

Vol. 249

No. 6



सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday

27 June, 2019

6 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 27th June, 2019/6th 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.

I Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

II Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of various universities and institutions and related papers.

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

- I (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification F. No. CA/12/2019/Regulations, dated the 13th February, 2019, publishing the Council of Architecture (Minimum Standards of Architectural Education) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019, under sub-section (3) of Section 45 of the Architects Act, 1972.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 74/17/19]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification F. No. 14-4/2012(CPP-II), dated the 6th May, 2019, publishing the University Grants Commission (Redress of Grievances of Students) Regulations, 2019, under Section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 75/17/19]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Central Universities Act, 2009 : —

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of South Bihar, Gaya, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 31/17/19]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 25 of the School of Planning and Architecture Act, 2014:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), 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 School.
 - (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 71/17/18]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 29 and sub-section (4) of Section 30 of the Pondicherry University Act, 1985:—
 - (a) Thirty-second Annual Report of the Pondicherry University, Puducherry, for the year 2017-18.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Pondicherry University, Puducherry, for the year 2017-18 and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
 - (d) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 30/17/19]

- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (a) Annual Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2017-18 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Rajiv Gandhi University Act, 2006.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 32/17/19]

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं उपस्थित नहीं था, मेरी अनुपस्थिति में मेरे दल के एक संसद सदस्य, श्री नीरज शेखर ने जो व्यवहार किया, उसके लिए मैं अपनी तरफ से और अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से unconditional apology tender करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। यह आपका बड़प्पन है। I want the dignity of the House to be maintained. The Chair represents the House and all the leaders represent political parties. That has to be kept in mind. That is my only appeal to all of you.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Approval of eligible beneficiaries left out under Pradhan

Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the people living in huts, especially in coastal areas, are always prone to natural calamities. Districts like Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Cuddalore, and Villupuram are still having a large number of huts which are frequently affected by natural calamities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are keeping the paper in front of the mike. That is why your voice is not coming.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Edappadi K. Palaniswami, has demanded special sanction for two lakh additional houses in coastal districts under the PMAY (Gramin) Special Projects to enable the construction of permanent houses for the families whose huts were fully damaged in Gaja cyclone. The State Government has also said that many eligible households were omitted in the SECC database. Therefore, the above sanction should be independent of the SECC database in order to benefit genuine rural households. The cost earmarked for each house is very low and hence needs to be increased. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to accord special sanction for two lakh additional houses to be built in coastal districts under the PMAY (Gramin) in Tamil Nadu. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It should be requested, not demanded.

श्री सभापति: श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम। अभी टाइम बचा है, इसलिए आपको मौका मिला है, otherwise आपको associate करना था।

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा): चेयरमैन सर, ओडिशा में 3 तारीख को severe cyclone 'Fani' द्वारा बहुत से जिले प्रभावित हुए थे, मैं इसके बारे में बोलना चाहती हूँ। भौगोलिक दृष्टि से देखा जाए, तो ओडिशा एक साइक्लोन प्रभावित राज्य है। इसको हर साल किसी न किसी प्राकृतिक विपदा का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस severe cyclone 'Fani' द्वारा लाखों-करोड़ों लोग प्रभावित हुए हैं।

श्री सभापति: आपका सुझाव क्या है? टाइम कम है। यह ज़ीरो ऑवर है, प्लीज़।

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम: सर, वहाँ पुरी-जगन्नाथ धाम के साथ 13 जिलों के 159 blocks affected हुए हैं।

श्री सभापति: समय पूरा होने के बाद अगर मैं allow करूँ, फिर भी वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। Because all of it is connected.

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम: सर, अभी मॉनसून शुरू हो गया है। 'फानी' प्रभावित जिलों के लोगों के पास रहने के लिए घर नहीं है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करती हूँ कि जो बेघर हुए हैं, उनके लिए प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना में नए घर sanction किए जाएँ।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम: सर, एक मिनट।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are three minutes for one matter in Zero Hour. आप उसके लिए अलग नोटिस दीजिए।

Inclusion of 'Lohars' in the list of Scheduled Tribes

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन और सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ आकृष्ट कराना चाहती हूँ कि एक जाति, लोहार जाति, जो अत्यंत पिछड़ी जाति है, इसकी हालत बहुत खस्ता है। इसकी खस्ता हालत को देखते हुए बिहार सरकार ने बाकायदा इसका अध्ययन कराया और अध्ययन कराने के बाद 8.8.2016 को लोहार जाति को ओबीसी ने निकाल कर अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल करने का आदेश जारी करते हुए भारत सरकार के जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय को एक पत्र भेजा। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी उनको यहां से कोई भी सहूलियत नहीं मिल पाई। एक मामूली भूल के कारण उनको बहुत खामियाज़ा भुगतना पड़ रहा है। Central Scheduled Castes की लिस्ट में 'लोहार' जाति के लिए टाइपिंग में 'लोहारा' टाइप हो गया है, जिसके कारण उन्हें काफी दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। बिहार सरकार ने बार-बार इसके लिए आग्रह भी किया है, उसके बावजूद भी इसमें कोई सुधार करके भेजा नहीं गया है। मैं सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि इस विषय पर कार्यवाही करते हुए, जल्द से जल्द 'लोहार' जाति को अनुसूचित जनजाति की लिस्ट में शामिल किया जाए, ताकि उनको राहत मिल सके।

† **محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار):** سبھاپتی مہودے، میں سدن اور سرکار کا دھیان اس طرف دلانا چاہتی ہوں کہ ایک جاتی، ”لوہار جاتی“ جو انتہائی پچھڑی جاتی ہے، اس کی حالت بہت خستہ ہے۔ اس کی خستہ حالت کو دیکھتے ہوئے بہار سرکار نے باقاعدہ اس کا ادھین کرایا اور ادھین کرانے کے بعد 8.8.2016 کو لوہار جاتی کو او بی سی سے نکال کر انوسوچت جن جاتی میں شامل کرنے کا آدیش جاری کرتے ہوئے بھارت سرکار کے جن جاتیہ کارنیہ منترالیہ کو ایک خط بھیجا۔ لیکن اس کے باوجود بھی ان کو یہاں سے کوئی بھی سہولیت نہیں مل پائی۔ ایک معمولی بھول کی وجہ سے ان کو بہت خمیازہ بھگتنا پڑ رہا ہے۔ سینٹرل شیڈول کاسٹ کی لسٹ میں لوہار جاتی کے لیے ٹائپنگ میں ”لوہار“ ٹائپ ہو گیا ہے، جس کی وجہ سے انہیں کافی دقتوں کا سامنا کرنا پڑ رہا ہے۔ بہار سرکار نئے بار بار اس کے لیے آگریہ بھی کیا ہے، اس کے باوجود بھی اس میں کوئی بھی سدھار کر کے نہیں بھیجا گیا ہے۔ میں سرکار سے مانگ کرتی ہوں کہ اس موضوع پر کارروائی کرتے ہوئے، جلد سے جلد ”لوہار“ جاتی کے کو انوسوچت جن جاتی کی لسٹ میں شامل کیا جائے، تاکہ ان کو راحت مل سکے۔

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: थावर चंद जी, क्या आप इस विषय में कुछ कहना चाहते हैं? क्या यह इतना सिम्पल है? ये बता रही हैं कि टाइपिंग में मिस्टेक हुई है।

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): सभापति महोदय, 1950 और 1955 में जो जातियां, जिस समूह में भी लिस्टेड हुई हैं, अगर उनमें किसी प्रकार का कोई संशोधन अथवा अन्य कोई प्रस्ताव आता है, तो उसके लिए राज्य सरकार प्रस्ताव भेजती है। राज्य सरकार जो प्रस्ताव भेजती है, उसे हम Registrar General of India (RGI) को भेजते हैं और अगर वह यैस कर देता है, तो फिर उसे संबंधित आयोग को भेजते हैं। अगर आयोग भी यैस कर देता है, फिर हम उसको संसद में लाते हैं। कार्यवाही के बाद, अगर यहां तय हो जाता है, तो उसे उस समूह में जोड़ने का काम करते हैं। मैं इस प्रस्ताव को संबंधित अधिकारियों से दिखवा लूंगा।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

Excessive use of pesticides

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, वर्तमान में कीटनाशक दवाओं के अंधाधुंध प्रयोग से हमारे खाने में ज़हर परोसा जा रहा है। जल में भी ज़हर है। यही नहीं इनके कारण पर्यावरण क्षरण और जमीन की उर्वरा शक्ति भी खत्म होती जा रही है। पिछले दो दशक में जिस तेजी के साथ खेती में pesticides का इस्तेमाल हुआ है, उससे बहुत भारी नुकसान हुआ है। पशुओं को जो चारा जाता है, उससे 70 फीसदी गायों की आंतों में बीमारियां हो गई हैं, जो दूध के माध्यम से बच्चों तक जा रही है। इसके कारण लोगों को कैंसर, लीवर खराब होना, किडनी खराब होना इत्यादि तरह-तरह की बीमारियां हो रही हैं।

2007 में एक दवा थी, जिसका इम्पोर्ट करने के लिए रजिस्ट्रेशन जरूरी थी, लेकिन यूपीए की सरकार ने 2007 में उसके technical registration की अनिवार्यता को खत्म कर दिया, जिसके कारण वह दवा लगातार यहां आती चली गई। इस दवा का नाम था 'ग्लाइकोसाइट' और भारत में यह दवा मोनसेंटो राउंडअप के नाम से आई। इस दवा के आने से यवतमाल में 22 किसानों की मौत भी हुई थी। अब इस दवा का रजिस्ट्रेशन जर्मनी की एक कंपनी ने खरीद लिया है और अब यह कंपनी भारत में इस दवा को लगातार सप्लाई कर रही है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यूपीए के समय में इस दवा के technical registration की जो अनिवार्यता खत्म कर दी गई थी, उसको फिर से बहाल किया जाए, ताकि यह दवाई, जो अंधाधुंध बाहर से आ रही है, इस पर रोक लग सके। जिस दवाई के तत्वों का हम यहां पर मानक भी पता नहीं कर सकते, वह दवाई खुलेआम आ रही है। खरपतवार को खत्म करने के लिए खेतों में किसान इस दवाई का अंधाधुंध इस्तेमाल कर रहा है। यह दवा हमारे जल को खराब कर रही है, भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति को खराब कर रही है और नीचे से ऊपर तक, सभी पशु-पक्षी इसके कारण खराब हो रहे हैं। इसके साथ-साथ यह दवा, जो मित्र जीव हैं, उन केंचुओं को भी मार देती है।

महोदय, अतः तुरंत इस दवा पर रोक लगाई जानी अत्यंत आवश्यक है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारी कृषि को जैविक कृषि की तरफ बढ़ाया जाए।

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Sonal Mansingh; not here. Dr. Narendra Jadhav.

Need to give classical language status to Marathi language as well as restoration of A.I.R. news bulletin in Marathi

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for this opportunity. Sir, Marathi language should get the status of classical language. Marathi language has a literary tradition of more than one thousand years. It is spoken by about 90 million people around the world. It is the third most spoken language in India and the 19th

largest spoken language in the world. Marathi language eminently deserves to be called a classical language. The Maharashtra Government has given a proposal and fulfilled all the necessary requirements but still a decision has not been taken.

Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Central Government to expedite this decision and do justice to Marathi-speaking world. Thank you very much.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Narendra Jadhav.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Narendra Jadhav.

Crisis in Tea Garden area in West Bengal

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, through you, I would like to raise a very serious matter in this House. Tea gardens in West Bengal are facing a serious financial crisis. As you know, not only in West Bengal but also in other parts of the country, tea gardens are the backbone of our economy. But this serious financial crisis has deepened to such an extent that many tea gardens have been closed or have become sick. There is an organization which is called Tea Board doing nothing. There is no public sector. Only the private sector people are running those tea gardens. Sometimes they get loan from the Tea Board but neither do they repay that amount, nor do they utilize that amount for the benefit of tea gardens and for the benefit of tea garden workers. As a result, thousands of tea garden workers are now in a distressed condition. Unfortunately, neither the Government of India has made any intervention in this matter, nor have they said if they are going to take over this thing or how they will win over the financial crisis. All these things have not yet been taken up by the Government of India. I urge upon the Government of India to kindly investigate this matter and take over the closed and sick tea gardens so that we can save the life and property of the workers of the tea gardens.

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

National Status for Kaleswaram Irrigation Project

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपकी तवस्सुत से आज तेलंगाना के अन्दर एक अहम प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में आपके द्वारा मरकज़ी सरकार से गुज़ारिश करूंगा। 2008 में

B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita-Chevella Project کے نام سے کانگریس सरकार کے دور کے اندر جو پروجیکٹ سٹارٹ ہوا تھا، آج کسی طرح سے اسکا نام چن کر کے 'کالیشورم پروجیکٹ' کے نام سے وہ پروجیکٹ چل رہا ہے۔ اپنی سیاسی پارٹی سے وابستگی کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے میری یہ خواہش ہے کہ تیلنگانا کی اقام کو جو فائدہ ہے، تیلنگانا کی اقام کے لیے جو بھبھودی کا معاملہ ہے، وہ کالیشورم پروجیکٹ ہمارے تیلنگانا کی اقام کے لیے کافی اہمیت رکھتا ہے۔ تو میں آپ کے ذریعے مہاراشٹر حکومت سے درخواست کروں گا کہ کالیشورم پروجیکٹ کو نیشنل پروجیکٹ ڈیکلےئر کیا جائے۔

چیرمین صاحب، آج جو حالات تیلنگانا کے اندر ہیں، اس کے ایک تو اس سے بہت زیادہ جو زمیندار ہیں، زمیندار کے لیے فائدہ ہوگا اور خوشحال ہندوستان میں پانی کا جو مسئلہ ہے، وہ مسئلہ بھی کافی اہمیت کا حامل ہے، تو اس سے یہ بھی حل ہونے کا معاملہ ہے۔ دوسرا یہ ہے کہ اگر یہ پروجیکٹ پاس ہو جائے، تو تیلنگانا کے اندر جو انڈسٹریز ہیں، ان کے ڈیولپمنٹ کے لیے بھی یہ کافی اہمیت کا حامل ہے۔ تیسری بات یہ ہے کہ ایمپلوائمنٹ کی پائلیم سولٹ کرنے کے لیے بھی یہ پروجیکٹ ایک زمیندار کے ساتھ آگے آنے کی کوشش کرے گا۔ تو میں آپ سے درخواست کروں گا کہ اگر یہ پروجیکٹ کمنٹیٹ ہو جائے، تو اس پروجیکٹ سے نئے 20 جیلے اور پورے جیلوں کے اندر جو اقام ہے، اس اقام کو بیکول فائدہ ہوگا۔ تو میں ایک بار پھر آپ کے ذریعے مہاراشٹر حکومت سے یہ درخواست کروں گا کہ اس پروجیکٹ کو نیشنل پروجیکٹ ڈیکلےئر کر کے تیلنگانا حکومت کو اس میں کہا جائے۔

اس کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ، یہ ایک بات میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتی کہ آंध्र प्रदेश کے اندر جو پولیورم پروجیکٹ ہے، اس کو آپ نے مہاراشٹر پروگرام کی حد تک لیا ہے۔ تو یہ بات میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتی کہ ایک سٹیٹ کو ایک طریقے سے اور دوسرے سٹیٹ کو دوسرے طریقے سے -- لیہا جی اسی بنیاد کے اوپر تیلنگانا کا یہ جو پروجیکٹ ہے، کالیشورم پروجیکٹ، اس کو بھی آپ کو مہاراشٹر پروجیکٹ میں ڈیکلےئر کرنا چاہیے۔ بہت-بہت شکریا، دہنواد۔

جناب محمد علی خان (آंधرا پردیش): چیرمین صاحب، میں آپ کے توسط سے آج تیلنگانہ کے اندر ایک اہم پروجیکٹ کے بارے میں آپ کے ذریعے مرکزی سرکار سے گزارش کروں گا۔ 2008 میں B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita-Chevella Project کے نام سے کانگریس سرکار کے دور کے اندر جو پروجیکٹ اسٹارٹ ہوا تھا، آج کسی وجہ سے اس کا نام بدل کر کے "کالیشورم پروجیکٹ" کے نام سے وہ پروجیکٹ چل رہا ہے۔ اپنی سرکاری پارٹی سے وابستگی کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے میں یہ خواہش ہے کہ تیلنگانہ کی عوام کو جو فائدہ ہے، تیلنگانہ کی عوام کے لیے جو بھبھودی کا معاملہ ہے، وہ کالیشورم پروجیکٹ ہمارے تیلنگانہ کی عوام کے لیے کافی اہمیت رکھتا ہے۔ تو میں آپ

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

کے ذریعے مرکزی سرکار سے درخواست کروں گا کہ کالیشورم پروجیکٹ کو نیشنل پروجیکٹ کے ڈکلیئر کی جائے۔

چٹرمی صاحب، آج جو حالت تلنگانہ کے اندر ہے، اس سے ایک تو اس سے کہتے ہیں کہ جو مزدور ہیں، کہتے ہیں کہ جو کسان ہیں، ان کو فائدہ ہوگا اور خصوصاً حیدرآباد میں پانی کا جو مسئلہ ہے، وہ مسئلہ بھی کافی اہمیت کا حامل ہے، تو اس سے بھی حل ہونے کا معاملہ ہے۔

دوسرا یہ ہے کہ اگر یہ پروجیکٹ پانی تکمیل کو پہنچے گا، تو تلنگانہ کے اندر جو انڈسٹری ہیں، ان کے ڈیولپمنٹ کے لئے بھی یہ کافی اہمیت کا حامل ہے۔

تیسری بات یہ ہے کہ امپلائمنٹ کا پرابلم حل کرنے کے لئے بھی یہ پروجیکٹ ایک مضبوطی کے ساتھ آگے آنے کی کوشش کرے گا۔ تو میں آپ سے درخواست کروں گا کہ اگر یہ پروجیکٹ کمپلیٹ ہو جائے، تو اس پروجیکٹ سے نئے نئے ضلع اور پرانے ضلعوں کے اندر جو عوام ہیں، اس عوام کو بالکل فائدہ ہوگا۔ تو میں ایک بار پھر آپ کے ذریعے مرکزی سرکار سے یہ درخواست کروں گا کہ اس پروجیکٹ کو نیشنل پروجیکٹ ڈکلیئر کر کے تلنگانہ سرکار کو اس میں کہا جائے۔

اس کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ، یہ ایک بات میں سمجھ میں نہیں آتی کہ آندھرا پردیش کے اندر جو پولیورم پروجیکٹ ہے، اس کو آپ نے مرکزی پروگرام کی حد تک لیا ہے۔ تو یہ بات میں سمجھ میں نہیں آتی کہ ایک اسٹیٹ کو ایک طریقے سے اور دوسرے اسٹیٹ کو دوسرے طریقے سے --- لہذا اس کی برکاد کے اوپر تلنگانہ کا یہ جو پروجیکٹ ہے، کالیشورم پروجیکٹ، اس کو بھی آپ کو مرکزی پروجیکٹ میں ڈکلیئر کرنا چاہیے۔ بہت بہت شکریہ، دہریاد۔

(ختم شد)

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: श्री वीर सिंह जी। वीर सिंह जी नहीं है। श्री जावेद अली खान।

13 Point Roster System in Universities

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय आपके, सदन के, सरकार के और देश के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ। यह विषय वह है, जिस पर पिछले दो सत्रों में हमारे सदन के अन्दर और दूसरे सदन के अन्दर व्यापक चर्चा हुई, व्यापक विवाद हुआ। इस विषय

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

पर देश के लगभग सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में आक्रोश और आन्दोलन की स्थिति देखी गई थी। यह विषय है- विश्वविद्यालयों के अन्दर होने वाली अध्यापकों की, विशेष कर असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर्स, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर्स और प्रोफेसर्स की भर्ती का।

