुद्दे नहीं हो सकते, जिसमें हमारी सहमति हो? ऐसा तो नहीं हो सकता जी। क्या हम उन सहमत मुद्दों को लेकर देश में एक वातावरण create कर सकते हैं? गांधी-150 और आजादी-75, एक अवसर है और हम उसको अवसर के रूप में कैसे लेकर जा सकते हैं, यह हमें करना चाहिए। लेकिन यह राज्य सभा में क्या उस federal structure का हिस्सा है? क्या हम एक स्वतंत्र इकाई है? जी, नहीं। हम भी उस व्यवस्था का एक पुर्जा है। लोक सभा में देश की जनता ने चुनकर भेजा है, चूंकि यहां पर नम्बर नहीं है, इसलिए हर काम को हम रोक कर बैठे हैं। ठीक है, हमको नीचा दिखाने में आपको आनंद आता है, खुशी की बात है। मैं किसी की आलोचना नहीं करता हूं। मैं सिर्फ analysis कर रहा हूं। पिछले पांच साल में हम बहुत से होने वाले काम अटका कर बैठे हैं। आप मुझे बताइए कि बहुत से बिल लोक सभा में lapse हुए, क्योंकि उनको

राज्य सभा ने पारित नहीं किया। अब वे लोक सभा के अंदर दोबारा होंगे, फिर से लोक सभा में खर्चा होगा, देश के टैक्सपेयर का पैसा लगेगा, घंटों लगने वाले हैं तब जाकर के होगा।

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आपस में बात मत करिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: यही काम हमारी राज्य सभा कर सकती है और यह भी हैल्दी फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर का ही हिस्सा है। हम फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर की स्पिरिट को लेकर चलते हैं और यह राज्य सभा का दायित्व भी बनता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम सबको उस दायित्व की ओर आगे बढ़ना पड़ेगा। आप हमारी बात मानें या न मानें, आपकी मर्जी है, उसके लिए मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है, लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे पूर्व राष्ट्रपति प्रणब दा की बात को हम सबको मानना चाहिए। मुझे भी मानना चाहिए, आपको भी मानना चाहिए, सबको मानना चाहिए। प्रणब दा ने बहुत स्पष्ट बात कही थी, *it is that the majority has got the mandate to rule and the minority has got the mandate to oppose*. मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि इसमें कोई मतभेद है, लेकिन भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति जी ने आगे कहा, *but nobody has got the mandate to obstruct*. मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मंत्र को लेकर हमें चलना चाहिए, तभी जाकर सच्चे अर्थ में फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर बनेगा। आप तो राज्यों के जीते-जागते प्रतिनिधि हैं, राज्यों के *aspirations* को आपकी अभिव्यक्ति का अवसर मिल रहा है। यहां पर दल से ऊपर उठकर आपके राज्य के हित में, आपकी आवाज उठनी चाहिए। यह बात सही है कि भारत एक ऐसा देश है, सब चीजें सब राज्यों को एक साथ मिल जाएं, ऐसा होता नहीं है। किसी को पहले मिलेगा, किसी को बाद में मिलेगा, किसी को शायद मिलना संभव भी न हो, ऐसा होता रहता है और पहले भी हुआ है, लेकिन इसके लिए हम संख्या के बल पर, हम देश के सारे कामों को रोक दें और मुझे मालूम है पिछली बार जब सदन पूरा हुआ, तो आनन्द जी और गुलाम नबी जी दोनों मुझे कह रहे थे कि साहब कुछ करना पड़ेगा। एकाध राज्य का एक इश्यू और एक एम.पी. सारे सदन की कार्यवाही को रोक दे, तो कैसे चलेगा? यह बात ये दोनों मुझे कह रहे थे और यह सही बात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें मिलकर के सदन को चलाना, सदन को आगे बढ़ाना, देश को आगे बढ़ाना, इस काम को लेकर चलना होगा।

मेरा यह भी कहना है कि गांधी 150 और आज़ादी की 75 साल एक ऐसी प्रेरणा के केन्द्र बिंदु हमारे पास हैं, एक ऐसी तारीख, एक ऐसी तारीख है, हम सब मिलकर के एक ऐसा नेतृत्व देश को दे सकते हैं, जो जन-सामान्य को कुछ न कुछ करने के लिए आगे ले आए। हम कर्तव्य भाव को जगाएं, हर कोई कुछ न कुछ छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हो और ऐसा हो सकता है। अगर स्कूलों में हम इतना सिखा दें कि भाई, हाथ धोकर ही खाना खाएंगे, नियम बनाएं। चलिए, गांधी जी 150वीं जयंती में, मैं अपने जीवन में नियम बनाता हूँ कि मैं इसके लिए कुछ करूंगा। कोई कहेगा कि मैं छोटा बच्चा हूँ, कुछ भी हो, लेकिन मैं झूठन नहीं छोड़ूंगा, मैं खाना *waste* नहीं करूंगा। हमारे किसान के मन में भाव जगे कि भाई, मैं पहले जितना यूरिया इस्तेमाल करता था, यह मेरी भारत मां है और मैं अपनी जमीन के सेहत के लिए 10 परसेंट यूरिया कम इस्तेमाल करूंगा। ये छोटी-छोटी चीजें हैं। आप 1942 से 1947 का कार्य खंड देखिए, गांधी जी ने ऐसी छोटी-छोटी चीजों से हर किसी को जिम्मेवार बनाया था। इसी चीज़ को हमें करना है। हमें नया कुछ करने की जरूरत नहीं है, उसी मॉडल को लेकर आज के जमाने में हम कैसे आगे बढ़ें। हम तय करें कि हमें कुछ न कुछ छोड़ना है, देश के लिए छोड़ना है, यह कर्तव्य भाव जगाना है। अगर हम सब मिलकर के नेतृत्व करें, तो जो सपने भारत को आगे ले जाने के हैं, नया भारत बनाने के जो सपने हैं, उसके लिए हर एक का अपना मॉडल हो सकता है, लेकिन देश को पुरानी अवस्था में नहीं रखा जा सकता है। हमें देश की युवा पीढ़ी के अनुरूप देश को बनाना होगा। मुझे विश्वास है कि जो चर्चा हुई है, उसमें से जो श्रेष्ठ है, उस अमृत को लेकर के हम चलें, देश के कल्याण के लिए कुछ न

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

कुछ कदम उठाएं। मैं फिर एक बार इस चर्चा में जिन्होंने हिस्सा लिया, उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर मैं धन्यवाद करते हुए, मैं आप सबका धन्यवाद करते हुए, अपनी वाणी को विराम देता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I take up the Amendments.

Amendments (Nos. 1 to 99) by Shrimati Chhaya Verma. Are you pressing your Amendments?

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने संशोधनों को वापस लेती हूँ।

Amendments (Nos. 1 to 99) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Amendments (Nos. 133 to 135) by Shrimati Chhaya Verma. Shrimati Chhaya Verma, are you withdrawing the Amendments or should I put them to vote?

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने Amendments को withdraw करती हूँ।

Amendments (Nos. 133 to 135) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Amendments (Nos. 136 to 160) by Shri D. Raja. Shri D. Raja, are you withdrawing the Amendments or should I put them to vote?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I press my Amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I put Amendments (Nos. 136 to 160) to vote.

Amedments (Nos. 136 to 160) were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Amendments (Nos. 161 to 231) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you withdrawing the Amendments or should I put them to vote?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have moved 72 Amendments. If you don't permit me to say one word, then, I will move every Amendment. Then, it will go till midnight.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the final word?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have only one point to make. I want to bring this to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister that I regret that the Address does not mention about the need to take all necessary measures as emunerated in the 13th Schedule of the A.P. Reorganisation Act. ...*(Interruptions)*... for the progress and sustainable development. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing your Amendments or not?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I want to bring this to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister. Now, I am withdrawing my 72 Amendments. Otherwise, it will go till midnight.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy is very intelligent. You are all aware of it.

Amendments (Nos. 161 to 231) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Amendments (Nos. 232 to 263) by Shri Motilal Vora. Are you withdrawing the Amendments or should I put them to vote?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I withdraw my Amendments.

Amendments (Nos. 232 to 263) were, by leave, withdrawn.

श्री सभापति: जब मैं यहां से कोई सवाल पूछता हूँ, तो आप लोगों को जवाब देना है। Silence is not an indication of agreement either way.

Now, Amendments (Nos. 264 to 309) by Shri T.K. Rangarajan. Rangarajan ji, are you withdrawing the Amendments or should I put them to vote?

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I press the Amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I put Amendments (Nos. 264 to 309) to vote.

Amendments (Nos. 264 to 309) were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendment (No. 310) by Shri T.K. Rangarajan. Rangarajan ji, are you withdrawing the Amendment or should I put them to vote?

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I withdraw my Amendment.

Amendment (No. 310) was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Amendments (No. 314 to 323) by Shri Ripun Bora. Boraji, are you withdrawing the Amendments or should I put it to vote?

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I am withdrawing the Amendments. The only thing is, I will give tomorrow a correction to a wrong information given by the Prime Minister. This information is given by the Prime Minister. I will give it in writing.

Amendments (Nos. 314 to 323) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion to vote.

The question is:

“That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms :-

“That the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on June 20, 2019.”

The motion was adopted.

श्री सभापति: मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Now, I move to the next issue which is Short Duration Discussion. If there are new Ministers and new Members, they should be aware of this Rule. Balasubramoniyarji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Balasubramoniyar, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please*(Interruptions)*... Whoever wants to leave, quietly, they can stand and then quietly withdraw from the Lobby. This is the practice. Shri Sanjay Singh. कहां हैं श्री संजय सिंह? One minute. The total time allotted for this subject is 'Two Hour Thirty Minutes'. The Minister has to reply. Keeping that in mind, I am apportioning the time among the Members who have given notice first and then if time remains, others also will get an opportunity. Sanjayji ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very, very serious issue. Please pay attention.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

The challenges of water crisis including the supply of drinking water in the country

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): सभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे पानी के संकट पर, जो आज एक राष्ट्रीय संकट के रूप में इस पूरे देश के सामने एक बड़ी चुनौती बन गया है, उस विषय पर अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया है और मैं इसके लिए आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ।

महोदय, अगर पानी के संकट की बात करें, तो स्थिति यह है कि कहां से बात शुरू की जाए और कहां खत्म की जाए?

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

महोदय, इंडिया टुडे ने अभी दो अंक पहले अपनी मैगज़ीन का पूरा अंक देश के जल संकट पर समर्पित किया था और बताया था कि किस तरह से पूरे राष्ट्र के अंदर पानी की समस्या, खास तौर से पीने के पानी की समस्या, सिंचाई के पानी की समस्या, तालाबों की समस्या, वह चाहे राजस्थान हो, चाहे गुजरात हो, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड का क्षेत्र हो, या फिर देश की राजधानी दिल्ली हो, जहां पर ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, हाउस ऑर्डर में करा दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया शांति बनाए रखिए। संजय जी बोल रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम उनसे कह रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री संजय सिंह: मान्यवर, वह चाहे देश की राजधानी दिल्ली हो, जहां पर केंद्र की सरकार भी रहती है और हमारे राज्य की भी सरकार है, वहां पर जल संकट एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या के रूप में सामने आया है। हम लोग सरकार में आए थे, तब उस वक्त ऐसी स्थितियां थीं कि 55 प्रतिशत दिल्लीवासियों को पीने का पानी नसीब होता था। आज लगभग साढ़े चार, पांच सालों का कार्यकाल पूरा करने के बाद यह संख्या 88 प्रतिशत है। हम लोगों ने 88 प्रतिशत का लक्ष्य अवश्य प्राप्त किया है, लेकिन दिल्ली में अभी भी 12 प्रतिशत लोगों तक पीने का साफ पानी नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है। यह एक समस्या है।

महोदय, 1996-97 में, जब दिल्ली की आबादी 1 करोड़ थी, तब हमें 900 एम.जी.डी. पानी मिलता था, लेकिन आज, जबकि 1996-97 से लेकर वर्ष 2019 हो गया है, लगभग 22-23 साल हो गए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आपस में बात न करें।

श्री संजय सिंह: दिल्ली को अभी भी 900 एम.जी.डी. पानी मिलता है। दिल्ली को 900 एम.जी.डी. पानी से अपना गुज़ारा करना पड़ता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से केंद्र की सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस पर कार्य करें।

महोदय, अभी पिछले दिनों दिल्ली के हमारे मुख्य मंत्री श्री अरविंद केजरीवाल माननीय मंत्री श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत से मिले थे, जो जल शक्ति मंत्रालय का पूरा कार्यभार देख रहे हैं। उन्होंने उनसे अनुरोध भी किया था कि दिल्ली में पानी के संकट को दूर करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार हमारी मदद करे। दिल्ली में विशेष तौर पर इस जल संकट को दूर करने के लिए हम वर्षा के पानी को संकलित करना चाहते हैं, उसको संचयित करना चाहते हैं। मान्यवर, उस जल संकलन की व्यवस्था के लिए यमुना के आसपास केन्द्र सरकार के सहयोग के बगैर, उनकी अनुमति के बगैर, उनकी परमिशन, उनकी स्वीकृति के बगैर जल का संचयन नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से और केन्द्र सरकार से विनम्रतापूर्वक अनुरोध करूंगा कि दिल्ली के अन्दर जल के संकट को खत्म करने के लिए वर्षा के पानी के जल संचयन करने का जो प्रोजेक्ट, जो योजना अरविन्द केजरीवाल जी ने बनाई है, दिल्ली के मुख्यमंत्री ने दिल्ली के जल संकट को दूर करने के लिए, पीने के पानी के संकट को दूर करने के लिए बनाई है, उसमें आप हमारी मदद करें, हमारा सहयोग करें और हमें स्वीकृति प्रदान करें।

मान्यवर, जहां तक दिल्ली का प्रश्न है, हम लोगों ने दिल्ली में साढ़े चार साल के अन्दर 239 कॉलोनीयों के अन्दर पीने का पानी पहुंचाने का काम किया है। द्वारका जैसे क्षेत्र, संगम विहार क्षेत्र, देवली जैसे क्षेत्र, जहां पर पीने के पानी को लेकर लड़ाइयां होती थीं, मैं आपको बता दूं कि दिल्ली में, देश की राजधानी में पीने के पानी की समस्या को लेकर हत्या तक की घटना हुई है। जब मैं दिल्ली आया था, तो मैंने पहली बार 'टैंकर माफिया' जैसा शब्द सुना था। इसके पहले अपहरण माफिया होते थे, लूट माफिया होते थे, लेकिन दिल्ली में 'टैंकर माफिया' शब्द मैंने पहली बार सुना था। उस टैंकर माफिया के राज को साढ़े चार साल की अरविन्द केजरीवाल जी की सरकार ने अपने प्रयासों से, मेहनत से खत्म किया और आज हम हर जगह दिल्ली में पीने का पानी पहुंचाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। लेकिन यह अकेले हमारे वश की बात नहीं है। हम पूरी ईमानदारी से इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं। अगर इसमें हमें केन्द्र सरकार का सहयोग नहीं मिलेगा, अगर दिल्ली के लोगों के प्रति केन्द्र सरकार की एक सकारात्मक दृष्टि नहीं होगी, अगर वर्षा के पानी के जल संचयन के लिए हमें सरकार स्वीकृति नहीं देगी, तो आने वाले दिनों में यह समस्या और बढ़ेगी और गम्भीर होगी। मैं आपको जो जानकारी देना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि 2020 तक दिल्ली में ऐसा भयंकर जल का संकट पैदा होने वाला है, जिससे हाहाकार की स्थिति होगी। उससे बचने के लिए, उससे निपटने के लिए केन्द्र और राज्य के बीच एक सहयोगात्मक रवैया होना चाहिए। एक सहयोगात्मक भावना के तहत हम लोग आगे बढ़ें और हम दिल्ली में उस योजना को लागू कर सकें, जिसमें वर्षा के जल के संचयन और दिल्ली के पानी के स्तर को ऊपर बढ़ाने के लिए हमारे प्रयासों में केन्द्र सरकार अपना सहयोग दे।

[श्री संजय सिंह]

मान्यवर, दूसरी बात, अगर हम दूसरे राज्यों की बात करें, तो अभी मैं पिछले दिनों बुंदेलखंड गया था। बुंदेलखंड में हमारी पार्टी का कार्यक्रम था, वहां बहुत सारे सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता, बहुत सारे लोग मिलने के लिए आए। आज उत्तर प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड में अगर कोई सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, तो वह पीने के पानी की समस्या है। वहां पीने के पानी की समस्या इतनी गम्भीर है कि वहां ललितपुर के इलाके में मैं एक ब्लॉक में एक गाँव में गया था। आप यकीन नहीं करेंगे कि उन लोगों ने मुझसे डिमांड की, आजादी के 72 साल के बाद पूरा गाँव एक एप्लिकेशन लेकर मुझसे मिलने के लिए आया और माँग यह कर रहा था कि अपनी सांसद निधि से आप इस गाँव में बोरिंग करवा दीजिए, हैंड पंप लगवा दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: मैं पूरे सदन से आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि आज देश की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं में से एक यह पानी की समस्या है। कृपया हम लोग इस पर गम्भीरता से सोचें और देश को एक संदेश दें कि ऐसी चीजों के बारे में हम किस ढंग से गौर करते हैं और अपर हाउस कैसे गम्भीरता से इस पर डिसकस करता है। संजय जी।

श्री संजय सिंह: मान्यवर, पूरा गाँव मुझसे मिलने के लिए आया और उन्होंने एक ही अनुरोध किया कि हमारे गाँव में पीने के पानी की बहुत समस्या है, यहाँ पानी का स्तर बहुत नीचे है, आप अपनी सांसद निधि से एक बोरिंग करा दीजिए। जो लोग मिलने आए थे, उनमें से आधे से ज्यादा लोगों के पाँवों में चप्पल नहीं थी। वे दुश्वारियों में अपनी जिन्दगी जीते थे। उनके पास रहने के लिए अच्छे मकान नहीं थे। उनके पास रहने के लिए अच्छे मकान नहीं थे। हम यहाँ बैठ कर चाहे जितनी बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करें, लेकिन आपको बुंदेलखंड के गाँवों में जाकर परिस्थितियाँ देखनी चाहिए। मैंने अपनी समस्या बताई कि मैं दिल्ली का सांसद हूँ, इसलिए 25 लाख रुपए तक की ही निधि बाहर दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैंने कहा कि मैं इस गाँव में एक हैंड पंप लगवाने का प्रयास करूँगा या ऐसा प्रस्ताव अपनी ओर से दूँगा। यह जल का संकट बुंदेलखंड के क्षेत्र में है। उन लोगों ने मुझे बताया कि गांव के अंदर जो तालाब बने थे, जिन तालाबों से लोग पीने का पानी लेकर जाते थे, अपने छोटे-मोटे काम कर लेते थे, उन तालाबों की जमीनों पर भू-माफियाओं ने कब्जा कर लिया है। मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूँ, माननीय मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, आप उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से रिपोर्ट मंगवाइए। उत्तर प्रदेश के ज्यादातर तालाबों की जमीन पर भू-माफियाओं ने, गांव में रहने वाले दबंगों ने कब्जा कर लिया है। अगर आपको इस जल संकट से निपटना है, तो उन सारे तालाबों पर हुए कब्जों को आपको हटवाना पड़ेगा। अगर आप इस जल संकट से निपटना चाहते हैं, तो आप उत्तर प्रदेश से, बिहार से, बुंदेलखंड का जो उत्तर प्रदेश का इलाका है, वहां से और मध्य प्रदेश का जो बुंदेलखंड का इलाका है, वहां से रिपोर्ट मंगवाइए और सच्चाई जानिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: सर, इतने गंभीर विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री लोग खड़े होकर आपसी चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

श्री संजय सिंह: मान्यवर, यह ठीक बात नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने कहा, उसके बाद भी कोई आपकी बात नहीं मान रहा है।

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने उनसे कह दिया है, आप अपनी बात कहते रहें। आपके लगभग दस मिनट पूरे हो चुके हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं बार-बार आग्रह कर रहा हूँ, कृपया सदन में बात न करें।

श्री संजय सिंह: यहां पर नेता सदन भी बैठे हैं, संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी भी बैठे हैं, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि कृपया, थोड़ा ध्यान दें।

श्री उपसभापति: मैं आप सबसे पुनः आग्रह कर रहा हूँ, कृपया आपस में बात न करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप आपस में बात न करें, कृपया बैठ जाएं।

श्री संजय सिंह: बाकी लोग भी थोड़ा ध्यान दें। इसमें कौन सी बुरी बात है?

श्री उपसभापति: संजय जी, अब आप अपनी बात खत्म करें, क्योंकि अब मैं दूसरे वक्ता को निमंत्रित करने वाला हूँ।

श्री संजय सिंह: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, देश भर में जितने तालाबों पर कब्जा हुआ है, उनको हटाया जाए। जल संकट के लिए एक बहुत प्रमुख कारण यह भी है। उन तालाबों की जमीनों पर जो कब्जा हुआ है, उस कब्जे को हटाने के लिए देश के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने आज नहीं, लगभग 20 साल पहले ही आदेश दिया था कि कम से कम आप देश भर के तालाबों के ऊपर से कब्जे हटवाइए। गांवों में जमीनों पर जो कब्जा कर लिया गया है, उसको दूर कीजिए, तभी पानी की समस्या दूर होगी।

महोदय, आज बुंदेलखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश में पूर्वांचल का इलाका, उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ सटे हुए मध्य प्रदेश में बुंदेलखंड का इलाका, राजस्थान का इलाका, गुजरात के कई सारे इलाके, कच्छ का इलाका, जिसका जिक्र अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी भी कर रहे थे, इन सभी इलाकों में जल का भारी संकट है। आज पानी की इस समस्या से दिल्ली भी जूझ रहा है, तमिलनाडु भी जूझ रहा है, बंगाल भी जूझ रहा है और उड़ीसा भी जूझ रहा है। पूरा देश आज जल संकट की इस गंभीर समस्या से जूझ रहा है। आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस संकट में राज्यों के साथ सहयोग करने के लिए आगे बढ़ें और इस संकट को दूर करें, धन्यवाद।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, जल संकट के बारे में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी-अभी उल्लेख किया है। मैं बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि अब जल शक्ति मंत्रालय को विशेष महत्व देते हुए, अलग से ही मंत्रालय स्थापित करने का काम हो गया है। वैसे भी सृष्टि की रचना में पृथ्वी, जल अग्नि, वायु और आकाश, ये पांच तत्व माने गए हैं। यह जो शरीर बना है, उसमें भी जल-तत्व की बहुलता है। जल के बिना सब सूना है और जल की आवश्यकताओं को हम सब समझते हैं। कहा भी गया है,

रहिमन पानी राखिये, बिन पानी सब सून।

पानी गए न ऊबरे, मोती, मानुष, चून।।

यह जो पानी है, यह एक तरह से मनुष्य की पहचान का पर्याय हो गया है। सृष्टि में भी जो पानी है, उसकी ही बहुलता है, पृथ्वी का हिस्सा तो बहुत कम ही है। जब हम पानी के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं, तो मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि भारत में वर्षा से प्राप्त पानी कुल जल उपलब्धता प्रायः 4,000 बिलियन घनमीटर है। जहां पानी होता है, वहां उसका वाष्पीकरण भी होता ही है। जो बचा हुआ जल है, वह 1,870 बिलियन घनमीटर है। परन्तु उपयोग के लायक जो पानी हमारे पास बच जाता है, वह 1,137 BCM है, जिसमें 690 BCM सतह पर दिखाई देता है और जो भूजल है, वह 447 BCM है। यह जो पानी है, जितना है, उतना है। अब इसको किफायत से उपयोग करने की आदत होनी चाहिए। देश की जनसंख्या का दबाव और प्रभाव निरन्तर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, माँग बढ़ती चली जा रही है। उस आधार पर 2010 में यह जो हमारी माँग थी, वह 710 BCM थी, यह 2025 में बढ़ कर 843 BCM आंकी गयी है। इसके अतिरिक्त देश में 2050 में पानी की जो कुल माँग हो जाएगी, वह 1180 BCM आंकी गयी