कई दिनों की हील-हुज्जत के बाद 8 फरवरी को सरकार ने, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री जी ने सदन को और देश को यह आश्वासन दिया कि हम 13-point roster प्रणाली पर रोक लगायेंगे और पुरानी 200-point roster प्रणाली, जो आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में है, उसको बहाल करेंगे। 7 मार्च को सरकार की ओर से अध्यादेश पारित करने का निर्णय लिया गया, जिसे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने उसी दिन प्रख्यापित भी कर दिया, लेकिन उसके बाद स्थिति क्या है? मेरे पास अध्यापकों की भर्ती के सम्बन्ध में 4 विश्वविद्यालयों के विज्ञापन हैं। पंजाब केन्द्रीय यूनिवर्सिटी, कर्णाटक केन्द्रीय यूनिवर्सिटी, तमिलनाडु सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी और इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय जनजाति विश्वविद्यालय, अमरकंटक - इन चारों यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के विज्ञापन हैं। पंजाब में कुल 156 सीटें विज्ञापित की गई हैं। आरक्षण के नियम के अनुसार पिछड़े वर्ग की सीटें, अनुसूचित जाति की सीटें और अनुसूचित जनजाति की सीटें 156 में से 78 होनी चाहिए जबकि इसमें सिर्फ 50 हैं। कर्णाटक विश्वविद्यालय में 137 सीटें विज्ञापित की गई हैं। इनमें तीनों वर्गों को मिलाकर, रिजर्व कैटेगरीज़ की सीटें 68 होनी चाहिए पर विज्ञापित की गई हैं 50। तमिलनाडु केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में 113 सीटें विज्ञापित की गई हैं, जिनमें से पिछड़े वर्गों की 56 सीटें होनी चाहिए लेकिन विज्ञापित सिर्फ 40 की गई हैं। अमरकंटक स्थित इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय जनजाति विश्वविद्यालय में 95 सीटें विज्ञापित की गई हैं, जिनमें 47 रिजर्व होनी चाहिए लेकिन सिर्फ 35 विज्ञापित की गई हैं। कमाल की बात यह है कि इनमें ओ.बी.सी. वर्ग के लिए, अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए Associate Professor and Professor की एक सीट भी नहीं है। चारों विश्वविद्यालयों में उनकी संख्या शून्य है। ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? एक तरफ सरकार आश्वासन देती है, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी एक अध्यादेश प्रख्यापित करते हैं, लेकिन इसके बावजूद आरक्षण की पुरानी प्रणाली ज्यों-की-त्यों लागू है। मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां आप इसका संज्ञान लें, साथ ही मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री जी को तलब करें और उनसे आज शाम तक जवाब लें। अगर वे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं तो हमारे नेता सदन, खुशकिस्मती है कि वे इस समय यहां मौजूद हैं...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اثر پردیش): مائے آپ سبھا پت ی ج ی، م ی ایک بہت ہ ی اہم
وشئے آپ کے، سدن کے، سرکار کے اور دیش کے سنگٹن م ی لانا چاہتا ہوں۔ وشئے
وہ بے، جس پر پچھلے دو ستروں م ی ہمارے سدن کے اندر اور دوسرے سدن کے اندر
وٹھک چرچا ہوئی، و ٹھک وواد ہوا۔ اس وشئے پر دیش کے لگ بھگ سبھ ی
وشوودھٹلوں م ی آکروش اور آندولن ک ی استتھ ی دیکھی گئی تھی۔ وشئے بے -
وشوودھٹلوں کے اندر ہونے والے ادھ ٹھکوں کو، خاص کر اسسٹنٹ پروفیسرس،
ایسوسی ایٹ پروفیسرس کی بھرتی کا۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

کئی دنوں کی جلیج کے بعد آٹھ فروری کو سرکار نے، مانو سنسداھن وکاس منتری جی نے سدن کو اور دیش کو آسواسن دیکھ ہم 13-پوانٹ روسٹر پرنالی پر روک لگائیں گے اور پرانی 200-پوانٹ روسٹر پرنالی، جو آرکشن کے سمبندھ میں ہے، اس کو بحال کر دی گے۔ 7 مارچ کو سرکار کی طرف سے ادھ لائش پارت کرنے کا فہصلہ لیا گیا، جسے مہامہم راشٹر پتی جی نے اسی دن پرکھ لیت بھی کر دیا، لیکن اس کے بعد استتھ ی کی ہے؟ میں نے پاس ادھ لیکوں کی بھرتی کے سمبندھ میں ی چار وشوودھ لیکوں کے وگھین دی۔

پنجاب کینڈری یوٹرسٹی، کرناٹک کینڈری یوٹرسٹی، تمل ناڈو سٹریٹل یوٹرسٹی اور اندرا گاندھ ی راشٹر ی جن-جانی وشوودھ لیک، امرکٹک - چاروں یوٹرسٹی کے وگھین دی۔ پنجاب میں کل 156 سٹریٹل وگھیت کی گئی دی۔ آرکشن کے قانون کے مطابق پچھلے ورگ کی سٹریٹل، انوسوچت جانی کی سٹریٹل اور انوسوچت جن-جانی کی سٹریٹل 156 میں سے 75 بوری چائے۔ جب کہ اس میں صرف پچاس دی۔ کارناٹک یوٹرسٹی میں 137 سٹریٹل وگھیت کی گئی دی۔ ان میں تینوں طبقوں کو ملاکر، رنرو کٹگری کی سٹریٹل 68 دی۔ تمل ناڈو سٹریٹل یوٹرسٹی میں 113 سٹریٹل وگھیت کی گئی دی، جن میں سے پچھڑے ورگوں کی 56 سٹریٹل بوری چائیں لیکن وگھیت صرف 40 کی گئی دی۔ امرکٹک واقع اندرا گاندھ ی راشٹر ی جن جانی وشوودھ لیک میں 95 سٹریٹل وگھیت کی گئی دی، جن میں 47 رنرو بوری چائیں لیکن صرف 35 وگھیت کی گئی دی۔ کمال کی بات یہ ہے کہ ان میں او بی سی طبقے کے لئے، دیگر پچھڑے طبقوں کے لئے Associate Professors and Professors کی ایک سٹریٹل بھی نہیں ہے۔ چاروں یوٹرسٹریٹل میں ان کی تعداد زیو ہے۔ ایں کیوں بویا ہے؟ ایک طرف سرکار آسواسن دیکھ ہے، مہامہم راشٹر پتی جی ایک ادھ لائش پرکھ لیت کرتے دی، لیکن اس کے باوجود رنروشن کی پرانی پرنالی جی کی نہیں لاگو ہے۔ میں آپ کے مادھ سے نوین کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جہاں آپ اس کا سنگھین لیں، ساتھ ہی مانو سنسداھن وکاس منتری جی کو طلب کریں اور ان سے آج شام تک جواب لیں۔ اگر وہ ایلبدھ نہیں ہے تو ہمارے نفا سدن، خوش قسمتی ہے کہ وہ اس وقت جہاں موجود دی۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

(ختم شد)

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, आपका धन्यवाद। नेता सदन, बाद में माननीय मंत्री जी से बात करके इसका क्या solution हो सकता है, उसे देख लें...(व्यवधान)... I have taken notice of the same. I have directed the Government that he should discuss it with the concerned Minister and then find a solution because this is the Presidential Ordinance. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, it is Zero Hour.

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

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی مانتے سوسے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے وشے سے اپنے آپ کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

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

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

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

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prashanta Nanda. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; we want a solution, I have asked him accordingly. Now, Shri Prashanta Nanda.

**Making criterion for granting 'Special Category Status' to
States prone to natural calamity**

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, here, I would like to say that for Special Category Status, there are some criteria. One is difficult hilly and difficult terrain; second is low-population density; third is presence of sizeable tribal population; then strategic location on international border and then comes the most important economic and infrastructural backwardness and non-viable nature of State finances.

Sir, it is a place about which I can only tell you that for the last so many years, Odisha has been prone to cyclone. I can mention here that there are 98 cyclones that are being faced by Odisha. One cyclone is good enough to shatter all the infrastructures, all the good things and all the developmental things that have been done. Odisha is facing not just the cyclone. If this year there is a cyclone, then next year it is flood, and then the next year it is drought.

So, my earnest request will be that this should be taken as criteria to make 'Special Category Status' and I think in this way Odisha will get its justice. Thank you very much.

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्वरम (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

Concern over lack of basic passenger facilities and cleanliness in trains

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, providing good passenger service has always been the top priority of Indian Railways. However, the ground reality seems to be totally contrary; be it related to cleanliness in trains and stations, maintenance of toilets, non-functioning of ACs, smelly blankets, dirty linen, the list is endless. The motto of railways as pronounced by the Railway Minister is "*Swachh Bharat and Swachh Rail*". However, there were galore of complaints from passengers about stinking blankets and bedrolls, which are said to be washed once in two months or once in a month. There have been multiple complaints in the past too that used bed linen is being supplied in trains passing through areas such as Visakhapatnam, Tirupati, Chennai, Bangalore, etc. Such complaints have come from passengers of Express trains also such as A.P. Express, Dakshin Express, Samta Express, Coramandal, Falaknuma Express, etc. Hence, I request the hon. Railways Minister to kindly intervene and ensure that passengers are offered the best services such as clean bedrolls, uninterrupted air-conditioning and other basic facilities. Thank you very much, Sir.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Binoy Viswam.

243 missing Indians from Kerala coast

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, in a very humble manner, I request the attention of two Ministries, one is the Ministry of External Affairs and the other is Home Ministry, to a very important humane issue. Sir, on 12th of January this year, 243 people left the coast of Kerala from a place called Munambam and they were taken to some unknown places with a promise that they will be given good and lucrative jobs in New Zealand. Most of these poor people hail from a colony in Delhi called Ambedkar Colony and majority of them are of Tamil origin. Sir, after leaving the coast on 12th of January, nothing is known about them. What happened to them? Are they alive or not? All these questions are unanswered. These people were taken by one or two agents saying that they will be given a safe life in New Zealand. They collected money from them to the tune of ₹ 2 lakh, ₹ 3 lakh, ₹ 4 lakh; they gave them the money with a hope that a better life will be given to them. What has happened is that their families are in very deep sorrow. Their parents, wives, husbands, kids, all are asking as to what happened to them. Sir, I urge upon the Government to look into this matter as a very important humane issue and take necessary steps to see as to what has happened to them, find out about their whereabouts and at least, tell their families as to whether their relatives are alive or not. This is an important issue and I believe that the Government with all earnestness will apply the mind on this issue. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is also from the State. I hope that you will take note and do the needful. Now, Shri G.C. Chandrashekhar.

Allowing selection through I.B.P.S. in Kannada language

SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, there is a very long pending proposal sent to the MHA of the Government of India from the Karnataka Government to grant permission to have its own flag...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Chandrashekharji, you are speaking on another issue. You have given notice regarding demand for allowing selection through IBPS in Kannada language. That is the notice you have given.

SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: No, Sir. I have given notice to have Kannada flag.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But what has come to me, what I have admitted is, "Demand for allowing selection through IBPS in Kannada language".

SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Sir, I will speak regarding flag.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you cannot. The notice has to be there. There is a system. If you are speaking on this, it is okay; otherwise... (*Interruptions*)...

†SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Okay, Sir. I will speak on IBPS and since, this is a Kannada issue, I will speak in Kannada.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir,

I have already drawn the attention of the house through you about the issue of conducting the IBPS recruitment in regional language Kannada. However, there is no

† English translation of the original speech delivered in Kannada.

concrete step taken by the Union Government in this regard till date. A notification was issued for Recruitment of Officers through IBPS (Institute of Banking Recruitment Process). They are still following the existing method of conducting exams in English and Hindi medium. Earlier there was a provision to select the candidates, who studied Kannada up to 10th Std.

श्री सभापति: ज़ीरो ऑवर में interpretation मुश्किल है। I will translate it.

SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Those who have knowledge about the language of the particular state would get the opportunities in Banking recruitments. However, after BJP Government came to power in 2014 the recruitment method was changed. It is not good. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Union Government to reconsider the decision to follow the earlier method of recruitment. I also request to conduct all the recruitment exams in Kannada language for rural banks in Karnataka. This will ensure that students educated in Kannada medium up to 10th Std. and also the person having kannada knowledge will get recruited. At present non-Kannada officials are recruited in the Regional Rural Banks. As a result banks officials are unable to deal with people in their local language. It is causing great inconvenience to both people and the banks to ensure smooth functioning of the banking system. To avoid this inconvenience the Kannada knowing persons should be recruited in Karnataka and in other States the respective regional language personnel should be appointed for all the Nationalized and also Regional Rural Banks. Hon'ble Finance Minister is present here. She represents Karnataka State here. I would request her to look into the issue seriously to do justice to the people of Karnataka. It is not only to Karnataka, all the other states would also get the benefit out of it. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to take immediate steps in this regard without further delay.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. G.C. Chandrashekhar.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri G.C.Chandrashekhar.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMWARAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri G.C.Chandrashekhar.

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri G.C.Chandrashekhar.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri G.C.Chandrashekhar.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri G.C.Chandrashekhkar.

Dr. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri G.C.Chandrashekhkar.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri G.C.Chandrashekhkar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to make two things clear. What the hon. Member said is that he wants the Indian Banking Service Examinations and other examinations to be held in Kannada language also. So, permission may be given to write examinations in Kannada language ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I am not conducting here any examination or doing anything. I am only trying to translate what he has said. Secondly, why is there no arrangement of translation? The point is, if any Member wants to speak in his mother tongue or in other 22 languages, he has to send an advance notice so that the system can be in operation. That is why it could not happen. There seems to be some confusion for the Member also about the subject. Keeping that in mind, hereinafter, if any Member wants to speak in his mother tongue which language is incorporated in the 22 regional languages, please send little advance notice, and then, the Minister from the concerned State is also nodding her head.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I wish to intervene here. I fully understand the concern expressed by the Member from Karnataka. Members from the Lok Sabha elected from Karnataka have met me on this matter. Actually, as the Member has rightly pointed out, it relates to all States which have their own regional languages. It is a matter of serious concern. It has caused a lot of worry and anxiety among people who are doing banking in the rural areas. I am seized of the matter. I will look into it and come back.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Vijay Goel.

Restriction on all types of lotteries

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान उस सामाजिक बुराई की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिसके कारण लाखों लोग बरबाद होते हैं, आत्महत्या करते हैं, आभूषण बेचते हैं, मकान बेचते हैं और ये सभी गरीब लोग होते हैं। सर, मैं lottery की बात कर रहा हूँ। पूरे देश के अंदर जब हमने lottery के लिए आंदोलन चलाया, उसके बाद cutting across party lines

हमने 134 एमपीएज़ के हस्ताक्षर करवाए। मैं इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल जी को याद करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने उसी समय lottery के खिलाफ ordinance लाया और lottery को बैन कर दिया। फिर अटल जी की सरकार आई, अटल जी की सरकार के दौरान सन् 1998 में उस पर एक बिल आया। आपको ध्यान होगा कि उस बिल को सारे राजनीतिक दलों ने cutting across party line यह सोचते हुए समर्थन किया कि लॉटरी जैसी बुराई को हमारे देश से निकल जाना चाहिए, वह बंद हो जानी चाहिए। इसे सब पार्टियों ने समर्थन दिया और single digit lottery इस देश से बंद हो गई। सभापति जी, उस समय सबने एक मांग की थी कि सिर्फ single digit lottery ही क्यों, multi digit lotteries या जितनी भी lotteries हैं, वे सब बंद होनी चाहिए। उस समय स्टैंडिंग कमिटी के चेयरमैन प्रणब मुखर्जी जी थी। फिर एक दूसरा बिल आया। पहला बिल Lottery Regulation Act, 1998 था, जिसके कारण एक अंक की lottery भी बंद हो गई और जो राज्य, दूसरे राज्यों की lottery अपने यहां नहीं बिकने देते थे, उनको भी यह अधिकार मिल गया। उसके बाद Lottery Prohibition Bill, 1999 आया, जिसमें प्रणब मुखर्जी जी को स्टैंडिंग कमिटी का चेयरमैन बनाया गया। उस स्टैंडिंग कमिटी के अंदर कोई फैसला नहीं हो पाया और कहा गया कि इसको सारी पार्टियों के ऊपर छोड़ दिया जाए। सभापति जी, मेरे पास अभी टाइम है।

श्री सभापति: आप former President, ऐसा कहिए।

श्री विजय गोयल: आज मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप सभी लोग इस बात के लिए associate हों कि जो बची-खुची 20 परसेंट lotteries हैं, जो कि अभी कर्णाटक, पंजाब, महाराष्ट्र और वैस्ट बंगाल में चल रही हैं, जिनके कारण गरीब लोग बरबाद हो रहे हैं, उनके लिए केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से एक बिल लाया जाना चाहिए, जिसमें सब तरह की lotteries पर प्रतिबंध लगाया जाए। कम से कम इन चार राज्यों में भी लॉटरी बैन हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसे, सब पार्टियों ने पहले समर्थन दिया था, सब पार्टियों का उतना ही बड़ा समर्थन इस सामाजिक बुराई को समाप्त करने के लिए होना चाहिए। इन लॉटरीज़ के अंदर जो irregularities हैं, उनकी मैं बात नहीं कर रहा, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इस देश से इस संसद ने एक सामाजिक बुराई 1947 के बाद जड़ से समाप्त करने की कोशिश की, वह लॉटरी थी। फिर दूसरा बिल भी आया, परन्तु दूसरा बिल किन्हीं कारणों से, लॉटरी मॉफिया के कारण पास नहीं हो सका। मैं चाहता हूँ कि संसद के अंदर सब दलों को इसका दोबारा समर्थन करना चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: विजय जी, मैंने बीच में आपको नहीं रोका। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप पूर्व राष्ट्रपति या राष्ट्रपति जैसे महानुभावों का नाम लेते हैं, तो उनके नाम से पहले माननीय पूर्व राष्ट्रपति कहना चाहिए, उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहिए।

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

Concern over suicides by meritorious students

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Akshay Devkar from Maratha caste secured 94 per cent in the SSC exams. Unfortunately, he committed suicide on the 24th June. Many student suicides have taken place till date. There could be various reasons behind this. As his parents are illiterate, the teenager had to take his own decision. He must have felt that he would not get admission in one of the top colleges. As he hailed from a poor family, he must have wondered how his parents would bear his future educational expenses. The family was also not aware that the Government of Maharashtra had sanctioned 16 per cent reservation to Marathas in the State.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Sahu Chhatrapati Maharaj had given 50 per cent reservation to the *Bahujan Samaj* and had made education compulsory and free for everyone. Today, in India, we have free education till the primary division, specifically in the age group of 6-14 years. The girls get free education. Generally, boys start getting matured at the age 17-18 years and are then ready, for their future, to take their own decisions. To avoid boys getting depressed or take steps as harsh as suicide, free and quality education should be made free till the 12th standard.

Although through economically backward class quota the students are exempt from paying fees in the secondary school, but as seats are limited in Government schools, only meritorious students get admission. What about the boys who don't stand in the merit? They have to pay fees and get admission. 25 per cent quota for economically backward classes in private schools is not implemented efficiently. So, you see a lot of dropouts. The Maharashtra Government has done a survey through the unified system of educational data in the year 2017. The dropout for elementary schools in Maharashtra is 0.71 per cent whereas dropout in the secondary schools is 6.57 per cent.

I request the Government to improve the educational infrastructure than just be dependent on private institutions by giving educational aids. My request to the Government, through you, is to give free education from 9th to the 12th standard. Thank you, Sir.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें मुसलमानों के लिए भी ऐड कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग आपस में ही चर्चा करेंगे, तो कैसे होगा?

श्री माजीद मेनन (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Growing indifference towards Sanskrit language

डा. अशोक कुमार बाजपेयी: सभापति जी, मैं आप आपके माध्यम से लोकतंत्र के सर्वोच्च सदन के समक्ष एक गंभीर विषय रखना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, संस्कृत भाषा हमारे देश की 5,000 वर्ष पुरानी भाषा है और दुनिया की सबसे प्राचीनतम भाषाओं में से एक है। दुनिया का सबसे समृद्ध साहित्य संस्कृत वांगमय लिखा गया। संस्कृत भाषा में वेदों की रचना हुई, उपवेदों की रचना हुई, उपनिषद् की रचना हुई, महाभारत की रचना हुई, गीता की रचना हुई, वाल्मीकी रामायण की रचना हुई और न जाने ऐसे कितने दुर्लभ ग्रन्थों की रचना संस्कृत भाषा में हुई। आज संस्कृत भाषा की उस समृद्धता का लाभ दुनिया के तमाम दूसरे देश उठा रहे हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जहां संस्कृत का जन्म हुआ और जहां संस्कृत की इतनी सारी रचनाएँ लिखी गईं, उस देश में संस्कृत के प्रति जो उपेक्षा हो रही है, वह हम सबके लिए गम्भीर चिन्ता की बात है।

मान्यवर, आज स्थिति यह है कि संस्कृत विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों का अभाव है, संस्कृत विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति नहीं हो रही है। संस्कृत पढ़ने वाले बच्चों का भविष्य अधर में है, उनको कहीं रोजगार से जोड़ा नहीं जा रहा। अगर इसी तरह से चलता रहा, तो एक दिन संस्कृत जैसी भाषा विलुप्त हो जाएगी। संस्कृत में आयुर्वेद से लेकर गणित, खगोलशास्त्र, वैमानिकी आदि तमाम दुर्लभ साहित्य लिखे गए, जिस पर आज भी वैज्ञानिक शोध करने का काम कर रहे हैं। मान्यवर, हमारी यह देव वाणी, यदि आज हमारे ही देश में विलुप्त होगी, तो हम लोगों के लिए इससे बड़ी कोई शर्म की बात नहीं होगी। आज देश का यह सर्वोच्च सदन बैठा हुआ है और मैं इस सदन के सामने पक्ष-विपक्ष का ध्यान रखे बिना अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश की यह वैदिक भाषा और सबसे प्राचीन भाषा का संरक्षण कैसे होगा? जब तक संस्कृत की शिक्षा पाने वाले लोगों को रोजगार से नहीं जोड़ा जायेगा, तब तक इसका संरक्षण कैसे संभव होगा? पहले संस्कृत भाषा हाई स्कूल और इण्टरमीडिएट तक अनिवार्य हुआ करती थी, आज धीरे-धीरे राज्यों ने उसकी अनिवार्यता को समाप्त कर दिया है, आज संस्कृत के पठन-पाठन का काम इण्टरमीडिएट से लेकर महाविद्यालयों तक बहुत सीमित हो गया है। बहुत कम महाविद्यालय हैं, जहां संस्कृत जैसे विषय पढ़ाए जाते हैं। मान्यवर, इस पर अगर कोई राष्ट्रव्यापी नीति नहीं बनाई गई, यद्यपि शिक्षा राज्यों का विषय है, लेकिन मान्यवर, आज जैसे सभापति के रहते, हम सब अपेक्षा करते हैं कि इस पर गंभीर चिन्ता होनी चाहिए कि संस्कृत को कैसे पुनर्जीवित किया जाए, कैसे स्थापित किया जाए।

आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में कम्प्यूटर के लिए संस्कृत सबसे ज्यादा उपयोगी है, संस्कृत में जितना बड़ा शब्दकोश है, शायद किसी भी भाषा में इतना बड़ा शब्दकोश नहीं है। अपनी अभिव्यक्ति की जितनी ताकत संस्कृत में है, यह ताकत किसी और भाषा में नहीं है। मान्यवर, दुनिया की सबसे समृद्ध भाषा, सबसे प्राचीन भाषा और दुनिया की सबसे दुर्लभ भाषा और हमारी देव वाणी, जिस पर हमको गर्व होता था, हमारी संस्कृति और हमारे संस्कार उसी संस्कृत के तमाम ग्रन्थों से प्राप्त हुए हैं और जिस संस्कृति पर हम गर्व करते हैं, जिस भारतीयता पर हम गर्व करते हैं, वह भी इस संस्कृत की देन है।

मान्यवर, आज हमारे बीच में मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री जी भी बैठे हैं, मैं चाहूंगा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: श्री स्वप्न दास गुप्ता जी ...(व्यवधान)... रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा, ठीक है।

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

श्री सकलदीप राजभर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Concern expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we all associate ourselves with the concern expressed by the hon. Member.

Organising Poush Mela at Vishwa Bharati, Shantiniketan

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, I would like to bring to your notice a certain stalemate which has developed in West Bengal in relation to Vishwa Bharati University which is now a Central University, founded by Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore. Sir, for a long time since 1894, in fact, one of the main functions associated with Vishwa Bharati has been organising something called the Poush Mela. It is a fair which is undertaken during winter. It draws participation of a large number of people in and around the place and has become an important facet of Bengal's cultural identity. Now, Sir, over the past few years, the scope and scale of this fair has grown exponentially to the extent where lakhs and lakhs of people now come and it has become more or less impossible for the university authorities to be able to handle it. After all, university is not an event management centre. As a result, there have been serious strictures against the university, against this whole thing by the National Green Tribunal and the Vice-Chancellor in a passing reference to this said, 'If this continues, I will be spending the next year going only to the Green Tribunal rather than on the affairs of the University.' Sir, this is an important cultural institution of Bengal. It is a Central University. The fair is held in the premises of Vishwa Bharati. Vishwa Bharati Court has said, 'Please divest us. We are no longer in a position to actually undertake

responsibility for such an enormous event.' Using your good offices, Sir, and keeping in mind the fact that the Prime Minister is the Chancellor of the University, I would appeal to the Central Government—I see that the Minister of HRD and the Minister of Tribal Welfare are both here and both have a direct bearing on the particular subject—to actually take over the organisation work of this Poush Mela and therefore, save a very big institution and at the same time, keep the cultural heritage of the university intact, but without intruding on to the larger responsibilities of the University. We have already discussed this matter in the Sansad of Vishwa Bharati. The Executive Council too feels that the Central Government should undertake the responsibility. I would appeal to the relevant departments to please form some sort of a 'special purpose week' so that this fair can go on and this can be undertaken in a good, wholesome way by the Centre.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hope the Minister of HRD will take note of the same.

Shortage of doctors and Government hospitals in the country

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity of raising an important issue in the wake of over 135 children having lost their lives in Bihar.

There is a gross shortage of health infrastructure in the whole country. It is, actually, a miracle that dozens of such incidents have not taken place in the course of this year. But, there is also a huge shortage of human resource in the health sector resulting in serious problem, because, now, there is only one Allopathic doctor for every 10,189 people! Due to this shortage, there is only one bed for 2,046 people! This kind of shortage is, actually, tantamount to denial of health facilities to people, particularly in rural areas. There are one million doctors in the country for a population of 1.3 billion! And, of this, only 10 per cent—one in 10!—is in the public sector the rest 90 doctors are in the private sector!

There is also a huge disparity between the States. For instance, in Maharashtra, there are 1.53 lakh doctors. If we look at Arunachal Pradesh, there are only 792 doctors. Only one in five doctors in rural areas, today, is qualified. There is a WHO Report which says that 31.4 per cent of those who call themselves allopathic doctors have studied only up to Class XII! They are all quacks masquerading as doctors in rural areas and no wonder that these kinds of tragedies take place at regular intervals.

I hope the Health Ministry will take note of this shocking state of affairs.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by hon. Member.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of Shri Tulsi.

**Giving effect to resolution of West Bengal assembly to rename
West Bengal as 'Bengal'**

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, after partition of Bengal in 1947, following the Award passed by the Boundary Commission —commonly known as the Radcliffe Commission —the eastern districts of Bengal formed part of East Pakistan which now emerged as an independent country of Bangladesh; whereas, the western part stretching from Himalayas in the northern region to the Bay of Bengal in South was named as West Bengal. There had been no geographical territory ever existed officially to be known as 'East Bengal.' The word 'Bangla' is believed to have been derived from the word 'Banga', a Dravidian tribe that settled in the region 1,000 BCE. And, everybody knows that in our National Anthem, Tagore wrote, 'Dravida, Utkala Banga...'

In July, 2018, the West Bengal Legislative Assembly passed a Resolution in fulfilment of the long-standing demand of the people of West Bengal that the State should be renamed as Bangla and it was pending since then for consideration of the Central Government.

The Central Government has been sending advisories frequently and three advisories sent to the State Government within a span of few months on different issues. But, the Resolution renaming the State passed by the Legislative Assembly of the State is still pending! This is a question of our identity. It is a question of identity of the people of Bengal. Why should we continue to be called as West Bengal? There was no West Bengal ever existed in the history of India, or, for that matter, Bengal.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Government, through you, Sir, to consider the Resolution of the Legislative Assembly and give effect to this Resolution at the earliest convenient time to restore the actual identity of Bengali people.

* Sir, I want to speak a line in Bengali with your permission so that the people of our State can at least understand that we have been raising this issue in the Parliament, as there is a widespread resentment in Bengal society as to why Bangla is still being identified as West Bengal. I want to reiterate that there has been no existence of East Bengal; it was rather East Pakistan which is now known as Bangladesh. I, therefore, appeal to the Government, through you Sir, that it should take cognizance of the Resolution adopted by

**Hon'ble Member spoke in Bangla.*

the West Bengal Assembly and implement it as soon as possible and change the name from West Bengal to Bangla.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jai Bangla! Okay. All people who have raised their hands can send a slip. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is between the Centre and the State. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, Bhattacharyaji, your name can be added. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Would you kindly request the hon. Minister? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the Zero Hour, you cannot. He is not there.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: He must say something about that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, please.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia.

Non-release of fund for Ghatal Master Plan in West Bengal

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, I take this opportunity to place my appeal through you to the Government, the Jal Shakti Ministry and the entire Government, that in our State, in the district of Paschim Medinipur and Purba Medinipur, lakhs of people have been suffering recurrently by devastating floods. As a result, the State Government came out with an important proposal, that is, the Ghatal Master Plan, for implementation with the help of the Union Government. The Plan was submitted to the concerned Department. It has been examined by the Technical Committee. It has also been examined by the Ministry of Finance. It was given sanction two-and-a-half years back. But, very unfortunately, till today, not a single paisa has been given by the Central Government. As a result, the people of Paschim Medinipur and Purba Medinipur —nearly about 20 blocks and lakhs of people—are suffering every year. I hope that you must also have seen this in the news media. Such a suffering! Our Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, communicated about this to the Central Government. Our concerned Irrigation Minister also communicated to the Central Government. They came and held regular discussions. But, very unfortunately, in the FMP, since the mid of 12th FYP till today, this Project has not got a single paisa. Sir, I shall urge, through you, upon the Central Government to kindly look into this matter to ameliorate the sufferings of the people of West Bengal and allocate funds which are really due from the Central Government to complete this Project and also relieve the people from sufferings by devastating floods. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Hanumanthaiah.

Concern over National Crime Records Bureau (N.C.R.B.)

Prison statistics, 2016

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, the National Crime Records Bureau recently released the Prison Statistics, India, 2016. It has revealed a lot of information

which is alarming for the whole society and also the country. Sir, at the end of 2016, there were 4,33,033 people in prisons, out of which 68 per cent are undertrials. Sir, this undertrial population remains the largest in the world. Sir, the Report of 2015 revealed that Muslims, Dalits, Adivasis, accounted for 55 per cent of the total undertrial population, even though their population is 38 per cent of the total. Sir, it is also said that in Jammu and Kashmir alone, under administrative detention law, which is called the prevention law, it has increased by 300 per cent. In 2015, 90 people were there; in 2016, the number is 231. So, from 2015 to 2016, the increase is 300 per cent.

Sir, there is one more important point. In jails, in the relevance of prison visits, he underlines that, "the number of unnatural deaths in the prison has doubled from 2015 to 2016. Sir, there were 28 per cent, that is, 77 suicides in 2015 and it is 102 in 2016. Sir, there were 28 per cent, that is, 77 suicides in 2015 and it is 102 in 2016.

Sir, there is one more thing. The Report also says, the mental health in the prisons is not taken care. There are 6,013 individuals who are mentally ill. But no jails have got either the psychracist or psychologist for the treatment of this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Binoy Viswam, go to your seat. Please sit down.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Sir, particularly, in States of Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh, there are not even one psychologist or not even one psychracist working in the jail. Sir, this is a very serious concern. The Government has to take care and instruct all the jails to, at least, take care of the mentally-ill patients. Mentally-ill patients have to be treated in the respective States. The direction should go from the Government. The Government should take this Report very seriously and attend to that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we want to associate. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want to associate or you want to counsel! ...(*Interruptions*)...

जिन सदस्यों ने association के लिए अपना हाथ उठाया है, वे अपना नाम नोट करवा दीजिए अथवा slip भेज दीजिए।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRIT.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI KUMAR KETKAR (Maharashtra): I would also like to associate myself with the issue made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): I would also like to associate myself with the issue made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): I would also like to associate myself with the issue made by the hon. Member.

SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH (Bihar): I would also like to associate myself with the issue made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN (Karnataka): I would also like to associate myself with the issue made by the hon. Member.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. Shri Jairam Ramesh. You have to read, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to look into the flaws in the rules made under Compensatory Afforestation Act

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, this House passed the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill in July 2016. Assurances were given by the then Minister concerned that the concerns of Members would be reflected in the Rules to the Act. Now, a number of projects in different States have commenced with compensatory afforestation funds.

Sir, compensatory afforestation is a poor substitute for the loss of natural forests. Even so, I wish to reiterate that the Rules have, at least, three major flaws which, incidentally, have been flagged by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs as well. Sir, the Minister of Tribal Affairs is sitting here, and I am sure he will support what I have to say.

The first flaw, they undermine the authority of the Gram Sabha by defining the Gram Sabha at the panchayat level which goes against the definition contained in the Forest Rights Act of 2006.

Two, they fail to provide for free, prior, informed consent of Gram Sabhas for compensatory afforestation projects on their lands and forests, which is a legal requirement under PESA, 1996 and FRA, 2006.

And, three, they equate the Gram Sabhas with the Joint Forest Management Committees which are established by the Forest Departments and which do not have any legal position. The Supreme Court has also upheld the primacy of the Gram Sabhas.

I urge the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change to revisit these Rules. I also urge that it withdraw the guideline issued on November 8th 2017 for creation of land banks for compensatory afforestation out of revenue and degraded forests which is a blatant violation of both FRA, 2006 and PESA, 1996. Giving urgency to my urgings are reports of forcible evictions of local communities for executing compensatory afforestation projects.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whoever wants to associate, they have to send a slip. That is the procedure because otherwise, they are not able to turn back and then take note.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia.

**Demand to implement reservation provisions in the newly introduced
lateral entry recruitment system**

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार ने प्रशासन के शीर्ष पदों में प्राइवेट सेक्टर के 9 लोगों को भर्ती कर लिया है। लेटरल एंट्री की इस प्रक्रिया में यदि आरक्षण होता तो भर्ती में एक अनुसूचित जाति, दो पिछड़ा वर्ग के ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी भी होते।

यही नहीं, सरकार सेंट्रल स्टाफिंग स्कीम के तहत डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी और डायरेक्टर पदों पर बड़ी संख्या में बाहर से भर्ती करना चाहती है। नीति आयोग में 516 में से 54 पदों पर निजी क्षेत्र के विशेषज्ञों को भर्ती करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

[श्री पी.एल. पुनिया]

नियुक्ति की इस नई प्रणाली से यूपीएससी की भूमिका को समाप्त किया जा रहा है। यूपीएससी में सलेक्शन की संख्या लगातार कम हो रही है। वर्ष 2014 में 1236 अफसरों की नियुक्ति के नाम सरकार के पास भेजे गए थे, लेकिन 2018 में केवल 759 नाम ही सरकार को भेजे गए। कम नियुक्तियों का मतलब है कि कोटे से कम कैंडिडेट्स का चयन होना।

सभापति महोदय, सरकारी पदों पर आरक्षण नहीं देना संवैधानिक नहीं है। लेटरल एंट्री में आरक्षण के संवैधानिक प्रावधानों को लागू करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इससे अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति, पिछड़ा वर्ग के हितों का हनन हो रहा है।

अतः मेरा आपके माध्यम से निवेदन है कि लेटरल एंट्री के अंतर्गत की गई भर्तियों को तत्काल प्रभाव से निरस्त किया जाए तथा आरक्षण की व्यवस्था के अनुसार ही पुनः भर्ती की जाए। लेटरल एंट्री के माध्यम से होने वाली भर्तियों में आरक्षण व्यवस्था को पूरी तरह से लागू करने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whoever wants to associate may send in their names. Now, Shri Mahesh Poddar.

**Demand to increase the per child maternity benefit and
widen the eligibility criteria under PMMVY**

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR (Jharkhand): Mr. Chairman, Sir, under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) of 2013, every pregnant woman is entitled to maternity benefits of ₹ 6,000 unless she is already receiving similar benefits as a Government employee or under other laws. However, this provision under the NFSA has been violated. The benefits have been reduced from ₹ 6,000 to ₹ 5,000 per child. Moreover, the benefits are now restricted to the first living child.

According to the 2011 Census, first-order births account for only forty-one per cent of all births in India. Therefore, it excludes more than half of all pregnancies. Further, the PMMVY provides little assistance to women who lose their baby because the successive payments are made only if the corresponding conditions are met.

There is an urgent need for better implementation as well as for compliance of the scheme with the NFSA. Maternity benefits should be raised to ₹ 6,000 per child, at least, until the second birth and not just the first living child.

SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand to help Rajasthan Government in arranging finances
for the project linking Brahmani river with Bisalpur dam**

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): सभापति महोदय, राजस्थान राज्य में जल संसाधनों की कमी और पेयजल गुणवत्ता की समस्या को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए राज्य में बीसलपुर बांध को ब्राह्मणी नदी से जोड़ने का निर्णय किया गया है। परियोजना की विस्तृत संभाव्यता रिपोर्ट राज्य के जल संसाधन विभाग द्वारा तैयार कर स्वीकृत कराई जा चुकी है।

परियोजना के अंतर्गत बीसलपुर बांध को ब्राह्मणी नदी, जो चंबल नदी की सहायक नदी है, से जोड़ा जाना है तथा अकाल की स्थिति में जब चंबल की सहायक नदियों, ब्राह्मणी तथा बनास में पानी उपलब्ध नहीं हो, उस स्थिति में राणा प्रताप सागर बांध या जवाहर सागर बांध का पानी बीसलपुर बांध में स्थानांतरित किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। परियोजना के अंतर्गत 3 जिलों, जैसे जयपुर, अजमेर, टोंक तथा आंशिक रूप से नागौर जिले को पेयजल उपलब्ध कराया जाना है। इन सभी जिलों में जनसंख्या घनत्व में तेजी से वृद्धि हो रही है, इसलिए पर्याप्त पेयजल की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना और भी अधिक आवश्यक हो जाता है। परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 5803 करोड़ रुपए है। इस संबंध में नवम्बर 2017 में तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री जी ने भारत सरकार के पेयजल मंत्रालय एवं वित्तपोषण संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठक की थी।

सभापति महोदय, जल संरक्षण और प्रबंधन सरकार के लिए उच्च प्राथमिकता का विषय है। इसी क्रम में, मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि राजस्थान सरकार को इस परियोजना के लिए आवश्यक वित्तीय संसाधन जुटाने के लिए पर्याप्त सहायता दी जाए।

श्री सभापति: अभी Question Hour लेंगे। आप लोगों से मेरा एक छोटा सा अनुरोध है। मैं चाहता हूं...(व्यवधान)... नाम बुलाया जाए, तो स्पेशल मेंशन आएगा न, समय कम है।...(व्यवधान)... मैं चाहता हूं कि Deputy Chairman भी धीरे-धीरे इन विषयों से familiar हो जाएं, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि Question Hour भी Deputy Chairman conduct करें। कृपया आप लोग उनकी मदद कीजिए। Supplementaries कितनी हैं, वह आपको मालूम है। उसमें preface कितना बोलना है, वह भी आपको मालूम है। प्रश्न-काल में भाषण नहीं देना है, वह भी आपको मालूम है। मंत्रियों से भी मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि उन्हें भी प्रश्नों के संक्षेप में straight answers देने चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)... बाकी Special Mentions आज शाम को, 6.00 बजे, जब मौका मिलेगा तब लेंगे, either they can be read or they can be laid on the Table of the House. Okay. Now, Question Hour.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the chair.*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Extension of RTE Act, 2009

*61. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Hether Government has taken any decision to extend the benefits under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 beyond fourteen years of age;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any other decision to make education easily accessible, especially to weaker sections of society; and

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

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

(a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) The Department has launched the Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education by subsuming the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) from 2018-19. It envisages the 'school' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to Senior Secondary levels.

The major objectives of the Samagra Shiksha are provisioning of quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students, bridging social and gender gaps in school education, ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education, ensuring minimum standards in schooling, promoting vocationalisation of education, supporting States and UTs in implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and strengthening and up-gradation of SCERTs/State Institutes of Education and DIETs.

The Samagra Shiksha aims to achieve universal access of all children, including children of weaker sections of society, at all levels of education in an inclusive and equitable manner by provisioning of schooling facilities to the children belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Minority communities, children affected with migration, urban deprived children, homeless children, children without adult protection, children affected with LWE extremism, children affected with violence etc. Preference for various interventions is given to Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs), LWE affected districts, Special Focus Districts (SFDs) and the 115 Aspirational Districts.

Under the scheme, the funding is given to States and UTs for *inter-alia*, the following interventions:-

- (i) Universalizing access to quality school education by expansion of schooling facilities in the uncovered areas through up-gradation of schools up-to senior secondary level.

- (ii) Ensuring availability of adequate infrastructure to ensure that schools conform to the prescribed norms.
- (iii) Annual Grant of ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 20,000/- per school for strengthening of Libraries.
- (iv) Composite school grant of ₹ 25,000-1 Lakh to be allocated on the basis of school enrolment.
- (v) Annual Grant for sports equipments at the cost of ₹ 5000 for Primary Schools, ₹ 10,000 for upper primary schools and up to ₹ 25,000 for secondary and senior secondary schools.
- (vi) Allocation for children with Special Needs (CwSN) of ₹ 3,500 per child per annum including a stipend of ₹ 200 per month for CWSN girls to be provided from Classes I to XII.
- (vii) Allocation for uniforms at the rate of ₹ 600 per child per annum.
- (viii) Allocation for textbooks at the rate of ₹ 250/400 per child per annum.
- (ix) Upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) from Class 6-8 to Class 6-12.
- (x) Strengthening Teacher Education Institutions like SCERTs and DIETs to improve the quality of teachers.
- (xi) Enhanced use of digital technology in education through smart classrooms, digital boards and DTH channels.
- (xii) Support States and UTs for implementation of provisions of RTE Act, including reimbursement under Section 12(l)(c) of the Act.
- (xiii) Setting up of residential schools and hostels for difficult areas and for children in difficult circumstances.

Further, the Centrally-Sponsored Scheme of Mid-Day Meal (MDM) is implemented to improve the nutritional status by providing hot cooked meal to children studying in Classes I-VIII of Government, Government-Aided Schools, Special Training Centres including Madrasas and Maqtabas. On an average basis 9.51 crore children studying in 11.34 lakh schools are served hot cooked mid-day meal on each school working day.

Ministry of Human Resource Development is also implementing an umbrella Scheme for Providing Education to Madrasas/Minorities (SPEMM) to encourage Madrasas/

Maqtabas to introduce modern subjects in their curriculum and strengthen/augment school infrastructure in Minority Institutions.