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

है। परन्तु जब 2050 होगा और हमारे यहाँ उपलब्धता केवल 1137 BCM की होगी, तो निश्चित रूप से पानी के बारे में जो कमी आयेगी, उसकी पूर्ति करने के उपाय हमारे पास नहीं हैं। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि जल संचयन को प्राथमिकता देते हुए, उसके संरक्षण को प्राथमिकता देते हुए उसकी सुरक्षा का प्रबंध करना ही चाहिए। ग्रीष्म काल के मौसम में यह जो कठिनाई है, यह तो और ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है। अनेक प्रदेश इस संकट से जूझ रहे हैं। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि इन सारी बातों को करने के लिए जो उपाय हमारे पास हैं, वे सीमित ही हैं। जिन-जिन प्रदेशों में जल संकट है, उसको देखते हुए उसके निराकरण के उपाय— क्योंकि यह जो जल है, यह राज्य का विषय है, ऐसा माना गया है। इसलिए जल को जो राज्य का विषय माना गया है, उसका संचयन करने का काम, सुरक्षित रखने का काम और उसको प्रदूषणमुक्त करने के काम करने का दायित्व भी उसी पर आता है। किन्तु चूँकि जल बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण भी है उसके लिए, उसको संरक्षित करने के लिए अनेक प्रकार के आयोग भी बिठाये गये हैं, 2012 में जल आयोग बनाया गया था। उसने कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं। इस प्रकार इन सारी बातों का तो सिलसिला चला हुआ है। हम लम्बे समय से नदियों को जोड़ने की बात भी करते रहे हैं। अच्छी बात है। नदियाँ जुड़नी चाहिए, जैसे सड़कों को जोड़ कर हमने राष्ट्रीय सम्पर्क को बहुत अच्छा बनाने का काम किया है।

पीने के पानी का या जल का जो उपयोग है, वह तो विविध प्रकार का है। सबसे पहली प्राथमिकता पीने के पानी की आती है। पीने के पानी के बाद इसका उपयोग कृषि के लिए होता है और उसके बाद औद्योगिक जल के रूप में भी होता है। इस प्रकार से हम पानी का उपयोग करते आते हैं। किन्तु पानी की शुद्धता को बनाये रखने के लिए जो उपाय होना चाहिए, उसमें जो प्रामाणिकता चाहिए, वह प्रामाणिकता करने के प्रबंध हमें और चाक-चौबंद करने होंगे। नियम बने हुए हैं, कानून बने हुए हैं, प्रदूषण मुक्ति के उपाय हमने किये हुए हैं, किन्तु हम नदियों में पानी का हाल देख रहे हैं कि कैसा हो गया है। पहले तो नदियाँ पवित्रता का पर्याय ही हैं। यदि हमने गंगा कह दिया, तो इसका अर्थ यह है कि गंगा है, यानी पवित्र है। नदियों को हम माँ के अनुरूप में भी देखते हैं। इसलिए यह जो पवित्रता है, वह उसकी शुद्धता पर ही निर्भर करती है। उस शुद्धता को बनाये रखने के लिए जिम्मेदारी यदि कहीं आती है, तो हम पर ही आती है। हमने इन सारी बातों को करने के लिए जो उपाय किये हैं, वे अभी पूरे नहीं हुए हैं, हाँ, कोशिश जारी है। जिस प्रकार से नगरों से पानी निकलता है, वह पानी सीधा नदियों में नहीं जाए। उसकी रोकथाम करके, उस पानी को डायवर्ट करके उसका उपयोग वहीं कर लिया जाए और नदियों में वह पानी नहीं जाए, तो यह शुद्धता बनी रह सकती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर): महोदय, जिन माननीय सदस्य ने शुरू किया था, वे खुद ही गायब हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बहुत गम्भीर विषय है। वे स्वयं उपस्थित नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: कोई बात नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई बात नहीं। जो गये हैं, उनको जाने दो और जो उपस्थित हैं, उनको समझने दो, समझाने दो।

यह विषय तो गम्भीर है ही। जब हम सब गम्भीर हैं और पानी के बारे में सोच रहे हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से यह कोई एक व्यक्ति का विषय नहीं है, यह तो पूरे राष्ट्र का विषय है। उस दृष्टि से जब हम बात करते हैं, तो इन सारी बातों पर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। इस वर्ष पानी की जो कमी आयी है, यह पिछले कई वर्षों के बाद, 65 वर्षों के बाद आयी है। एक बार पहले 2012 में भी कोई ऐसा मौका रहा होगा, परन्तु इसवक्त जो पानी की कमी आयी है, मानसून का जो विलम्ब हो गया है, उसके कारण से भी हमारी यह

कठिनाई बढ़ती चली जा रही है। पानी की कमी का असर जन जीवन पर तो पड़ ही रहा है और मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी राजस्थान से आते हैं। वहाँ बीकानेर, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर जैसे इलाकों में मीलों तक पानी नहीं है। पानी की आस में लोग दूर-दूर तक चले जाते हैं।

"कोई तो पेड़ घना होगा,

प्यासी-प्यासी धरती का कोई तो मेघ घना होगा।"

पानी की तलाश में, आशा में लोग मीलों चलते चले जाते हैं। इस मृगतृष्णा के कारण जो परेशानी होती है, पीने के पानी की तलाश में पूरा-पूरा दिन लग जाता है। महिलाओं को इसमें सबसे ज्यादा कष्ट उठाने पड़ते हैं लेकिन महिलाओं की परेशानी को समझने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में पानी को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। सरकार इस संबंध में योजना बनाकर पानी की कमी को दूर कर सकती है। इसके लिए ठोस उपाय करने चाहिए। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इन सारी बातों पर, जैसा यहां कहा गया है, सावधानीपूर्वक कदम उठाने चाहिए। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, जो देश के 91 प्रमुख जलाशयों की निगरानी करता है, उसने भी वर्तमान पानी के स्तर को पिछले 10 सालों के स्तर से 20 प्रतिशत कम पाया है। 20 प्रतिशत कम पानी होने के कारण पीने के पानी की समस्या बढ़ती जा रही है। यही नहीं, जलाशयों का जलस्तर भी कम हो गया है, भूमिगत जलस्तर भी कम हो गया है। जो हमारे कुएं, बावड़ी और दूसरे जल स्रोत थे, पोखर थे, वे सब सूख गए हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: जटिया जी, अब समाप्त करें क्योंकि आपके दल से और 4 लोगों को बोलना है। आपके पास कुल 40 मिनट का समय है, सबको मिलाकर। अब आप बोलें।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया: राजी हैं हम उसी में, जिसमें तेरी रज़ा है। पानी हो तो वाह-वाह है, अगर पानी नहीं तो परवाह है। जलाशयों के सूख जाने के कारण जो समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है, इसकी चेतावनी मिलने के बावजूद हमने जो उपाय करने थे - कुछ तो manual उपाय हो सकते हैं, कुछ ऊपरी तौर पर हम उपाय कर सकते हैं। शहरों में ऐसे उपाय हम करते ही हैं, जहां पानी जल टैंकरों से पहुंचाया जाता है, परन्तु जो दुर्गम स्थान हैं, जहां पानी पहुंचाने के लिए हमारे पास साधन नहीं हैं, ऐसे स्थानों पर पानी पहुंचाने की जिम्मेदारी जिसकी है, उसे अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभानी चाहिए। वर्षा का जल संचयन करने के निर्देश दिए गए हैं, Water harvesting के लिए शहरों में कहा गया है किन्तु उनका पालन कराने के साथ-साथ नए-नए बांधों का निर्माण कराने की भी आवश्यकता है। मैंने स्वयं MPLADS से अपने क्षेत्र में 5 नदियों पर 25 से ज्यादा बांध बनाने का काम किया है। इसलिए पानी की उपयोगिता के बारे में मेरे मन में हमेशा यही विचार रहता है। हमारे देश में 'जय जवान, जय किसान' का नारा दिया गया था। माननीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने कहा था कि देश में जय जवान के साथ-साथ जय किसान भी होगा। हमारा जवान तो सीमाओं पर रहता है जबकि किसान मैदान में, खेतों में काम करता है। यदि किसान की जय करनी है तो उसके हित में हरित क्रांति लाने के उपाय करने की, जल का प्रबंध करने की जरूरत है। इसीलिए मेरी पानी को लेकर प्राथमिकता रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में rain water harvesting...

श्री उपसभापति: जटिया जी, आपके 10 मिनट पूरे हो रहे हैं।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया: मैं आधे मिनट में अपनी बात पूरी कर लेता हूँ। जो हमारा जल संचयन का कार्यक्रम है, जैसा मैंने कहा कि इसके लिए MPLADS के माध्यम से भी काम किया जा सकता है, इसके माध्यम से भी जल-संचयन के कामों को करना चाहिए। कोई पानी से महरूम रह जाए, यह ठीक नहीं है। पानी को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने जो जल मंत्रालय बनाया है, निश्चित रूप से,

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

विशेष रूप से इस पर ध्यान देगा। अभी तक जितनी रिपोर्ट आई हैं, उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने और बड़ी योजनाएं बनाने की दृष्टि से भी काम होना चाहिए। उत्तर में जो नदियां बहती हैं, उनमें पानी काफी है, पूर्व में बहने वाली नदियों में भी काफी पानी है, जबकि दक्षिण में पानी की कमी है, कर्णाटक और तमिलनाडु में पानी की कमी है। मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और छत्तीसगढ़ में पानी की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए उपाय करने चाहिए। इन राज्यों को विशेष सहायता देकर, जब यह मानसून विलम्ब से पहुंच रहा है, उसके लिए सरकार जरूर प्रबंध करे और ध्यान देगी। इन शब्दों के साथ, समय देने के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री उपसभापति: आपका भी धन्यवाद। डा. अमी यज्ञिक।

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on a very important subject of water scarcity. We talk about development, but we forget the human angle of development. The NITI Aayog has just released a Report in 2018 and has stated that almost 21 cities of this country will face absolutely zero ground water level by 2020. Sir, this poses a very grave concern. The Ministry of Jal Shakti which has just come into existence has to deal with these issues. Sir, the causes are known to everybody. Many hon. Members have mentioned about the causes of water scarcity. We have faced drought conditions. We have also had weak monsoons. But the problem seems to be that we are unable to use the water which we already have. Sir, for example, Gujarat is a very developed State, but if you walk into the interiors of the districts of Gujarat, you will find the same lines which one of the speakers, Mr. Sanjay Singh, have mentioned just now. Sir, you will see women standing in queues with plastic containers to get water. They get water by tankers. Sir, even in urban areas of some cities in Gujarat, there are water tankers which are given on alternate days. I have been a party to a petition also in the Gujarat High Court, where we had requested the court that there should be a water tanker supply on alternate days in some specific areas. Sir, the issue of water scarcity is not new to us. It is not something which has suddenly come up. The problem is that we do not have the infrastructure that is required for the collection of water. The Government is saying that by the year 2024, every household will have a water pipe or a water connection. Sir, the question is not, or the query is not, or the doubt is not, that the Ministry will not be able to do it or the Government will not be able to do it. But the question is how will they do it? From where will the drinking water come? Sir, we have not been able to give a plan for reuse of the sewage water. We have not been able to give a plan to reuse the polluted water. We do not have a plan in place for sewage treatment of the water and that is why this polluted water cannot be made use of. We do have dams. Sir, 276 dams in Gujarat have not been recharged at all. And ground water recharge is one of the methods to give water to the people. We cannot just go talking like, yes, we are for the poor people and we are for the disadvantaged class, without giving them any service. We

want children to study, but there is no water in the toilets in the schools. So, what is the plan? Are we going to use the ground recharge method? Are we going to have an irrigation project for small towns? Are we going to recharge the dams? Are we going to do rain water harvesting? Sir, I can speak endlessly on this subject because water scarcity is going to be the issue of the century; not locally, not nationally, but globally. How are we going to deal with it? Sir, if we want to become the economy that we want to become in future, then we have to see that the water reaches the last person. What is the plan in place for that? What is NITI Aayog going to do about it? It comes out with a report that 21 cities are not going to have any water by the year 2020, then what is the plan in place? If we say that the reports in the past were not dusted and are not drop out, what are you going to do now? What is the assurance that you are going to give to the people? Are these reports going to be implemented? That is the question. Sir, the causes are numerous. Today, the issue is to think about the ways to treat these causes. Sir, we cannot tell the citizens that you should start rain water harvesting individually. We need to have a proper plan, a proper infrastructure or a proper methodology, to spread awareness, to give them the facility so that they can do rain water harvesting. That is one aspect.

Sir, while talking about water scarcity, we may also keep in mind about drinking water, *i.e.*, potable water. We should also talk about non-potable water which is being spoiled every day. It goes as waste. Sir, there is no method to treat that water. We should see that how this can be segregated. There is a survey that about 25 liters of water is required by one human being every day for his hygiene, drinking, cooking and all those things, but the rest of the water is not used for that purpose. How do you segregate these two kinds of waters? How do you make a plan at the Municipal level or at the State level or at the National level? Yes, clubbing the rivers together, bringing the canals together is a solution, but it is a larger programme. I am talking about a programme that will reach the common person, that will reach the person who is residing in villages. What are you going to do with the lakes? The lakes have been encroached. We find industries on the lakes. We find that the landlocked bodies are completely without water. So, Sir, I would say that this topic is very important. It is not important in the sense that it is a topic but it is important because it is touching everyone's everyday life. So, it should be given topmost priority. Where is the water going which is already there? Is it being diverted to the industry; is it going to the farmers or is it going to the citizens for drinking water? So, the question is, what are we going to do about it? This debate needs a larger discussion, very, very proactive steps from the Government as well as participation by the people of this country along with the Government in order to solve this issue because water is the lifeline of every human being. Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for making brief and nice points.

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRASINGH SHEKHAWAT): Sir, I just want a clarification from the hon. Member. She used the words, ‘recharging of dams’. I just wish to understand her intent and ask what does she mean by ‘recharging of dams’?

DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Sir, I don't want to use harsh words but we have small dams, and, most of the times, people living in those small areas, whether they are districts or villages, they have bori-bandh dams. They prepare small dams on their own because they do not wait for the funds from the Government or they do not wait for the Government to step in. That is where the complementary part of the NGOs comes in. They come in to lend a helping hand. They get all this technology, they learn about this technology internationally, and, they bring it down to the village level. When there is rainwater or rain, the surface water, which percolates to the ground level, is completely pumped out by the industry, and, then, reverse pumping is done by polluting the ground water level. That surface water which goes down to the ground level is being taken as water and it is recharging those small dams. We are not talking about big dams like Narmada. This is recharging of dams and that is one of the basic fundamentals of recharging of small dams.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri R. Vaithilingam.

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, *Vanakkam*. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important issue. I am indeed thankful to this august House for taking up the discussion on the challenges of water crisis including the supply of drinking water in the country. Water issues are of permanent nature. Saint Thiruvalluvar said, “If no drop falls from the clouds, not even the green blade of grass will be seen”. There is a blame game going around which I do not support. We should see this water crisis as an issue concerning the present and the future of this country. There should be a national plan and policy for water related issues.

Sir, on one side, Tamil Nadu faces severe drought, and, on the other, it faces floods. The annual per capita income of water in Tamil Nadu is 860 cubic meters as against the national average of 1,869 cubic meters. Tamil Nadu has tapped almost all of its surface water resources and has to look sources beyond its frontiers to meet the needs of its growing population.

Despite the severe drinking water crisis in the country, I should make a mention that the Tamil Nadu Government has taken several measures to address this issue. We have to follow the bucket culture instead of shower culture. Water should be used meticulously. Chennai used to be one of the water-surplus metropolitan cities in the country till a couple of decade ago. Following the age-old water conservation tradition of Tamil Nadu, Chennai had nearly two dozen water bodies including three rivers and a British period Buckingham

Canal. Population explosion and several other factors have added to water woes. I would like to stress that a coordinated approach of the Union Government and the State Governments along with the support of people can only get this issue addressed. Water issues can be addressed in several ways.

On interlinking of all the rivers, especially the rivers flowing through the southern part of the country, the only solution to provide water to water-starved Tamil Nadu is to transfer water from the Godavari, which is a surplus basin, to the Cauvery.

The Central Water Commission has estimated that the Godavari basin has an annual surplus of about 300 TMC of water which can be diverted to other peninsular rivers. I request you to link the Godavari river in Andhra Pradesh with the Cauvery river on a priority basis.

We should encourage the Governments at the State level, local bodies and the people to follow traditional ways of water conservation. Kudimaramathu is an age-old practice wherein public participation is encouraged in a big way for restoration of water bodies. As many as 1,600 water bodies have been desilted in the State at a cost of ₹500 crore. The Union Government has to create a separate fund and help the States.

I now come to national action plan for drought mitigation measures. Tamil Nadu faced a severe drought in the year 2017 and the State Government provided ₹ 2,247 crore as relief to the farmers. Again, all the districts of Tamil Nadu are now facing severe drought with Chennai and neighbouring districts facing severe water shortage. The Tamil Nadu Government has taken a number of drought mitigation measures. We need more assistance from the Union Government for 400 MLD sea water reverse osmosis desalination plants at Perur at a cost of ₹ 6,078 crore, and the Union Government should provide gap funding to the tune of ₹ 1,810 crore over and above JICA loan, and also for tertiary treatment of waste water for industrial use at a cost of ₹ 1,900 crore.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have only two more minutes.

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Another major initiative is construction of 383 check dams and water conservation structures at a cost of ₹ 736 crore. However, these efforts require special allocation of ₹ 1,000 crore annually for States like Tamil Nadu where drought is so frequent.

Rain water harvesting is the brainchild of our beloved leader hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. We have made rain water harvesting structures mandatory for all constructions in Tamil Nadu. I request that rain water harvesting should be made a pan-India movement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have only one more minute and then I will move to another speaker.

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Rejuvenation of the Cauvery river, the sacred river of the south, should be done on the line of Namami Gange Scheme. I request the Union Government to support the Scheme of Rejuvenation of the Cauvery which will cost approximately ₹ 7,000 crore to ₹ 10,000 crore. I request the hon. Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to advise Kerala not to deny the required clearances to enable the Government of India, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to accord the clearances to the Government of Tamil Nadu to carry out the remaining works as per the judgment of the Supreme Court and to restore the water level in the Mullai Periyar Dam to FRL of 152 feet.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude; otherwise, I will move to the other speaker.

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Due to the untiring efforts of our revered leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, and due to the intervention of the hon. Supreme Court, the final order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal dated 5.2.2007 was published in the Gazette of India on 19.2.2013. As per the orders of the hon. Supreme Court dated 18.5.2018, the Government of India notified the Cauvery Management Scheme, 2018 in the Gazette of India on 1.6.2018 to give effect to the decision of the Tribunal as modified by the hon. Supreme Court. *(Time-bell rings)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Your one more minute is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only your speech will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vaithilingam, please ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute is already over ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia. Only your speech will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal) : Sir, how can I speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... Make him sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already given more than this *(Interruptions)* ... Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia, you please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, how can I? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, I would call the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

4.00 P.M.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, please reset the time ...*(Interruptions)*... What is going on? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, please give him two more minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has already taken more than two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is time constraint. ...*(Interruptions)*... Manas Ranjan Bhuniaji, you please speak.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, how can I? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please bring the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair will not give time under pressure. ...*(Interruptions)*... Already, I have given him two more minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia, you please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Navaneethakrishnanji, please ask him to sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, what a horrible situation is going on! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please ask your Member to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, what is this going on? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, please reset my time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not good. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Thank you very much, Sir. Today in this august House, an issue has come up for discussion which is the need of the hour. Hon. Minister, Mr. Shekhawat, took a meeting and held a press conference on 11th of June in Viqyan Bhawan where he mentioned about the analysis of NITI Aayog report and Composite Water Management Index, which came out in the month of June, 2018. After the analysis of the Niti Aayog Report, Composite Water Management Index came out in the month of June, 2018. There, he observed ... I have read in the media - - that a mission would be fixed within 2024 to make India free from water crisis. It is very nice to see the Government's planning. He said -- the observation of Niti Aayog after starting water investigation with Drinking Water Department and Rural Development Department -- that only 18 per cent of the households of India out of 19,19,00,000 households throughout India spread over all

[Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia]

the States have pipeline water at this moment. That means 82 per cent of the households do not have safe and pure pipeline drinking water at this moment in India.

He also made a very serious observation. Per capita necessity of water supply has been reduced drastically. He cited one example. In the year 1950, the per capita supply was 5,000 cubic metres but in 2019, it has come down to 1,400 cubic metres, at this moment, in India. It is such a serious situation. So, we stand throughout India in this deep crisis of water. The life is water and the water is life. So, we are pressed between the two situations which has threatened the existence of human society, the human life including animals also and as a whole earth.

Sir, this is a very interesting point. The Niti Aayog came out with the observation. What is the observation? The observation is that 60 crore people, 600 million people, are suffering from acute crisis of drinking water out of 120 crores of population of India. Sir, 75 per cent of India's households do not have water supply in their premises and 84 per cent of rural households do not have pipe water access. It is very unfortunate to quote that India ranks 120 in Water Index out of 122 countries. We, the people of India, are facing such a horrible situation at this moment.

Sir, we are grateful that you allowed this discussion to bring to the notice of this Government that there is something for which it ought to take serious step and take action immediately to ameliorate this situation in our country for water crisis. The most interesting chapter is India with its historical existence, we used to read in the history that kings and nawabs and the rulers used to go for digging big ponds and jheels to conserve water during rainy season, and connectivity of the rivers to get more access to water was planned during that period.

Sir, I am very happy to inform this august House that our Government in West Bengal under the leadership of Madam Mamata Banerjee has taken up a beautiful project - 'Jal Dharo, Jal Bharo'. In this context, we have, at this moment, 31,31,000 ponds already dug and excavated to preserve the rain water and to have more water in our different districts which have been facing the water crisis, particularly, Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore, Birbhum, Burdwan and other districts including the saline zone nearing coastal area. So, we are getting a beautiful result. Sir, now, at this moment, with the expenditure of ₹ 1,451 crores and ₹ 1,742 crores, we are going to meet the need of 60 per cent of the entire population of Bengal with pipeline water and purest water. After the completion of all the projects within a few months, we will be able to meet the demand and to confront the crisis to the tune of 75 per cent of the people of Bengal.