In addition to above, different Central Ministries are also implementing various Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the benefits of children of weaker section of society.

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सभी के लिए शिक्षा उपलब्ध हो, ऐसा अधिनियम में भी है और सरकार की घोषणा भी है। गरीब परिवारों के बच्चों को ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: पंचारिया जी, आप कृपया सवाल पूछिए। कृपया सीधे सवाल पूछिए।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: उपसभापति जी, मैं उसी पर supplementary सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: पंचारिया जी, आपका सवाल संख्या 61 है।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: सर, मैं supplementary सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, देश के अंदर बड़े-बड़े प्राइवेट स्कूल्स हैं, जिनमें गरीब परिवारों के बच्चों के प्रवेश में बड़ी भारी समस्या होती है। देश की शिक्षा नीति में यह था और सरकार का निर्णय भी था कि देश के गरीब परिवारों के बच्चों के लिए निजी विद्यालयों में 25 प्रतिशत के आरक्षण का प्रावधान किया जाएगा। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गरीब परिवारों के बच्चों को प्राइवेट स्कूलों में 25 प्रतिशत प्रवेश दिए जा रहे हैं, यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं इस सदन का बहुत आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ कि आज भारत के इस सर्वोच्च सदन में मुझे पहली बार, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री के नाते, यह पहला अवसर मिल रहा है। मैं आपके प्रति और सभी माननीय सदस्यों के प्रति नम्रता से आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया माइक चैक करें, ताकि आपकी आवाज स्पष्ट आए।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, जब मैं यहां आया, तो मेरे लिए सौभाग्य के क्षण हैं कि सभापति जी सहित, तमाम लोगों के बीच मैंने काम किया और उनका मुझे आशीर्वाद प्राप्त हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमन्, जो शिक्षा नीति और सबके लिए अनिवार्य शिक्षा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन् माननीय सदस्य ने जिस प्रश्न को पूछा है, मैं उस बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया का यह पहला ऐसा देश है, जो अंतिम छोर तक के बच्चे की शिक्षा के लिए इतनी बड़ी योजना चला रहा है। माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछा है कि सब के लिए शिक्षा का जो अधिनियम, 2009 है, उसके तहत जो प्राइवेट स्कूल्स हैं, उनमें 25 प्रतिशत सीटों का आरक्षण किया गया था, तो क्या वे उसे लागू कर रहे हैं या नहीं? उस एक्ट में वर्ष 2010 में यह प्रावधान था कि जो निजी क्षेत्र के विद्यालय

हैं, उनमें 25 प्रतिशत प्रवेश, उन्हें अनिवार्य रूप से सबके लिए शिक्षा के अधिकार के तहत देने होंगे। मुझे सदन को यह बताते हुए बहुत खुशी होती है कि इस समय वर्ष 2014 और 2015, जब से हमारी सरकार आई है, उससे पहले वर्ष 2010 से इसे शुरू होना था, लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, आप स्परूट उत्तर दें कि हो रहा है या नहीं?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन् हो रहा है और मैं उसका ही विवरण दे रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया ज्यादा विस्तार में न जाएं और संक्षेप में उत्तर दें।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2014-15 में 18 लाख बच्चे इस योजना के तहत पढ़े और हमने इसके लिए 250 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की। वर्ष 2015-16 में 24 लाख बच्चे पढ़े और उसके लिए 492 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया था। 2016-17 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार 29 लाख बच्चे हैं और इनके लिए 510 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा गया है, 2017-18 में 34 लाख बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं और इनके लिए 1,398 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान हुआ है और इस समय, 41 लाख बच्चे इस नीति के तहत पढ़ रहे हैं।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: उपसभापति जी, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या भारत सरकार शिक्षा के साथ-साथ खेल-कूद को बढ़ावा देने के लिए समग्र शिक्षा के तहत राज्यों को कोई आर्थिक सहायता देती है? यदि सहायता देती है तो उसका विवरण क्या है?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': उपसभापति जी, सरकार सभी विद्यालयों को खेल-कूद कार्यक्रमों के लिए अनुदान देती है। इसमें खेल-कूद कार्यक्रम के लिए लगभग 507 करोड़ का प्रावधान है। इसमें 5,000 रुपये और 20,000 रुपये देने की व्यवस्था है। जो जूनियर स्कूल हैं, उसको 20,000 रुपये और जो प्रारंभिक विद्यालय है, उसको 5,000 करोड़ के हिसाब से दिया जाता है। इसके लिए 507 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, as per the CAG Report and the audit conducted by them on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Andhra Pradesh in the year 2019, that is, the current year, it was reported that there was an inordinate delay in supply of books and also uniforms as late as six to seven months after the commencement of academic session. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken to remove these types of inefficiencies, at least, in future.

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': उपसभापति जी, इस नीति के तहत जो पुस्तकें हैं और जो वर्दी है, इन दोनों के लिए हम राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान देते हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यहां से जितनी भी सहायता जानी चाहिए थी, वह गई है, लेकिन यदि माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि कार्य समय पर नहीं हुआ है, तो हम राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध करेंगे कि वह इसको समय पर सुनिश्चित करने की व्यवस्था करे।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the question is on RTE. So, it is part of the issues discussed or those put out in the public domain of the new Draft National Education Policy. So, my

question is very specific. The Prime Minister and the Rashtrapatiiji also spoke, in great detail, about federalism, and Education is No.25 on the Concurrent List. Sir, I want to first welcome the new Minister. As he said that this is the first time he is here, the question is also not very complicated. It has only 'yes' or 'no' as the answer.

The Draft National Education Policy was submitted and it is in the public domain. There are only three days left for the people to give their enquiries. So, I am sure he will consider extending that. While putting together this Draft National Education Policy, it seems that out of the 29 State Governments, zero meetings were held and none were consulted. This is what I was told not only in the media but also by the Chairperson of the Committee for Draft National Education Policy, Dr. Kasturirangan.

My question to the hon. Minister is that there were no meetings held before this Draft National Education Policy was made with the State Governments. He can tell us, either 'yes', there were meetings held, or 'no', there were no meetings held. That's all.

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': उपसभापति जी, वैसे तो यह प्रश्न मूल प्रश्न से जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न नहीं है, लेकिन हम लोग जो नई शिक्षा नीति ला रहे हैं, आपको उसकी चिंता है, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने इस विषय पर प्रश्न किया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो रिपोर्ट हमें मिली है, हमने उस रिपोर्ट को पब्लिक डोमेन में डाला है, ताकि सभी लोगों के सुझाव मिलें। उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहूँगा कि लगभग 4 वर्षों से देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में इस तरह की चर्चा का यह पहला विषय रहा है, जिसकी हर स्तर पर चर्चा हुई है। सर, इसकी हर स्तर पर चर्चा हुई है। माननीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में और सभी सांसदगणों के समक्ष भी उस पर चर्चा हुई है। यदि आप कहेंगे तो मैं उसका विवरण भी दूँगा। जो सुझाव आपने दिया है, क्योंकि यह बहुत अहम मुद्दा है, इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि सभी लोगों के सुझाव और परामर्श उसमें शामिल हों। अभी हम इसको तीन दिन से बढ़ा कर और एक महीना आगे कर देंगे, ताकि सभी लोगों के सुझाव इसमें आ जाएं। हम यह कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय राकेश सिन्हा जी।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार की जो योजना है, वह compulsory education की है। यह सभी बच्चों तक पहुंचे, इसको ensure करने के लिए क्या प्रत्येक जिले में यह सूची तैयार की जाती है कि कितने eligible बच्चे हैं, जिनका स्कूल में admission होना चाहिए? जब तक यह सूची तैयार नहीं होगी, ऐसा नहीं हो पाएगा। मेरा मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री जी से यह प्रश्न है कि क्या प्रत्येक जिले में eligible बच्चों की सूची तैयार की जाती है और वह सूची वेबसाइट पर डाली जाती है कि ये eligible बच्चे हैं और इन स्कूलों में इनका admission हो रहा है? जब तक यह सुनिश्चित नहीं होगा, तब तक यह योजना सामान्य बच्चों तक नहीं पहुंच पाएगी।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, जिला, मंडल और ब्लॉक ही नहीं, ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर शिक्षा की समितियां बनाई गई हैं, जो इस बात को सुनिश्चित करती हैं कि जो बच्चा पढ़ाई से वंचित है, वह चाहे किसी भी परिस्थिति का क्यों नहीं है, वह उसकी सूची बनाती है। उसकी सूची बना कर ब्लॉक स्तर पर और फिर जिला स्तर पर इसकी समीक्षा होती है। इसकी पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है।

Filling up of post of Director in Central Hindi Directorate

*62. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Director, Central Hindi Directorate (CHD) is lying vacant since 2007;

(b) whether the amended Recruitment Rules for the post of Director, CHD have been notified; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not advertising the post and the roadmap, if any, for filling up the said post on priority basis?

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

Statement

(a) Yes Sir. The post of Director, Central Hindi Directorate (CHD) is lying vacant since 2007.

(b) Yes Sir. The amended Recruitment Rules for the post of Director, CHD have been notified on 03.04.2019.

(c) The post could not be advertised immediately after notification of Recruitment Rules due to prevalent Election Commission of India Model Code of Conduct. Now, vacancy has been circulated on 19.06.2019 to different Ministries, Universities, State Governments etc. inviting applications from eligible candidates for filling up of the post.

डा. संजय सिंह: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी बड़े विद्वान हैं। 12 साल हो गए, डायरेक्टर का पद खाली है, उन्होंने यह मान लिया, जो हमारा सवाल था। उसके बाद उसे अधिसूचित भी किया और 12 साल बाद 2019 में अधिसूचित किया। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में नियुक्त किए गए कार्यवाहक निदेशकों की हिन्दी साहित्य विषय में शैक्षणिक योग्यता क्या देखी गई थी?

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, यह माननीय सदस्य का बहुत specific सवाल है।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, अभी तक जो निदेशक का पद सृजित है, वह एक सुनिश्चित वेतनमान में निश्चित है। उसके तहत यह प्रावधान था कि किसी उच्च शिक्षण संस्थान में 5 वर्ष से 10 वर्ष तक का उसका अनुभव हो। इसलिए स्वाभाविक ही है कि जो डिग्री कॉलेजों में 10 वर्ष तक अध्यापन करा रहे होंगे, उनकी शैक्षणिक योग्यता होगी, उन्हीं को उसमें प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर नियुक्त किया जाएगा, यह प्रावधान था।

श्री उपसभापति: दूसरा supplementary.

डा. संजय सिंह: सर, मैंने specific सवाल पूछा कि क्या शैक्षणिक योग्यता देख कर उसको नियुक्त किया जाता है? अनुभव नहीं, अनुभव तो additional चीज़ होती है। उसकी क्या शैक्षणिक योग्यता देख कर आप उसको डायरेक्टर नियुक्त करते हैं?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, जो रीडर होगा, प्रोफेसर होगा, स्वाभाविक है उसकी शैक्षणिक योग्यता होगी। उसकी शैक्षणिक योग्यता यह है कि किसी उच्च संस्थान, डिग्री कॉलेज और विश्वविद्यालय में उसको 10 वर्ष तक पढ़ाने का अनुभव होना चाहिए। यह उसकी शैक्षणिक योग्यता है।

श्री उपसभापति: डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: माननीय उपसभापति जी, पहले तो मैं माननीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री जी का अभिनंदन करना चाहूंगा। उनके कुशल नेतृत्व में यह सारा काम होने ही वाला है। स्पष्ट पूछा गया है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: उनके दोनों supplementary प्रश्न हो चुके हैं।...(व्यवधान)... उनका second supplementary हो चुका है।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है कि 2007 से लेकर अब तक किस लेवल के अधिकारी निदेशक के पद पर कार्य संभाल रहे हैं। चूंकि यह पद बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, उसके regional centres भी होते हैं, तो मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे सेंटर्स के कितने पद रिक्त हैं, माननीय मंत्री जी इसका जवाब दें।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. संजय सिंह: सर, मेरा सेकंड सप्लीमेंटरी नहीं हुआ है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप रिकॉर्ड चेक कर लें, मैंने इसके पहले सप्लीमेंटरी नंबर 2 कहा था।

डा. संजय सिंह: मैंने एक ही सवाल पूछा, केवल योग्यता के बारे में पूछा कि योग्यता क्या मानी गई। दूसरा सवाल तो मुझे अभी पूछना है। मैंने एक ही प्रश्न पूछा है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपने पहला क्वेश्चन पूछा, फिर आपने उस पर clarification मांगा।...(व्यवधान)... वह संभव नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़।...(व्यवधान)... जटिया साहब।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: 2007 से लेकर 2019 तक, 12 वर्षों में इस पद का दायित्व किस लेवल के अधिकारी निर्वहन कर रहे हैं? चूंकि इनके ऊपर सारे रीजनल सेंटर्स का संचालन करने का बड़ा दायित्व होता है, तो मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन सेंटर्स पर कितने पद रिक्त हैं?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, अभी जो पूछा गया कि किस स्तर के अधिकारी इस पद का निर्वहन कर रहे हैं, तो मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि इस समय वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के जो अध्यक्ष हैं, वही इस पद पर आसीन हैं। यह बात सही है कि बहुत लम्बे समय से यह पद खाली रहा है, क्योंकि इसमें कुछ तकनीकी कठिनाई आई। जब संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को इस पद को दिया गया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि दस वर्ष के अंदर-अंदर इसकी पुनर्समीक्षा होनी है, इसलिए कई बार वह वहां गया और कई बार डीओपीटी गया। इसके संबंध में अब एक नई नीति बन गई है, जिसकी अधिसूचना भी जारी हो गई है। बहुत जल्दी ही हम इस पद को भर लेंगे।

Digital literacy under PMGDISHA

*63. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total population made digitally literate under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) *vis-a-vis* target fixed for the purpose during the last three years, year-wise, specially in Maharashtra:

(b) the reasons for very slow pace of implementation of the scheme; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government for proper implementation of the scheme particularly in remote rural areas?

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

Statement

(a) Under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA), as on 24th June 2019, more than 2.30 crore beneficiaries have been enrolled and around 2.22 crore have been trained, out of which more than 1.34 crore have been duly certified by duly authorized 3rd party Certifying Agencies. The State-wise/UT-wise targets set under the scheme and the year-wise since FY 2017-18 regarding number of beneficiaries trained and certified are given at Annexure (*See below*). As against a target of 44.33 lakh beneficiaries to be covered for the state of Maharashtra, 9.4 lakh rural citizens have been trained so far, out of which 7 lakh have been duly certified.

(b) Some of the challenges faced in implementation of the scheme include:

- Low internet connectivity in some of the very remote rural areas
- Need for greater awareness about benefits of digital literacy
- Difficulty in covering non-accessible and sparsely populated areas
- Infrastructure related issues.

(c) Government has taken up several steps for proper implementation of the scheme particularly in remote rural areas of the country which include:

- Scaling up the awareness and promotional activities towards Digital literacy program and expand it multifold through campaigns, workshops, seminars, digital vans, etc.
- Efforts have been made to identify and register new Training centres in uncovered Gram Panchayats across the country.
- In order to address the low internet connectivity issues, Wifi-choupals have been established at remote locations.
- Rural schools have been engaged for training and examination of candidates in order to penetrate the rural populous districts of identified states.

Annexure

The State-wise/UT-wise targets set under PMGDISHA and the year-wise since FY 2017-18 regarding the no. of beneficiaries trained and certified

Sl. No.	State	Targets (no. of beneficiaries)	Achievement Status (no. of beneficiaries)					
			FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20	
			Trained	Certified	Trained	Certified	Trained	Certified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	20,28,000	2,18,761	1,18,893	3,01,045	1,42,034	12,625	6,504
2	Arunachal Pradesh	77,000	381	70	1,848	465	47	33
3	Assam	19,29,000	89,788	12,929	9,88,724	6,40,771	86,177	1,12,574
4	Bihar	66,30,000	7,95,999	4,09,886	7,57,427	4,94,820	72,532	64,573
5	Chhattisgarh	14,12,000	7,13,563	3,58,546	6,18,543	4,59,752	55,909	44,484
6	Goa	40,000	3	-	181	2	5	59
7	Gujarat	24,97,000	7,56,670	4,16,867	3,97,698	2,89,883	22,984	27,385
8	Haryana	11,91,000	6,78,104	3,83,619	3,93,341	2,68,983	56,082	49,246
9	Himachal Pradesh	4,44,000	81,968	32,343	36,393	21,685	6,761	5,218
10	Jammu and Kashmir	6,58,000	1,40,398	74,203	96,984	71,505	20,833	12,937
11	Jharkhand	18,03,000	9,68,471	4,77,010	2,93,011	2,18,031	31,525	29,047

12	Karnataka	27,05,000	3,14,184	1,72,607	1,67,506	1,03,146	6,297	5,289	<i>Oral Answers</i>
13	Kerala	12,57,000	12,406	4,095	9,638	4,194	1,280	900	
14	Madhya Pradesh	37,84,000	7,58,857	3,64,122	7,71,886	5,13,283	78,380	75,653	
15	Maharashtra	44,33,000	4,22,138	2,83,065	4,28,508	3,57,473	90,174	59,525	
16	Manipur	1,37,000	6,126	1,766	1,755	910	300	59	
17	Meghalaya	1,71,000	507	3	42,986	15,386	8,744	7,909	
18	Mizoram	38,000	4,387	2,254	834	212	67	29	
19	Nagaland	1,01,000	1,173	773	1,459	633	474	261	
20	Odisha	25,17,000	7,72,041	4,14,710	5,56,118	3,38,211	43,069	36,809	
21	Punjab	12,47,000	2,73,886	1,61,814	4,38,969	3,14,444	35,043	26,968	[27 June, 2019]
22	Rajasthan	37,12,000	7,21,780	3,57,402	4,91,318	3,39,133	55,122	42,880	
23	Sikkim	33,000	-	-	39	3	2	0	
24	Tamil Nadu	26,79,000	3,50,604	1,98,848	1,71,365	1,09,509	9,033	7,067	
25	Telangana	20,28,000	2,18,540	1,16,069	1,47,465	98,518	15,308	10,412	
26	Tripura	1,95,000	32,612	17,844	38,196	17,724	4,239	2,918	
27	Uttarakhand	5,06,000	1,62,127	93,431	95,647	65,474	12,283	10,563	
28	Uttar Pradesh	1,11,71,000	24,73,387	12,31,890	24,22,173	16,28,818	2,75,449	2,35,312	
29	West Bengal	44,81,000	3,17,367	1,41,971	1,98,484	1,46,421	28,278	18,637	<i>to Questions</i>
30	Union Territories	96,000	6,444	2,661	4,815	2,365	299	202	
Total		6,00,00,000	1,12,92,672	58,49,691	98,74,356	66,63,788	10,29,321	8,93,453	

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ, डिजिटल इंडिया और प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण डिजिटल साक्षर अभियान के अंतर्गत देश और विशेष तौर पर महाराष्ट्र के कितने गांवों में leased line network पहुंचा है? जिन गांवों में यह leased line network पहुंचा हुआ है, उन गांवों के स्कूलों तक भी leased line network पहुंचाने की क्या सरकार की कोई योजना है, ताकि डिजिटल साक्षरता अभियान गतिमान हो सके?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: माननीय उपसभापति जी, डिजिटल इंडिया एक समावेशी भारत की कल्पना करता है, ताकि तकनीकी के माध्यम से भारत का आम नागरिक अपने दिन भर के जीवन-यापन में शक्ति प्राप्त कर सके। डिजिटल इंडिया कई स्वरूपों में कार्य करता है। इससे हमारे पास एक विचार यह आया कि जब तक हम उनको डिजिटली साक्षर नहीं करेंगे, तब तक वे डिजिटल उपकरणों के साथ काम नहीं कर पाएंगे। इसके तीन स्तर थे। पहले स्तर में हमने 10 लाख लोगों को पायलेट में train किया, दूसरे स्तर में हम लोगों ने लगभग 53 लाख लोगों को train किया और फिर इसका विस्तारीकरण 'पीएमजीदिशा' में किया। इसमें हम देश के छः करोड़ ग्रामीण लोगों को डिजिटली साक्षर करने का कार्यक्रम बना रहे हैं, जिनमें से 2.32 करोड़ हो गए हैं।

महोदय, मैं इसमें सिर्फ एक बात बताना चाहूंगा कि किस प्रकार हमारा भारत समावेशी भारत बन रहा है। महाराष्ट्र के संबंध में हमारे पास जो आंकड़े हैं, उनके अनुसार इसमें जो लोग रजिस्टर हुए, उनमें 5 लाख, 64 हजार महिलाएं थीं और 6 लाख 15 हजार पुरुष थे। जो ट्रेड हुए, उनमें 4 लाख, 42 हजार महिलाएं थीं और 5 लाख पुरुष थे। यह साक्षरता एक प्रकार से हमें समावेशी भारत की ओर बढ़ा रही है, यह संतोष की बात है।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छा जवाब दिया है कि भारत डिजिटल साक्षरता की ओर गतिमान हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो समावेशी भारत है, उसमें एससी, एसटी और बीपीएल के कितने लोग साक्षर हुए हैं और इस दिशा में सरकार कौन सा कदम उठाने वाली है?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल पूछा है, मैं सदन को इस बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले पांच साल से मैं आईटी विभाग को देख रहा हूँ और मेरी सदैव यही कोशिश होती है कि समावेशी डिजिटल भारत प्रोग्राम तब तक सफल नहीं होगा, जब तक इसमें वंचित समाज के लोग नहीं आएंगे। इनकी इंग्लैक्ट संख्या कितनी है, अभी मेरे पास उसके आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं आपको ये आंकड़े दे दूंगा। मैं सदन को एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि Common Service Centre, देश भर में एक डिजिटल खिड़की है, जिसकी संख्या लगभग 80 हजार थी, लेकिन अब तक हम उसकी संख्या को बढ़ाकर 3.5 लाख तक ले गए हैं। इनमें से लगभग 2 लाख, 35 हजार सेंटर्स ग्राम पंचायतों में हैं, जिनमें 12 लाख बच्चे-बच्चियां काम करते हैं। उन्होंने लगभग 70,000 करोड़ रुपये का ट्रांज़ेक्शन किया है, पैन कार्ड और आधार कार्ड के माध्यम से। इनमें कई बेटियां वंचित समाज से हैं, जिन्हें मैं जानता हूँ। जब हम उनको लेकर चलेंगे, तभी समावेशी भारत बन जाएगा।

SHRI SUBHASISH CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to know whether it is true that the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Shakshta Abhiyan

(PMGDISHA) has been hit by widespread fraud where village level entrepreneurs, who are there to impart basic computer skills under this scheme, have faked the number of people they have trained. If so, what are the details thereof, and, what is the Government doing to ensure that the number of beneficiaries under this scheme is not inflated.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, it is a very, very important scheme. There is a third-party audit. Third-party examinations are conducted by C-DAC and many bodies. If the hon. Member has any specific information of faking the number, I want to assure him that I will take very firm measures. But I know for sure that it has become a kind of movement and therefore we propose to scale it further along with digital villages because we really want to empower ordinary Indians. Therefore, if anyone has faked the numbers, I want to assure you that I would take very tough measures.

श्री महेश पोद्दार: उपसभापति महोदय, हमारी सरकार digital literacy को सुदूर क्षेत्रों में पहुंचाने के लिए काफी काम कर रही है और उधर भारतीय रेल ने अपनी सारे रेलवे स्टेशंस पर free Wi-Fi की सुविधा देने का लक्ष्य रखा है तथा उस पर काम चल भी रहा है। तो क्या मैं उपेक्षा करूं कि ये दोनों मंत्रालय मिल-जुल कर काम करेंगे, ताकि उन जगहों पर, जहाँ यह सुविधा नहीं है, वहाँ इस सुविधा का पूरा लाभ हम ले सकें और सुदूर क्षेत्रों के लोग भी इसका फायदा जल्दी उठा सकें?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस प्रश्न का digital literacy के प्रश्न से कोई सीधा नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी चूंकि उन्होंने यह प्रश्न किया है, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि रेल विभाग और मेरा संचार विभाग मिल कर optical fiber network ग्राम पंचायत में पहुंचे, इसका हम पूरा काम कर रहे हैं। हम देश में 1 लाख digital villages बनाने जा रहे हैं, जहाँ पर हम Wi-Fi की सुविधा देंगे तथा अन्य बाकी काम करेंगे। तो साथ मिल कर काम करने की काफी संभावना है। इसको और तेज़ किया जाए, क्योंकि उपसभापति जी, मैं एक बात बड़ी विनम्रता से बताना चाहूंगा कि देश में, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण इलाकों में जो डिजिटल भूख जगी है, वह बदले हुए भारत का एक बहुत बड़ा संकेत है। तो उस भूख को हम और आगे बढ़ाएँ, यह हमारी कोशिश होगी।

*64 [*The questioner was absent.*]

Progress of Chandrayaan-2 mission

*64. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of progress of Chandrayaan-2 mission;
 - (b) when the mission would take-off for the journey;
 - (c) the manoeuvres worked out for soft landing of the spacecraft on the moon;
- and

- (d) the communication and photo images planned during the sojourn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Chandrayaan-2 mission consists of indigenous Orbiter, Lander and Rover. All the three modules are ready and have been transported to Sriharikota for launch preparations.

(b) Chandrayaan-2 mission is scheduled for launch during third week of July 2019 on-board GSLV Mk-III from Sriharikota.

(c) The spacecraft carries the Orbiter and Lander as a combined module till reaching 100 km lunar orbit. The Lander will be separated from the Orbiter and a manoeuvre is performed to attain 100 x 30 km orbit. After four days of validating the performance of all the sub-systems, powered descent manoeuvre will be initiated to achieve soft landing on the pre-determined landing site. Subsequently, Rover will be deployed from the Lander.

(d) Direct communication between Orbiter - Indian Deep Space Network (IDSN) and between Lander - IDSN is planned. Rover communication is through the Lander. It is ensured that communication is possible between IDSN and Chandrayaan-2 during all phases of the mission. The Orbiter has two cameras, Terrain Mapping Camera-2 (TMC-2) and Orbiter High Resolution Camera (OHRC) for imaging the lunar surface. Post landing, lander and Rover images will be used for imaging the Lander, Rover and landing site region.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The questioner is absent. Any supplementaries?

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I want to know about this from the hon. Minister. The reply is in detail. It is a matter of pride for our country and the Government deserves congratulations for this great success. I want to know about this from the hon. Minister. Is there any provision whereby the Minister would lead a parliamentary team to witness the launch of Chandrayaan-2?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, at the outset, I wish to thank the hon. Member for having put a question which has great relevance. As he rightly said, it is a matter of pride for all of us. I would request this through the Chair. All of us, cutting across party lines, can join to cheer the space scientists of this country for the Chandrayaan Mission which is going to be launched on 15th July to which he has referred. The mission has a huge significance.

Even though America was the first country to have landed a human being on the surface of moon way back in 1969, it was our Indian Lunar Mission called Chandrayaan-1 which discovered the presence of water on the surface of moon. It was for the first time that the world got a hint or the possibility of human habitat there. And this is going to be an extension of the same mission which will carry a lander and a rover. It will be in the space for 59 days before it ultimately lands in the month of September. The lander will move out and the rover will carry the samples. This mission is going to do enormous research and bring useful inputs not just from Indian point of view but the entire world.

On the other part of the question, whether a team of hon. Members of Parliament can witness the launch, I would take this up with the team ISRO. I don't know what the constraints and considerations are in this kind of a suggestion. But certainly I would use this opportunity.

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, मंत्री जी। ऐसा लगता है कि माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से सभी लोग संतुष्ट हैं, क्योंकि इस पर कोई अगला सवाल नहीं है।

*65. [The Question was absent]

**Circular regarding unethical practices of suppliers
of Kendriya Bhandar**

*65. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether OSD (Vigilance) of Kendriya Bhandar has issued a Circular dated 7.6.2019 stating that certain suppliers of Kendriya Bhandar are doing business in most unethical, unprincipled and unscrupulous manner for promoting their business;

(b) if so, the details of unethical tactics adopted by them for promoting their business; and

(c) whether certain employees of Kendriya Bhandar have charged more than the rates fixed by Kendriya Bhandar from their customers and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Misuse of Kendriya Bhandar letter heads, multiple bids in the same tender under different names of entities and other malpractices are some of such instances.

(c) Yes Sir. Four such cases have been reported. Penalties have been imposed in 03 cases and disciplinary proceedings have been initiated in 01 case.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 65, Questioner is absent. Any supplementaries!

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय भंडार से 3 लाख रुपए तक की purchase करने के लिए Government का circular निकल सकता है?

डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह: सभापति जी, hon. Member ने जो केन्द्रीय भंडार से संबंधित प्रश्न पूछा है, वास्तव में जैसा हमारे ध्यान में है कि केन्द्रीय भंडार की जब स्थापना हुई थी, आज से लगभग 50-55 वर्ष पहले, 1963 में, उस समय यह Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society के रूप में था। उसके उपरांत वर्ष 2000 में इसे Multi-State Cooperation Society के रूप में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया, जिसमें लगभग 51 प्रतिशत शेयर सरकार का रहता है। इसके मापदंड स्थापित हैं कि कितनी purchases होंगी, किस तरह की होंगी। इसके अनेक retail stores हैं, दिल्ली में ही लगभग 109 हैं। देश के अन्य भागों में भी फैले हुए हैं। बुनियादी तौर पर इसका उद्देश्य और मकसद यह था कि सरकारी अधिकारियों को कुछ वस्तुएं या रोज़मर्रा की चीज़ें सस्ते दामों पर और अच्छी क्वालिटी में वहां उपलब्ध रहें। कौन-कौन सी चीज़ें वहां उपलब्ध करानी हैं, उसके लिए हमारा एक बोर्ड है, गवर्निंग बॉडी है, जिसके 9 Directors हैं। वे समय-समय पर जिस प्रकार की आवश्यकता होती है, तदनुसार निर्णय लेते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न पर कोई दूसरा supplementary नहीं है।

India's rank in Global Gender Equality Index

*66. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is ranked 95th out of 129 countries in recently published Global Gender Equality Index and if so, the details thereof:

(b) whether the country is lagging behind in achieving several sustainable development goals included for the ranking; and

(c) whether Government has any strategy to promote gender equality in the country?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Equal Measures 2030 (EM2030), a joint effort of regional and global organisations from civil society, development and private sectors, has published Global Gender Equality Index and ranked India in 95th position out of 129 countries.

Though the report claims the said index to be based on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) the report is based on only few indicators out of 232 UN approved global indicators, have been used for compiling the index. India has developed its own framework to monitor the SDGs, which is based on 306 India specific indicators. The Equal Measure report has been published without consulting the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

However, Government has various strategies to promote gender equality in the country. These include interventions in the form of schemes, legislations and other initiatives to create an environment wherein women will be able to achieve their full potential.

The principle of gender equality is enshrined within the Indian Constitution. The Constitution of India not only guarantees gender equality but also empowers the State to formulate affirmative action in favour of women.

The government has made several schematic interventions to address the issue of gender equity and equality in India. Some of the major schemes are given below:

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme addresses declining Child Sex Ratio and related issues of empowerment of women over a life cycle continuum. The Scheme for Adolescent Girls aims to empower and improve the social status of out of school girls in the age group 11-14 through nutrition, life skills and home skills. The Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme empowers rural women through community participation to create an environment in which they realize their full potential. Further, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) aims to extend micro-finance services to bring about socio-economic upliftment of poor women. 7 crore women have been benefitted under the Ujjwala Yojna. More than 9 crore women entrepreneurs have been benefitted through Mudra Yojna and Stand up India programme. More than 7.25 crore toilets have been built under the Swachh Bharat Mission, to give dignity to women, *inter alia*. Under the Pradhan Mantri Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna, 1.26 crore bank accounts of girls have been opened for their economic empowerment.

Gender Budgeting, as a strong tool for advancing gender equality, has been adopted by India at the National, State and Panchayat Level. It ensures that a gender perspective is incorporated into all budgetary stages from planning to implementation. Gender Budgeting is an important strategy towards advancing gender equality and furthering women's empowerment.

India already has in place legislations like The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which ensures equal remuneration to both men and women workers for same work or work of a

similar nature. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, along with its amendment in 2017, while recognizing the productive and reproductive role of a woman, provides her with an enabling environment to participate equally and effectively in the work sphere. In the recent years, there has been enactment of various legislations by the Indian Parliament which addresses the issue of gender inequality, discrimination and violence faced by women. Some of these include The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 to provide a safe and secure environment to women at the workplace.

Further, in order to ensure that the marital status of a woman does not subject her to any form of discrimination or hardship, the Passport Rules were suitably amended by the Government, so that now the applicant does not have to mandatorily submit father's name or to provide marriage/divorce certificate while applying for passport. Similarly, in the PAN Card application forms, mentioning the father's name is no longer mandatory for a person whose mother was a single parent.

The above schematic, legislative and other initiatives and interventions send a strong message towards gender equality.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, first, let me thank the Chair for giving me the privilege of putting the first question to the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister left us for a place in the Lower House. Of course, I don't know whether it is her decision or the decision of her party.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRARAO: Yes, Sir. Thank you for this privilege. I appreciate the hon. Minister for listing the schemes and programmes intended for promoting gender equality. Sir, here, the hon. Minister in her reply has stated that under the Pradhan Mantri Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana, 1.26 crore bank accounts have been opened for their economic empowerment. Sir, I don't see any purpose in just merely opening bank accounts.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I think it is just for the purpose of mentioning that it is stated that so many bank accounts for girls have been opened. Sir, the question which I would like to ask of the hon. Minister is: Has the Government got any proposal to deposit money in these accounts of girls age-wise till they attain marriageable age so that they can have financial independence after their marriage?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, at the outset, let me express my deep gratitude to this House. I had the privilege of serving in this House for seven years and I have the privilege of being guided not only by the seniors in my party but across party lines, many leaders were extremely affectionate and guided me sometimes in the most challenging circumstances. I never had an opportunity to express my grateful thanks to the entire House. I do so today. I have gone to the next House with fond memories of this House and with many lessons. I am grateful to all the leaders who met me in this seven-year journey.

The hon. Member was wondering why opening of bank accounts is a purpose that has been celebrated by the Government in the response given to him. I think that when women's equality, जब महिला सशक्तिकरण की कहीं-न-कहीं समीक्षा होती है, उसमें बार-बार इसका उल्लेख होता है कि financially how we have made women more and more independent and stronger, to use a very casual word. Sir, here, I must say that apart from one facility that the hon. Member has highlighted, schemes like MUDRA Yojana, in fact, encourage more and more women to become financially independent. As a female MP, I am very proud to say that under MUDRA Yojana 70 per cent of the beneficiaries turned out to be women. For the hon. Member to look at a girl's progression in life only from the perspective of marriage possibly binds her in a silo but I must say here, Sir, that when we encourage programmes such as 'Beti Bachao, Beto Padhao', we encourage families to save in the name of the girl child so that the girl child, when she reaches an age of maturity, then decides where and how she would like the family to use that money. Some girls may opt for marriage but many girls today opt to be financially independent and start their own businesses.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, my second question is this. Hon. Minister and myself had been in this House together for the last five years at least, I mean, she was a Minister. All the five years, she was in the Cabinet. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your second question. We have heard it and she has also explained. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I want to know from the Minister: Is the Minister satisfied with her Government's efforts —she was a member as well as Minister for five years —in bringing about the Women's Reservation Bill and get it passed? I want to know from her that if, at least, in this term she, along with her Cabinet colleagues, would take all the steps possible to ensure that Women's Reservation Bill is passed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief, Ramachandra Raoji.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I would like to attract the hon. MP's attention to the fact that when we sat in those very Benches, we supported the then Government to

ensure that the Bill was passed here. The way he seeks an assurance from me, I am sure that the Member is well aware that the issue does not fall within my legislative purview. I can say here, Sir, today that when you look at our progression as a women-friendly nation, I must acknowledge here today that many agenda items with regard to women are studied on a perspective or on the basis of gender budgeting. I must say here today, through you, and inform the entire House that even when it comes to gender budgeting, in the year 2005-06, the proportion of money —that is a part of our administrative history —was close to ₹14,738 crores. Today, in 2019-20, if you look at the Budget expenditure, we have reached a position of ₹1,31,699 crore. In 2005-06, we had 9 departments that had looked at how to make women schemes more strong in our country through budgeting. Today, that has reached 34 departments. Can I be ever satisfied? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, the Minister has not. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Ramachandra Raoji, please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Can I ever be satisfied, Sir? ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Ask any well-meaning citizen in this country. Till such time development does not reach every lady, and every woman is not inspired to dream for a better tomorrow, no one in this House or outside would stand satisfied. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... She has already replied to that. Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, yesterday, there was a question that was answered in Parliament on the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. It related to child sex ratio. It has a very significant bearing on gender equality. Sir, elections are over; so, we do not have to now go back to election times but my question is a very serious question. We all know that child sex ratios were adverse in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, in the North-West part of the country. What is very, very puzzling and very disturbing from the answer given yesterday is that there are new States where there is a decline in child sex ratio. Gujarat, Maharashtra, these are prosperous States. These are urban States. These are industrialized States but we are seeing a decline in child sex ratios. Now, I do not want the Minister to say 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao'. We know all of that. Would the hon. Minister please look into this

alarming trend where new States are coming on the map with figures of child sex ratios actually declining and are being adverse to girls and thereby to women later on?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, the hon. Member has attracted the attention of the House on an answer given by the Ministry of Health and then put a question to me and presumed that he would not want to hear 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' from my end.

But, I must say here that the consistent effort in the past four years has shown a bettering of prospects for the girl child in 25 States. The hon. Member rightfully said that in some of the most industrialized, well-read areas you do find a dip at times. This is an issue on which you will find numbers spike and dip year after year. The fallacy that the girl child is un-protected only amongst the un-educated is a fallacy and a myth that we need to burst. It is true that in areas where very well educated families reside, this kind of discrimination has been witnessed. It is an issue that has been studied not only in my Government but also Governments of the past.

The 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' *Andolan* actually seeks to engage even with civil society groups in such areas to address this very issue.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के जवाब से बहुत स्पष्ट हूँ। उन्होंने बेटी बचाओ, बेटी बचाओ योजना और मुद्रा योजना सक आत्मनिर्भरता की बात कही है। यह बात सही है कि जब तक औरतें तरक्की नहीं करेंगी, मजबूत नहीं होंगी, तब तक समाज का विकास नहीं हो सकता। मेरा सीधा सवाल यह है कि बिहार में माननीय मंत्री जी ने, माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने महिलाओं को नौकरियों में 35 प्रतिशत आरक्षण दिया है, तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी का प्रयास रहेगा कि हमारी महिलाओं को नौकरियों में सभी जगह 35 प्रतिशत आरक्षण मिले और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में इसे लागू किया जाए?

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین : میں ماننیہ منتری جی کے جواب سے بہت مطمئن ہوں۔ انہوں نے بیٹی پڑھاؤ، بیٹی بچاؤ یوجنا اور مُدرا یوجنا سے آتمِ نربہرتا کی بات کہی ہے۔ یہ بات صحیح ہے کہ جب تک عورتیں ترقی نہیں کریں گی، مضبوط نہیں ہوں گی، تب تک سماج کا وکاس نہیں ہوسکتا۔ میرا سیدھا سوال ہے کہ بہار میں ماننیہ منتری جی نے، ماننیہ مکھیہ منتری جی نے مہیلاؤں کو نوکریں میں پینتیس فیصد آرکشن دیا ہے، تو کیا ماننیہ منتری جی کا پریاس رہے گا کہ ہماری مہیلاؤں کو نوکریوں میں سبھی جگہ پینتیس فیصد آرکشن ملے اور پورے ہندستان میں اسے لاگو کیا جائے؟

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या को अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि इस सरकार की ओर से महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण और नौकरी में उनके इजाफे के लिए हमारे पिछले कार्यकाल में एक एडवाइज़री जारी की गई। *Women in Police Force* के संदर्भ में 33 परसेंट आरक्षण पहले ही दिया जा चुका है। वर्तमान में उसे 10 राज्यों और सात *Union Territories* में अप्रूव करके लागू भी किया जा चुका है। सरकार मुद्रा योजना जैसी अन्य योजनाओं के माध्यम से प्रतिबद्ध है। 'स्टार्ट-अप' कल्चर को भी महिलाओं की दृष्टि से किया गया है और 'स्टैंड-अप' में बैंकों के लिए विशेष प्रावधान किया गया है, जिससे महिला सशक्तिकरण हो, महिला खुद *entrepreneur* बने और वह दूसरों को भी नौकरी दे। इसका प्रावधान भी सरकार कर रही है।

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, yesterday, I was talking about celebrating our small successes. Yesterday, very happily, I read....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Yes, I am putting it. A village in Nagaland has achieved an amazing thing where women and men get equal wages. Now, would the Minister kindly take the initiative to ensure that we could do this nationally? If a village in Nagaland could do it I am sure that India can do it. Would the Minister take the legislative initiative, please?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, the hon. Member is, I am sure, well aware that legislation with regard to equal remuneration for women exists in this country since the 1970s. Yes, it is a matter of celebration that in a particular district you have found such a success story. Through the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Ministry of Women and Child Development does pursue such issues. But, as a civil society, as the hon. Member has highlighted, we need to celebrate more such success stories.

Bilateral relations with neighbouring countries

*67. **DR. ANILAGARWAL:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has entered into any agreements with our neighbouring countries Paksitan, China, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Bangladesh, etc improve bilateral relations during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, details thereof, year-wise and country-wise; and

(c) the benefits accrued or likely to accrue as a result thereof?

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

Statement

The Government of India has entered into a number of agreements with our neighbouring countries since 2016. A detailed table listing the agreements concluded with our neighboring countries is being tabled as an Annexure to this statement. (*See below*)

The Government of India attaches high priority to our relationships with our neighboring countries. Our engagement with these countries is based on a consultative, non-reciprocal and outcome-oriented approach. Our agreements concluded with these countries which underpin these engagements cover a wide canvas of subjects, while ensuring that the engagement is focused on delivering benefits like greater connectivity, improved infrastructure, stronger cooperation in sectoral areas and broader people-to-people contacts.