So, Sir, my urge and my appeal to the Central Government, through you, is that the time has gone and it is too late but we have to start immediately. We can study the vision of the Government academically but the reality is this that we are facing a reeling condition of the water crisis in India. The most interesting thing is, I have gone through a report published in The Times of India regarding a boy of Marathwada region, a ten year old boy, उसका नाम सिद्धार्थ धागे है। He has to travel 14 kilometres by train from Mukundwadi Railway Station to Aurangabad to get two cans of water every day. It is such a pitiable situation. It is not a question of Maharashtra, Maratha, Kerala, West Bengal nothing, but this is a situation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Bhuniaji. Please conclude.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: So, my appeal to the Government, through you, is we should not waste a single minute by thinking, by preparing the papers, to prepare a project report to consider it by the Finance Department, NITI Aayog all these things. Let us start immediately from tomorrow what is to be done. I shall request the hon. Minister, Shri Shekhawat to please come out with your statement as to what is the agenda of the Government to address this serious problem of water crisis that the people of India are facing nowadays.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आभारी हूँ कि संसद ने आज एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर संज्ञान लिया है। Schedule के हिसाब से मानसून लेट हो रहा है। यह खेती करने वालों का देश है इसलिए इससे एक तनाव की स्थिति उत्पन्न होने लग गयी है। पूरे देश में जो खबरें आ रही हैं, जितना पानी अब तक गिरना चाहिए था, वह विलम्बित हुआ है। अभी हमारे साथी भाई विशम्भर प्रसाद जी बता रहे थे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बुंदेलखंड में जो पानी के टैंकर जाते हैं, उनमें लूट होने लग गयी है। पाठा, बांधा, महुआ और ललितपुर में पानी 600 फुट से भी ज्यादा नीचे जा चुका है। यह केवल बुंदेलखंड की कहानी नहीं है, यह पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश और पूरे भारत की कहानी है। मैं अभी डेटा देख रहा था। नासा ने जो ground water का डेटा दिया है, 2018 में जो जनवरी में पानी की उपलब्धता थी, दिसम्बर, तक वह उससे आधी रह गयी थी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. This is the most important issue that we are discussing.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: यानी जो हमारी आर्थिक क्रियाएं हैं, चाहे वह हमारा जीवन है, चाहे हमारी खेती है, चाहे हमारी औद्योगिकी प्रक्रियाएं हैं, सबमें पानी का रोल होता है। उन्हें एक बड़ा झटका लगने की संभावना सामने आ रही है। हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी - जिन्हें अभी नया मंत्रालय मिला है, बहुत जिम्मेदारी का मंत्रालय है - उन्हें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि जब हिन्दुस्तान को हम लोग fast development growth के pace पर ले जा रहे हैं तो development growth का एक water footprint भी होता है। जितना पानी आपके पास available है, आप उतना ही development का process achieve कर सकते हैं। अगर पानी उपलब्ध नहीं होगा तो आप कोशिश करते रह जाएंगे, कभी लक्ष्य हासिल नहीं होंगे। सर, कई विद्वानों ने भी जिक्र किया और माननीय पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री अटल जी ने भी इस बात का जिक्र किया था कि धरती पर पानी को लेकर जो conflict बन रहा है, अगर तीसरा विश्व युद्ध होगा, तो

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

वह पानी के लिए होगा। इस बात से यह पता लगता है कि यह विषय कितना गंभीर है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि जब तक प्यास गले तक नहीं पहुंच जाती है, जब तक पानी मिलता बंद नहीं हो जाता है, तब तक पानी को लेकर कोई सीरियस होना पसंद नहीं करता है।

सर, आज जलवायु परिवर्तन सामने आ रहा है। हमारा जो *behaviour* है, जो हमारी आर्थिक क्रियाएं हैं, बड़े पैमाने पर इन्होंने वायुमंडल को बदला है और वायुमंडल के बदलने से, जो वर्षा का स्तर है, वह भी बदला है अभी जटिया जी बता रहे थे कि भारतवर्ष में जितना पानी बरसात में गिरता है, उसका केवल एक-चौथाई पानी ही हम जमीन में *percolate* कर पाते हैं, इस्तेमाल कर पाते हैं, बाकी सब बह जाता है। आज जब पानी के बारे में बहुत गंभीरता से विचार हो रहा है, तो मुझे लगता है कि हमारी सरकारों को, हमारी भारत सरकार को भी पानी को एक *priority agenda* के तौर पर ट्रीट करना पड़ेगा। चूंकि आपके पास एक *separate Ministry* है, अभी जितने भी मंत्रालय हैं, पूरे देश में हमारी जितनी भी हमारी *activities* चल रही हैं, उनका जो *water footprint* है, उनकी जो पानी का आवश्यकताएं हैं, उसको देखते हुए एक *National Blueprint* बनाए जाने की जरूरत है। सर, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों ने कई प्रयास किए हैं, तालाब भी खोदे गए हैं, कुएं भी खोदे गए हैं, कोर्ट ने भी फैसले किए थे और उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी जो अखिलेश यादव जी की सरकार थी, उन्होंने बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर तालाब खुदवाने का काम किया था, *recharging ponds* बनवाने का काम किया था। लगभग सारी सरकारें ये काम कर रही हैं, औ यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। जो पंचायती राज संस्थाएं हैं, चाहे वे नगरपालिकाएं हैं, चाहे वे हमारी ग्रामीण पंचायतें हैं और चाहे जिला पंचायतें हैं, इनकी जो *functioning* है, जिस तरीके से वे *development agenda* set करते हैं, सर, मुझे अफसोस है कि कहीं पर भी आज तक एक ऐसी *mandatory situation* नहीं बनाई गई कि कितना पानी उपलब्ध होना चाहिए, उस पानी की व्यवस्था कैसे होगी? साथ ही उसके लिए *experts* के माध्यम से *district-specific blueprint* बने कि कैसे पानी की उपलब्धता बढ़ाई जाएगी, कहां-कहां पर कुएं बनाए जाने की जरूरत है, कहां-कहां *recharging* की जरूरत है और उसके अंदर कहां-कहां *hurdles* हैं, क्या-क्या दिक्कतें आ रही हैं, कौन-कौन सी बड़ी *industries* हैं, जो बड़ी प्रभावशाली *industries* हैं, जो बहुत ज्यादा पानी निकाल कर ले जा रही हैं? सर, जमीन के नीचे पानी बनता नहीं है, वहां रखा हुआ है और उसको कैसे इस्तेमाल करना है, उसको लेकर एक *judicious policy* को हमारी जिला पंचायतों को, जो हमारी पंचायती राज संस्थाएं हैं, जो हमारी नगरपालिकाएं भी हैं, उनको तय करना पड़ेगा और *experts* की मदद से तय करना पड़ेगा। भारत सरकार के लिए बहुत जरूरी हो गया है कि वह कोई ऐसा *system* खड़ा करे कि नगरपालिकाओं में और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी, जहां कहीं *groundwater* की खपत हो रही है, उसके विषय में बड़े पैमाने में *experts* और एक *digital data available* रखें। जो हमारी नई पीढ़ी आ रही है, जिनको हम सिखा रहे हैं कि पर्यावरण बदल रहा है, सर, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि ऑस्ट्रेलिया जैसे देश में नई उम्र के बच्चों ने *climate change* को *national agenda* बना दिया है। हमें लगता है कि हमें बहुत बड़ी जरूरत है कि हमारे बच्चे भी सामने आएँ और वे *climate change* को एक *national agenda* बनाकर आगे बढ़ें। हमारे जो भी जनप्रतिनिधि हैं, जो भी हमारी संस्थाएं हैं, वे इसको *priority agenda* लेकर आगे बढ़ें। सर, उनको बहुत सारा डेटा देने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। आपको एक ऐसा नेटवर्क बनाने की जरूरत है कि गांव में भी और शहर में भी हर आदमी को यह डेटा उपलब्ध रहे, जिससे पता चले कि हमारे यहां कितना पानी गिरता है, कितना बह जाता है, कितना हम *consume* कर पाते हैं और उसके लिए कौन-कौन से *system* बनाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। सर, नगरों में लगभग हर

घर में एक छोटा सा बोरिंग पम्प लगा हुआ है, जो पानी खींचता है। आज तक कभी ऑडिट नहीं किया गया है कि अगर पांच सौ लीटर पानी रोज़ निकाल रहे हैं, तो एक साल में कितना पानी निकालेंगे और यह पानी कहाँ से आएगा? पॉलिसी बनाई गई थी कि हर घर के ऊपर water recharging system बनाया जाएगा, लेकिन experts नहीं है। वे recharging pits कैसे बनाए जाने हैं? नगरपालिकाओं की प्राथमिकताएं नहीं हैं और पंचायती राज की प्राथमिकताएं नहीं हैं। अभी जटिया जी ने भी इस बात का जिक्र किया था कि जितना पानी हिन्दुस्तान में बरसता है, कुदरत हमें देती है, उसे हमें पूरे तौर से utilize करने की जरूरत है और recharging system एक बहुत ही progressive तरीके से, पहले से plan करके, जानकारी करके कि इस साल हमारे इलाके में कितना पानी बरसने वाला है, उसे हम कैसे maximum recharge कर पाएं? अभी संजय सिंह जी बता रहे थे।

श्री उपसभापति: रवि प्रकाश जी, आपके दल से एक वक्ता और हैं। आप 6 मिनट बोल चुके हैं, अब conclude करें।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैं conclude कर देता हूँ। सर, एन.जी.टी. ने भी लगातार वॉर्निंग दी है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि राज्य सरकारें एन.जी.टी. के जो आदेश हैं, उनको लागू नहीं कर रही हैं। भारत सरकार को कोई ऐसा मेकेनिज्म बनाना होगा, जिससे कि एन.जी.टी. के आदेश हैं, वे पूरी तरह से लागू हो जाएं।

उपसभापति महोदय, जो इंडस्ट्रीज़ पानी इस्तेमाल कर रही हैं, कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज़ ऐसी हैं, जो गंदा पानी बहुत बरबाद कर रही हैं। गवर्नमेंट ने zero effluent की पॉलिसी बनाई थी, आज तक हम उसको हंड्रेड परसेंट फॉलो नहीं कर पाए हैं। यह प्राइवॉरिटी सेक्टर है। सर, इस सेक्टर को आप देखिएगा कि जो भी इंडस्ट्रीज़ पानी डिस्चार्ज कर रही हैं, यह पीने का पानी है, यह दैनिक यूज़ में आने वाला पानी है, इसका जो जीरो डिस्चार्ज है, उसे कवर करें।

सर, हम यह बताना चाहते हैं कि जमीन के अंदर जो पानी है, उससे किसान की आमदनी का सीधा रिश्ता है और यह अन्ना हजारे जी ने रालेगाँव सिद्धि में साबित करके दिखाया है। वहां पर जमीन में पानी नहीं गया था, जब रीचार्ज सिस्टम बनाए गए, तब वहां पर खेती होनी शुरू हुई है। ऐसा करने से वहां लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ी है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपके दल के लिए जो समय निर्धारित है, उसमें अब सिर्फ एक मिनट बचा है।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैं अब कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ। सर, मैंने जिक्र किया कि एक ऑडिट सिस्टम की जरूरत है। हम लोग जो भी पानी इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, उसका हम कैसे ऑडिट करें। सर, एक बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा सामने आया है और उसे मैं सरकार के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ। भारत सरकार ने स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम बनाया है, लाखों-करोड़ों की तादाद में टायलेट्स बनाए जा रहे हैं। सर, उसमें septic tank के बजाय soakpit बनाया जा रहा है और यह अवैध है। आप जमीन के अंदर जो पानी है, उसे खराब नहीं कर सकते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: रवि प्रकाश वर्मा जी, आपके बोलने का समय खत्म हुआ। आपके बोलने का समय खत्म हुआ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, आपको पॉलिसी चेंज करवानी पड़ेगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जो गांव में शौचालय बन रहे हैं, सर, मेरे यहां पर गांवों से शिकायतें आई हैं कि गांव का पानी नमकीन हो गया। लोग गंदे पानी की बीमारियों से मरने लगे हैं। सर, इस चीज़ को आपको प्राइवॉरिटी देनी होगी।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, रवि जी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आपने अपने दल का पूरा समय इस्तेमाल कर लिया है।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, एक बात बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप सारी चीज़ें बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कह रहे हैं।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, what is important?

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट पानी है। अभी इस बात का जिक्र आया था कि शहरों से बहुत बड़ी तादाद में गंदा पानी नालों के माध्यम से नदियों में जा रहा है। सर, मैंने सिंगापुर में देखा कि जितना भी सीवेज वाटर है, उसको रिसाइकल करते हैं। दिल्ली, एन.सी.आर. में पांच करोड़ आदमी रहते हैं और इतनी ही वॉटर बोटल्स पीने के पानी की यहां पर बिकती हैं। हम करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करते हैं, लेकिन हमने गंदे पानी की रिसाइकलिंग पर फोकस नहीं किया है।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन। अब आपके बोलने का समय खत्म हो गया है।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, एक प्वाइंट और है। पानी को रिचार्ज करने के लिए जमीन के अंदर एक स्पेसिफिक पॉलिसी बनाए जाने की जरूरत है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे लीड लेकर सामने आएँ और मुझे लगता है कि इससे हमारे लक्ष्य पूरे हो सकेंगे, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। आज इस जल संकट पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका अपनी पार्टी का और अपने नेता का शुक्रिया अदा करती हूँ। जल संकट एक ऐसा संकट है, जो हर तबके के साथ और हर व्यक्ति के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है; चाहे वह किसान तबका हो या फिर घरेलू काम-धंधे की बात हो या फिर कि पीने के पानी की बात हो या फिर आम लोगों के जीवन की बात हो या फिर इंडस्ट्री चलाने वाले लोगों की बात हो।

[उपसभापति (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

मैं सबसे पहले सरकार का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहती हूँ कि आज आपने इस विषय पर चर्चा कराई। कहीं न कहीं जलवायु परिवर्तन की वजह से हम जल संकट से जूझ रहे हैं। हमारा देश दुनिया का अकेला ऐसा देश है, जहां पर चार ऋतुएं हैं। हमारे यहां वर्षा ऋतु का बहुत महत्व है। महोदय, सावन का महीना हो या भादों का, वह किसानों, औरतों और आम जन-जीवन के लिए बहुत ही खुशी लाता है। पहले जब औरतें खेतों में रोपाई किया करती थीं, तो उन्हें मालूम होता था कि अगर हम फलां गाना गाएंगे, तो बारिश होगी और उनके द्वारा गाना गाने के बाद, वाकई बारिश होती भी थी, लेकिन अब कहीं न कहीं जलवायु परिवर्तन की वजह से वैसा माहौल नहीं है।

महोदय, NASA और दुनिया भर के विद्वानों ने भी कहा है कि विश्व में अब यदि तीसरा विश्व युद्ध होगा, तो पानी के लिए होगा। नीति आयोग ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि 60 करोड़ भारतीय गम्भीर जल संकट से जूझ रहे हैं और हर साल 2 लाख लोग पीने के लिए साफ पानी नहीं मिलने के कारण बहुत गम्भीर बीमारियों से ग्रस्त होते हैं, जिसके कारण उनकी मौत हो जाती है।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ, जैसा यहां कहा गया कि देश में कई जगहों पर पोखरों को भर-भर कर बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतें खड़ी की जा रही हैं, यह बात सही है। मगर हमें इस तरफ भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि आज जो बड़े-बड़े अपार्टमेंट्स बन रहे हैं, उनमें या बड़े-बड़े घरों में हम साफ पानी पीने के लिए जो RO वगैरह लगाते हैं, उनसे हमें अगर एक लीटर पानी मिलता है, तो लगभग चार लीटर पानी बरबाद हो जाता है। इस बरबादी को हम कैसे रोकें और इस पानी को कैसे बचाया जाए, इस तरफ भी हमें ध्यान देना होगा। अगर हम पानी की इस बरबादी को नहीं बचाएंगे,

تو جیسا کہا جاتا ہے کہ ہمارے پُورے پورے پوکر اور تالاب دیکھا تھا، ہم کُنا دیکھ رہے ہیں، ہمارے بچے نل دیکھ رہے ہیں اور بھینس میں آنے والی پیڈی کیا دیکھے گی، اسکی چیتا ہمیں کرنی ہوگی۔

مہودے، میرے کچھ سناوا ہیں۔ میرا پہلا سناوا ہے کہ جس طرح سے سکتا اہیان پر ہم لوگوں نے کام کیا اور اس سے ہمیں کامیابی ملی ہے، اسی طرح سے ہم رین ہارویسٹنگ سسٹم پر بھی دھیان دے۔ یہ اس لیے کہ ہمارے دیش میں اوساتن 117 سینٹی میٹر بارش ہوتی ہے، جس میں سے ماٹر 6 پرتیشات پانی کا ہی ہنڈارن ہو پاتا ہے۔ ہمنے اہی جو چناو لڈا تھا، اس میں ہمارے یہاں ماننیہ مخرج منتری جی نے سا ف نیشیت کیا اور وادا کیا کہ "ہر ہر میں جلا کا نل" پھنڈا یا آا آا اور اس پر کام چل رہا ہے تھا ہر ہر میں 'جلا کا نل' پھنڈ رہا ہے۔

مہودے، میں ماننیہ منتری جی کو کچھ سناوا اور دنا ااہتی ہوں۔ اگر وہ ان سناواں پر امل کرن، تو مڈل لگتا ہے کہ ہم لوگ ہڈت ہڈت اس سکت سے بچ سکتے ہیں۔ میرا سناوا ہے کہ کینڈر کے ستر پر اک آسا نیکاہ بنا یا آا، جو پانی کے سمان ویتارن کو سونیشیت کرے، جس سے آسا ن ہو کہ کوئی تو 5 گیلن پانی کا اسٹیمال کرے اور کسی کو اک ہنڈ پانی بھی مہیا ن ہو۔ یہ نیکاہ دیش کی ندیوں کے پانی کا ویتارن بھی سونیشیت کرے۔ وادر پوریفایر کی پکریا میں سوار کیا آا، تاکہ اس سے پانی کی ہونے والی بربادی سے بچا یا آا سکے۔ اس کے لیے اپارٹمنٹس آادی میں اک سٹریلایڈ سسٹم لگا یا آا سکتا ہے۔

مہودے، یہاں پر سینگاپور کی بات ہو رہی تھی۔ میں ماننیہ منتری جی کے دھیان میں لانا ااہتی ہوں کہ جس پکار سے سینگاپور میں ... (ویدان)...

†[محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): اُپ سبھا پتی مہودے، آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔ آج اس جلا سکت پر مجھے بولنے کا موقعہ دیا اس کے لیے میں اپنی پارٹی کا اور اپنے نینا کا شکریہ ادا کرتی ہوں۔ جلا سکت ایک ایسا سکت ہے، جو ہر طبقے کے ساتھ اور ہر شخص کے ساتھ جڑا ہوا ہے۔ چاہے وہ کسان طبقہ ہو یا پھر گھریلو کام دھندے کی بات ہو یا پھر پینے کے پانی کی بات ہو یا پھر عام لوگوں کی زندگی کی بات ہو یا پھر انڈسٹری چلانے والے لوگوں کی بات ہو۔

(اُپ سبھا ادھیکش، ڈاکٹر ستیہ نارائن جاتیہ صدرنشیں ہونے۔)

میں سب سے پہلے سرکار کا شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ آج آپ نے اس موضوع پر چرچہ کرائی۔ کہیں نہ کہیں آب و ہوا میں تبدیلی کی وجہ سے ہم جلا سکت سے جوڑے رہے ہیں۔ ہمارا دیش دنیا کا ایک اکیلا ایسا دیش ہے، جہاں پر چار موسم ہیں۔ ہمارے یہاں برسات کے موسم کی بہت اہمیت ہے۔

مہودے، ساون کا مہینہ ہو یا بہادوں کا، وہ کسانوں، عورتوں اور عام زندگی کے لئے بہت ہی خوشی لاتا ہے۔ پہلے جب عورتیں کھیتوں میں روپائی کیا کرتی تھیں، تو

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

انہیں معلوم ہوتا تھا کہ اگر ہم فلاں گانا گائیں گے، تو بارش ہوگی اور ان کے ذریعے گانا گانے کے بعد، واقعی بارش ہوتی بھی تھی، لیکن اب کہیں نہ کہیں آب و ہوا میں تبدیلی کی وجہ سے ویسا ماحول نہیں ہے۔

مہودے، ناسا اور دنیا بھر کے وڈانوں نے بھی کہا ہے کہ دنیا میں اب اگر تیسری عالمی جنگ ہوگی، تو پانی کے لئے ہوگی۔ نیتی آیوگ نے بھی اپنی رپورٹ میں کہا کہ ساٹھ کروڑ بھارتیہ گمبھیر پانی کے سنکٹ سے جوجھ رہے ہیں اور ہر سال دو لاکھ لوگ پینے کے لئے صاف پانی نہیں ملنے کی وجہ سے بہت گمبھیر بیماریوں سے متاثر ہوتے ہیں، جس کی وجہ سے ان کی موت ہو جاتی ہے۔

مہودے، میں مائٹے منتری جی کا دھیان اس طرف مبذول کرانا چاہتی ہوں، جیسا یہاں کہا گیا کہ دیش میں کئی جگہوں پر پوکھروں کو بھر کر بڑی بڑی عمارتیں کھڑی کی جا رہی ہیں، یہ بات صحیح ہے۔ مگر ہمیں اس طرف بھی سوچنا پڑے گا کہ آج جو بڑے بڑے اپارٹمنٹس بن رہے ہیں، ان میں یا بڑے بڑے گھروں میں ہم صاف پانی پینے کے لئے جو آراؤ۔ وغیرہ لگاتے ہیں، ان سے ہمیں اگر ایک لیٹر پانی ملتا ہے، تو لگ بھگ چار لیٹر پانی برباد ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس بربادی کو ہم کیسے روکیں اور اس پانی کو کیسے بچا سکیں، اس طرف بھی ہمیں دھیان دینا ہوگا۔ اگر ہم پانی کی اس بربادی کو نہیں بچائیں گے، تو جیسا کہا جاتا ہے کہ ہمارے آباؤ اجداد نے پوکھر اور تالاب دیکھے، ہم کنویں دیکھے رہے ہیں، ہمارے بچے نل دیکھے رہے ہیں اور مستقبل میں آنے والی پیڑھی کیا دیکھے گی، اس کی فکر ہمیں کرنی ہوگی۔

مہودے، میرے کچھ سجھاؤ ہیں۔ میرا پہلا سجھاؤ ہے کہ جس طرح سے سوچھتا ابھیان پر ہم لوگوں نے کام کیا اور اس سے ہمیں کامیابی ملی ہے اسی طرح سے ہم رین۔ بارویسٹنگ سسٹم پر بھی دھیان دیں۔ یہ اس لئے کہ ہمارے دیش میں اوسطاً 117 سینٹی میٹر بارش ہوتی ہے، جس میں سے صرف 6 فیصد پانی کا ہی بھنڈارن ہو پاتا ہے۔ ہم نے

ابھی جو چناؤ لڑا تھا، اس میں ہمارے یہاں مائٹے مکھیہ منتری جی نے صاف نشچنے کیا اور وعدہ کیا کہ "ہر گھر میں جل کا نل" پہنچایا جائے گا اور اس پر کام چل رہا ہے اور ہر گھر میں جل کا نل پہنچ رہا ہے۔

مہودے، میں مائٹے منتری جی کو کچھ سجھاؤ اور دینا چاہتی ہوں۔ اگر وہ ان سجھاؤ پر عمل کریں، تو مجھے لگتا ہے کہ ہم لوگ بہت حد تک اس سنکٹ سے بچ سکتے ہیں۔ میرا سجھاؤ ہے کہ کیندر کے اسٹر پر ایک ایسا نکائے بنایا جائے، جو پانی کی تقسیم کو یقینی بنائے، جس سے ایسا نہ ہو کہ کوئی تو پانچ گیلن پانی کا استعمال کرے اور کسی کو ایک بوند پانی بھی مہیا نہ ہو۔ یہ نکائے دیش کی ندیوں کے پانی کا وترن بھی سنسچٹ کرے۔ واٹر پیوریفائر کی پرکریا میں سدھار کیا جائے، تاکہ اس سے پانی کی ہونے والی بربادی بچ سکے۔ اس کے لئے اپارٹمنٹس وغیرہ میں ایک سسٹم بنایا جائے۔ مہودے، یہاں پر سنگاپور کی بات ہو رہی تھی۔ میں مائٹے منتری جی کے دھیان میں لانا چاہتی ہوں کہ جس طرح سے سنگاپور میں ... (مداخلت)۔

उपसभापति (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन जी, आपका समय पूरा हो गया है, इसलिए अब आप कृपया अपना भाषण समाप्त करें। सिंगापुर की बात हो यहां हो चुकी है।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सिंगापुर में जिस प्रकार से बारिश के पानी को इकट्ठा किया जाता है और उसे साफ करके पुनः इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, इसका अध्ययन करने के लिए यदि हमारे देश की कोई टीम वहां जाए और वहां जाकर देखे कि किस तरह से वहां पानी का सही इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है और जो प्रक्रिया वहां अपनाई जा रही है, अगर हम भी उसी प्रक्रिया को यहां अपनाएं, तो हमें ज्यादा पानी इस्तेमाल के लिए मिल सकेगा। आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

†محرّمہ کہکشاں پروین : مائٹھ آپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، سنگاپور میں جس طرح سے بارش کے پانی کو اکٹھا کیا جاتا ہے اور اسے صاف کر کے پھر سے استعمال کیا جاتا ہے، اس کا ادھین کرنے کے لیے اگر ہمارے دیش کی کوئی ٹیم وہاں جائے اور وہاں جاکر دیکھے کہ کس طرح سے وہاں پانی کا صحیح استعمال کیا جا رہا ہے اور جو طریقہ کار وہاں اپنایا جا رہا ہے، اگر ہم بھی اسی طریقہ کار کو یہاں اپنائیں، تو ہمیں زیادہ پانی استعمال کے لیے مل سکے گا۔ آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔

DR. BANDAPRAKASH (Telangana): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the subject. On the issue of water, I support the statistics given by the earlier Members. While answering in Lok Sabha on 3.1.2019, the hon. Minister said that out of 17,19,000 habitations, 80.22 per cent of the habitation of the country is fully covered, that 16 per cent is partially covered and that only 3.58 per cent is left out. If it is totally covered or if 95 per cent is covered, then where is this water problem?

Out of that, two lakhs of people are dying every year due to drinking contaminated water. Sir, 70 per cent of water is contaminated. Almost 75 per cent of households do not

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[Dr. Banda Prakash]

have drinking water facility in their premises. Sir, 84 per cent of rural households do not have piped drinking water. Almost 22.1 per cent of the rural households have to travel more than half a kilometre distance for getting drinking water, Sir, around 21 cities in the country are facing acute drinking water problem in this country. It is affecting almost hundred million people. Sir, our country is constructing a number of irrigation projects. Sir, 100 irrigation projects were pending for about two decades. It took two decades to complete. Still 85 per cent projects are pending. The cost of the project has escalated to ₹ 1,20,772 crores.

Sir, looking at all these issues, our Telangana Government started a Noble programme called Mission Bhagiratha which was partially inaugurated by our Prime Minister, Shri Modi on 7th August, 2016. This will give piped drinking water to all the rural households of the State. It is almost covering 25,000 habitations. This will cost more than ₹ 40,000 crores. NITI Aayog also recommended sanctioning ₹ 25,000 crores to the Government of India. अभी तो project 85 per cent complete हुआ, about 15 per cent is going to be finished at the end of next month. पर सर, आज तक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से एक भी पैसा नहीं आया है। I request the hon. Minister to kindly look into the matter relating to Mission Bhagiratha. Kindly release the funds for drinking water for Telangana which NITI Aayog recommended. The second project that we have taken is Mission Kakatiya to restore 46,000 tanks and ponds in the State. Almost 60 per cent of the work has been completed. It will store a capacity of 265 TMC of water. Even NITI Aayog team visited our State and recommended ₹ 5000 crores grant to be sanctioned. That is also pending with the Central Government. Sir, recently on 21st of this month, our hon. Chief Minister inaugurated the Kaleswaram Lift Irrigation Scheme. It is a very big, noble scheme. It is for the first time in the country such a big Lift Irrigation Scheme has been proposed and this was inaugurated by the hon. Chief Minister of Telangana, Shri Chandrasekhar Rao Garu. It will lift water from 98 metres to 615 metres. It will give water to almost 45000 acres for two crops in a year. It will give water supply to almost thousands of villages in the State and drinking water every day for Hyderabad city and that will also give water to all industries of Telangana. It is a Global project. It is for the first time in the country such Lift Irrigation Project is made with crores of rupees of Budget. As of today, money is paid from our State Budget. With the help of financial institutions, the project is going to be completed. Now, I request the hon. Minister; there is a demand for recognising this project as a national project. It is a Telangana project. It is a newly formed State project. I request the hon. Minister to please recognize this project as national project and immediately release ₹ 25,000 crores for this project. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Shri Prashanta Nanda.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, this is his maiden speech. He should be given 15 minutes.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): इसमें maiden speech मत रखिए। प्रशांत जी, अभी आप शुरू कीजिए। आपके पास अभी तीन मिनट हैं, हम उसको थोड़ा सा बढ़ा देंगे।

श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य: सर, वे पहली बार बोल रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप Short Duration Discussion में maiden speech क्यों रखते हैं? बाद में कोई दूसरी डिबेट हो, तो उसमें आप maiden speech रख सकते हैं।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, यह उनकी maiden speech है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): वह तो समझ में आ गया, परन्तु यह Short Duration Discussion है, तो short में long कैसे करें?

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: फिर आप उनसे कह दीजिए कि यह उनकी maiden speech नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): ठीक है, यह maiden speech नहीं है। आप बाद में maiden speech दीजिएगा।

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha) : Sir, it is a very, very important issue and matter of grave concern. I think, there is a little bit confusion in the discussion on the subject. We are confusing between groundwater and safe drinking water. The entire world is concerned about depleting groundwater. In India, the depletion of groundwater is a matter which has to be tackled.

Yesterday, in the Lok Sabha, hon. Prime Minister had also shown his concern on groundwater and said that we together have to solve the problem. Sir, whenever summer comes, you will find all newspapers flooded with news, basically, of drinking water shortage. And, if there is irregular rain, we get news that there is no water for agriculture! What is actually happening? We have to understand that groundwater is not an unlimited source of water; it is limited source. We have to use it and recharge it. I have seen, mostly in urban areas, people don't care for saving water. You know you need only a cup of water for shaving. But, people open tap and start shaving without bothering how much water is wasted. Whose water is this? We are not conscious.

There was a study conducted by IIT on the depletion of groundwater. India's northern and eastern States saw a rapid decline in usable groundwater between 2005 and 2013 raising an impending risk of severe drought, food crisis and drinking water scarcity for millions of people. A team from the IIT, Kharagpur, West Bengal, and Athabasca University, Canada, compiled first estimates of usable groundwater storage at State level across all over India using both *in situ* and satellite-based measurements.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): प्रशांत जी, आप चाहें, तो इसको पूरा कर सकते हैं। आगे जब आप किसी दूसरे विषय पर बोलना चाहें, तो 15 मिनट का समय सकते हैं। यह पानी के विषय पर Short Duration Discussion है, पानी की समस्या पर आप बोल चुके हैं।

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: I was waiting for such kind words.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): वैसे आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है। I have taken the time allotted to you.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Sir, will be very brief. I will not take more time unnecessarily.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): How much time will you take?

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: I think, I need about 10 minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Then, it will be your maiden speech.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Sir, you tell me how much time I can take.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): There is one more minute; only sixty seconds.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will he get the benefit of maiden speech next time? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Yes; yes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: It means, my next speech will be considered as maiden speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; okay. I will just sum up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude .

...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Let us not talk about how the depletion is happening. Let us find out solutions. So, I will be suggesting certain solutions. And, please allow me to complete this because there are only six points. Number one, one of the things that we can do to make difference is that we should use less water for luxury purposes. We must all address the issue of groundwater depletion. Considering the impending crisis on mass water service, everyone should use less water whenever possible. Water is used so freely that it is often a part of outdoor decor ideas and is used as major attractions, such as, amusement parks.

Number two, we should reduce the use of chemicals and should dispose them of properly. Many people are simply unaware of how important it is to prevent pollution occurring beneath the ground. The used water that run into the drains or sewerage system is usually laden with chemicals. These chemicals find their way into larger bodies of water, which ultimately percolates into the ground, and thereby poisons the animals and the soil. By prudent use of chemicals and their proper disposal we can check the toxic materials from dissolving in our water supply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: More comprehensive research and additional funding can help checking depletion of groundwater. We, in Odisha, have tried our level best to check the depletion of groundwater. (*Time- Bell-rings*) Our hon. Chief Minister has been doing his best to deal with this problem. We also need Central assistance to further this cause.

One of the most effective ways to address the issue of groundwater depletion is recharging the groundwater by way of rainwater harvesting. If we don't do this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Thank you, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Sir, please give me just half-a-minute more. The indiscriminate pumping out of groundwater should be checked. This has to be regulated. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): You please make your point. There is no need to explain in detail. ...(*Interruptions*)... Time is very scarce. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Thank you very much, Sir. I hope I will be getting more time when I will be making my maiden speech. This was my pre-maiden speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Thank you, Mr. Nanda.

Now, Shri T.K. Rangarajan. You are on the panel of Vice-Chairmen. You know the rules.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this is a very important subject. And, through you, I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister, who is a very efficient Minister, that Tamil Nadu is suffering from: Number one, cyclone; and, second, from water scarcity. The entire delta area is highly affected. On 12th

[Shri T.K. Rangarajan]

June, they had to open the dam, but it could not be done. Two sugar factories in the delta area are closed for the past three years because the sugarcane crop has drastically come down. With this, I would like to bring to your notice that Chennai, after going dry, is perhaps the first Indian city to have approached the Central Water Commission. Till June 13, this year, Tamil Nadu has reported a rainfall deficit of 41 per cent. To meet its drinking water requirement, most of the Chennai's population today depends on water tankers, municipal supply and private supply. A tank of water from private suppliers costs more than one gram of gold. Now gold is cheaper in Chennai than that of water. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the truth. Sir, water the people get from the water tankers barely meets the drinking and kitchen requirements. Water sanitation is scarce. Laundry and bathing are nothing short of a luxury in today's Chennai. The price of bottled water is reported to have gone up four times, while packaged water can only be sustained by wealthier and middle class. Sir, today, IT sector companies have asked their employees to work from their home. Several restaurants have shut down their operations. Practically, several restaurants have been shut down. The city is filled up with 'Do not waste water' billboards, stickers and banners. But, how did Chennai lose its water? All the three rivers, Cooum, Adayar, and Kosasthalaiyar are contaminated. You have to newly construct everything. Sir, North Chennai gets water from reservoir Thamarapakkam and Minjur desalination plant. South Chennai gets water from Veeranam lake and Nemmeli sea water desalination plant. Unless you get Veeranam water, there will be no water in Chennai. Sir, Chennai used to be a water surplus metropolitan city of the country till a couple of decades ago. Following the age old water conservation tradition of Tamil Nadu, Chennai had nearly two dozen water bodies including three rivers and a British period Buckingham canal. Today, it is reduced to half a dozen. A study by Anna University has found that Chennai has lost 33 per cent of its waterlands in the last one decade. During the same period, Chennai lost in and around another 24 waterlands. This is the situation. So, it requires very, very urgent intervention from the neighbouring States which have surplus water to help Tamil Nadu and Chennai. It is very particular. Chennai is a cosmopolitan city. More than 40 to 50 per cent people are from Andhra Pradesh and from Gujarat. It is a cosmopolitan city.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Kerala.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Yes, Kerala. So other States have got the responsibility to save Chennai. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Thank you. Now, प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा। आपके पास तीन मिनट का समय है। आप अच्छा बोलते हैं। आप अपनी बात तीन मिनट में पूरा कीजिए।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन को, सदन की प्रक्रियाओं को धन्यवाद कि आम तौर पर राजनीतिक ऊहापोह और मुद्दों से अलग होकर एक ऐसे विषय पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, जहां पक्ष और विपक्ष की दीवारें गिर रही हैं। यह बहुत सुखद संकेत भी है।

महोदय, पांचवीं कक्षा में रहीम कवि का एक दोहा मैंने पढ़ा था :

"रहिमन पानी राखिये, बिन पानी सब सून।

पानी गये न ऊबरे, मोती, मानुष, चून।।"

मोती और चून की बात छोड़ दीजिए, हम सब मानुष की बात करें, क्योंकि आज जब मैं चेन्नई और बुंदेलखंड में वॉटर लूट की बात सुनता हूं, तो अभी हम प्रतिक्रिया दे रहे हैं, यह हमारे आने वाले वक्त की हकीकत है कि पूरे देश में शायद सिविल वॉर हो, जल को लेकर, पानी को लेकर, चाहे वह ट्रिंकिंग वॉटर का मामला हो या इरिगेशन वॉटर का मामला हो।

महोदय, एक वरिष्ठ पर्यावरणविद् अनुपम मिश्र जी ने, जो गांधीवादी थे, उन्होंने "आज भी खड़े हैं तालाब" नामक एक किताब लिखी। मेरा मानना है कि तमाम ब्यूरोक्रेट्स को....मंत्री महोदय हमारे सामने हैं, नया मंत्रालय है, लेकिन आपकी जिम्मेवारियाँ बहुत बढ़ गयी हैं, क्योंकि आपको देख कर मुझे लगता है कि नमाज छुड़वाने गये थे, रोजे गले पड़े। अभी यह जो मौजूदा संकट है, उसमें यह बहुत महती बात हो जाती है। सर, हमें यह भी ध्यान रखना होगा कि जल रिप्लेसेबल अवयव नहीं है। हमारे टाउन प्लानर्स और गवर्नमेंट की सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत होती है कि हम अक्सर मॉडल चुनते हैं-शंघाई, क्योटो, लंदन। आप उन शहरों की हालत देखिए और कभी भी वैसा बनने की कोशिश नहीं करें, जिसमें हमें यह लगे कि हम खुद भी नहीं रह पाये। सर, मैं जिस इलाके से आता हूं, कोसी-मिथिलांचल का इलाका है। हमारे यहां का चापाकल आज अगर किसी के यहां शादी है, तो उसे मेरे घर से उखाड़ कर दूसरे घर में लगा दिया जाता था। किसी मिस्त्री की जरूरत नहीं होती थी, वह काम लोग खुद ही कर लेते थे। आज 200-200 मीटर नीचे वॉटर लेवल चला गया है। मिथिलांचल में तालाब सूख गए हैं। उन तालाबों में लोग क्रिकेट खेल रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कहीं-न-कहीं हम सबको, पक्ष और विपक्ष को, यह पड़ताल करने की आवश्यकता है कि जो हजारा मॉडल है, नव-उदारवादी मॉडल है, इसमें जल-संकट के समय बाजार की भूमिका कितनी है, क्योंकि penalty बाजार से नहीं ली जाती और बाजार बड़ी तसल्ली से कह देता है कि हम तो प्राइवेट हैं जबकि हमारा जल प्राइवेट नहीं है। यह हमारी थाती है, सबकी थाती है। अगर उस जल का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, तो इसके लिए penal provisions की भी जरूरत है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि आज जल संकट है। कल यही खाद्य संकट में तब्दील होगा, क्योंकि पानी का सीधा रिश्ता खाद्य से है, फूड से है। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि फूड सिक्योरिटी की बात करते-करते हम food insecurity की तरफ चले जाएं। शुक्रिया, सर, घंटी मत बजाइए। थैंक यू, जय हिन्द!

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): समझदार को इशारा काफी है और आप समझदार ही हैं।
...(व्यवधान)... श्री अनिल देसाई।

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, we are discussing a very serious subject of water crisis and, I think, distinguished MPs have expressed their views as to how serious the water crisis is. Particularly, in last couple of years, it is assuming serious proportions. This is what we have seen. As we are dependent on monsoon, due to failure of monsoon, water crisis has really aggravated in various States. So is the situation in my State of

[Shri Anil Desai]

Maharashtra also. महाराष्ट्र में मराठवाड़ा और विदर्भ ऐसे रीजन हैं जहां come summer and people start deserting their houses and they migrate from places to places. जब वे किसी district या दूसरी जगहों पर जाते हैं, कुछ उदरपूर्ति के लिए, livelihood earn करने के लिए तो जाते ही हैं लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा उनके सामने पानी की समस्या रहती है। यह proportion इतना बढ़ गया है कि न जाने, it is said now that tomorrow's wars will be fought not on any other issue but only on water. मराठवाड़ा ऐसा रीजन है जहां पिछले कुछ वर्षों में, ऊपर के जिलों जैसे नगर है, नासिक है, मराठवाड़ा के 8 districts में पानी की गम्भीर समस्या को कम करने के लिए सरकार ने यह decision लिया था कि पानी ऊपर के डैम से नीचे छोड़ा जाए लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात यह रही कि वहां लोग आपस में इतना टकराने लगे कि एक दूसरे की जान लेने तक उतर आए। So, this situation is aggravating by the day and Government needs to take cognizance of this. परसों ही जब इस स्थिति पर assessment was taken regarding the drought situation in Maharashtra, the hon. Chief Minister of Maharashtra has immediately pumped in some 8,000 odd tankers. 8000 पानी के टैंकर्स लगा दिए कि इस समस्या को हल करें so that we come over this issue of water crisis. इससे आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि किस तरह से महाराष्ट्र में और खासकर हमारे मराठवाड़ा, विदर्भ और सेंट्रल महाराष्ट्र के जिलों में आज अकाल और सूखे की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। आज जून की 26 तारीख हो गई है लेकिन अभी मानसून वहां उतना एक्टिव नहीं हुआ, जितना होना चाहिए। इस समस्या को देखते हुए, मैं दरखास्त करूंगा कि अभी जिस जल शक्ति मंत्रालय का निर्माण हुआ है, उनका दायित्व रहेगा कि महाराष्ट्र में जो पुराने irrigation projects थे, जो किसी वजह से पूरे नहीं हो सके, उन्हें बढ़ावा देने के लिए Central Government needs to give some kind of boost; some kind of arrangement needs to be done with the State Government.

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

यहां बताया जा रहा रहा है कि climate change की वजह से these issues are happening. Water crisis will be grave in times to come. Water management needs to be done. अभी बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यों ने यही कहा है कि किस तरह का वॉटर मैनेजमेंट होना चाहिए। मेरे ख्याल से - 'Charity begins at home.' हम जिस पानी को use करते हैं, in 'Water usage by ourselves', we need to see that how that will be conserved, how minimum usage can be made. And that could be way of word-to-mouth or the Government could start some drives and awareness programmes जिससे लोगों में यह अवेयरनेस हो कि पानी की हर बूंद कितने महत्व की है।

Sir, joining of States' rivers of river interlinking programme needs to be accelerated. यह इसके लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होगा। उसके साथ ही हम समुद्र के पानी का desalination करके कुछ हद तक पानी की समस्या को दूर कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए प्रयास करने की जरूरत है, otherwise in the coming days, this situation would aggravate. This should not lead to disputes with, leave apart our neighbouring countries, but even within the country, as we have witnessed in Maharashtra where when it came to giving waters to some districts that were drought-sticken, people gave all priority to sticking to the possession of their water and they said, 'whatever is my water is my water.' That should not be the case. Some kind of civic sense

also needs to be developed in the people and we need to collectively come over this water crisis. मैं समझता हूँ कि जल शक्ति मंत्रालय का निर्माण होने के बाद आपने जो दायित्व नए मिनिस्टर को दिया हुआ है, वह इस चीज को समझ करके आने वाले दिनों में अपने भारतवर्ष के लिए, सभी स्टेट्स के लिए आज पानी की जो समस्या है, वह पानी की समस्या कल न रहे, इस तरह का प्रबंध करेंगे, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: मैं डी. राजा साहब से आग्रह करूँ, पर राजा साहब हैं, इसलिए पहले मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, यह हम सब जानते हैं और Short Duration Discussion के तहत इस पर हम लोग बातचीत कर रहे हैं, जो ढाई घंटे की होती है, आधा घंटा मंत्री जी का जवाब। सवा तीन बजे यह बहस शुरू हुई, इसलिए सवा पांच बजे तक इसको conclude करना है। अभी बहुत सारे स्पीकर्स के नाम हैं, पर हर समूह से एक-एक व्यक्ति बोल सके, यह कोशिश है। Otherwise हम बहस conclude नहीं कर पाएंगे, इसलिए समय के लिए हमारी विवशता होगी। जो स्पीकर्स छूट जाएंगे, यह उन दलों के लिए भी....., क्योंकि उन दलों के व्यू आ जाएं, यह कोशिश है। इसलिए राजा साहब, my request is, please take only three minutes. I hope that request would be kept in mind.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Prime Minister, in his speech today, referred to water crisis in 226 districts, which shows the seriousness of this problem. There is drought in many parts of the country. Sir, Tamil Nadu is one State which is passing through unprecedented water crisis. There is drinking water crisis in major cities like Chennai and several villages. People are agitating, carrying empty pots in their hands, demanding water supply. There is unrest in the State of Tamil Nadu. In this regard, I would like to make a few observations. One, despite rainwater harvesting, despite conversion of sea water into drinking water, Chennai is facing a severe drinking water crisis. Tamil Nadu is one State which has problems of river water, because except one river, all other rivers are inter-State rivers. So, there are inter-State river water disputes. The Centre should see to it that these disputes are settled in a fair manner. Riparian States should have equal rights. For instance, Tamil Nadu is a lower riparian State as far as Cauvery and Palar are concerned and it should be ensured that Tamil Nadu gets equal rights on these rivers. It should get a fair share because there is a crisis. There is no water for irrigation and no water for cultivation. What would Tamil Nadu do? Delta districts have become drought-prone districts. Famine conditions are emerging. This is a serious problem. So, Centre should address the inter-State river water issues. Whether you do it through NITI Aayog or the Ministry, the time has come when inter-linking of rivers must be discussed at the national level and there must be efforts to evolve a national consensus. It is not a simple issue. We should try to evolve a national consensus. Linking of rivers must be given adequate attention and there must be a national level discussion on this. Sir, we have a system of lakes, ponds and everything, but we don't preserve and conserve them. But preservation and conservation of water bodies is to be taken up on a priority basis. There are encroachments. There are several judicial verdicts that encroachment should be removed. But whenever we talk of encroachments, people always think that it is the poor who go

[Shri D. Raja]

and occupy the lake side or river side. The targets are always the poor. But it should not be the approach. The corporate houses, land mafias, and even Government agencies encroach upon the water bodies and construct buildings. How to address this issue? The blame should not be on poor people. Poor people can go because they live in huts. Any time you ask them, they will go.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am finishing. This issue should be addressed. Moreover, we are living in a time when global warming has become a global issue; environmental changes have become global issues. In such a background, how to address the question of water? Water management must be a primary priority of both the Central Government and the State Governments. Preservation of forests must be another area of concern and the Government will have to address this also. With these suggestions, I conclude.

श्री उपसभापति: मैं अब माननीय ओम प्रकाश माथुर जी को आमंत्रित करूंगा। उनकी maiden speech अभी नहीं हुई है। मैंने समय देखते हुए आग्रह किया है कि बहुत कम समय में वे अपना सुझाव दें, ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोग सवा पांच तक बोल लें। यह हमारी कोशिश होगी। आप pointed suggestions दें।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को साधुवाद दूंगा कि आजादी के 71 वर्षों के बाद उन्होंने पानी की चिंता के लिए अलग से एक डिपार्टमेंट बनाया। मैं उस प्रदेश से आता हूँ, जो पानी की समस्या को बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानता है।...**(व्यवधान)**...हमारा सौभाग्य है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी एक ऐसे लाल को उस मंत्रालय का दायित्व दिया है, जिसने अपने पढ़ाई के काल में भी और अध्ययन के बाद भी उस क्षेत्र को बहुत बारीकी से देखा है, घूमा है, भ्रमण किया है। मैं हमारे मरु प्रदेश की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहूंगा। यह आम मान्यता है कि मरु प्रदेश को भगवान कृष्ण का एक वरदान है कि मरु प्रदेश में कभी भी जल की कमी नहीं रहेगी, लेकिन उस वरदान को मानकर मरु प्रदेश के लोग या राजस्थान के लोग हाथ पर हाथ रखकर नहीं बैठ गए। उन्होंने कई तरह के उपयोग किए। मैं उन उपयोगों की डिटेल् में नहीं जाऊंगा, लेकिन कुछ गिनवाना चाहता हूँ, जैसे तालाब, झीलें, नाड़ी, बावड़ी, टांका, झालरा, टोबा, खड़ीन। गजेन्द्र जी खड़ीन के बारे में अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। पूरे शेखावटी में पहले कोई भी ऐसा मकान नहीं रहता था, जहां छत पर पानी इकट्ठा नहीं किया जाता था और उसे साल ही नहीं, लगातार सालों तक उसका उपयोग drinking water की तरह करते थे। उसमें कभी कोई खराबी नहीं आती थी, न ही कोई aquaguard की जरूरत रहती थी। आज भी शेखावाटी में लगभग 20-30 परसेंट ऐसे घर हैं, जो वर्षा के पानी का drinking water की तरह उपयोग करते हैं। आखिर वह भी तो कोई कला थी, लेकिन आज दुर्भाग्य है। मैं आज आपसे एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, हमारे राजस्थान में एक कहावत है, सैकड़ों-हजारों तालाब अचानक शून्य से प्रकट नहीं हुए थे, इनके पीछे एक इकाई थी, बनवाने वालों की, एक दहाई थी, बनाने वालों की, एक इकाई और दहाई मिलकर सैकड़ों हजार बनाती थी, परंतु दुर्भाग्य है कि पिछले 200 वर्षों में लोग नए किस्म की थोड़ी-सी पढ़ाई ऐसी पढ़ गए कि समाज ने इकाई, दहाई, सैकड़ा, हजार को बिल्कुल खत्म करके पानी

5.00 P.M.

को शून्य कर दिया। मैं आपको पानी का महत्व बताना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे यहाँ जो तालाब खुदता था, तो ऐसा नहीं है कि उसे केवल गांव के लोग ही खोदते थे। मैं गजेन्द्र सिंह को याद कराना चाहता हूँ, वे खुद जैसलमेर गए हैं। जैसलमेर में जो गढ़ीसर तालाब बना है, उस तालाब की खुदाई गांव के लोग इकट्ठे करते थे, लेकिन राजा भी प्रतिदिन उस तालाब पर जाता था, चाहे वह वहां आधे घंटे के लिए ही जाता था, लेकिन वह वहां जाकर स्वयं मजदूरी करता था। मैं इससे आगे एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ। उससे प्रभावित होकर राजा के महल में जो नृत्यांगना थी, उसको जल के प्रति महत्व महसूस हुआ और उसने पिछले सालों की सारी कमाई उस गढ़ीसर तालाब की खुदाई में लगाई और वहां इतना सुन्दर गेट बन गया कि वह आश्चर्यजनक गेट वहां आज भी विद्यमान है, उसे आप देख सकते हैं।