With China, we have concluded a total of 09 agreements since 2016. These cover a wide range of subjects. We have concluded an agreement on the provision of hydrological information of the Brahmaputra River during the flood season every year. This information will be utilized for flood warning, forecasting and disaster mitigation. We have also concluded agreements to promote the export of Indian products like non-Basmati rice, chilli, fishmeal and fish oil, and tobacco leaves from India. We have concluded an agreement with the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on prevention of Double Taxation and Fiscal Evasion. There are also agreements which facilitate greater cultural exchanges, and provide a framework for institutional cooperation between law enforcement agencies.

With Nepal, we have concluded a total of 12 agreements. These agreements are aimed at further advancing ongoing sectoral cooperation in areas like infrastructure development, economic cooperation, power and culture. These agreements are reflective of our cooperative agenda for shared prosperity and development of our peoples. We have signed agreements pertaining to the strengthening of road infrastructure in the Terai Area, construction of the Mechi Bridge under ADB's SASEC Road Connectivity programme and implementation of the broad gauge line between Raxaul and Kathmandu. We have also concluded agreements on cooperation in the field of election management and administration, and in the field of demand reduction and prevention of illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs. Also, 04 MOUs have been signed in 2017 on reconstructive works in the sectors of education, health, cultural heritage and housing. These agreements are indicative of the Government's commitment to Nepal's post-earthquake reconstruction efforts.

With Sri Lanka, India has concluded 05 agreements since 2016. These MOUs will further strengthen the bilateral relations between India and Sri Lanka in various sectors. These include an MOU on Cooperation in Economic Projects, Cooperation in Electronics and IT, as well as an MOU on the establishment of a collaborative Relationship to Combat Transnational Illegal Activities at Sea.

With Bhutan, a total of 08 agreements have been concluded since 2016. These agreements include agreements on Trade, Commerce and Transit, Cooperation and

Exchange of Financial Information, Cooperation in the field of Capacity Building Benchmarking and Bilateral Exchange in Infrastructure Engineering, Cooperation in the Exchange of Intelligence related to Money Laundering, as well as various agreements pertaining to the Chukha and Mangdechchu Hydroelectric Projects. These agreements will enable India and Bhutan to expand cooperation into new and emerging areas like financial cooperation as well as further strengthen cooperation in existing areas like power.

With Bangladesh, a total of 62 agreements have been concluded since 2016, which reflect the growth and momentum in a truly broad canvas of cooperation between the two countries. These agreements include 12 agreements related to power and infrastructure projects, 04 agreements related to civil nuclear power projects, 02 agreements pertaining to space, 05 agreements pertaining to defense sector cooperation, 07 agreements relating to various maritime issues and 04 connectivity infrastructure projects. Apart from these, India and Bangladesh have also strengthened bilateral cooperation in existing cultural, educational and people-to-people links by concluding 11 agreements in the field of education and IT, 04 agreements pertaining to people-to-people contacts and media, 05 agreements in capacity building measures for various categories of civil servants and 03 agreements in the field of health care.

A total of 30 agreements have been concluded with Myanmar since 2016. These include 03 agreements pertaining to connectivity and highway building; 04 agreements pertaining to cooperation in various maritime issues; 02 agreements pertaining to power and renewable energy; and 02 agreements pertaining to finance and banking. India is also sharing its expertise and resources in areas like healthcare, traditional medicine, IT and human resource development for the development of the people of Myanmar. For example, there are 03 agreements in the field of healthcare and traditional medicine; 05 agreements pertaining to capacity building in various sectors, and 03 agreements to set up Indo-Myanmar Industrial Training Centres.

With Maldives, a total of 19 agreements have been signed since 2016. The MoUs / Agreements signed during these visits not only increase people-to-people contact between India and Maldives, but also provide a broad and effective framework for cooperation in areas such as Tourism, Health, Defence, Culture, High Impact Community Development Projects, Renewable Energy, Capacity Building, etc. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi had paid his first overseas visit to Maldives (8-9 June) after assuming charge in his second term. Six agreements were signed during this visit in the fields of health, training of civil servants and customs officials, cargo and passenger services by sea, hydrography and white shipping.

With Afghanistan we have concluded a total of 10 agreements since 2016. These include agreements digital education, visa and extradition matters, police training, pharmaceuticals, and peaceful use of outer space.

Annexure*List of Agreements with neighbouring countries*

Sl.No.	Name of Country	Year-wise details of Agreements				Remarks
		2016	2017	2018	2019	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Pakistan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Facilitated exchanges
2	China	1. MoU between Indian Council for Cultural Relations and Centre for China Shanghai International Art Festival (12 October 2016) 2. MoU between Indian Council for Cultural Relations and China Federation of Literary and Art Circles (CFLAC) (08 August 2016)	Nil	1. MoU between India and Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China on Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to taxes on income (19 March 2018) 2. The Protocol Between General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China and the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare of the Republic of India on Phytosanitary requirements for Exporting	1. Protocol on Phytosanitary Requirements for the export of Tobacco leaves from India to China (21 January 2019) 2. Protocol of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Regulations on importing Indian Chilli Spent Between General Administration of Customs, People's Republic of China and Export Inspection Council (EIC),	Facilitated organization of cultural performance and related activities in each other's country. Facilitated organization of cultural and literary events in each other's country. Facilitated flow of investment, technology and personnel from India to HKSAR and vice versa, prevent double taxation and provide for exchange of information between

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rice from India to China (09 June 2018)	Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India (09 May 2019)	the two Contracting Parties. The Protocol is expected to increase of exports of tobacco leaves from India to China The Protocol is expected to increase of exports of indian Chillli meal from India to China. The Protocol is expected to increase of exports of rice, in particular, non-Basmati rice from India to China The Agreement enables the Chinese side to provide hydrological data of the Brahmaputra River during the flood season every year. This information is
				3. MoU between the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Water Resources of the Peoples' Republic of China upon provision of Hydrological Information of the Brahmaputra/ Yaluzangu River in Flood Season by China to India (09 June 2018)		
				4. Agreement on Cooperation between the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of India (MHA) and the Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China (MPS) (22 October 2018)		
				5. Protocol between the General Administration of Customs of China and Export Inspection Council of the Ministry of		

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to Questions

				Commerce and Industry, India in respect of Hygiene and Inspection requirements for the export of Fish Meal/Fish Oil from India to China (28 November 2018)		utilized for flood warning, flood forecasting and mitigating disasters. The agreement provides an institutional framework for cooperation between the law enforcement agencies of the two sides. The Protocol is expected to increase of exports of fishmeal and fish oil from India to China
3	Nepal	1. MoU between GoI and the Government of Nepal on utilization of US\$ 250 million Grant component of GOI's Assistance package for Post-earthquake reconstruction assistance. (20.02.2016) 2. MoU between GoI	1. MoU between the Election Commission of India and the Election Commission of Nepal for cooperation in the field of Election Management and Administration (24.01.2017) 2. MoU between GoI and the Government of Nepal on Modalities for Utilization of India's	1. MoU between GoI and the Government of Nepal regarding preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey of the broad gauge line between Raxaul (India) and Kathmandu (Nepal) (31.08.2018)	Nil	The agreements signed between India and Nepal are reflective of the wide canvas of bilateral cooperative agenda for shared prosperity and development of the two peoples. These agreements are aimed at further advancing ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	and the Government of Nepal regarding strengthening of road infrastructure in the Terai Area of Nepal (20.02.2016)	3. Bilateral Agreement between GoI and the Government of Nepal on Orbit Frequency Coordination of Satellite for SAARC Region proposed at 48 E (15.03.2016, amended on 12.09.2017)	Housing Grant of US\$ 100 million to support Reconstruction of 50,000 Houses (24.08.2017)			cooperation in various sectors of bilateral engagement between India and Nepal such as infrastructure development, economic and development cooperation, power, culture, and people-to-people ties. Some of the MoUs (i.e. S.N. 2-5 in 2017) were signed for implementing GoI's commitment to Government of Nepal towards post-earthquake reconstruction efforts.
	4. Dollar Credit line agreement between the Government of Nepal and EXIM Bank for US\$ 750 million for post-earthquake reconstruction projects in Nepal (16.09.2016)	4. MoU between GoI and the Government of Nepal on Implementation of the Grant Component of India's Post-Earthquake Reconstruction Package in the Education Sector in Nepal (24.08.2017)	4. MoU between GoI and the Government of Nepal on Implementation of the Grant Component of India's Post-Earthquake Reconstruction Package in the Cultural Heritage Sector in Nepal (24.08.2017)			
			5. MoU between GoI and the Government			

			of Nepal on Implementation of the Grant Component of India's Post-Earthquake Reconstruction Package in the Health Sector in Nepal (24.08.2017)			
			6. MoU between GoI and the Government of Nepal for Implementation Arrangement on Cost Sharing, Schedules and Safeguard Issues for Construction of Mechi Bridge under ADB's SASEC Road Connectivity Programme (Tranche 2), Funded by GoI (24.08.2017)			
			7. MoU between GoI and the Government of Nepal on Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemical and Related Matters (24.08.2017)			
4.	Sri Lanka	Nil	MoU between Kelaniya	1. MoU on Cooperation in	1. Arrangement on	The MoUs were

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			University and ICCR for Long Term Hindi Chair – signed on 17 January. 2. MoU on Cooperation in Economic Projects signed on 26 April.	Electronics and IT- signed on 15 January 2018. 2) MoU for the Establishment of a Collaborative Relationship to Combat Transnational Illegal Activities at Sea and Develop Regional Co-operation- signed on 09 May 2018.	Gainful Occupation for Family Members of Diplomatic Mission or Consular Post on 05 March 2019.	signed to further strengthen the bilateral relation between India and Sri Lanka in various sectors.
5	Bhutan	1. Agreement on Trade, Commerce and Transit between RGOB and GoI signed in Thimphu, signed on 12.11.2016. 2. MoU on Technical Cooperation in the field of Capacity Building, Benchmarking and bilateral exchange in Infrastructure Engineering signed in Thimphu, signed on 23.11.2016 3. MoU on the Loan of Statue of Dharma	1. MoU on Supervisory Cooperation and Exchange of information was signed in Thimphu between RBI and RMA, on 13.04.2017.	1. A bilateral understanding between GoI and RGoB to revise the tariff for Chukha hydropower project from Nu/₹ 2.25 per unit to Nu/₹ 2.55 per unit w.e.f. 1st January, 17 was signed on 25.2.2018 2. MoU between Financial Intelligence Unit of India (FIU-IND) and the Department of Financial intelligence of Bhutan concerning cooperation in the exchange of intelligence related to money laundering, related crimes	1. Protocol to the Agreement between the Government of the Republic Of India and the Royal Government of Bhutan regarding the Mangdechhu Hydroelectric Project, signed on 23.4.2019. 2. Protocol to the Agreement regarding the Mangdechhu Hydroelectric Project between the Gove-	The agreements signed between India and Bhutan are reflective of the wide range of areas of bilateral co-operation between the two countries. These agreements are aimed at further advancing ongoing cooperation in various sectors of bilateral engagement between India and Bhutan in the areas of economic and development

		Raja/ Zhabdrung signed on 24.11.2016		and terrorism financing signed on 26th July, 18 at Kathmandu.	rnment of the Republic of India and the Royal Government of Bhutan in respect of financing of the part of the Associated Transmission System of the Mangdechhu Project and other Government of India assisted Hydroelectric Project in Bhutan, signed on 8.1.2019 in Thimphu.	cooperation, power, culture, and people-to-people ties.
6.	Bangladesh	<p>1. MoU between Indian Maritime University and BSMR Maritime University (14-16 April, 2016)</p> <p>2. MoU between University of Dhaka and University of Science and Technology, Meghalaya (12 May, 2016)</p> <p>3. Agreement between Indian Institute of</p>	<p>1. Agreement between India and Bangladesh concerning Orbit Frequency Coordination of "South Asia Satellite" proposed at 48E (23.03.2017 Dhaka Bangladesh)</p> <p>2. MoU on Defence Cooperation Framework between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (08.04.2017</p>	<p>1. India, Russia and Bangladesh sign MoU for cooperation in building the Rooppur nuclear power project in Bangladesh which will create a framework for interaction between the Russian contractor and Indian and Bangladeshi experts in the implementation of the project. (01.03.2018 Moscow Russia)</p>	<p>1. MoU on mid-career training of 1800 Bangladesh civil servants. (08.02.2019 New Delhi, India)</p> <p>2. MoU between AYUSH and the Ministry of Health of Bangladesh on cooperation in the field of medicinal plants. (08.02.2019</p>	<p>These MoUs / Agreements have been signed to promote the bilateral co-operation between India and Bangladesh in diverse sectors and various areas</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Management, Ranchi, Jharkhand and School of Business (SoB), Chittagong Independent University (CIU), Chittagong (16 Dec., 2016)	New Delhi, India) 3. MoU between National Defence College, Dhaka, Bangladesh and National Defence College, New Delhi, India for enhancing cooperation in the field of national security, development and strategic studies, (08.04.2017 New Delhi, India) 4. Memorandum of Understanding between Defence Services Staff College, Wellington (Nilgiris), Tamil Nadu, India and Defence Services Command and Staff College, Mirpur, Dhaka, Bangladesh for Enhancing Cooperation concerning Military Education in the Field of Strategic and Operational Studies (08.04.2017 New Delhi, India)		2. MoU signed on construction of the India-Bangladesh Friendship Pipeline between Siliguri (in India) and Parbatipur (in Bangladesh) (09.04.2018 Dhaka, Bangladesh) 3. MoU signed between India and Bangladesh on Cooperation between Prasar Bharati and Bangladesh Betar (09.04.2018 Dhaka, Bangladesh) 4. Addendum I to Inter-Agency Agreement between Global Center for Nuclear Energy Partnership (GCNEP), Department of Atomic Energy, Government of Republic of India and Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission (BAEC), Ministry of Science and	New Delhi, India) 3. MoU between Anti-Corruption Commission of Bangladesh and Central Bureau of Investigation of India. (08.02.2019 New Delhi, India)	

5. MoU between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (08.04.2017 New Delhi, India)
6. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on Cooperation in Peaceful uses of Nuclear Energy, (08.04.2017 New Delhi, India)
7. Arrangement between the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) of the Government of the Republic of India and the Bangladesh Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority (BAERA) of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for the Exchange Technology, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh on Cooperation regarding Nuclear Power Plant Projects in Bangladesh- Terms and Conditions of Deputation of Indian Experts for Rooppur NPP, Bangladesh (09.04.2018 Dhaka, Bangladesh)
5. MoU made and entered into by and between Indian Council for Cultural Relations and Dhaka University on the establishment of the ICCR Chair for Urdu Language. (09.04.2018 Dhaka, Bangladesh)
6. MoU between The High Commission of India, Dhaka, Bangladesh And Economic Relations Division of Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh And Directorate Of Primary Education, Ministry of Primary And

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		of Technical Information and Co-operation in the Regulation of Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection (08.04.2017 New Delhi, India)	8. Inter-Agency Agreement between Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership (GCNEP), Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India and Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission (BAEC), Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh on Cooperation regarding Nuclear Power Plant Projects in Bangladesh (08.04.2017 New Delhi, India)	9. MoU between the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) of the Government of the Republic of India and Information and Communication Technology Division of the People's	Mass Education, Government of Bangladesh for establishment of computer and language labs in 509 schools in Bangladesh. (09.04.2018 Dhaka, Bangladesh)	7. MoU between the High Commission of India in Dhaka, Bangladesh and Economic Relations division of Ministry of Finance, Govt. of Bangladesh and Rangpur City Corporation for Rehabilitation and Improvement of different roads under Rangpur City Corporation. (09.04.2018)
				8. Agreement between the Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Govt. of Republic of India for extending		

Republic of Bangladesh on Co-operation in the field of Information Technology and Electronics (08.04.2017 New Delhi, India)	a Line of Credit of US\$500 Million from GoI to GoB for defence cooperation. (07.05.2018)
10. MoU between the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Republic of India and Bangladesh Government Computer Incident Response Team (BGD e-Gov CIRT), Bangladesh Computer Council of Information and Communication Technology division, Ministry of Post, Telecommunication and IT on Cooperation in the area of Cyber Security (08.04.2017 New Delhi, India)	9. MoU on Academic Exchange and Co-operation between the Army Public Schools of India and Cantonment Public and English Medium School and Colleges of Bangladesh Army of Bangladesh (effective from Year 2018 to 2020) (08.05.2018, New Delhi)
11. MoU between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on Establishing Border Haats Across the Border between India and Bangladesh (08.04.2017	10. MoU between Khulna Shipyard Limited (KSY), Bangladesh and Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), India (08.05.2018 New Delhi, India)
	11. MoU between Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), India and Khulna Shipyard

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			New Delhi, India)	Limited (KSY),		
			12. MoU between the	Bangladesh. (08.05.2018		
			Government of the Republic	New Delhi, India)		
			of India and the Government	12. MoU signed between		
			of the People's Republic of	Visva-Bharati, Shantini-		
			Bangladesh on Bilateral	ketan, India and		
			Judicial Sector Cooperation	Secondary and Higher		
			(08.04.2017 New Delhi, India)	Education Division,		
			13. MoU between the National	Ministry of Education,		
			Judicial Academy, India and the	Government of the		
			Supreme Court of Bangladesh	People's Republic of		
			on Training and Capacity	Bangladesh (25.05.2018		
			Building Programme for	Kolkata, India)		
			Bangladeshi Judicial Officers	13. MoU between		
			in India (08.04.2017 New	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel		
			Delhi, India)	National Police Academy,		
			14. MoU between the	Hyderabad and Bangl-		
			Directorate General of Light	adesh Police Academy,		
			houses and Lightships (DGLL),	Sardah, Rajshahi for		
			Ministry of Shipping, the	Capacity Building.		
			Government of the Republic	(14.07.2018, Rajshahi)		
			of India and the Department	14. Revised Travel		
			of Shipping, Ministry of	Arrangements between		
			Shipping, the Government of	India and Bangladesh,		
			the People's Republic of	2018. (15.07.2018,		
			Bangladesh Concerning	Dhaka)		

Cooperation on Aids to Navigation (08.04. 2017 New Delhi, India)

15. MoU between Geological Survey of India (GSI) and Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB) on Mutual Scientific Cooperation in the field of Earth Sciences for Research (08.04. 2017 New Delhi, India)

16. MoU on Passenger and Cruise Services on the Coastal and Protocol Route between the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Government of the Republic of India (08.04. 2017 New Delhi, India)

17. MoU on Development of Fairway from Sirajganj to Daikhowa and Ashuganj to Zakiganj on Indo-Bangladesh Protocol Route between the Ministry of Shipping of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's

15. Agreement on the use of Chattogram and Mongla Port for Movement of Goods to and from India (25.10.2018 New Delhi, India)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Republic of Bangladesh on
 Cooperation in the Field of
 Mass Media. (08.04. 2017
 New Delhi, India)
 18. Audio-visual Co-production
 Agreement between the Republic
 of India and the Government
 of the People's Republic of
 Bangladesh. (08.04. 2017
 New Delhi, India)
 19. Memorandum of Under-
 standing between the Government
 of Republic of India and the
 Government of the People's
 Republic of Bangladesh for
 extending a new Defence Line
 of Credit of US\$500 million.
 (08.04. 2017 New Delhi, India)
 20. Agreement between
 Bangladesh and India for the
 Regulation of Motor Vehicle
 Passenger Traffic (Khulna-
 Kolkata route) and SOP of the
 Agreement. (08.04. 2017
 New Delhi, India)
 21. MoU between the Gover-
 nment of the Republic of

India (GoI) and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (GoB) for Extending a 3rd Line of Credit (LoC) by GoI to GoB. (08.04. 2017 New Delhi, India)

22. Financing Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for the Construction of 36 Community Clinics in Bangladesh.