उपसभापति जी, मैं बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात बता रहा हूँ। मैं ब्रिटिश काल की एक घटना बता रहा हूँ। जब रेलवे लाइन बिछने लगी, तो उदयपुर में रेलवे लाइन बिछी, लेकिन रेलवे लाइन उदयपुर के तालाब के ऊपर से गुजरी। कुछ दिनों बाद उस तालाब की दीवार, जिसको पाल बोलते हैं, उसमें एक crack आ गया। मैं उस समय के राजा राणा भोपाल सिंह जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने उस समय, आजादी से पहले ब्रिटिश के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई की और उस तालाब को उस समय की ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट को ठीक कराना पड़ा। आपने पानी जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय को लिया है, इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद दूंगा कि आज इस पर राजनीति से हटकर डिबेट हो रही है।

अभी शिव सेना के हमारे मित्र बोल रहे थे और भाई मनोज कुमार झा भी बोले उन्होंने अनुपम मिश्र का जिक्र किया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान सरकार को और माननीय मंत्री महोदय को अनुपम मिश्र द्वारा जल संरक्षण पर लिखी गई सारी पुस्तकों को ध्यान से पढ़ना चाहिए।

मैं अपने क्षेत्र की दो विशेष बातें बताकर बैठ जाऊंगा और आपने समय के बारे में जो आदेश दिया है, उसको मानूंगा। हमारे क्षेत्र में, पश्चिमी राजस्थान में सबसे बड़ा जवाई बांध है। वह लगभग हजारों गाँवों को irrigate करता है और वह सैकड़ों गाँवों में drinking water पहुंचाता है, लेकिन उसमें एक प्रॉब्लम है। Rainfall कम होने की वजह से 10 सालों में वह सिर्फ चार साल भरता है और छः साल खाली रहता है। मैं पिछले 15 वर्षों से लगातार उसके पीछे लगा हूँ। मैंने दो डैम ऊपर बनवाए, फिर भी काम नहीं बना। आखिरकार, नरेन्द्र भाई की पिछली बी.जे.पी.-एन.डी.ए. की सरकार बनने के बाद सेंटर ने हमको पांच स्कीमें दीं। उन पांच स्कीमों में से एक स्कीम उस जवाई बांध के पुनर्भरण के लिए भी दी है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि उसमें अभी तक कुछ काम नहीं हुआ। मैं आपके माध्यम से आज यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय उसी क्षेत्र से आते हैं। उससे जोधपुर भी पानी जाता था। वह आजादी के पहले का डैम है। जैसे, अभी इन्होंने एक प्रश्न किया कि पुनर्भरण या water harvesting के लिए क्या काम किया जाए? अगर वह स्कीम इम्प्लिमेंट हो जाए, तो बहुत कुछ हो सकता है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ओर से वह स्कीम अवार्ड हो चुकी है और उसको जल्द पूरा किया जाए।

एक और चीज़, जयपुर की लाइफ लाइन कहे जाने वाले रामगढ़ बांध से पूरा जयपुर पानी पीता था। 1982 में नई दिल्ली में हुए एशियन गेम्स में पानी के सारे गेम्स वहां रामगढ़ बांध में ही हुए। क्षमा करेंगे, मैं कहूंगा कि अगर आपको इतनी चिन्ता हो रही है, तो कुछ न कुछ अधिकारियों पर भी शिकंजा

[श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर]

लगना चाहिए। भराव क्षेत्र में जितना अतिक्रमण है, वह सारा अतिक्रमण इन अधिकारियों के माध्यम से हुआ है। मैं कहता हूँ कि इसमें हमारे लोग हाई कोर्ट गए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट गए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का 2017 में आदेश आया हुआ है कि जितने अतिक्रमण हो रहे हैं, उनको तोड़ा जाए। इसके लिए कहीं न कहीं अधिकारी जिम्मेवार हैं। वे पता नहीं कैसे जवाब देते हैं। आप कम से कम ये दो काम करें।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, माथुर साहब।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर: मैं अब बैठ रहा हूँ। मैं अपनी बात पूरी कर रहा हूँ। अगर ये दो काम करेंगे, तो जयपुर तथा पूरे राजस्थान को फायदा होगा। मैं अपने साथ ये चार किताबें लेकर आया हूँ। मैं आपको आखिर में यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे फॉर्म पर आए हुए हैं। मैं खुद वॉटर हार्वेस्टिंग करता हूँ, बहुत अच्छा किसान हूँ। मैं 100 बीघा जमीन में rain water इकट्ठा करके irrigation करता हूँ। अगर कोई यह प्रयोग करना चाहे, तो जनता को सहयोग मिलना चाहिए। एक किसान किस प्रकार से अपनी धरती पर यह करे, यह सोचा जाना चाहिए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: मैं माननीय हुसैन दलवाई जी को आमंत्रित करूँ, उससे पहले सिर्फ सूचना के लिए मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। चूंकि आप सब राजनीतिक जीवन में हैं और पानी का संकट देश में बहुत गंभीर है। आपने बहुत सही मेशन किया कि राजस्थान में पुरानी टेक्निक क्या थी। इस देश में पानी पर काम करने वाले बहुत लोग हुए, जिनमें से एक अनुपम मिश्र जी भी थे। वे भवानी प्रसाद मिश्र, जो कि गांधीवादी थे, उनके लड़के थे। उनकी पुस्तक दुनिया भर में बिकी। शायद उस पुस्तक का नाम "राजस्थान की रजत बूंदें" है। उसमें यह बताया गया है कि पुराने दिनों में rare techniques क्या थीं। हम शायद उससे सीखकर अपने देश के कोने-कोने में यह बता सकते हैं कि उस तरह की तकनीक से हम कैसे पानी बचा सकते हैं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर: सर, आपने भी इस पर कई लेख लिखे हैं, जिन्हें हमने पढ़ा है।

श्री उपसभापति: जी, धन्यवाद।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: महोदय, आज आपने एक अच्छा विषय चर्चा के लिए चुना है। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि "जल है तो कल है।" महाराष्ट्र में पिछले तीन-चार साल से अकाल है। वहां लोगों को पीने के पानी की बड़ी समस्या है। उसमें भी मराठवाड़ा और विदर्भ का कुछ भाग, अमरावती के इलाके में बड़ी दिक्कत है। मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए बताता हूँ कि मैं कोस्टल एरिया, रत्नगिरी डिस्ट्रिक्ट से आता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र में जो बारिश होती है, उसमें रत्नागिरी और कोस्टल एरिया में सबसे ज्यादा बारिश होती है, लेकिन हर साल कुछ गांव ऐसे हैं जहां पीने का पानी फरवरी से नहीं मिलता है और टैंकर्स चलाने पड़ते हैं। कहीं न कहीं इसका हल होना बहुत जरूरी है। मेरे ख्याल से ठीक ढंग से इसके ऊपर काम होगा तो सफलता मिल जाएगी।

महोदय, मराठवाड़ा में 45 मेजर डैम्स हैं, 2.77 परसेंट live water storage है, तो भी Paithan, Manjara, Lower Terna, Siddheshwar और Majalgaon में पानी की बिल्कुल स्टोरेज नहीं है, यह बड़ी गंभीर बात है। बीते वर्ष 396 वॉटर टैंकर्स चलते थे, लेकिन आज उन टैंकर्स की संख्या 2,359 हो गई है और 2,348 गांव ऐसे हैं, जहां पानी की बड़ी समस्या है। आज 1.87 करोड़ लोग पीने के पानी की मुसीबत में पड़े हुए हैं। मवेशी की स्थिति तो ऐसी है कि हमारे कुछ मित्र सतारा जिले में मान तालुका में जानवरों का कैम्प चलाते हैं। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने कहा है कि आप सिर्फ तीन हजार जानवर रख सकते

हैं, लेकिन वहां 12 हजार जानवर हैं। उनका कहना है कि हम बंद कर देंगे, आपको जैसे चलाना है, वैसे चला लीजिए। वहां मंत्री जी को जाना पड़ा कि ठीक है, हमारा नियम ऐसा है कि तीन हजार जानवर रख सकते हैं, लेकिन आप अगर बंद कर देंगे तो बड़ी प्रॉब्लम हो जाएगी। आप बंद मत कीजिए, हम पूरी मदद करेंगे, लेकिन उनकी ठीक ढंग से मदद नहीं हो रही है। मेरा कहना ऐसा है कि कहीं न कहीं ग्राम पंचायत की कार्य योजना में पानी का सवाल सबसे अहम बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। पानी की वजह से बहुत सारी बीमारियां होती हैं, हमें यह भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए। आज कल बोतल के पानी का फैशन निकला है, गरीब लोग बोतल नहीं ले सकते। हर आदमी को कम से कम शुद्ध पानी मिले, यह देखना चाहिए और यह भी देखना चाहिए कि पानी की स्टोरेज कैसे बढ़ेगी।

महोदय, मैं एक सुझाव दूंगा कि हमारे सांसदों को जो एम.पी.लेड फण्ड मिलता है, अगर शुद्ध पानी देने के लिए गांव-गांव में उसकी सुविधा बनायी जाए, अगर उसकी परमिशन मिले तो यह बहुत बड़ा काम होगा। मैं ऐसा सुझाव देता हूं और मेरा कहना है कि कम से कम शुगरकेन के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए। जहां बड़े पैमाने पर पानी आता है, वहां शुगरकेन होता और फिर अकाल वैसा का वैसा ही रहता है। हमारे यहां साइनाथ जी ने इसके ऊपर बुक लिखी है 'Everybody Loves a Good Drought' वहां टैंकर्स चलते हैं, टैंकर्स की बड़ी लॉबी है। यहां जावडेकर साहब बैठे हैं, उनको मालूम है कि टैंकर्स कैसे चलेंगे, वैसे ही देखा जाता है। अगर टैंकर्स निकाल रहे हैं, तो कम से कम ठीक ढंग से पीने का पानी हर जगह मिले, ऐसा देखना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं एक सुझाव दूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति: दलवाई जी, धन्यवाद।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: शुगरकेन की बजाय बीज का प्रोडक्शन किया जाएगा तो शुगर की प्रॉब्लम भी मिट जाएगी और उसके लिए पानी की जो जरूरत, उसमें 50 परसेंट कम पानी लगता है। उससे शुगर फैक्ट्री भी चल सकती है और शुगर का प्रोडक्शन भी हो सकता है, इसका भी सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: इस महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव के लिए धन्यवाद। माननीय विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी, आपके दल का समय तो समाप्त हो गया है, किंतु आप बुंदेलखण्ड इलाके से आते हैं, किंतु आप बुंदेलखण्ड इलाके से आते हैं, जहां देश की अन्य जगहों की तरह बड़ी गंभीर समस्या है तो आप बहुत कम समय में वहां की समस्या बताएं और यह भी बताएं कि concrete सुझाव के साथ क्या किया जाना चाहिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, पेयजल संकट को दूर करने के लिए जो अल्पकालीन चर्चा हो रही है, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूं। हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, मैं अपने को उससे संबद्ध करते हुए दो-तीन सुझाव यहां देना चाहता हूं। महोदय, बुंदेलखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश का भाग है। वहां वॉटर लेवल करीब 22 मीटर से 50 मीटर तक नीचे चला गया है। बांदा, चित्रकूट, महोबा, ललितपुर, झांसी, टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर, सागर, ये जो एरियाज़ हैं, वहां की बहुत ही खतरनाक स्थिति है। इसलिए हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि वहां पर रिज़र्व वॉटर की व्यवस्था केन्द्र सरकार को करनी चाहिए... क्योंकि वहां वर्षा आधारित डैम है, जिससे पेयजल की सप्लाई होती है। वहां वर्षा का पानी इकट्ठा करने के लिए, जो पुराने डैम बने हुए हैं, उनकी मरम्मत करना और उसमें वर्षा का पानी इकट्ठा करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मेरे इलाके में बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र की एक खण्डे पेयजल योजना है। मान्यवर, जनपद हमीरपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में कपसा एक गांव ऐसा है, वहां पर कोई भी अपनी लड़की की शादी इसलिए नहीं करता है, क्योंकि

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

उनको कुएं से पानी लाना पड़ता है। गांव से दो किलोमीटर दूर खेतों में कुआं है। वहां पर रात तीन बजे से लाइन लगती है और जो भी सुबह जल्दी जाता है, तो वह कुएं से मीठा पानी निकाल लेता है। बाकी वहां कहीं भी मीठा पानी नहीं है, यह समस्या है। उसके लिए उपाय करने चाहिए। वहां पर हैंड पम्प सूख गए हैं, कुएं सूख गए हैं, वहां पर बड़ी मुसीबत है। पाठा क्षेत्र की एक कहावत है। पाठा क्षेत्र में जो जलाशय, गड्ढे हैं, वहां लोग सुबह पहुंच जाते हैं, वे पानी भर लेते हैं। वहां की कहावत है, "हमारी गगरिया न फूटे खसम चाहे मर जाए।"

यह कहावत है कि पानी इतना महत्वपूर्ण है। हमारा सुझाव यह है कि पेयजल संकट को पाठ्यक्रम से जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। मेरी केन्द्र सरकार से गुजारिश है कि पानी को बचाने के लिए पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किया जाना चाहिए, जिससे कि बच्चों में पानी बचाने के प्रति भावना पैदा हो। आने वाले समय में विश्व युद्ध होगा, तो पानी के लिए होगा। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में खास तौर पर बुंदेलखंड में नदियां हैं, जिनमें केन नदी, बेतवा, यमुना, उर्मिल बागेन, चन्द्रावल, गुन्ता, बरदहा, रंज, मंदाकिनी, धसान, वयस्विनी नदियों में बालू माफियाओं द्वारा नियमों को ताक में रखकर अवैध बालू/मोरम का खनन किया जा रहा है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: निषाद जी, आपके दो मिनट पूरे हो गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: ये नदियां हैं। मान्यवर, सिर्फ दो मिनट। यहां पर जो खनन हो रहा है, वह एन.जी.टी. के नियमों के विरुद्ध 20-20, 40-40 फुट तक गड्ढे करके नदी में बांध बनाकर गहरी नदियों की धारा पलट देते हैं, जिसके कारण वहां पर वॉटर सप्लाई की जितनी स्कीम्स हैं, वे सब फेल हो गई हैं। उनमें पानी नहीं जा रहा है। पेयजल का संकट हो गया है। वहां बाहर से जो टैंकर आते हैं, तो जो दबंग व्यक्ति हैं, वे रात में उसे पूरा लूट लेते हैं। हमारा सुझाव है कि वहां पर जो अवैध खनन हो रहा है, जो एन.जी.टी. के नियमों का उल्लंघन हो रहा है, उस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए और नदियों को बचाने का काम करना चाहिए, जिससे कि वहां के लोगों के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था की जा सके। मेरा यही सुझाव है कि जो ग्लेशियर बड़ी तेजी से पिघल रहे हैं, इसके बारे में केन्द्र सरकार को सोचना चाहिए। बुंदेलखंड हमारा बहुत ही पीड़ित क्षेत्र है। वहां बांदा में, चित्रकूट में और महोबा में इस समय पानी का घोर संकट है। उसके लिए प्रदेश सरकार भी काम कर रही है और हम केन्द्र सरकार से निवेदन करेंगे कि वहां एक आयोग बना है, अलग से विभाग बना है, तो वहां के लिए स्पेशल बजट देकर, वहां की पेयजल की समस्या को दूर किया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the next speaker is Shri R.S. Bharathi of the DMK party but, before that, अभी तक लगभग इसमें आठ स्पीक्स बचे हुए हैं। मेरी आपसे request होगी कि यदि आप सब सहमत हों, तो सब को दो-दो, तीन-तीन मिनट concrete suggestions के लिए we can give time. अगर सरकार जवाब के लिए सहमत हो.... तो मंत्री जी, आपको जवाब के लिए आधे घंटे का समय चाहिए। 5.15 बजे तक बहास कन्क्लूड करनी थी, but there are some Members who want to speak.

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, since this is an important issue and if the Members are

willing to speak, I think we should allow them to speak.

SHRI R.S. BHARATHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on a very important topic that has to be discussed by this august House. All my previous speakers have mentioned about the water scarcity that the country is facing. As many of them have pointed out, by the year 2020, 21 cities in India will have no ground water and by the year 2030, 40 per cent of the country will have no ground water. Sir, this is an alarming information.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

So, it is high time to chart out all these problems. Due to paucity of time, I would like to mention four or five points only.

First of all, I would request the Central Government to link the rivers. It has been stated in your manifesto but in the President's Address, there is no mention of linking of rivers. I would like to request the Government of India to, at least, link the rivers which are in south India because Tamil Nadu, especially, Chennai, which has a population of more than one crore and eleven lakh people, is without water. Children are not able to go to schools. Office-going women are on the streets waiting till midnight for getting water by tanker lorries. This has to be taken note of, and, I would suggest that the Government, though it has formed a Ministry, should put this issue on its agenda and first priority should be given to linking of rivers in south India. Sir, we face two kinds of situations, one is, cyclone or floods and the other is drought. So, to get over this crisis, the only solution would be linking of rivers. This has been repeatedly mentioned by all the Members but the, Centre does not seem to care for it. At least, now when the Government has formed a separate Ministry, I hope, this issue will be given top priority.

I was the Municipal Chairman for four terms in Alandur. Sir, people are prepared to pay if you do something. I implemented one underground sewerage project under the PPP (Public-Private Partnership) model. We collected 5,000 rupees as deposit and people deposited that amount. Why I am mentioning this is because we will have to pay something for getting water also. In Chennai, there are so many quarried hills, which have grey and black water. It is going waste and all the rainwater during monsoon goes into the sea. This has to be rationalised and water has to be stored.

As rightly mentioned by senior colleague, Shri T.K. Rangarajan, there was a time when Pachaiyappa Mudaliyar took bath in Cooum river but today it is a contaminated river. Please remove all this contamination.

Sir, I do not have time but I would conclude by making one request to the Central Government to kindly include 'water' in the Concurrent List, and, instead, you put

[Shri R.S. Bharathi]

‘ education’ in the State List. The issue of education is causing so many problems in Tamil Nadu. People are agitated over NEET and other things. So, please put ‘ education’ in the State List and take 'rivers and water' in the Concurrent List. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Bharathi. Now, Dr. Ashok Bajpai.

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा कि आपने ऐसे गंभीर विषय पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। मान्यवर, आज देश के सभी भूभागों में पेयजल की गंभीर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है। आज स्थिति यह है कि 65 मीटर गहराई में ground water मिल रहा है, लेकिन आने वाले दस वर्षों में यह गहराई 100 मीटर हो जाएगी, 100 मीटर से नीचे पेयजल मिलने का काम होगा। अगर आप देखें तो आज जितने भी महानगर हैं, उनमें सभी जगह आने वाले दिनों में पेयजल का गंभीर संकट उत्पन्न होने वाला है। जिस तरह से भूगर्भ जल का दोहन हो रहा है, वह एक चिंता का विषय है। मान्यवर, हमारे संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची में यह एक स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, इसलिए इसके लिए हमें राज्यों को पूरी तरह से विश्वास में लेकर ऐसी नीति बनानी होगी, जिससे हम जल संरक्षण कर सकें।

मान्यवर, आप देखें कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में सिंचाई के लिए इतने अधिक जल का दोहन हो रहा है कि उससे भी हमारा ground water निरंतर नीचे जा रहा है। आज सिंचाई की जो नयी तकनीक है, चाहे sprinkler से हो या drip water से सिंचाई की तकनीक हो, हमें नयी तकनीक से कम से कम पानी से खेतों की सिंचाई करनी होगी क्योंकि सिंचाई में बहुत अधिक मात्रा में हमारा भूगर्भ जल बरबाद हो रहा है। दूसरी बात यह है कि हम कैसे वर्षा के जल का संरक्षण करें? दूसरी बात यह है कि हम कैसे वर्षा के जल का संरक्षण कर सकें, इसके लिए सरकारों को कठोर नीति अपनानी होगी। जो घरों के नक्शे पास होते हैं, उसके साथ इतना ओपन एरिया छोड़ना होगा, जिसमें कि वर्षा के पानी का संरक्षण हो सके, वह percolate कर सके, पानी नीचे तक जा सके, तो ground water के रूप में restore हो सके। आज स्थिति यह हो रही है कि सारे concrete के जंगल शहरों में बनते जा रहे हैं। एक इंच भी कच्ची जमीन नहीं रहती है, जहां पर जाकर ground water या rain water harvesting का काम हो सके। पहले छतों के ऊपर जो यह प्रयास हुआ था कि छतों के ऊपर भी छतों के पानी को संचित किया जा सके, इस संचयन की दिशा में हमारे नगर विकास विभाग को कठोर कानून बनाने पड़ेंगे। हम प्रत्येक घर की छतों में कैसे rain water harvesting कर सकें, इस दिशा में भी हमको काम करने की आवश्यकता है। छोटी-छोटी नदियों के ऊपर और जो छोटे-छोटे बरसाती नाले हैं, उनके ऊपर counter-dam, check dam बनाकर और उस पानी को रोक कर, उस पानी का percolation हो और भूगर्भ जलस्तर बढ़े, इस दिशा में भी काम करना होगा। पहले गांव में तालाब हुआ करते थे, लेकिन भूमाफियाओं ने उन तालाबों पर ऐसा कब्जा कर दिया कि धीरे-धीरे तालाब पाट कर के उन पर मकान बनते जा रहे हैं। कड़ाई के साथ इन तालाबों का संरक्षण होना चाहिए। मैं तो चाहूंगा कि हर बसावट के ऊपर और गांव सभा के अंदर एक कोटा निर्धारित हो कि इतनी आबादी पर, इतने एरिया में, इतने तालाब जरूर होंगे और उन तालाबों को बनाते समय भी technically उसकी feasibility को देखा जाए। जैसे होता यह है कि ऊंचाई की जगह पर तालाब बना दिया गया है और पानी की ढलान नीचे की तरफ है, तालाब में पानी ही नहीं जाता

है और केवल सरकारी पैसे का ही अपव्यय हुआ, तालाब बना खड़ा है और बरसात में भी वह सूखा रहता है। तालाब ऐसी जगह पर हो जहां पर वर्षा का पानी उसमें एकत्र हो सके। तालाबों के संरक्षण से, पोखरों के संरक्षण से, जो जलाशय हैं, water reservoirs हैं, उनके संरक्षण की महती आवश्यकता है और इसके लिए योजनाबद्ध ढंग से काम करना होगा। आज नदियों की स्थिति बड़ी चिंतनीय है। देश की तमाम नदियों में जल स्तर निरंतर गिर रहा है और उनके भी सूखने की संभावना है।

मान्यवर, नदियों को भी कैसे पुनर्जीवित किया जाए, इस पर भी एक बृहत् कार्य योजना बने, क्योंकि आने वाले दिनों में पेयजल का गंभीर संकट होगा। आजादी के समय हमारे पास प्रति व्यक्ति पांच हजार घन लीटर पानी उपलब्धता थी और आज स्थिति है कि अब एक हजार घन लीटर पानी ही उपलब्ध हो पा रहा है। इस उपलब्धता को बढ़ाने के लिए हम जब तक भूगर्भ जल का संरक्षण नहीं करेंगे और जब तक वर्षा के पानी को हम संरक्षित नहीं करेंगे, तब तक इस समस्या से निजात नहीं मिलेगी। इसके लिए एक देशव्यापी बड़ी योजना बने और मैं माननीय मोदी जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा, जिन्होंने इस पर गंभीरता से विचार किया और जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की स्थापना की। यह निश्चित रूप से उनकी प्राथमिकता है और जल शक्ति मंत्रालय इस विषय में ठोस कदम उठाएगा। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद, माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। मान्यवर, भारत में जल संकट 21वीं सदी की बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है। जल के बिना जीवन की कल्पना करना असंभव है। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि दुनिया की बड़ी-बड़ी सभ्यताएं नदियों के तट पर ही विकसित और पल्लवित हुई हैं। अधिकांश प्राचीन नगर जो develop हुए हैं, वे नदियों के तट पर ही हुए हैं। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के सर्वोच्च सदन में और देश के बाहर भी समय-समय पर तमाम इस तरह की गंभीर समस्याओं पर चर्चा होती रही है, चाहे गरीबी हो, महंगाई हो, बेरोजगारी हो, छुआछूत हो, प्रदूषण हो, शिक्षा हो, जनसंख्या वृद्धि हो या जल संकट हो, लेकिन आजादी के सात दशक बाद भी ये समस्याएं हमारा पीछा नहीं छोड़ रही हैं। मैं सरकार से यह आग्रह करूंगा कि जल संकट जैसी विकराल समस्या पर इस सदन में जो महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा हो रही है, यह केवल चर्चा तक सीमित न रहे, बल्कि पक्ष और विपक्ष दोनों लोग मिलकर, ईमानदारी के साथ इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए कोई गंभीर योजना बनाने का काम करें। अगर हम लोग इस पर गंभीर योजना बनाएं और जिस तरह के सुझाव हमारे माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा, बड़े सदस्यों के द्वारा आए हैं, अगर हमने उन सुझावों पर चर्चा करने का काम किया, उन पर अमल करने का काम किया, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जल संकट से निपटा जा सकता है। जैसा कि विश्व बैंक की एक रिपोर्ट आई है और इसमें कहा गया है कि देश की आबादी जिस रफ्तार से बढ़ रही है, उसे देखते हुए आने वाले दशक यानी 2030 से पहले तक भारत जल संकटग्रस्त की श्रेणी में आ जाएगा। विश्व बैंक की उस रिपोर्ट को नजरअंदाज़ करना बेमानी होगा, जो कहती है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन और बेतहाशा पानी के दोहन की मौजूदा आदत से बहुत जल्द देश भर के 60 फीसदी वर्तमान जल स्रोत सूख जाएंगे। कल्पना कीजिए कि अगर हमारे 60 परसेंट जल स्रोत सूख गए, तो क्या होगा। आजकल गांवों में पानी के लिए मारा-मारी होती है, यहां तक कि हत्या तक हो जाती है, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पानी की कमी आने वाले समय में विकराल रूप धारण कर लेगी।

मान्यवर, जिस तरह से पानी की समस्या 2030 तक बढ़ रही है, हमें आपूर्ति के हिसाब से दो गुना पानी की जरूरत पड़ेगी। अगर उसके हिसाब से देखा जाए तो वर्ल्ड इकॉनॉमिक फोरम की रिपोर्ट भी हमें डराती है, जिसमें जल संकट को 10 अहम खतरों में सबसे ऊपर रखा गया है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब प्यास मनुष्य को पलायनद करने के लिए मजबूर कर दे, तो विकास की बात करना बेमानी बात होगी। मान्यवर, सरकार ने जल

[श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ]

शक्ति मंत्रालय का गठन किया है। उस मंत्रालय के माध्यम से यह कहा है कि हम अगले पांच सालों में हर गांव के घर में नल से पीने का पानी पहुंचाने का काम करेंगे। यह सरकार की अच्छी पहल है, लेकिन कहीं यह पिछले वायदों की तरह, जैसे कहा गया था कि 15 लाख रुपये हर गरीब के खाते में आएंगे, यह जुमला न हो। मैं इसके संबंध में एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि अगर बारिश के पानी को पांच परसेंट भी संचयित कर लिया जाए, तो साल भर में 100 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों की पानी की सारी जरूरतें पूरी कर ली जाएंगी। मैं इस सुझाव के साथ अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं कि जो 70 परसेंट पानी है, उसमें मात्र तीन परसेंट मीठा पानी है, उस पानी की व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिए और इसके लिए सरकार को ठोस योजना बनानी चाहिए। इसके साथ ही मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया (गुजरात): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पीने का पानी और सिंचाई का पानी दोनों की जितनी जरूरत है, उसके हिसाब से आज की तारीख में पानी की कमी पड़ रही है। वर्ष 1951 में प्रति व्यक्ति जितने पानी की उपलब्धता थी, उसके हिसाब से 2020 में यह उपलब्धता सिर्फ 25 परसेंट रह जाएगी। पहले भी कई सरकारों ने विवेकतापूर्वक पब्लिक को कहा और वह काम पब्लिक ने स्वीकार भी किया था, जैसे लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि एक टाइम का भोजन छोड़ दो, तो लोगों ने छोड़ दिया था। हमारे नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी ने कहा कि सम्पन्न लोग सरकार से मिलने वाली सब्सिडी को छोड़ दें, तो लोगों ने सब्सिडी लेना छोड़ दिया। ऐसे ही गजेन्द्र सिंह जी से मेरी विनती है कि पूरे देश की सुरक्षा के लिए हरेक गांव में चार भागों में चार तालाब होने चाहिए, यह सुनिश्चित करें। बारिश का जो पानी गिरे, वह तालाबों में गिरे और उससे वॉटर लेवल बढ़ जाए। हरेक घर की छत पर जो बारिश का पानी गिरता है, उसको इकट्ठा करके अंडर ग्राउंड टैंक में रखना चाहिए। मैंने आज ही वाट्सऐप पर देखा था कि अगर 100 स्क्वायर फीट की छत हो और उस पर करीब 100 सेंटीमीटर यानी 40 इंच की बारिश होती है, तो एक लाख लीटर पानी उस छत से टैंक में रिजर्व किया जा सकता है। पांच आदमी के एक कुटुम्ब को पीने के लिए एक साल में 10,000 लीटर पानी की जरूरत रहती है। इस प्रकार एक लाख लीटर से दस परिवारों के लिए पीने के पानी का इंतजाम हो जाएगा।

हमारे गुजरात में 100 साल पहले भी जो सम्पन्न लोग थे, वे अपने घर में ही उस स्टोरेज टैंक बनाते थे और बारिश का पानी उसमें स्टोर करते थे, तो अकाल के समय में इनका काम चल जाता था और किसी को भी कुएं से पानी भरने के लिए जाना नहीं पड़ता था। वर्ष 1995 में, हमारे गुजरात में केशुभाई पटेल के नेतृत्व में बी.जे.पी. की सरकार बनी, तो कल्पसर योजना की प्लानिंग हुई थी खंबात की अखात में एक वॉल बनाकर जो गुजरात की नदियां हैं, उनका मीठा पानी स्टोर किया जाए।

महोदय, करीब पूरे गुजरात को पीने का मीठा पानी और सिंचाई का पानी इससे दिया जाए, ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए। उस योजना का सर्वे भी हो चुका है। इसलिए माननीय गजेन्द्र सिंह जी से मेरी विनती है कि इसके बारे में आगे कुछ कार्रवाई करें तथा इस कल्पसर योजना को आगे बढ़ाया जाए।

महोदय, इजरायल में सिर्फ तीन या चार सेंटीमीटर बारिश होती है, लेकिन वहां micro irrigation, drip irrigation और sprinkler irrigation के हिसाब से किसानों को गाइडलाइन्स दी जाती हैं। वहां की गाइडलाइन्स की सहायता लेकर भी हमारे यहां कम पानी से सिंचाई करके खेती-बाड़ी की जाए। यदि ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जाए, तो अच्छा रहेगा।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Firstly, Sir, I thank the Chair for

having taken up this very important topic which concerns all of us. The headlines from every quarter of the media and personal experiences reveal the stark reality that with every passing year water crisis is becoming more and more a serious issue. In cities, we see that we have to resort to water carts and provision of tankers. Secondly, we see that in villages there is migration which is taking place. Farmers are committing suicides. Water sources are drying up. Sir, we also see that there are dead or no crops on parched lands, which were once agricultural lands. Livestocks have to be kept under shelter and they are also dying. There is excessive pumping of water from the ground. There is also contamination of groundwater, especially, in cities where garbage has been dumped and leachate has formed. These are all very serious concerns and, therefore, we need to address this issue on topmost priority. I will not refer to the report which has been tabled by Niti Aayog because a lot of our colleagues have already referred to it but it is a serious fact that two lakh people are already dying every year because of unsafe water. Twenty one major cities would run out of water by next year. Sir, 40 per cent of the country's population may not have access to water in another ten years. The worst is that by 2050, the lack of water is predicted to lead us to 6 per cent reduction in our GDP.

Sir, I would come straight to the point that what it is that we need to do. Firstly, we sitting here are not experts but we have grassroots contact to understand the stark reality. I would suggest that there are several reports and studies which have been made on this point. Therefore, we need to put it together. We need to invite experts, form a committee, which forms an action plan. Today, the hon. Minister would respond to our speeches but it is very important that we come out with an action plan which I hope the Government takes at the topmost priority.

Secondly, Sir, I want to make four points for rural areas and four points for urban areas. In the rural areas, we need to resort to efficient and sustainable agricultural practices. Just now, Israel has been quoted. Israel is a classic example where with paucity of water they have done wonders and their production is very high. Second point is restriction and regulation on extraction of ground water. Third one is that we need to undertake contour trenching so that water which falls in the rainy season percolates into the ground. Fourthly, for the rural areas, we need to plant a lot of trees so that the root system would ensure rain water harvesting and with all these measures we can restore the degraded land.

For the cities, I want to again make four points. Singapore has been cited and again is a classic example. Sir, all our water bodies have been polluted in all the cities. We need to restore them. We need to make sure that they are healthy once again. Secondly, the development in the urban areas is happening at such a fast pace that it is not sustainable. We cap up the ground with roads. We cap up the buildings with tiles. How does the water percolate into the ground? We have to take certain steps. There are examples in my city,

[Shrimati Vandana Chavan]

Pune but I would not talk about it because of paucity of time. We need to resort to rain water harvesting, incentivize it, give them 10 per cent rebate in property tax but that has to be done with topmost priority. Aquifers need to be mapped. That is my third point because there are so many aquifers which we have to protect. Sir, my one last point is that awareness programmes need to be taken up and water conservation has to be taken up. Water metering is absolutely important. Water leakages of pipes in cities, especially, which is almost up to 40 per cent, need to be reduced and water audit needs to be done. Thank you.

डा. डी.पी. वत्स (हरियाणा): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं शुक्रगुज़ार हूँ कि आपने हमें इतने important topic - drinking water crisis in the country पर बोलने के लिए परमिशन दी है। सर, हमने farmers suicides तो सुने हैं, पर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हरियाणा एक ऐसी स्टेट है, जहाँ पर minimum farmers suicides हैं। But, farmers' murders are quite common and those murders are for water whether it is water for agriculture purposes or water for drinking purposes. Haryana is no exception as the entire nation is reeling under the drinking water and agriculture water crisis. We are also affected by it. Recently, you must have read a report in a newspaper that three villages of Haryana bordering Rajasthan have threatened that they will not take part in Assembly elections if the water crisis rather drinking water crisis is not resolved. I must compliment *Mananiya Gajendra Singhji*, and I do not know as to why they have threatened their villages to be merged with Rajasthan. May be they know now that the Jal Shakti Minister is from Rajasthan! But, they have managed their water well as compared to us. Though our Government has learnt from Israel and we are doing dry-land farming and crop rotations up to an extent that this time the Haryana Government is encouraging the crops which consume less water as compared to paddy.

I will now dilate on the issues which the Prime Minister has suggested in his speech that what we the MPs can do. In Haryana, it is quite customary to distribute drinking water tankers having a capacity of 3,000 and 5,000 litres, motor-fitted. I will request the hon. Minister of Jal Shakti to please do rate contract for मिश्र धातु टैंकर्स with brand new tyres and of good quality because there are rate variations and they are in big demand. We the MPs and as Jatiyaji mentioned that he constructed some small dams, water pumps but the need is water tankers even for hills, desert areas and all villages because in our areas bordering Rajasthan, water is not potable and it is sub-soil water. Now, whatsoever it was, the level has gone down(*Time Bell rings*)... At this stage, if I do not mention the bone of contention between Punjab and Haryana that is going on for the last 40 years because of SYL crisis or SYL litigations ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Dr. Vats.

DR. D.P. VATS: Sir, please.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No; the time is up.

DR. D.P. VATS: About SYL Haryana population thinks now, "आए न तुम सौ-सौ दफ़ा, आए-गए मौसम" and we with the help of Khap Panchayats have resolved many issues like female foeticide. In the same way, we are trying to conserve water. I will again request the Minister of Jal Shakti to involve the village panchayats or the Bhaichara Panchayats or the Khap Panchayats even if the court gives the verdict these will be the panchayats which will assuage the feelings of Punjab masses because water is flowing to Pakistan and flowing to the Arabian Sea. ...(*Time Bell rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Dr. Vats. Please.

DR. D.P. VATS: Till 1966 Haryana was part of Punjab and now, we are their younger brother. As a younger brother State, we are begging from Punjab that they should give us water for drinking and water for agriculture to maintain *Bhaichara* rather than letting it flow to Pakistan and sea. This will resolve the crisis in addition to the other measures for water conservation and water harvesting which have already been talked about. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you Vice-Chairman, Sir. Sir, the challenge of water crisis is basically on account of monsoon failure and partly because of deforestation. Many Members have suggested that the only solution to this water crisis is linking of rivers. That is the only solution. In this regard, I would like to make some suggestions. The Government of India, earlier, used to sanction one national project to every State and the Government of India, of late, has decided not to continue that process. In lieu of that, it is advisable for the Government of India to fund, at least, two or three projects relating to interlinking of rivers in each State. That is one suggestion. The State of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the linking of Godavari and Penna rivers and the Government of India should come forward and fund the interlinking of Godavari and Penna rivers. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has recently approved DRIP (Dam Rehabilitation Improvement Project) with an estimated cost of ₹ 3,500 crores. In fact, out of 200 dams that have been identified, under DRIP in various States, not a single dam has been included for A.P. I, therefore, request the Government of India to take up, at least, one or two dams in Andhra Pradesh also. Sir, in March, 2018, eight irrigation projects were taken up under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and some projects are going on for the last more than ten years. Andhra Pradesh has been requesting to include Veligonda project under AIBP. But Jal Shakti Ministry is not approving this. I request the Government of India to positively consider this. Sir, the last point which I would like to highlight is this. Sir, there are some inter-State projects identified under the National Perspective Plans, which benefit surrounding States such as Mahanadi-Godavari water transfer link, Godavari (Icchampally) and Pulichintala water transfer link, Icchampally and Nagarjunasagar water

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

link, Almatti and Pennar water transfer link and some other links also. But the problem is that they are not being pushed by the Jal Shakti Ministry. I request the Government of India to take up these inter-State water-linking projects. Sir, my last point is, as per the data of Central Ground Water Board, per capita availability of water has come down from 14,180 litres in 1951 to 5,210 litres in 2001 and this is going to come down further to 3,120 litres by 2050. So this has to be addressed properly. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Shri Binoy Viswam.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, about two-three decades back when we first heard about the term ‘water refugees’ none of us were ready to believe it. We know the term ‘climate refugees’. But now it has come to our doorsteps. We are facing it today. We have been witnessing people shifting their homes from Chennai, from cities to whichever places where they get water. This is the situation now. Sir, please take note that in this country, in the national capital, two weeks back a cricket stadium was maintained by potable drinking water. The Jal Shakti Mantralaya should take care of this. In a country like India where thousands of people, lakhs of people, crores of people are thirsty for water, cricket stadia are being maintained by potable drinking water. We talk about *vikas*, *sabka vikas*. What is the meaning of ‘*vikas*’?

There is also a political agenda behind *Sabka Vikas*. The question is, development for whom and how. These questions are to be addressed. In the present conditions, development is only for the rich and not for the common people. That is a battle in this water trouble. Drinking water should be a basic right, undeniable right, and fundamental right also. In various parts of the country, people are dying. The earlier speaker said that two lakh people died in India due to unsafe drinking water. The other day, I saw in Muzaffarpur, the patients, the kids, their parents who told me that in their villages there is no availability of safe drinking water. Sir, this is India! In this India, where the poor are denied food, water, and basic necessities of life, we talk about our Independence anniversary. Sir, I am concluding by making the following suggestions. The Jal Shakti Mantralaya should take note of it. We should have a comprehensive water management policy. That should include the following points.

- (i) Ensure safe drinking water as a fundamental right;
- (ii) It should not be a saleable commodity for profits;
- (iii) Ensure proper storage of recharging of ground water;
- (iv) Ensure rain water harvesting;

- (v) Protect sources like rivers, forests, and mountains. That means, protect environment, and that politics to protect the environment is the basic factor where the Government which is careful only about environment protection, should also be careful about water also. With this, Sir, I conclude. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel.

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे जो एक गहन विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया, मैं उसके लिए आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ। सर, गांव में कहा जाता है कि पानी को बचाओगे, तो पानी आपको बचाएगा। सर, एकदम सत्य बात है कि अगर हम पानी को नहीं बचाएंगे, तो पानी के बगैर हम जी नहीं पाएंगे। पहले तो मैं आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ कि उन्होंने जल शक्ति मंत्रालय को अलग किया और दूसरा मछुआरों के लिए Ministry of Fisheries को भी अलग किया। मैं यहां से प्रिय प्रधान मंत्री जी का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ और उनका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। हमारे जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के मंत्री जी, जिन्होंने अभी इस मंत्रालय का प्रभार लिया है, यह पानी वाला मंत्रालय है, उनके लिए यह कहा जाएगा कि यह तो पानी वाला मिनिस्टर है। गुजराती में बोलते हैं पानीदार मिनिस्टर है। सर, मैं एक छोटी सी बात करूंगा, मैंने हमारी बहन को भी बताया था कि अगर मेरी टर्न आती है, तो ठीक है, नहीं आती है, तो आप बोलिएगा। आपके आसन पर बैठने पर मेरी टर्न आ गई है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

सर, हम लोग गए थे, सरकार ने हम लोगों को सिंगापुर भेजा था। सर, सिंगापुर में रोड पर जितना भी बारिश का पानी गिरता है, वह सारे का सारे का सारा पानी, अगर मंत्री जी मेरी बात पर ध्यान देंगे तो, मेरे ख्याल से उनको भी फायदा होगा। वहां पर हर जगह रोड की बाजू में एक कैनाल बनी हुई है। मैंने पूछा कि यह जो बड़ी कैनाल रखी है, क्या यह गारबेज की है? तो उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि यह जो कैनाल है, जो बारिश का पानी गिरता है, वह पानी रोड से गिर कर सीधे कैनाल में जाएगा और पूरे सिंगापुर के सब गांवों में जब हम घूमे, तो वही कैनाल हमको सब जगह दिखाई दी। उन्होंने यह किया है कि सिंगापुर में जितना भी पानी गिरता है, उसमें मुश्किल से मात्र 10 प्रतिशत पानी समुद्र में जाता होगा, इससे ज्यादा नहीं जाता। आज सिंगापुर में पीने के पानी की समस्या बिल्कुल भी नहीं है। जब 2016-17 में हम लोग वहां गए थे, तो उनके पास पानी को लेकर 2045 तक की प्लानिंग थी। बाद में उन्होंने बताया कि अभी भी हम पानी के ऊपर पिछले 20 साल से रिसर्च कर रहे हैं। जो पानी हमारे यहां पीने का है, वह पानी अलग डैम्स में रखा है, जो पानी लोग यूज़ कर लेते हैं, बाद में फिल्टर करके उसको फैक्टरीज़ में दिया जाता है, फैक्टरी वाले उस पानी को यूज़ करके, वापस उसी पानी को सर्कुलेज करके उस पानी को लोग सफाई के काम में लगा देते हैं। सर, मैं एक बात कहूंगा। गुजरात में 'गुजरात मॉडल' क्यों बोलते हैं, गुजरात आज क्यों आगे हैं? वहां आज हर घर में पानी होता है। अगर मैं इसकी प्रशंसा करना चाहूँ, तो हमारे नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी ने सन् 2000 में जब गुजरात के शासन की बागडोर सम्भाली, तब पानी की बहुत समस्या थी, हर गांव में पानी की प्रॉब्लम थी, हर शहर में पानी की प्रॉब्लम थी। इन्होंने यह तय किया कि अगर पूरे गुजरात को पानी चाहिए, तो वहां जितना पानी गिरता है, वह समुद्र में न जाए, क्योंकि वहां का 80 परसेंट पानी समुद्र में चला जाता था। उन्होंने यह किया कि जितनी भी नहरें हैं, कैनाल्स हैं, सबकी सफाई करवाई, जितने भी डैम्स थे, उन सब डैम्स को आपस में जोड़ दिया। आज

[श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल]

की डेट में पूरे गुजरात में जितने भी डैम्स हैं, वे एक दूसरे से linked up हैं। राजकोट में जो डैम है, अगर वहां पानी कम हो गया, तो ऊपर जो दूसरा डैम है, सीधे वहां से पानी आ जाएगा। नर्मदा का पानी कैनाल द्वारा लोगों तक, किसानों तक पहुंचता है। सर, मैं आपको बताता हूं कि वहां 800 किलोमीटर लम्बी पाइपलाइन बिछायी गयी है और नर्मदा का पानी 800 किलोमीटर दूर स्थित घरों में आता है। उस कैनाल की जो पाइपलाइन है, वह कैसी, मालूम है? पूरी गाड़ी लेकर अगर आप उसमें निकल जायेंगे, एस.यू.वी. लेकर आप अन्दर से जायेंगे, तो वह गाड़ी आराम से 700 किलोमीटर तक चली जायेगी। जब ये यह काम कर रहे थे, तब कांग्रेस के हमारे जो मित्र बैठे थे, उन्होंने कहा था कि नरेन्द्र भाई, आप जो पानी की पाइपलाइन बिछा रहे हैं, इसमें से हवा आयेगी। लेकिन उसमें से हवा नहीं, सर, उसमें से पानी आया और नरेन्द्र भाई ने वहां के हर घर में वह पानी पहुंचाया। सर, आज मैं आपको बताता हूं कि 2018 से हमारे माननीय मुख्य मंत्री विजय भाई रुपाणी जी जो काम कर रहे हैं, वह सराहनीय है। उन्होंने यह किया है कि वहां जितने भी डैम्स हैं, उन डैम्स की खुदाई करवाई, कैनाल्स की सफाई करवाई और सबको आपस में जोड़ दिया। सभी NGOs को जोड़ दिया।

श्री उपसभापति: आप एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करें। उसके बाद मंत्री जी को जवाब देना है।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: सर, मैं अपनी बात पूरी कर देता हूं।

सर, हमारे वहां पानी के ऊपर अभी भी इतना काम चल रहा है कि इनसे हमारे गुजरात में पानी की समस्या बहुत कम है, यह मैं आपको बता रहा हूं। इसी तरह से सब राज्य अगर करेंगे, सब राज्यों में यही स्थिति बनेगी, वे यह गुजरात मॉडल अप्लाई करेंगे, तो मैं मानता हूं कि कहीं पानी की समस्या नहीं रहेगी, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। अब माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूं कि आपने एक ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर, जैसा इस चर्चा को प्रारम्भ करते हुए संजय सिंह जी ने कहा और अनेक वक्ताओं ने कहा कि यह देश के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, मैं यह मानता हूं कि पानी पूरी दुनिया के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने इसको अपने sustainable development goals की श्रृंखला में प्रमुखता के साथ रखा है। निश्चित रूप से यह पूरे विश्व के सामने आज बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है और, ऐसे समसामयिक विषय पर सदन ने चर्चा को स्वीकृत किया। साथ-ही-साथ, मैं आदरणीय संजय सिंह जी का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूं...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, एक मिनट। Sir, this is a very important subject. But, looking at the presence of Members, I suggest if we can have the Minister's reply tomorrow. Otherwise, at six o'clock, the House gets adjourned.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, आपकी अनुपस्थिति में हम लोग बात कर चुके हैं। बहुत सारे स्पीकर्स थे। हमने उनको समय दिया। उस वक्त मैंने यह अनुरोध किया था कि हम सबको समय देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब पूरा होने तक...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: नहीं, सर। मैं आपति नहीं कर रहा हूं। मुझे कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Many of us would want to seek clarifications.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, let us have it tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, when I requested you, you already mentioned.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIANAND SHARMA: Sir, the rule of this House is that the Members have a right to seek clarifications. At six o' clock, the House is to adjourn.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, tomorrow, we also have a Calling Attention Motion on climate change whose notice the Members have given and hon. Chairman has accepted it.

SHRIANAND SHARMA: It will not take much time.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Also, then, there are Bills listed. So, for tomorrow we will have full Business. Then day after tomorrow is a day for Private Member's Bills. I think, we should complete this today itself.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is the sense of the House which I have already taken earlier. माननीय आनन्द जी, मैंने पहले बात करके सबसे निवेदन कर लिया।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: For the benefit of the larger body and the Press also is
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIANAND SHARMA: Both the issues are important. Please don't misunderstand us. What is important is that those Members who have unfortunately left today, because yesterday and the day before we sat late, we have been accommodating.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, मैंने आपकी बात समझ ली है। आपके आने से पहले मैं निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि माननीय सभापति महोदय का स्पष्ट निर्देश था कि इस बहस को ढाई घंटे में complete करना है। I had already intimated. इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इसे complete होने दें।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: 6 बजे के बाद हाउस तय करेगा कि हमने बैठना है या नहीं बैठना।...(व्यवधान)...हम रोज़ तो लेट नहीं बैठ सकते।

श्री उपसभापति: यह निवेदन मैं पहले कर चुका हूँ, तभी बाकी माननीय सदस्यों को समय दिया गया है। Rajaji, I had requested you. It is on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please continue, Mr. Minister.