(08.04.2017 New Delhi, India)

23. SOP for providing security and logistics support to BGB for construction of BOPs in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh (08.04.2017 New Delhi, India)

24. SoP for the establishment of Collaborative relationship to Combat Transnational Illegal activities at Sea and Develop Regional Cooperation between Indian Coast Guard and Bangladesh Coast Guard (08.04.2017 New Delhi, India)

25. Memorandum of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	70
			Understanding between Directorate General of Medical Service (DGMS) Bangladesh Armed Forces and Tata Medical Centre (TMC), Kolkata, India to facilitate the process of BMT at Combined Military Hospital (CMH), Dhaka, Bangladesh (08.04.2017 New Delhi, India)				<i>Oral Answers</i>
			26. Facility Agreement between Bangladesh India Friendship Power Company Limited (BIFPCL) and EXIM Bank of India for debt financing construction of 1320 MW Maitree Power Project in Rampal, Bangladesh. (7-10 April, 2017 New Delhi, India)				[RAJYA SABHA]
			27. Implementation Agreement and Power Purchase Agreement between Reliance Power and Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources for the first phase (718 MW) of the 3000 MW power project at				<i>to Questions</i>

Meghnaghat. (7-10 April, 2017 New Delhi, India)

28. Supplementary Agreement between NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited (NVVN) and Bangladesh Power Development Board for supply of additional 60 MW of power from Tripura to Bangladesh. (7-10 April, 2017 New Delhi, India)

29. Memorandum of Understanding between NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited (NVVN) and Bangladesh Power Development Board for supply of power from Nepal. (7-10 April, 2017 New Delhi, India)

30. Implementation Agreement between Adani Power (Jharkhand) Limited and Bangladesh Power Development Board and Power Purchase Agreement between Adani Power (Jharkhand) Limited and Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Limited for supply of power from 1600 MW Power Plant in Jharkhand. (7-10 April, 2017 New Delhi, India)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			<p>31. Heads of Understanding on LNG Terminal Use between Petronet LNG Limited, India and Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Mineral Corporation, (Petrobangla). (7-10 April, 2017 New Delhi, India)</p> <p>32. Memorandum of Understanding between Reliance Power and Petrobangla for setting up 500 mmscfd LNG terminal at Kutubdia Island. (7-10 April, 2017 New Delhi, India)</p> <p>33. Memorandum of Understanding between India Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) and Petrobangla for LNG Cooperation. (7-10 April, 2017 New Delhi, India)</p> <p>34. Agreement between Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) and Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation (BPC) for sale and purchase of Gasoil. (7-10 April, 2017</p>			

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to Questions

New Delhi, India)
35. Memorandum of Understanding between Container Company of Bangladesh Limited and Container Corporation of India Limited to Promote and Expand Cooperation between India and Bangladesh in the field of container transportation. (7-10 April, 2017 New Delhi, India)
36. Memorandum of Understanding between Tamil Nadu Veterinary Sciences University, Chennai, India and Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chittagong, Bangladesh. (7-10 April, 2017 New Delhi, India)
37. Memorandum of Understanding between Viswabharati, Santiniketan, India and Northern University of Business and Technology, Khulna, Bangladesh. (7-10 April, 2017 New Delhi, India)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			38. MoU between Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (CVASU) and Assam Agricultural University (AAU) (13.09.2017 Chittagong Bangladesh)			
			39. Sale and Purchase Agreement between Numaligarh Refinery Ltd. (NRL) and Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation (BPC) for supply of gasoil (22.10.2017 Dhaka, Bangladesh)			
			40. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh for setting up of common facility centre for small and medium enterprises at IDEB, Khulna, Bangladesh (22.10.2017 Dhaka, Bangladesh)			

7. Myanmar	<p>1. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the construction upgradation of the Kalewa –Yagyi Road Section of the Trilateral Highway in Myanmar.</p> <p>2. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the construction of 69 Bridges including approach roads in the Tamu-Kyigone-Kalewa road Section of the Trilateral Highway in Myanmar.</p> <p>3. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Field of Traditional Systems of Medicine.</p>	<p>41. MoU signed between Rabindra Bharti University, Kolkata and Rajshahi University (23.11.2017 Kolkata, India)</p> <p>1. Memorandum of Understanding on Maritime Security Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar</p> <p>2. Cultural Exchange Programme between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Myanmar for the year 2017-2020.</p> <p>3. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the Government of the Republic of India on Enhancing the Cooperation of the Upgradation of the Women's Police Training Centre at</p>	<p>1.Memorandum of Understanding between the Foreign Service Institute, Ministry of External Affairs, Republic of India and Strategic Studies and Training Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of the Union of Myanmar.</p> <p>2. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar on "Setting up of Indo-Myanmar Industrial Training Center at Monywa, Myanmar"</p> <p>3. Memorandum of Understanding between</p>	<p>These MoUs/Agreements have been signed to promote the bilateral co-operation between India and Myanmar in diverse sectors and various areas.</p>
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		4. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Field of Renewable Energy	Yamethin, Myanmar. 4. Memorandum of Understanding for Sharing White Shipping Information between the Indian Navy and Myanmar Navy	the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar on "Setting up of Indo-Myanmar Industrial Training Center at Thaton, Myanmar"		
		5. Memorandum of Understanding between the Financial Regulatory Department of Myanmar and the Insurance Institute of India for designing an academic and professional programme for the insurance industry of Myanmar.	5. Technical Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar for providing Coastal Surveillance System.	4. Memorandum of Understanding between the Embassy of India, Yangon and the Ministry of Planning and Finance of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar for the Supply of Ten Vehicles for the Purpose of Ceasefire Monitoring Work.		
		6. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Power Sector.	6. Memorandum of Understanding between the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the Republic of India and Food and Drugs (FDA), Ministry of Health and Sports of Myanmar on Cooperation in Medical Products Regulation.	5. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar for the		
		7. Memorandum of understanding on banking supervision between the reserve Bank of India and	7. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare			

the Central Bank
of Myanmar.

of the Republic of India and
the Ministry of Health and
Sports of the Union of
Myanmar on Cooperation in
the Field of Health and
Medicine.

8. Exchange of Letter for
Extension of MoU on the
establishment of MIIT.

9. Exchange of Letter for
Extension of MoU on the
establishment of India-
Myanmar Center for
Enhancement of IT-Skill.

10. Memorandum of
Understanding in the
Field of Elections between
the Election Commission of
India and the Union Election
Commission of Myanmar.

11. Memorandum of
Understanding on Cooperation
between Myanmar Press
Council and the Press
Council of India.

Conservation of
Earthquake Damaged
Pagodas at Bagan

6. Agreement between
the Government of the
Republic of India and
the Government of the
Republic of the Union
of Myanmar on Land
Border Crossing.

7. Exchange of Letter for
Extension of MoU on
"Setting up of Indo-
Myanmar Industrial
Training Centre at
Myingyan, Myanmar".

8. Memorandum of
Understanding between
Ministry of Agriculture,
Livestock, Forestry and
Minerals (Rakhine State
Government) And
Embassy of India,
Yangon For supply of
Tractors and Crawler
Harvesters.

9. Memorandum of
Understanding between
Department of Social
Affairs (Rakhine

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				State Government) And Embassy of India, Yangon for supplying Computers and other Associated Peripherals 10. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar for Appointment of a private operator for operation and maintenance of Sittwe Port, Paletwa inland water transport terminal and associated facilities. 11. Memorandum of Understanding between The National Judicial Academy of India and The Office of the Union Chief Justice on Training and Capacity		

				Building Programme for Myanmar Judges and Judicial Officers in India.		
				12. Programme of Cooperation in Science and Technology between the Government of the republic of India and the Government of the republic of the Union of Myanmar for the period 2018-21.		
8	Maldives	1. MoU between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Maldives on co-operation in the field of Tourism 2. MoU between Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Maldives for Cooperation in the area of Conservation and Restoration of Ancient Mosques and	Nil	1. Agreement on the Facilitation of Visa Arrangements 2. Memorandum of Understanding on Cultural Cooperation 3. Memorandum of Understanding for Establishing Mutual Cooperation to Improve the Ecosystem for Agribusiness 4. Joint Declaration of Intent on Cooperation in the field of Information & Communications Technology	1. Agreement on Exemption from Visa requirement for holders of diplomatic and official passports 2. MoU regarding Indian Grant Assistance for Implementation of High Impact Community Development Projects through Local Bodies 3. MoU on collaboration in the field of Energy Efficiency and Renewable	The MoUs /Agreements signed during these visits not only increase people-to-people contact between India and Maldives, but also provides the framework for cooperation in areas such as Tourism, Health, Defence, Culture, High Impact

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Joint Research and Exploratory Survey in Maldives 3. Bilateral Agreement between India and Maldives related to Orbit Frequency Co- ordination of 'South Asia Satellite' proposed at 48 Degree E; Amendment (signed on 23 August 2017) 4. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Maldives for the Exchange of Information with respect to Taxes 5. Agreement between India and Maldives for Avoidance of Double Taxation of Income derived from International Air Transport	and Electronics.		Energy (The following agreements were signed during the State visit of PM Shri Narendra Modi to Maldives on 8-9 June 2019) 4. MoU for Co- operation in the Field of Hydrography between Indian Navy and Maldives National Defence Force 5. MoU on Co- operation in the field of Health between GoI and GoM 6. MoU for the Establishment of Passenger and Cargo Services by Sea between Ministry of Shipping, GoI and Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, GoM 7. MoU for	Community Development Projects, Renewable Energy, Capacity Building, etc.

6. Action Plan for
Defence Cooperation
between India and
Maldives.

Co-operation in
Customs Capacity
Building between the
Central Board of
Indirect Taxes and
Customs of India and
the Maldives Customs
Service
8. MoU between
National Centre
for Good Gover-
nance, Department
of Administrative
Reforms and Public
Grievances and
Maldives Civil
Service Commis-
sion on Training
and Capacity
Building Prog-
ramme for Mald-
ivian Civil Servants
9. Technical Agree-
ment on Sharing
White Shipping
Information bet-
ween the Indian
Navy and the
Maldives National

12	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Afghanistan	<p>1. Agreement between India and Afghanistan on Exemption from Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic Passports</p> <p>2. Extradition Treaty between India and Afghanistan</p> <p>3. Bilateral Treaty for Mutual Legal Assistance (MLAT) in Civil and Commercial matters between India and Afghanistan</p> <p>4. MoU between India and Afghanistan on Cooperation in the peaceful uses of Outer Space</p>	<p>1. MoU between Afghanistan Agricultural Inputs Projects (AAIP), Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Afghanistan and Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. For conduction of International Study Tour Program for civil servants</p> <p>2. Motor Vehicles Agreement for Regulation of Passenger, Personal and Cargo Vehicular Traffic</p> <p>3. MoU on Cooperation in Pharmaceuticals Sector</p> <p>4. Orbit Frequency Coordination Agreement of South Asia Satellite proposed at 97.3° E.</p> <p>5. MoU on Technical co-operation on Police Training and Development.</p>		<p>Defence Force</p> <p>MoU on Digital Education Initiative</p>	

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो bilateral agreement की बात मैंने अपने प्रश्न में की है, क्या अन्य देशों के साथ भी हमारी इस प्रकार के एग्रीमेंट की कोई बात चल रही है? यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन देशों के साथ चल रही है?

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, At the outset, I would like to thank the Chair for permitting me to reply to this question on behalf of the Cabinet Minister who is accompanying the hon. Prime Minister in the G-20 Summit.

I would also like to thank you for giving me an opportunity for replying to the first question in my parliamentary life.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Please do it.

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, the hon. Member has asked a question regarding the agreements with neighbouring countries. In the reply, I have elaborately given the details of the agreements that we have entered into with China, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Bangladesh. India has been trying to have cordial relationships and improving the bilateral relationships with all the countries of the world.

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह भी स्पष्ट करना चाहेंगे कि इन एग्रीमेंट्स के माध्यम से इस देश की जनता को और जिस देश के साथ हमने समझौता किया है, वहाँ की जनता को क्या-क्या प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष लाभ हुए हैं?

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, our engagements with these countries are based on consultative, non-reciprocal and outcome-oriented approach. In a way, we have a development partnership with various countries of the I world through which both the countries benefit. We have people-to-people interaction through which the people of both the countries benefit and, overall, through these agreements, we try to develop a better world and develop peace and harmony in the world.

श्री अमर सिंह: महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ। अन्य देशों से जो समझौते होते हैं, उन समझौतों से लाभ होना चाहिए। विशेष रूप से, बांग्लादेश और नेपाल में जो अपराधी शरण लेते हैं, वहाँ से ऐसी घटनाएं सामने आई हैं कि वहाँ से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में जाली नोट, fake currency भारत में लाई जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन समझौतों से यह लाभ हुआ है कि इस तरह की जो आपराधिक गतिविधियाँ हैं, उन पर रोक लगाई जा सके? इस दिशा में आपके मंत्रालय ने क्या समन्वय किया है और वह क्या काम कर रहा है?

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, we have agreements entered into with various countries. It includes agreements for prevention of crime, prevention of illegal activities, and efforts have been made to bring those people who have committed such offences according to the agreements in these countries. We have an extensive engagement with

the Government of Nepal through regular exchange of high-level visits and bilateral mechanisms like Joint Commission Meetings, Home Secretary level talks, Bilateral Consultative Groups on security issues. A Joint Working Group on Border Management is also set up. All issues of relevance and importance, including security-related issues and even issues regarding printing of fake notes, are covered through these agreements.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: May I know from the Minister through you, Sir: Do we have any bilateral treaties with the neighbouring countries regarding extradition of fugitives, marked criminals and do we also have any bilateral pacts to address the menace of illegal migrants, which our country faces the most?

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, regarding those who have committed the offences and are taking asylum or are residing in those States, we have made efforts. And as you know, in the case of Pakistan, we have taken steps to bring back such people. In fact, Dawood Ibrahim who has been designated as a terrorist by the U.N., all the member countries have the obligation to take action against him and such offenders who are in their countries.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, my question is in relation to our engagement with Sri Lanka. The answer says, MoU for the establishment of a collaborative relationship to combat transnational illegal activities at sea and develop regional cooperation, signed on 9th May, 2018. Sir, I am asking the Minister to give some details. What are the transnational illegal activities identified by both countries, Sri Lanka and India, and what is this collaborative relationship?

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, I will have to get the further details of the agreement as part of this, and I will bring it to the notice of the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please send this information to him.

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sure, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Q.No. 68.

संस्कृत महाविद्यालय

*68. श्री रेवती रमन सिंह : क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में संस्कृत महाविद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से संबद्ध सम्पूर्णानंद संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी में संस्कृत अध्यापकों के कितने पद रिक्त हैं;

(ग) इन रिक्त पदों को कब तक भर दिये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) संस्कृत महाविद्यालयों में शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं?

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

विवरण

- (क) देश में 1100 संस्कृत महाविद्यालय हैं।
- (ख) सम्पूर्णानन्द संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय में संस्कृत शिक्षकों के कुल 77 पद रिक्त हैं।
- (ग) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने सभी विश्वविद्यालयों को छह महीने के अंदर अपने दिशा निर्देशों के अनुसार पत्र दिनांक 04.01.2019 द्वारा सभी रिक्त शिक्षण पदों को भरने का आदेश जारी किया।

(घ) सरकार ने संस्कृत महाविद्यालयों सहित संस्कृत शिक्षण संस्थानों में शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार हेतु निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:

1. आदर्श संस्कृत महाविद्यालयों/शोध संस्थानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना।
2. संस्कृत पाठशाला के छात्रों को योग्यता छात्रवृत्ति का पुरस्कार कॉलेज स्तर पर प्रदान किया जाता है।
3. विभिन्न अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के लिए गैर-सरकारी संगठनों/संस्कृत के उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना।
4. सेवानिवृत्त संस्कृत के विद्वानों को शिक्षण के लिए शास्त्र चूडामणि योजना के तहत नियुक्त करना।
5. भारतीय संस्थानों प्रौद्योगिकी, आयुर्वेद संस्थानों, आधुनिक कॉलेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों जैसे प्रतिष्ठित संस्थानों में गैर-औपचारिक संस्कृत शिक्षण केंद्रों की स्थापना करके, गैर-औपचारिक संस्कृत शिक्षा (NFSE) कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से भी संस्कृत पढ़ाई जाती है।
6. संस्कृत भाषा के लिए प्रतिवर्ष 16 वरिष्ठ विद्वानों और 5 युवा विद्वानों को राष्ट्रपति पुरस्कार प्रदान किया जाता है।
7. प्रकाशन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता, दुर्लभ संस्कृत पुस्तकों का पुनर्मुद्रण।
8. संस्कृत के विकास को बनाए रखने के लिए अठारह परियोजनाओं से युक्त अष्टादशी को लागू किया जाता है।

Sanskrit colleges

†* 68. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Sanskrit colleges in the country;
- (b) the number of vacant posts of Sanskrit Teachers in Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi affiliated with the University Grants Commission;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(d) the measures taken by Government for improvement of standard of education in Sanskrit colleges?

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

Statement

(a) There are 1100 Sanskrit Colleges in the country.

(b) There are 77 vacant posts of Sanskrit teachers in Sampurnanand Sanskrit University.

(c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued instructions to all the Universities to fill up all the vacant teaching posts within six months as per the guidelines issued by them vide letter dated 04.01.2019.

(d) The Government has taken following measures for improvement of standard of Education in Sanskrit Educational Institutes including Sanskrit colleges:

1. Providing financial assistance to Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas / Shodha Sansthans.
2. Award of merit scholarships to student of Sanskrit Pathasala to College level.
3. Financial assistance to NGOs / Higher Educational Institutions of Sanskrit for various Research Projects / Programmes.
4. Retired eminent Sanskrit scholars are engaged under the Shastra Chudamani scheme for teaching.
5. Sanskrit is also taught through Non-formal Sanskrit Education (NFSE) programme, by setting up Non-Formal Sanskrit learning centres, in reputed institutions like Indian Institutes Technology, Ayurveda institutions, Modern Colleges and Universities.
6. Presidential awards for Sanskrit Language are awarded annually to 16 senior scholars and to 5 young scholars.
7. Financial Assistance for Publication, Reprint of rare Sanskrit books.
8. Atadashi containing eighteen Projects for sustaining the growth of Sanskrit has been implemented.

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: मान्यवर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि वे मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री के रूप में इस सदन में आज पहली बार आए हैं। मान्यवर, अगर आप देखें तो संस्कृत, जिसके पोखरियाल जी बहुत पोषक भी हैं, तो मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पूरे देश में संस्कृत के मात्र 11 हजार महाविद्यालय हैं और अगर आप देखें कि हमने जो सवाल पूछा कि संपूर्णानंद संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय में कुल कितने पद रिक्त हैं, तो आपने बताया कि अभी-अभी उन पदों को भरने की स्वीकृति दी गई है। ये पद कब तक भरे जाएंगे, क्या कोई समय निश्चित हुआ है कि ये कब तक भरे जाएंगे?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, मेरा सौभाग्य है कि आज से तीस वर्ष पहले मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में आदरणीय रेवती रमन सिंह जी का आशीर्वाद प्राप्त हुआ था। हम एक बार नहीं, अनेक बार उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में भी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप उनके सवालों के उत्तर दें, आप बताएं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, उन्होंने जो कहा है, यह बात सही है कि पद रिक्त हैं और पद-रिक्तता की तकनीकी कठिनाई के कारण, कुछ लोग कोर्ट चले गए थे और कोर्ट में जाने के बाद, क्या विश्वविद्यालय आरक्षण का इकाई होगा या विभाग आरक्षण के लिए इकाई होगा? श्रीमन्, वह हाई कोर्ट के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाने के बाद सरकार एक अध्यादेश लायी है, अध्यादेश लाने के बाद उसको जारी कर दिया है और योजना आयोग की टिप्पणियों पर, नीति आयोग की सिफारिशों पर जिस तरीके से पदों का सृजन होना था, उस पर भी कार्यवाही हुई है, लेकिन यूजीसी ने स्पष्ट निर्देश दे दिए हैं कि शीघ्र से शीघ्र इन पदों को भरा जाए।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: मान्यवर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि कुल grant-in-aid पर कितने महाविद्यालय हैं और उनमें कितने पद अभी भी रिक्त हैं? उनको कब तक भरा जाएगा और मान्यवर, संस्कृत को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार की क्या कोई कार्य योजना है? यदि है, तो क्या है?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, विशेषकर जो तीन बड़े संस्थान हैं, राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान - डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालय - इसके अंतर्गत 12 परिसर हैं, दूसरा लाल बहादुर शास्त्री संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय हैं और तीसरा राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, तिरुपति है। इनके तहत जितने भी संस्थान हैं, उनको जो वेतन जाता है और उससे जो संबंधित संस्थान जुड़े हुए हैं, उनको भी वित्त पोषित किया जाता है। जहां तक आपने कहा कि संस्कृत के उत्थान की दिशा में गवर्नमेंट की आगे क्या योजना है, श्रीमन्, आदर्श संस्कृत महाविद्यालयों के शोध संस्थानों के लिए विधि सहायता दी जाती है, ताकि वे शोध कर सकें, उसे उच्च स्तर का कर सकें। संस्कृत पाठशालाओं के छात्रों को योग्यतावृत्ति, छात्रवृत्ति पुरस्कार दिया जाता है और वह कॉलेज को दिया जाता है। विभिन्न अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के लिए, चाहे वे गैर-सरकारी हों, चाहे सरकारी, इनके लिए भी संस्कृत के उत्थान की दिशा में अतिरिक्त धनराशि का प्रावधान है। जो सेवानिवृत्त संस्कृत के विद्वान हैं, उनको भी दिया जाता है। भारतीय संस्थानों ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': प्रौद्योगिकी, आयुर्वेदिक तमाम ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल जी, अगला सवाल आप पूछिए।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: मान्यवर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे स्वयं भी साहित्यकार हैं और अच्छे साहित्यकार हैं। संस्कृत के विषय में जो कक्षाएं हैं, उनमें प्रथमा, मध्यमा, उत्तर मध्यमा, शास्त्री और आचार्य की स्थिति है। जैसे अन्य विषयों में पी.एच.डी. तक करने के अवसर होते हैं। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को बताना चाहेंगे और सदन को अवगत कराना चाहेंगे कि जिस प्रकार से अन्य विषयों में उनके समकक्ष नौकरियों का प्रावधान है, अभी तक की स्थिति यह है कि संस्कृत के जो विद्यालय हैं, पूर्णतः प्रथमा, मध्यमा ये सब बंद होने की स्थिति में पहुंच चुके हैं, जबकि संस्कृत हमारे देश की प्राकृत भाषा रही है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस प्रकार के लोगों को नौकरियों का संरक्षण दिया जाएगा, जिससे संस्कृत को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, यह बात सही है कि देववाणी संस्कृत बहुत साइंटिफिक भाषा है और पूरी दुनिया को उसकी जरूरत है। नासा के वैज्ञानिकों ने भी कहा है कि भविष्य में कंप्यूटर युग के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयोगी संस्कृत भाषा है। जो उन्होंने प्रश्न किया है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप उनके सवाल का जवाब दीजिए।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': प्रथमा, मध्यमा और जो विषय है, तो महाविद्यालयों को पोषित करने का विषय राज्यों का होता है, लेकिन जहां तक दूसरा सवाल किया है कि उत्तर मध्यमा हो, शास्त्री हो, आचार्य हो, उनको वे समरूप सुविधाएं मिलें, जो बी.ए., एम.ए. या इण्टर को मिलती हैं। श्रीमन्, इसमें व्यवस्था है, यदि कहीं कोई शिकायत होगी, तो उसको देखा जाएगा।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I appreciate that Sanskrit is a great language. You spoke about the greatness elaborately. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं ऑलरेडी एक पार्टी से एक व्यक्ति को समय दे चुका हूँ।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, my question is, in the Central Sanskrit University, Tirupati, reservation principle is violated. Two weeks back, I personally met the Chairman, UGC, on this question with a delegation. He promised that it would be rectified very soon. But nothing has happened till date. Sir, would you kindly look into this and solve the issue?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, राज्य के संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय सहित लगभग 12 संस्कृत के विश्वविद्यालय हैं और यह बात सही है कि इनमें जो पदों की रिक्तता है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: उन्होंने तिरुपति संस्कृत संस्थान के बारे में पूछा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': सर, उसमें तिरुपति संस्कृत संस्थान भी महत्वपूर्ण संस्थान है, जिसके बारे में मैंने कहा है। मैंने पहले ही कहा था कि तिरुपति हमारा एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालय है। उसमें जितने भी पद रिक्त हैं, उनको शीघ्र भरे जाने के निर्देश जारी हो गए हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री हुसैन दलवाई जी। प्लीज़, प्लीज़, he has replied.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: संस्कृत विद्यालय के बारे में नोट चला है, अच्छी बात है। वैसे मदरसे भी बड़े पैमाने पर हैं और वहां पर सरकार की मदद मिलती है। वहां पर भी बड़े पैमाने पर टीचर्स की जगह ...(व्यवधान)... खाली है।

श्री उपसभापति: सवाल संस्कृत के बारे में हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: तो क्या सरकार उसके बारे में ...(व्यवधान)... भी विचार करेगी?