SHRI D. RAJA: It is an important issue. The whole House can listen to the Minister. It is for the good of the Minister that we are saying. ...(Interruptions)...

6.00 P.M.

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ माननीय संजय सिंह जी का, जिन्होंने ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा को सदन में आमंत्रित किया है। यह दीगर बात है कि चर्चा प्रारम्भ करने के 5 मिनट बाद ही शायद उनके लिए यह विषय महत्वपूर्ण नहीं रहा। चर्चा के अभिलेख में उन्होंने देश की जल समस्या पर गम्भीर चिन्ता व्यक्त की थी, लेकिन जब उन्होंने अपना वक्तव्य दिया, जैसा मैंने पाया, वे केवल दिल्ली तक ही सीमित रहे। मुझे लगता है कि उनके लिए देश दिल्ली तक ही सीमित है।

मैं यहां सभी माननीय सदस्यों का भी धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ - आदरणीय संजय सिंह जी, डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया जी, आदरणीय अमी यज्ञिक जी, आदरणीय मानस रंजन भूनिया जी, आदरणीय रवि प्रकाश वर्मा जी, आदरणीय कहकशां परवीन जी, आदरणीय डा. बांडा प्रकाश जी, आदरणीय प्रशांत नन्दा जी, आदरणीय टी. के. रंगराजन जी, प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा जी, अनिल देसाई साहब, डी. राजा साहब, आदरणीय ओम प्रकाश माथुर साहब, आदरणीय हुसैन दलवाई जी, विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी, आर.एस. भारती जी, डा. अशोक बाजपेयी जी, श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ जी, श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया जी, श्रीमती वंदना चव्हाण जी, डा. डी. पी. वत्स जी, श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी साहब, श्री बिनोय विश्वम जी, श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल जी और अन्य सदस्यगण - जिन्होंने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए। मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां जो सुझाव दिए और अपनी चिन्ता व्यक्त की, उससे निश्चित रूप से आने वाले समय में हमें इस विषय पर चिन्तन और योजनाओं के निर्माण में योगदान मिलेगा।

मैं अपनी बात प्रारम्भ करूँ, उससे पहले जितने वक्ताओं ने इस विषय पर चर्चा की, उनमें प्रमुख रूप से श्री अनिल देसाई साहब का मैं हृदय से बहुत अभिनन्दन करना चाहता हूँ। जिन 26 लोगों ने यहां अपने विचार व्यक्त किए, उनमें से वे केवल एकमात्र ऐसे व्यक्ति थे, जिन्होंने कहा कि यदि जल से जीवन को सुरक्षित करना है तो हमें इसकी शुरुआत अपने आपसे करनी होगी। जब हम अपने आपसे इसकी शुरुआत करेंगे तभी हमारा जीवन जल को लेकर हमेशा हमेशा के लिए सुरक्षित हो सकता है। जब हर व्यक्ति अपना उत्तरदायित्व समझेगा, तभी यह सुरक्षा हमें प्राप्त हो सकती है। केवल सरकार के भरोसे या सरकारों पर छोड़ देने से कभी भी हम आने वाली पीढ़ियों को जल सुरक्षा नहीं दे पाएंगे।

महोदय, यहां अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने जिस बात पर जोर दिया, उसके अनुसार हमारे देश में दुनिया भर की केवल ढाई प्रतिशत ज़मीन है। दुनिया में जितना *potable water* है, *out of that*, केवल 4 प्रतिशत हमारे यहां है, जबकि पूरी दुनिया की 18 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या और लगभग 22 प्रतिशत *livestock population* भारत में है। इस दृष्टिकोण से, निश्चित रूप से जिस तरह की चिन्ता सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां व्यक्त की, वह चिन्ता अत्यंत जायज़ है। जैसा माननीय सदस्यों ने इस चर्चा में इस बात को कहा, मुझे लगता है कि शायद कुछ सदस्यों की बातचीत की समझ में कहीं थोड़ा-बहुत फर्क रह गया था कि देश में 4,000 बी.सी.एम. पानी कुल मिला करके हर साल हमको उपलब्ध होता है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी... माननीय सदस्यों, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पहले जैसी मैंने सूचना दी थी कि इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने के लिए अनेक ऐसे स्पीकर्स के नाम आए, जिनका नाम पहले नहीं था। हमने आपसे आग्रह किया कि इन सबको *accommodate* करके हम लोग इनको इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दे रहे हैं और यह आग्रह आप लोगों के बीच से ही आया था।

इसके बाद मिनिस्टर reply करेंगे, otherwise हम साढ़े पांच बजे conclude करते और मंत्री जी इस पर जवाब देते। आप सबने उस वक्त सहमति दी थी। अब मैं चाहूंगा कि हाउस इस बारे में पुनः निर्णय करे कि अब क्या करना है?

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, this is a very important and critical subject that we are discussing and almost all the hon. Members of the House expressed their views. The hon. Minister is giving his reply now. I suggest that till the reply is concluded, the time of the House may be extended.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Then, we can take up Special Mentions.

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभापति जी, देश में वर्ष में जो कुल मिला करके 4,000 बी.सी.एम. पानी वर्षा के माध्यम से उपलब्ध होता है, जो प्रकृति के द्वारा हमको मिलता है, उस 4,000 बी.सी.एम. पानी में से, जैसा माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि runoff और evaporation के बाद कुल मिला करके हमारे पास 1,137 बी.सी.एम. पानी उपभोग के लिए बचता है। इस 1,137 बी.सी.एम. पानी में से जो सतह पर बहने वाला जल है, वह लगभग 690 बी.सी.एम. है और इसके अतिरिक्त जो भूगर्भ में जल, replenishable water, जो हर साल आता है, जिसके बारे में लगभग सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने चिंता व्यक्त की है, वह लगभग 447 बी.सी.एम. है। हम सबको इस बात की जानकारी है, हम सबने इस बात के लिए अपनी चिंता व्यक्त की है कि यह जो 447 बी.सी.एम. पानी, जो हर साल वापस replenish होता है, लेकिन हम इससे कहीं अधिक ज्यादा दोहन इस भूगर्भ के जल का कर रहे हैं। मैं सारे सदस्यों का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक राय हो करके इस बात के लिए सहमति व्यक्त की है, सबने इस बात के लिए चिंता व्यक्त की है और सरकार से आग्रह किया है कि इस भूगर्भ के जल के पुनर्भरण के लिए व्यापक और विशेष योजनाओं का निर्माण करना चाहिए। लेकिन इस समय मैं एक धन्यवाद और करना चाहता हूँ और विशेष रूप से उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ माननीय श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर साहब का कि उन्होंने स्वयं का उदाहरण दे करके कहा, मैंने उसका साक्षात् दृष्टांग खुद देखा है। यदि मैं उर्दू में बोलूँ, तो मैं उसका चश्मदीद गवाह हूँ। सर, मेरी उर्दू इतनी अच्छी नहीं है। यदि मैं कहूँ कि मैंने खुद वहां खड़े होकर देखा है कि किस तरह से उनके खेत में उन्होंने जल संचय और जल प्रबंधन किया है। इससे वे खुद की ज़मीन पर तो सिंचाई करते ही हैं, आस-पास में रहने वाले छोटे किसानों को भी अपने जल संचय से खेती करने योग्य जल उपलब्ध कराते हैं। निश्चित रूप से ऐसे लोगों का समाज और व्यवस्था, दोनों को अभिनंदन करना चाहिए। जब तक इस देश में यह अभिनंदन करने की परंपरा नहीं बनेगी कि हम जल के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का, देश भर में बहुत सारे ऐसे रोल मॉडल्स हैं, उन सबका सम्मान करें और उन सबको भगीरथ की तरह समाज में प्रतिष्ठा दिलाएं। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि हम सब, जो इस सदन में बैठे हैं, जो निश्चित रूप से समाज को पूरे देश में कहीं-न-कहीं लीडरशिप प्रदान करते हैं, हम सबको संकल्प ले करके इस रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ना पड़ेगा। इसलिए हम देश के ऐसे भगीरथों का सम्मान करना प्रारंभ करें ताकि समाज उनसे प्रेरणा ले सके।

महोदय, चर्चा में यह भी उल्लेख आया था कि देश की प्रति वर्ष जो कुल प्रति व्यक्ति जल उपलब्धता है, per capita water availability, वह 1951 में 5,177 cubic meters थी, 2011 में वह अब घट करके 1,545 cubic meters बच गई। अब हमारे पास लगभग एक-तिहाई से कम जल प्रति व्यक्ति बचा है। लेकिन यदि मैं इसे दूसरी तरह से देखूँ, तो जो सन् 1951 में जल की उपलब्धता, जल का संचय और जल की कुल उपलब्धता होती थी, अब भी परिस्थिति लगभग वही है, उसमें कोई बहुत ज्यादा

[श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत]

परिवर्तन नहीं आया है, लेकिन देश की जनसंख्या सन् 1951 के बाद तीन गुना बढ़ी है, यह उसका परिणाम है कि देश आज जल के इस संकट से जूझ रहा है, जल का यह संकट हमारे सामने खड़ा है। If I specifically speak for this year, मानसून वर्ष 2018 में नौ प्रतिशत कम था, हालांकि हमारा मानसून पिछले 18 सालों में से 13 साल औसत से नीचे के स्तर पर रहा है। हमने कहीं-न-कहीं कमी दर्ज की है। इस साल मानसून सामान्य तिथि से 15 दिन देरी से चल रहा है। एक जून तक जितनी बारिश देश में होती है, इस वर्ष उससे लगभग 43 प्रतिशत कम बारिश हुई है। इस कारण से, देश के कुछ हिस्से, जिसमें विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना, गुजरात, कर्णाटक, केरल और तमिलनाडु ऐसे हैं, जो सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित हुए हैं।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हमने देश में भूगर्भ के जल की भी चिंता की, जो प्रत्यक्षतः बरसात के पानी से जुड़ा हुआ है। भूगर्भ के जल का स्तर भी अत्यधिक दोहन के कारण से हरियाणा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, मध्य प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, जम्मू कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, देश की राजधानी दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़ में drastically बहुत नीचे जा रहा है, लेकिन इस सब के अतिरिक्त देश में कुछ प्रदेश ऐसे भी हैं, जिन्होंने इस भूगर्भ के जल की चिंता की। मैं सम्मान के साथ महाराष्ट्र और जिस प्रदेश से मैं आता हूँ, राजस्थान का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ, चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। इन दोनों प्रदेशों ने अपने यहां कार्यक्रम लिया, वह अन्य प्रदेशों ने भी लिया है। कर्णाटक के मित्रों ने भी अभी उसके बारे में चर्चा की, Mission Kakatiya की चर्चा की, Neerukattu की चर्चा की, लेकिन इन दोनों प्रदेशों ने अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में भूगर्भ के जल के पुनर्भरण के साथ-साथ वर्षा से आने वाले जल के संचय के लिए जिस तरह से काम किया है, जिस गंभीरता से काम किया है, उसका परिणाम है कि ये दोनों प्रदेश, जो पहले most vulnerable State की कैटेगरी में आते थे, वे दोनों ही water balance State की कैटेगरी में प्रमोट हो गए। मैं यह मानता हूँ। आप सभी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं देश भर का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले, देश भर का मार्गदर्शन करने वाले लोगों के बीच में खड़े होकर बात कर रहा हूँ, ऐसे सदन के बीच खड़े होकर बात कर रहा हूँ, हम सभी को अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में इस तरह से जल का प्रबंधन हो, इसमें भागीदारी और लीडरशिप लेकर करने की आवश्यकता है। हम सब ने re-use of water की विस्तार से बात की और लगभग सभी सदस्यों ने black water और grey water के re-use के बारे में अपने-अपने विचार व्यक्त किए। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यह निश्चित रूप से चिंता का विषय है, पेयजल सबसे ज्यादा चिंता का विषय है, लेकिन देश में जो कुल जल का उपभोग होता है, उसमें केवल पांच प्रतिशत हिस्सा ही पेयजल के रूप में काम में लिया जाता है, लगभग 15 प्रतिशत हिस्सा industrial water के रूप में use होता है और बाकी शेष बचे पानी का 80 प्रतिशत हिस्सा कृषि के क्षेत्र में उपयोग होता है। मुझे सौभाग्य से मोदी जी की पिछली सरकार में कृषि के क्षेत्र में काम करने का अवसर मिला था। मैं खुद कृषि के क्षेत्र से जुड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे प्रत्यक्षतः हाथ से हल चलाने का और खेत में काम करने का भी सुअवसर प्राप्त हुआ है। देश में फसलों के लिए पानी का उपयोग जिस तरह से होता है, वह निश्चित रूप से हम सबके लिए चिन्ता का विषय होना चाहिए। यदि मैं केवल चावल के विषय में बात करूँ, तो आज भारत में जो औसत एक किलो चावल पैदा किया जाता है, उसके लिए 5,600 लीटर पानी की आवश्यकता होती है। आप सब लोग कॉटन का जो एक कुर्ता पहनते हैं, उस एक कॉटन के कुर्ते को बनाने के लिए लगभग 5,000 लीटर से ज्यादा पानी का उपयोग होता है। आप इस राज्य सभा में जो एक कागज़ पर लिखते हैं, इस कागज़ के ऊपर...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I have a point of order. It is not

understood whether you mean to say the entire crop or one *kurta*.

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT: I am saying 'one *kurta*'. One *kurta* requires 5,600 litres.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What is this? I have been the Textiles Minister of this country also. This is not correct. Kindly check your facts, because it could be for a particular acreage of land, whether for paddy or whether for cotton. It cannot be for one *kurta* or it cannot be for one kilogram or rice.

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय आनन्द जी, मैं जो कुर्ते की बात कर रहा हूँ, तो मुझे लगता है कि शायद मैं अभी आपके जितना अनुभवी नहीं हूँ, इसलिए आपको नहीं समझा पाया हूँ। आपका कुर्ता बनाने में जितना कॉटन कुल मिलाकर उपयोग हुआ है, उतना कॉटन पैदा करने में इतने पानी की आवश्यकता होती है, यह मैं आपसे कहना चाहता था।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: As we understand, this much of water is required for the entire crop and not to make one *kurta*.

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: साहब, मैंने जैसा कहा, मैं गांव का आदमी हूँ। मैं एक किसान हूँ और मैं किसान की बुद्धि जितनी बात कर रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता: हम भी गांव के हैं, हम भी खेती से जुड़े हुए हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: कॉटन पैदा करने के लिए कुल मिलाकर जितना पानी उपयोग होता है, उसका औसत निकालकर मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। यह हो सकता है कि आपका कुर्ता दुनिया में किसी दूसरे देश, शायद स्विट्जरलैंड से आए हुए कॉटन से बना हुआ होगा, इसलिए मेरी बात से आपकी सहमति नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि कागज़ का एक टुकड़ा... शायद ये फिर मेरी बात से असहमति व्यक्त करें,... एक कागज़ का पुर्जा बनाने में भी कुल मिलाकर लगभग 500 लीटर पानी की आवश्यकता होती है। खेती के लिए पानी का जो उपयोग है, ठीक उसी तरह से चावल के लिए अगर मैं दूसरे देशों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में बात करूँ, जिसके संबंध में मैंने कहा कि एक किलो चावल पैदा करने में 5,600 लीटर पानी की जरूरत होती है, तो चीन में एक किलो चावल पैदा करने के लिए पानी की कुल मिलाकर लागत 350 लीटर है। ऐसा नहीं है कि हमारे देश में तकनीक नहीं है, हमारे यहां उस तरह का पौध नहीं है, उस तरह की प्रजातियां नहीं है या हम उन्हें विकसित नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारे यहां उसके लिए कुल मिलाकर जिस स्तर की sincerity होनी चाहिए और प्रदेशों के माध्यम से जिस तरह के प्रयास होने चाहिए, क्योंकि कृषि प्रदेश का विषय है, उसमें कहीं-न-कहीं कमी है और हम सबको उस बारे में भी विचार और चिन्ता करने की आवश्यकता है।

जब मैंने इस बात की चर्चा की है, तो मैं हरियाणा की सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। हरियाणा की सरकार ने पानी बचाने के उद्देश्य से चावल पैदा करने वाले किसानों को incentivise करके उनको प्रति एकड़ 2,000 रुपये देने की योजना बनाई है, ताकि वे चावल की जगह दूसरी alternative crops पैदा करें। वे जो alternative crops पैदा करें, उस क्रॉप को वे 100 प्रतिशत एम.एस.पी. दर पर खरीदेंगे, इसकी गारंटी भी हरियाणा की सरकार ने दी है। इस तरह की पहल सब

[श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत]

प्रदेशों में करने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं यहाँ महाराष्ट्र का भी उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र में खेती में कुल मिलाकर जितने पानी का वर्ष भर में उपयोग होता है या महाराष्ट्र का हरेक किसान मिलकर जितने पानी का उपयोग करता है, उसका 70 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा पानी केवल गन्ने का किसान गन्ना उगाने के लिए उपयोग करता है। मैं महाराष्ट्र की सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बात की घोषणा की है कि महाराष्ट्र में गन्ने का किसान अब केवल और केवल drip irrigation के माध्यम से ही गन्ने की सिंचाई कर सकेगा। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि मुझे कृषि मंत्रालय में काम करने का सौभाग्य मिला। जिस तरह की साइंटिफिक रिपोर्ट्स इसमें आई हैं, वे रिपोर्ट्स यह कहती हैं कि यदि ड्रिप इरिगेशन के माध्यम से गन्ने का उत्पादन किया जाता है, तो गन्ने में जो शूगर कंटेंट है, वह 24 परसेंट बढ़ता है। हम सबको मिलकर अपने-अपने प्रदेशों में इस तरह की पहल करने की आवश्यकता है। मैंने ये दो उदाहरण दिए हैं, हो सकता है कि इसके अतिरिक्त भी प्रदेशों में कहीं न कहीं इस विषय पर इसी तरह से विचार और चिंतन हो रहा होगा, लेकिन इसको गति देकर और तेज़ी से आगे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। मित्रो, सतही और भूमिगत संसाधनों के समग्र प्रबंधन के लिए एक व्यापक योजना बनाने के दृष्टिकोण से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जल शक्ति मंत्रालय का गठन किया है। देश में पानी का विषय, जिसकी महत्ता की चर्चा आप सबने की, वह आज़ादी से लेकर अब तक अनेक मंत्रालयों में, अलग-अलग जगह पर, अलग-अलग रूप में, अलग-अलग दृष्टिकोण से उसके बारे में विचार, चिंतन और पॉलिसी प्लानिंग की जाती थी। इरिगेशन किसी और मंत्रालय में देखा जाता था, रूरल ड्रिफ़िंग वॉटर की कहीं और विषय पर चर्चा की जाती थी, अर्बन ड्रिफ़िंग वॉटर कहीं और था और वॉटर शेड कहीं और था। सबको एक जगह मिलाकर यह प्रयास किया गया है कि सारे ड्रिफ़िंग वॉटर, जल से लेकर सारे विषय एक ही छत के नीचे, एक साथ होलिस्टिक मैनर में, इंटीग्रेटेड मैनर में एक साथ उसका चिंतन और प्रबन्धन किया जाए। इस देश में यह एक नई शुरुआत हुई है। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे इस क्षेत्र में काम करने का अवसर दिया है। मैं अपने आपको सौभाग्यशाली मानता हूँ। आसन ने अभी जिस नाम का उल्लेख किया था, अनुपम मिश्रा जी और रजत जी का उल्लेख किया, उन्होंने जो चर्चा की थी, मैंने अनुपम मिश्रा जी की किताब को पढ़ा है और माननीय अनुपम मिश्रा जी ने इस विषय पर टेड टॉक दिया था, वह भी मैंने देखा है। उन्होंने जो जल प्रबंधन की उत्तम नीतियों के बारे में बताया है, जो हमारे यहाँ पौराणिक काल से थीं, उनमें से उन्होंने कुल 22 विषय लिए हैं और टेड टॉक में 6 विषय लिए हैं, वे 6 मेरे प्रदेश, राजस्थान से आते हैं।

अभी ओम प्रकाश माथुर साहब बता रहे थे कि जिस तरह से बरसात की छत पर गिरने वाली हर एक बूंद को अमृत की तरह संचय करते हुए एक-एक बूंद का उपभोग और उसको सुरक्षित, संरक्षित करके वर्षपर्यन्त पीने के लिए मैंने स्वयं अपना बचपन उसी तरह से गुज़ारा है। आज भी मेरे घर में, गांव में पीने का पानी, जो बरसात का पानी साल भर में एकत्रित होता है, जो साल भर 30-40 हजार लीटर का एक टैंक में, एक छत से पानी एकत्रित होता है। मेरे गांव में कुल मिलाकर साल में 200 एम.एम. भी बरसात नहीं होती। मैं सबसे कम बरसात वाले जिले जैसलमेर से आता हूँ। वहां अगर 200 एम.एम. या उससे कम बरसात होती है तो साल भर पीने के पानी की सुरक्षा हमारे परिवार को मिलती है। इस तरह से हर एक घर self-sustainable है, लेकिन यह जो व्यवस्थाओं में परिवर्तन हुआ, अभी किसी वक्ता ने उल्लेख किया कि भारत जैसे देश में, जहां जल को जगदीश मानने की परम्परा थी। भारत जैसे देश में जहां वरुण देवता की पहले प्रथम आराध्य गणेश जी के बाद में, पहली पूजा की गई, नदियों को देवी

मानकर उसकी आराधना की गई, उस देश में दुर्भाग्य से आज हमारी यह स्थिति है कि दुनिया का सबसे contaminated water deposit कहीं अगर है, तो भारत में है। पिछले 40-50 साल, 100 साल में ही ये परिस्थितियाँ क्यों हुई? मुझे याद है, मेरे बचपन में गांव में 4-5 चीज़ें, जो इन सारे विषयों को एक साथ जोड़ती थी, ऐसे 4-5 विषयों को बिना किसी कानून के, बिना किसी लिखित व्यवस्था के, उसको पूरा गांव और समाज एक साथ मिलकर संरक्षित करता था। पहला जो तालाब का कैचमेंट था, उसकी तरफ, उसकी पवित्रता बनी रहे, इसकी चिंता गांव का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति करता था, उसके बारे में कमिटमेंट के साथ, conviction के साथ काम करता था। गांव का जो जंगल है, अरण्य है, उसमें से दातुन करने के लिए कोई लकड़ी नहीं तोड़ता था, इस तरह की शुचिता बनाये रखने की परम्परा थी। गांव का जो गौचर है, गांव में जो पशुओं के चरने की ज़मीन है, उस ज़मीन पर किसी तरह का अतिक्रमण न हो, किसी भी तरह का क्षरण न हो, उसके लिए पूरा गांव समर्पित भाव से साल में एक दिन अरण्य के नाम पर, साल में एक नियत दिन पर श्रमदान करता था। ऐसी परंपरा गांव में थी। पूरा गांव साल में एक बार जाकर तालाब की पूजा करता था। समुद्र मंथन उसका नाम था और पूरा गांव उसको उत्सव के रूप में मनाता था। ऐसी समृद्ध परंपरा जिस देश में थी, 50 साल में जिस तरह से पिछली एक पीढ़ी में जिस तरह से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता: हम यहां कहानी सुनने नहीं आए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो प्वाइंट्स हैं, आप उन पर बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप तो कहानी सुना रहे हैं।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: मैं आपके सारे प्वाइंट्स पर आता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता: आप कहां पैदा हुए? कहां पर आपकी परवरिश हुई? आपने कहां पानी पिया? हम सब यह नहीं जानना चाहते हैं। हमने जो प्वाइंट्स बताए हैं, उनका reply दीजिए।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे संरक्षण चाहता हूं जिस तरह से सब लोगों ने जिस गंभीरता के साथ चिंता व्यक्त की है और इस विषय के ऊपर चर्चा की है, हमें यह ढूंढना पड़ेगा, यह जानना पड़ेगा कि इस समस्या की जड़ कहां है और जब तक जड़ नहीं जानेंगे, तब तक इलाज नहीं हो सकता है। हम फौरी तौर पर सरकार की तरफ, जब तक इसके निमित्त देखते रहेंगे, तब तक इस विषय का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। हमें अपने आपको उसके बीच में खड़ा करके देखना पड़ेगा कि कहां हमारी पीढ़ी से चूक हुई है। आनन्द शर्मा जी, मेरे पिताजी की उम्र के हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आपकी आयु कितने वर्ष है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: मेरी आयु 50 वर्ष है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं आपसे 15 साल बड़ा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप क्या बात कह रहे हैं?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: मेरे पिताजी से चार-पांच साल ही छोटे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, इस बारे में माननीय आनन्द जी जो कहेंगे, वह सही है।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: वैसे भी जो आनन्द जी कहेंगे, वह ही सही है। मैं यह मानकर चलता हूं।

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द जी, हम सब यही चाहते हैं कि आप युवा रहें और इसी तरह आपका...

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैंने कुछ विषयों की चर्चा की, उसके साथ में एक विषय जो मेरे घर-परिवार में जो संस्कार में सिखाया था, वह यह था कि ब्राह्मण का बेटा तो चार साल का भी हो वह दादा के बराबर है, इसलिए कह रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, this is not. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका संरक्षण इसलिए चाहता था। ...(व्यवधान)...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, this is not. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने संस्कारों की चर्चा कर रहा था। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, यह castiest expression है।...(व्यवधान)... सर, दुनिया में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी बात भी रिकॉर्ड पर आ गई। ...(व्यवधान).... प्लीज़, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, please allow me for a minute. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...(Interruptions).... You are left with only six minutes. You have to complete within half an hour. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका संरक्षण इसलिए चाहता था कि मैं इन परंपराओं की चर्चा कर रहा था, जिनके कारण जल की सुरक्षा समाज को मिलती थी। यदि उन परंपराओं को पुनर्जीवित नहीं करेंगे, उन सारे विषयों को संरक्षित, उन सारे जल संसाधनों का जो पौराणिक रूप से हमारे पास थे, उन सब को यदि हम पुनर्जीवित नहीं करेंगे, जैसा आप सभी लोगों ने चर्चा की थी, तो हम शायद जल से सुरक्षा प्राप्त नहीं कर पाएंगे। इस दृष्टिकोण से मैं ये सब विषय आपके सामने रखना चाहता था कि जिस तरह से एक-एक बूंद पानी का संरक्षण करने की समृद्ध परंपराएं थीं, उन परंपराओं को हमने कहाँ खोया है? क्यों हमारी पीढ़ी ने जिस तरह से पारंपरिक रूप से यह पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी, यह ज्ञान, यह विदा, यह संस्कार, जिस तरह से हस्तांतरित होते थे, उस हस्तांतरण में कहाँ चूक हुई है, उस बात को हमें खोजना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान).... माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान).... जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अन्य कोई भी बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी। आपकी बात ही रिकॉर्ड में आएगी।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: अभी हमने जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की चर्चा की है। उसी के अनुक्रम में यदि मैं बात करूँ, तो माननीय सदस्यों ने अपेक्षा की थी कि राज्यों का सहयोग लेकर, राज्यों को साथ लेकर और जल शक्ति मंत्रालय को विशेष रूप से पेयजल की दिशा में काम करने की आवश्यकता है। पदभार ग्रहण करने के बाद सातवें दिन से देश के सारे जल संसाधनों से जुड़े हुए विषयों को देखने वाले सारे मंत्रियों को एक साथ बैठकर, चाहे वे पेयजल से जुड़े हुए विषय को देखने वाले प्रदेश में मंत्री हों... चाहे वे irrigation को देखने वाले मंत्री हों या स्वच्छता को देखने वाले मंत्री हों - इन तीनों विषयों को देखने

वाले मंत्रियों और अधिकारियों को एक साथ बिठाकर हमने पूरे दिन की वर्कशॉप की कि उन्हें भारत सरकार से क्या अपेक्षा है और हम किस तरह से उनके साथ मिलकर - माननीय मोदी जी ने जो Cooperative Federalism का नारा दिया है, इसको साथ लेकर किस तरह से हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त जिस मिशन को लेकर हम चले हैं और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जिस बात की घोषणा की है कि हम 2024 तक प्रत्येक घर तक पानी पहुंचाने का प्रबंध करेंगे, इस संकल्प को हम साथ में लेकर चलें। अनेक सदस्यों ने इस बात की चिंता व्यक्त की, मेरे एक मित्र इस बात की चर्चा कर रहे थे और वे यह कह रहे थे कि कहीं देश में पिछली सरकार के समय में हुए जुमलों जैसा न हो जाए।

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: What about linking of rivers? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: पूरा देश विश्वास करता है कि जिस तरह से घर बनाने की बात की थी, गैस का चूल्हा देने की बात की थी, शौचालय बनाने की बात की थी और उन विषयों को जिस तरह से हमने 100 प्रतिशत के साथ, जिस commitment के साथ पूरा किया है, अब पूरे देश में उस पर मुहर लगाकर हमें भेजा है, पूरे देश ने पहले से बड़ा mandate इसी विश्वास के नाम पर देकर भेजा है। पूरा देश इस विषय को विश्वास के साथ मानता है, पूरा देश आज इस बात पर विश्वास करता है कि मोदी है तो मुमकिन है और माननीय मोदी जी ने यदि कहा है कि हम देश के प्रत्येक घर को पानी पहुंचाएंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने सुबह ही कहा था कि अब चुनाव खत्म हो चुके हैं, अब हम लोग मुद्दों को solve करने की बात करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Mandate is given ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: हम प्रत्येक घर तक पानी पहुंचाएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम प्रत्येक घर तक पानी पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: आधा घंटा पूरा होने में आपके पास दो मिनट का वक्त बचा है। आपको आधे घंटे में जवाब देना था, जिसमें से सिर्फ दो मिनट बाकी बचे हैं।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरे मित्र मनोज कुमार झा जी बैठे हैं। मनोज कुमार झा जी जब अपनी बात कर रहे थे, तब इन्होंने कहा कि शंघाई मॉडल इस देश में नहीं चलेगा। इन्होंने कहा कि लंदन का मॉडल भी इस देश में नहीं चल सकता है। बहुत सारे मित्रों ने सिंगापुर के मॉडल की बात भी की है। मैंने सिंगापुर के मॉडल को बहुत करीब से, बहुत अच्छी तरह से देखा है और मैंने आस्ट्रेलिया के मॉडल को वहां रहकर अध्ययन किया है, वहां पर पढ़ाई करके देखा है। आस्ट्रेलिया के water management को firsthand वहां बैठकर, उस institute में बैठकर पढ़ा है, लेकिन मनोज कुमार जी, इस देश में कोई मॉडल अगर चलेगा तो वह मोदी मॉडल चलेगा और मोदी मॉडल यह है कि हम देश के प्रत्येक घर तक पीने का पानी पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, Short-Duration Discussion should be of short duration. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is of long duration. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I seek your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: What is Modi model? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, प्रत्येक घर तक जल पहुंचाने की जो बात हम कर रहे हैं, उसके साथ में जो विषय हमने लिए हैं ...(व्यवधान)... कि हम केवल पानी पहुंचाने के लिए sources creation की बात नहीं करेंगे, हम पानी पहुंचाने के लिए जो sources create करेंगे, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, कृपया अपनी बात समाप्त करें। आपके पास एक मिनट का समय है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: साथ-साथ उन sources की sustainability की भी चिंता करेंगे और उन sources की sustainability के साथ जो पानी निकले ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपनी बात खत्म करें।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a point of order ...(Interruptions)... Sir, point of order is under our Rules. It is a Short Duration Discussion. The debate on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address has ended with the Prime Minister's speech. After that, we cannot have a Minister restarting from where the Prime Minister left. Please have a mercy on this House. Follow the Rules Book. It is very clear on the Short Duration Discussion. 'मोदी मॉडल और मुमकिन है', वह Short Duration Discussion का subject नहीं है, water scarcity का है। उस पर खत्म करवाइए, हमें सब मालूम है कि जिस परम्परा का इंतजार था, वह आ गयी है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी, आपके कहने से पहले मैंने निवेदन कर दिया था और आपको पहले से पता होगा, लेकिन इसकी सूचना मुझे अभी मिल रही है। वह वहां आया होगा, मुझे पता नहीं है, यह मैंने शुरू में कहा था।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: महोदय, मेरा एक point of order है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No point of order ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी, मैं यह बात इसलिए नहीं कह रहा था कि यह President's Address में आ गया है, मैं तो conviction की बात कर रहा था कि मुमकिन है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय खत्म हो गया है, कृपया समाप्त करें।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: मैं अंतिम बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूं। यह जो घर-घर तक जल पहुंचाने की बात हम कर रहे हैं, इसमें source sustainability साथ-साथ बने, इसकी चिंता भी हम कर रहे हैं और साथ-ही-साथ सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने जिस बात की चर्चा की कि जो grey water निकलता है, उसकी भी चिंता करें ताकि उससे जल पुनर्भरण भी हो सके या recycled water का उपयोग हो सके। इसके साथ-ही साथ हम इस बात की भी चिंता कर रहे हैं कि जो पानी उपभोग के बाद उत्सर्जित होता है, उस पानी का किस तरह से rational उपयोग किया जा सकता है। पानी का विषय निश्चित रूप से चिंता का विषय है, जैसा मैंने कहा कि यह विश्व भर के लिए चिंता का विषय है। हम सब लोगों को भी इसमें commitment के साथ, एक साथ आना पड़ेगा। मैं सारे माननीय सांसदों से इस बात का आग्रह करता हूं कि आपने अपने-अपने MPLADS Funds में से भी, जिस प्रमुखता के साथ इस विषय में चिंता व्यक्त की है, उतनी ही चिंता व्यक्त करते हुए आपको अपने क्षेत्र में इस विषय से और जल पुनर्भरण के विषय से जुड़ना चाहिए। सरकार की सहायता से 17 लाख से ज्यादा structures

पिछले तीन साल में बनाए गए हैं। सरकार ने इस विषय में 27 हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया होगा, लेकिन हम सब को भी इसमें अपना अंशदान करना सुनिश्चित करना पड़ेगा और जैसा मैंने अनिल देसाई जी के अभिनंदन के साथ में बात प्रारंभ की थी, मैं पुनः उनका अभिनंदन करते हुए इस बात को समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस चर्चा से हम सब लोगों के मन भी यह भाव जाग्रह हो कि हम सभी व्यक्तिगत रूप से committed होकर, जैसे कि माननीय ओम प्रकाश माथुर साहब कर रहे हैं, हम सब लोग भी अपने commitment के साथ, आज यहां से संकल्प करके जाएं कि इस देश में जल संरक्षण में हम सब भी अपना योगदान करेंगे। आप सबका बहुत सारा आभार।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Message from Lok Sabha, Secretary-General.
...(Interruptions)...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, please read Rule 177. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Let him read, and then I will come to the point to order.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Special Economic Zones (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 Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th June, 2019.”

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

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I must tell you that the entire House, -- Sir, I need your attention, I need the attention of the House -- I must compliment, the entire House spoke wonderfully, raising important issues with regard to water crisis. Hon. Minister, Sir, you are heading a new Ministry, we expected you to speak with scientific temper, on the basis of scientific evidence. Elections are over, as our hon. Chairperson has said. You, in fact, spoke as if you are speaking on President's Address. Sir, please come out of election mode. You are heading a very important Ministry. I told you in a lighter way कि आप नमाज...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, मनोज जी। Now, Special Mentions. Shri K.C. Ramamurthy.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Yes, Sir.

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्णाटक): सर, यह तय हुआ था कि जो सदस्य स्पेशल मेंशन रीड करना चाहें, वे कर सकते हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, please allow the Members to read the Special Mentions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree, those who want to read, can read. Ramamurthy ji, please.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to regulate private coaching centres

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Parents now-a-days are obsessed to send their children to private coaching centres hoping for bettering their prospects in various entrance exams. It is not just obsession, but parents feel that they might be committing a crime by not sending their wards to private coaching centres. This is resulting in mushrooming of private tuition centres. A student would have otherwise got 90 per cent is assured of one or two per cent increase by these centres. If one looks at their functioning very closely, they will not have labs, libraries, proper classrooms, and other basic infrastructure. More than that, there is no accountability! No registration, no monitoring or regulation by any Government agency. Secondly, instead of enhancing knowledge and improve memory, these institutes eventually kill the basic pursuit of intellect in students. They avoid going to regular pre university colleges and hardly get exposed to practical learning. The House is very much aware of the pressure that coaching centres put on students and if they fail to get desired results, they often go into depression which sometimes leads to extreme act of even committing suicides. This is unacceptable and needs to be stopped. To address this problem, the Supreme Court in February, 2017 directed the Government of India to frame guidelines to control and rein-in private coaching centres. So far, no action is taken in this regard. Secondly, the approach of private tuition centres is in violation of Right to Education guidelines. In view of the above, I request the Government of India to immediately frame guidelines/regulations for private coaching centres as directed by the Supreme Court without any further delay. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Md. Nadimul Haque, not present. Shri Sanjay Seth, not present. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav, not present. Shri R. Vaithilingam.

Demand to finance the supply chain infrastructure for fruits, vegetables and other perishables in Tamil Nadu

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, post-harvest losses in fruits and vegetables due to lack of proper infrastructure has been one of the main reasons for

farmers losing value even before their produce reach the market. To ensure remunerative price to the farmers by improving the supply chain management of fruits and vegetables, Tamil Nadu Government has been implementing the Supply Chain Management Project for fruits, vegetables and other perishables in ten districts of the State at a total outlay of ₹ 482.36 crores by way of term loan from NABARD under Warehouse Infrastructure Fund. The project was also shortlisted by NITI Aayog under the Development Support Services to States for infrastructure. The project has created 62 Primary Processing Centres with Post-Harvest Infrastructure like pack house, cold storage, grading and packing facilities, machineries for primary processing, storage godowns, etc. Expansion of the project in the remaining 21 districts will make Tamil Nadu not only the first State with an integrated State-wide supply chain infrastructure for fruits and vegetables but also enable its farmers to manage the processing of their produce further down the value chain and thereby increasing their income. The expansion of the project to the remaining districts is estimated to cost more than ₹ 500 crore. This step will supplement the Government's decision to double farmers' income by 2022. This being the first scheme of such complexity and scale, I earnestly appeal to the Central Government to provide ₹ 500 crore towards establishing a State-wide supply chain infrastructure for fruits, vegetables and the perishables in Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rajmani Patel; not present. Shri T.K. Rangarajan.

Demand for re-alignment of Metro Rail Phase-II Project in Chennai

SHRIT.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Tamil Nadu Government has finalised Phase -II Metro Rail Project at a cost of ₹ 80,000 crores. While the project is generally welcomed by the general public, the route which has been finalised has some flaws and does not go well with the guidelines of the Metro Rail Policy, 2017.

For example, in the policy, it is stressed that the State Government should have a "Comprehensive Mobility Plan" which has a land use zones superimposed with a matching transport network.

I would like to point out that the present plan of Phase-II Metro for Chennai City runs through areas like TIK Road, Luz Church Road, Kutchery Road, etc., which are considered very posh localities and the residents are having their own modes of transport. Further, the three kilometre stretch does not have any public institution, hospital or school and colleges and thus will not serve any purpose. And, as the roads are narrow, the Metro Rail will cause immense harm for movement of other public and private vehicles.

Further, a successful Metro Rail is critically dependent on integration of secondary and tertiary transport feeder services. The present alignment through TTK Road, etc.,

[Shri T.K. Rangarajan]

because of the post residential locality, does not have a secondary or tertiary transport feeder service which is very necessary for a viable Metro Rail system.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to intervene in the matter and change the alignment of the Metro Rail Phase-II system, instead of the present TTK Road, etc.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri T.K. Rangarajan.

**Demand to start Amritsar-Katra Train with maximum number
of general coaches and cheaper tickets**

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): उपसभापति महोदय, पिछले कई वर्षों से अमृतसर से कटरा, वैष्णों देवी तक सीधी रेलगाड़ी चलाने की मांग चली आ रही है। गरीब जनता इस चार घंटे के सफर को बस एवं टैक्सी से नहीं कर सकती, क्योंकि उनका किराया बहुत अधिक है। सामान्य व्यक्ति या तो बसों से जाते हैं या वे अपनी निजी कारों में सफर करते हैं। बहुत वर्षों के बाद, लाखों गरीब श्रद्धालुओं की यह मांग रेलवे ने मानी, लेकिन यह गाड़ी जो गरीब रेहड़ी, रिक्शा या मजदूरी के लिए जाने वाले लोगों के लिए साधारण कोच वाली चलाई जानी चाहिए थी, उसके बजाय पूर्ण एयरकंडीशंड कोचों की रेलगाड़ी चलाई गई। जो एक ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्य, आपसे प्रार्थना है कि जो टैक्स्ट में लिखा हुआ है, कृपया वही पढ़िए।

श्री श्वेत मलिक: महोदय, जो समृद्ध लोग थे, उन्हें एयरकंडीशंड कार व बस की सुविधा, इस छोटी दूरी की यात्रा के लिए पहले से ही उपलब्ध थी, लेकिन जो गरीब थे, वे अधिक कराए के कारण उसमें सफर नहीं कर सकते थे। इसलिए वह रेलगाड़ी, नॉन-वाएबल होने के कारण बन्द कर दी गई।

महोदय, आज अमृतसर से हरिद्वार, साधारण कोच की जनशताब्दी गाड़ी, गरीब जनता के लिए सफलता से चल रही है, जिसमें एक कोच AC चेयरकार है और बाकी कोच, साधारण यात्रियों के लिए सरटे टिकट के हैं। अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से यह मांग करता हूँ कि अमृतसर से कटरा, वैष्णों देवी जाने वाले लाखों गरीब यात्रियों के लिए अमृतसर-कटरा गाड़ी फिर से चलाई जानी चाहिए, जिसमें एक कोच AC चेयरकार और बाकी कोच, गरीब जनता के लिए, कम किराए के साधारण कोच लगाए जाने चाहिए।

Demand to check late running of trains coming from Bihar

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहती हूँ। यह बहुत ही दुखद है कि बिहार से आने वाली अधिकतर ट्रेनें कई-कई घंटे विलम्ब से चलती हैं। हद तो यह है कि नई जलपाईगुड़ी से आने वाली नई जलपाईगुड़ी-नई दिल्ली जैसी ट्रेन भी ज्यादा विलम्ब हो जाने के कारण कैंसिल कर दी जाती है। एक तो पहले ही ट्रेनों की संख्या काफी कम है और दूसरी ओर उसमें सफर करने वालों की संख्या कहीं अधिक है और उस पर ट्रेन के कैंसिल हो जाने से यात्रियों को बहुत दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसके साथ ही दूसरी अन्य ट्रेनों पर भी दबाव बढ़ जाता है।

महोदय, अभी तो ठंड का मौसम भी नहीं है कि कोहरे के कारण ट्रेन लेट हो। बिहार से और खासकर उत्तर बिहार से आने वाली अधिकतर अच्छी से अच्छी ट्रेनें भी काफी लेट हो जाती हैं। मैं

आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे और रेलगाड़ियों का समय से परिचालन सुनिश्चित कराए।

† محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) : آپ سبھا پتی مہودے، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے ایک بہت ہی اہم مدّے کی اور سرکار کا دھیان آکرشت کرنا چاہتی ہوں۔ یہ بہت ہی دکھ ہے کہ بہار سے آنے والی زیادہ تر ٹرینیں کئی-کئی گھنٹے دیر سے چلتی ہیں۔ حد تو یہ ہے کہ نئی جلیانی گڑی-نئی دہلی جیسی ٹرین بھی زیادہ دیری ہو جانے کی وجہ سے کینسل کر دی جاتی ہے۔ ایک تو پہلے ہی ٹرینوں کی تعداد کافی کم ہے اور دوسری اور اس میں سفر کرنے والوں کی تعداد کافی زیادہ ہے اور اس پر ٹرین کے کینسل ہو جانے سے مسافروں کو بہت دقتوں کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی دوسری دیگر ٹرینوں پر بھی دباؤ بڑھ جاتا ہے۔

مہودے، ابھی تو ٹھنڈ کا موسم بھی نہیں ہے کہ کوہرے کی وجہ سے ٹرین لیٹ ہو۔ بہار سے اور خاص کر اتر بہار سے آنے والی زیادہ تر اچھی سے اچھی ٹرینیں بھی کافی لیٹ ہو جاتی ہیں۔ میں آپ کے مادھیم سے سرکار سے مانگ کرتی ہوں کہ سرکار اس اور دھیان دے اور ریل گاڑیوں کا وقت سے پریچالان سنشچٹ کرائے۔

Demand for immediate hold on 'Transfer and Mobility Policy' being followed by National Insurance Company Limited

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, National Insurance is following a TMP (Transfer and Mobility Policy) for quite some time, which has become totally irrelevant when merger of three General Insurance companies is already underway.

In the name of TMP, every year, National Insurance undertakes the monolithic exercise of inter-State transfer of large number of officers who have completed six years in a station, which includes large number of women officers as well. This exercise was undertaken this year also by company despite knowing fully-well that impending merger exercise would itself involve merger of several offices and relocation of its personnel. This TMP, which lacks uniformity and transparency, is adversely hurting interests of Company as employees are unable to concentrate on their work due to frequent transfers. It has also contributed in the staggering loss of ₹ 707 crores suffered by the company in Q2 of FY 2018-19. Even CVC guidelines which are sought as refuge for following this harshest TMP

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

could never be a basis of transferring employees outside their home-State for achieving its desired objectives. Even the Supreme Court had issued guidelines that female employees of Government offices/PSUs should be posted at the same station as their spouses to which the company is not adhering to on one pretext or the other.

Sir, keeping in mind the impending merger, I request the Finance Minister to immediately withhold the implementation of this TMP Policy being followed by National Insurance till a uniform policy is formulated after proposed merger and protect its employees from continued harassment. Thank you.

**Demand for new trains and construction of new broad gauge
line in certain parts of Tamil Nadu**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Christian population of 8 lakh from Kanyakumari District, 6 lakh from Trivandrum District and 3 lakh from Tirunelveli District periodically visit the Lady of Good Health Shrine at Velankanni throughout the year. This is the only major Christian pilgrim centers in Tamil Nadu. The annual feast of the shrine is from 29th August to September, 2019. Due to non-availability of train in this potential route, currently, all pilgrims visiting Velankanni travel with their family and kids through road.

Church also has contributed for the Velankanni railway project. The project was completed in 2010 but, so far, there is no proper train facility for pilgrims. We urge the Railway Minister to announce a daily train to Velankanni.

Many people travel frequently from Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli District to Vellore CMC Hospital for medical treatment and routine check-ups. There is no daily train to Katpadi from Nagercoil and Tirunelveli. We request hon. Railway Minister to announce a daily train to Vellore.

During 2008-09 Budget, the Railway Minister had sanctioned survey for construction of new broad gauge line between Karaikudi and Kanyakumari *via* Ramanathapuram, Tuticorin and Thiruchendur along the eastern coast.

The project is also strategically important one as the proposed line would link the missing portion in the southern east coast with the Indian Railways networks and help the economically backward region to user in industrial growth, commercial and other economic activities. Further, the proposed line would support accelerating the growth of the Tuticorin Port by providing an additional line for its bulk freight movement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Husain Dalwai; not present. श्री अमर शंकर साबले, आप ले कर दीजिए।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, मैं अपना स्पेशल मेंशन ले करता हूँ।

***Demand to fix Minimum Support Price for milk in country**

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, भारत दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा दूध उत्पादक देश है। देश में 176.3 मिलियन टन दूध का उत्पादन हुआ। विश्व के कुल दूध उत्पादन में भारत की हिस्सेदारी लगभग 20 फीसदी है, लेकिन इसके व्यापार से जुड़े किसान सही कीमत के लिए तरस रहे हैं। भूमिहीन और सीमांत किसानों के लिए डेयरी व्यवसाय उनके जीवनयापन का एक बड़ा जरिया है। करीब 7 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवार डेयरी व्यवसाय से जुड़े हुए हैं। गाय-भैंस को रोजाना खिलाने की लागत ज्यादा होने और दूध के दाम न मिलने से डेयरी किसान अब इस व्यवसाय से धीरे-धीरे मुंह मोड़ रहे हैं। अगर इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, तो वे दिन दूर नहीं, जब देश में दूध की किल्लत हो जाएगी। फसलों की तरह दूध का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य भी तय हो। देश में 23 फसलों का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य तय है। अगर दूध का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य तय होता है, तो किसानों को इससे फायदा मिलेगा। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस ओर उचित कदम उठाए जाएं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 hours on Thursday, the 27th June, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at forty-nine minutes
past six of the clock till eleven of the clock
on Thursday, the 27th June, 2019.*