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय हुसैन दलवाई जी, सवाल संस्कृत के बारे में है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप रहने दें। हम अगले सवाल पर मूव करते हैं।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: मान्यवर, आपने अवसर दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, अवसर नहीं दिया। मैंने बैठने के लिए कहा है। प्रश्न संख्या 69.

Discrepancies in EVM manufacturing

*69 SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received many complaints about the discrepancies in EVMs manufacturing in 373 constituencies during the recent Lok Sabha election;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there is any mismatch regarding the voter turnout/ votes polled data on EVMs and votes counted on EVMs in that elections; and
- (d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) The Election Commission of India (ECI) has informed that no such complaint has been received in the Commission.
- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The ECI has informed that there is no factual difference regarding the voter turnout/and vote counted on Electronic Voting Machines in Lok Sabha elections, 2019.
- (d) Does not arise.

श्री संजय राउत: उपसभापति महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल इसी सदन में कहा था कि जनादेश और ईवीएम पर सवाल करना देश का अपमान है। जब खुद का सामर्थ्य न हो तो फिर हार का ठीकरा

ईवीएम पर फोड़ा जाता है - यह कल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यहां पर कहा है। मैंने इस संबंध में जो प्रश्न पूछा, उसका reply दिया गया है कि इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत ही नहीं है। मतदान के सभी चरणों में हमने देखा है कि लोग सुबह से लम्बी कतारों में खड़े हो जाते हैं, गांव-गांव से लोग आते हैं लेकिन अचानक ईवीएम खराब हो जाती है। लोग चार-चार घंटे वहां रुकते हैं, नयी मशीन लाने में दो-दो घंटे लग जाते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: समय कम है, इसलिए सीधे सवाल करें।

श्री संजय राउत: जी, ऐसी स्थिति में कुछ लोग वोट नहीं डाल पाते हैं। मेरा सवाल है कि इस प्रकार की शिकायतें आने के बावजूद अगर Election Commission कहता है कि हमारे पास शिकायत नहीं है तो यह क्या मसला है? इसके अतिरिक्त मशीन के खराब होने की जो बात है, उसे पांच साल से हम देख रहे हैं - उसमें गड़बड़ी की बात नहीं है, मशीन खराब होने की बात है - तो मशीन खराब होना कब रुकेगा?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से सिर्फ एक लाइन बोलना चाहता हूं - मैं दूसरे हाउस में चला गया, आज यहां पहला दिया है - मैं भी 19 साल तक इस हाउस का मेंबर रहा हूं और जो कुछ बना हूं, उसमें इस हाउस की बहुत बड़ी भूमिका रही है।

श्री उपसभापति: वैसे भी उत्तर देने में आप बहुत संक्षिप्त और स्पष्ट हैं, कृपया बताएं।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, यह प्रश्न manufacturing का है, operation का नहीं है। चुनाव आयोग ने कहा, manufacturing में कोई defect नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है कि क्या कहीं पर मतदान के समय कोई operation ठीक से नहीं हुआ था? अगर यह उनका सवाल है तो मैं इसकी जानकारी चुनाव आयोग से प्राप्त करके इन्हें बता दूंगा, लेकिन मूल प्रश्न manufacturing defect के बारे में था, जिसका उत्तर इसमें दिया गया है।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर में यह भी कहा कि जो वोटिंग हुई, उसमें factual voting और actual counting में difference की कोई शिकायत नहीं है, लेकिन इस प्रकार की भी शिकायतें आयी हैं, जैसे Election Commission की बात है। कल मुझे प्रकाश अम्बेडकर जी मिले, उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र की...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपने सवाल रख दिया है, अब कृपया उत्तर सुनिए।

श्री संजय राउत: कुछ जगहों का ब्योरा दिया है, जिनमें कुछ जगह पर वोटिंग ज्यादा दिखायी है और कुछ जगह पर...

श्री उपसभापति: संजय जी, समय कम है, आपका सवाल हो गया है। कृपया बैठिए।

श्री संजय राउत: तो मुझे इस बारे में यह जानना है कि इन शिकायतों का क्या होता है और क्या इस संबंध में आप inquiry करेंगे?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: महोदय, मैं बहुत गंभीरता से बताना चाहूंगा कि VVPAT के बारे में चुनाव आयोग ने - मैं उनके behalf पर बोल रहा हूं - बताया कि ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं आयी है। होती है तो

returning officer खुद उसको monitor करते हैं। वहां पर उम्मीदवार भी होते हैं, उनके प्रतिनिधि भी होते हैं। इसलिए अगर वहां से कोई specific शिकायत आती है तो उसका निराकरण होता है। अब अगर किसी ने इन्हें बताया है और उसके बारे में ये मुझे specific complaint देंगे तो चुनाव आयोग से जानकारी प्राप्त करके मैं इन्हें बता दूंगा।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, we all know that EVM has three stages, manufacturing, operation and final functioning. As he has said, the question is on manufacturing, but manufacturing for what? It is for operation and final counting. I have my practical experience and I have seen, Sir, and that is why I am raising this here. In the first stage of operation, voting machines were not working. In 60 per cent places in a particular constituency I examined; voting machines were initially not working ranging from half an hour to two-three hours. I am telling you practically, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief. You have only one minute.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Finally, that could be made alright and that started functioning, but when it came to the stage of counting...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have only one minute for the reply. Please conclude.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, let me complete the question. But in the counting it was again seen that those voting machines were not being opened. Then, there was a demand for WPAT counting. That was counted last.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: I would like to know whether the Government is bringing a discussion on...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: My limited question is whether the Government is bringing a discussion in this House on electoral reforms.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, on this issue of EVMs, this House had many discussions on many occasions which I replied for myself. They had raised it and they seem to raise it again. Sir, it is for you to decide.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: उपसभापति जी, मैं एकदम pointed question पूछूंगा। इलेक्शन कमीशन ने यह कहा था कि गर्मी की वजह से वीवीपैट खराब हो जाती हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... चुनाव फरवरी में कराए जाएं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Professor Ram Gopalji, time is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Residency related issues of engineers in Kuwait**

*70. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the residency related issues of Indian Engineers in Kuwait due to lack of accreditation of their colleges from the National Board of Accreditation (NBA);

(b) what intervention the Ministry has done in this regard;

(c) whether the Ministry has any statistics of such engineers in Kuwait who fulfill/do not fulfill this criterion;

(d) whether any Indian engineer has lost his job so far due to this issue; and

(e) whether the Ministry has got any assurances from Kuwait officials for safeguarding the interest of Indian engineers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR): (a) to (e) Government is aware of certain issues relating to the working of Indian engineers in Kuwait. According to information available with the Indian Mission in Kuwait, out of around 14637 Indian engineers in Kuwait, about 3364 Indian engineers have expressed difficulty concerning their accreditation.

The Ministry, as well as our Mission in Kuwait, have been actively pursuing the matter since March 2018 when Public Authority of Manpower *vide* its notification made mandatory the requirement of obtaining No Objection Certificate (NOC) from Kuwait Society of Engineers for renewal of residencies of expatriate engineers.

The Indian Embassy in Kuwait had immediately raised the matter with the Kuwait authorities, including Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour, Public Authority for Manpower (PAM), a Government body under Ministry of Labour in Kuwait and Kuwait Society of Engineers (KSE). The matter was discussed during the 6th Joint Working Group (JWG) on Labour and Manpower held in Kuwait on 25-26 April 2018. The Foreign Office Consultations (FoC) between the two countries held in August 2018 in Kuwait also discussed the matter.

At the Embassy's intervention, a delegation from Kuwait's Public Authority for Manpower and Kuwait Society of Engineers had visited Delhi on 25-26 June, 2018. The Kuwaiti delegation had called on the then Minister for Human Resource Development and

had held extensive discussions with the officials from Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD), Department of Higher Education and Heads of the accreditation authorities of India like University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and National Board of Accreditation (NBA). Accordingly, MHRD had compiled a comprehensive list of Technical Institutions in India duly signed by the Chairman of three regulatory authorities *i.e.* NBA, AICTE and UGC and shared with Kuwaiti authorities in July 2018.

Former External Affairs Minister, during her visit to Kuwait on 30-31 October, 2018, took up the issue with Kuwaiti authorities, at the highest level.

A delegation from MHRD visited Kuwait on 04-06 March 2019 for further discussions with PAM, KSE and Dean of University of Kuwait. An action plan was prepared by MHRD which, *inter alia*, envisages sharing of list of National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) approved technical institutes as well as sharing of top 200 National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) technical institutes/universities for last 3 years excluding NBA accredited institutes with concerned Kuwaiti authorities. As per current indications, Kuwaiti authorities are inclined towards considering important non-NBA institutions which are to be recommended by MHRD.

Mission has received no specific information regarding job losses as Kuwaiti authorities have been accommodating non-NBA accreditations also with due adaptation to their policies.

The Kuwaiti authorities have conveyed that the interests of the Indian engineers will be protected / accommodated within the parameters of the policy of the Kuwaiti Government which is to maintain good standards of engineering services available to Kuwait.

Draft New Education Policy

*71. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to enforce learning Hindi language by including Hindi as a third language in the draft of New Education Policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is aware that this move would go against the sentiments of the people of southern region and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to regard the sentiments of the non-Hindi speaking people?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) No Sir. There shall be no imposition of any language in any state. Government is committed to equal development and promotion of all Indian languages.

The Committee for draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K Kasturirangan has submitted their draft to the Ministry on 31.05.2019. The draft has been uploaded in the Ministry of Human Resource Development website for seeking comments of stakeholders. The National Education Policy will be finalized by the Government only after examining all the suggestions/comments of stakeholders.

महाविद्यालयों में शिक्षा के साथ-साथ कौशल प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना

*72. श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर : क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार देश के सभी महाविद्यालयों में शिक्षा के साथ-साथ कौशल विकास का प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने की कोई योजना बना रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

विवरण

सरकार कॉलेजों में शिक्षा के साथ-साथ कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए कई मोर्चों पर काम कर रही है। जिनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

1. सामुदायिक महाविद्यालयों द्वारा कौशल शिक्षा का प्रसार।
2. बैचलर ऑफ वोकेशन कोर्स (बीवीओसी) का प्रारंभ एवं उन्नयन।
3. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय (डीडीयू) कौशल केन्द्रों का क्रियान्वयन।
4. उच्चतर शिक्षा युवा प्रशिक्षु कौशल (श्रेयस) योजना।
5. 6 नए और अद्यतन पाठ्यक्रम विकसित किए गए हैं।
6. इंटरनशिप की सुविधा के लिए एक पोर्टल आरंभ।
7. एआईसीटीई ने इंटरनशिप को अनिवार्य कर दिया है।

देश के सभी विश्वविद्यालयों एवं कॉलेज, अनुमोदित व्यावसायिक कोर्सों को चला सकते हैं। इसी दिशा में राज्य सरकारें तथा निजी शिक्षण संस्थान भी कौशल विकास पर अपने-अपने स्तर पर यथोचित कार्य कर रहे हैं।

Skill training with education in colleges

†*72. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is chalking out any plans to provide Skill Development Training along with education in all the colleges of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Government is working on multiple fronts to provide Skill development Training along with education in Colleges. The details of the same are as follows:

1. Expansion of skill education through Community Colleges.
2. Introduction and elevation of Bachelor of Vocation courses (BVoC).
3. Operationalisation of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya (DDU) Kausal Kendras.
4. Scheme for Higher Education Youth for Apprenticeship and Skills (SHREYAS).
5. Development of 6 new and updated curricula.
6. Launch of a portal for facilitating Internships.
7. Internship made mandatory by AICTE.

All the universities and colleges of the country may run these approved B. Voc. courses. In this regard, State Governments and private educational institutions are also working on skill development at their levels. .

Broadband connection to Gram Panchayats

*73. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Gram Panchayats which are using high speed Broadband connections provided under the Bharatnet project and how many are working in Odisha;
- (b) the details of arrangements made for proper maintenance of Bharatnet project so that reliable Broadband is provided to Gram Panchayats; and
- (c) the reasons for considerable delay in implementations of phase 1 of Bharatnet Project?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) In Odisha, a total of 3992 Gram Panchayats (GPs) including Block Headquarters (BHQs) have been taken up for providing broadband connectivity in BharatNet Phase-I through Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL). Out of them, a total of 3455 GPs (including BHQs) have been tested with broadband connections. At present, 1607 GPs have active broadband connections in the State of Odisha.

(b) The details of arrangements, made for proper maintenance of BharatNet, are as follows:

- Network is being monitored through Network Operating Centre (NOC) and its reports are being monitored on a regular basis.
- The Operations and Maintenance (O&M) of BharatNet Phase-I network is being carried out mainly through Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL). The O&M of BharatNet in Odisha has been assigned to BSNL up to 30.06.2019. Now, the Digital Communications Commission (DCC) on 13.06.2019 has approved to award the work of maintenance (*i.e.* O&M of incremental Optical Fibre Cable (Cable) network and First Line Maintenance of equipment and supporting infrastructure) in each of 1.25 lakh GPs of the BharatNet Phase-I, including Odisha, to CSC e-Governance Services India Limited.
- The O&M of BharatNet Phase-II network is to be carried out mainly through the respective Project Implementation Agencies (PIA).

As enhanced utilisation of the network would help in better up keep/operations of the network, the following steps have been taken towards this end:

- The infrastructure created under BharatNet Project to provide Broadband connections is being utilized through Service Provider(s), particularly BSNL and CSC e-Governance Services India Limited.
- The matter has already been taken up with the State Governments for taking Broadband connections by utilizing the BharatNet infrastructure in all the GPs of the country.
- Fibre to the Home (FTTH) connections are being provided from BharatNet network.
- As part of this project, the last mile connectivity, through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband technology, is to be provided at all the GPs in the country. The Digital Communications Commission (DCC) on 13.06.2019 has approved to award the work of provisioning of 2 Wi-Fi Access Points (APs) in each of the 90,000 GPs of BharatNet Phase-I in all the States, including Odisha, except where Wi-Fi APs are provided under Universal Service Obligation Fund(USOF) schemes.

(c) BharatNet is a project of mega nature and the GPs are widely dispersed across the country in rural and remote areas. All out efforts are being made to expeditiously implement the project. The delay in the initial implementation of the project was on account of:

- (i) Delay in the initial commencement of the project as the work on the project began in the second half of 2014 due to field survey of GPs and pilot testing of the technology model.
- (ii) Only one media that is underground OFC to cover GPs, and Right of Way (RoW) issues.

Since May 2016, with the constitution of the following committees, the issues are being resolved timely:

- (i) Empowered Committee under Secretary, Department of Telecommunications.
- (ii) Steering Committee under Administrator, Universal Service Obligation Fund.
- (iii) State Committee under Chief General Manager (CGM), BSNL for resolution of State level issues.

Nuclear waste dumping station at Kudankulam

*74. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to construct nuclear waste dumping station at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any other nuclear plant has also been selected for nuclear waste dumping in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir, However, an engineered Waste Management Facility is provided at every nuclear power plant before it commences operations.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (c) No, Sir.

Administrative control of Council of Architecture

*75. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to transfer the administrative control of the Council of Architecture, established under the Architects Act, 1972, from the Ministry of Human Resource Development to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof and by when this transfer would be effected?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Plan to make use of nuclear wastes

614. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the various steps that have been taken and other new initiatives that have been planned to make use of the wastes being produced by Atomic energy plants in our country;

(b) whether these initiatives are being used and implemented in the proper way so as to avoid the bad impact of these wastes on the living beings; and

- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT IN ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) India has adopted "closed fuel cycle", where spent nuclear fuel is regarded as a material of resource. Closed fuel cycle aims at reprocessing of spent fuel for recovery of Uranium and Plutonium and recycling them back to reactor as fuel. This finally leads to a very small percentage of residual material present in spent nuclear fuel requiring their management as radioactive waste.

Safe management of radioactive waste has been accorded high priority right from the inception of our nuclear energy programme. High level radioactive waste also contains many useful isotopes like Caesium-137, Strontium-90, Ruthenium-106 etc. With the advent of new technologies based on partitioning of waste, emphasis is accorded to separation and recovery of these useful radio-isotopes so as to make use of the waste for various societal applications.

- (b) Yes Sir.

(c) Initiatives/advancements w.r.t. partitioning of the waste have been implemented safely and successfully enabling recovery of useful radio-isotopes like Caesium-137, Strontium-90, Ruthenium-106 etc. and their deployment for societal applications. Utmost emphasis is given to waste volume minimization, effective containment and isolation of radio-activity followed by near zero discharge of radioactivity to the environment. As a waste management philosophy, no waste in any physical form is released/disposed to the

environment unless the same is cleared, exempted or excluded from regulations. A comprehensive radioactive waste management is established taking into account the operational capability for the management of radioactive waste and an independent regulatory capability for its overview. The nuclear waste management practices are at par with international practices following the guidelines of International Atomic Energy Agency.

Disposal of atomic wastes

615. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to dispose the atomic wastes generated in Kudankulam Atomic Power Station at the complex itself; and

(b) whether such a decision would expose the people living there to atomic radiation and also ill-effects of pollution caused due to atomic waste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The wastes generated in solid, liquid and gaseous forms during the operation of nuclear power stations, including Kudankulam are of low and intermediate radioactivity level, which are managed at the site in dedicated waste management facilities. The wastes are appropriately treated, concentrated and subject to volume reduction. The concentrates are immobilized in inert materials like cement, bitumen, polymers etc. and stored in specially constructed structures located at the site under monitoring. The radioactivity level of the stored wastes reduces with time and by the end of the plant life, falls to a very low level. The treated liquids and gases are diluted and discharged under monitoring, ensuring that the discharges are well within the limits set by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). The waste management facility at Kudankulam site has been in operation since 2013.

(b) The design of all Nuclear Power Plants, including Kudankulam is such that the radiation dose to members of the public would be well within the limit stipulated by AERB. The radiation dose at Kudankulam site boundary derived from monitoring of environmental matrices like, air, water, vegetation, crops, seafood, etc. around the site is a negligible fraction of the stipulated limit and the natural background. Thus, there is no adverse impact of the wastes generated during operation of Kudankulam - 1&2 on the people living in the vicinity.

Mobile and landline services in villages

†616. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people are not getting uniform mobile and landline services in the country and these services are quite unsatisfactory specially in villages;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) the improvements being made in telecommunication infrastructure in order to provide uniform mobile and landline services to all people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) As per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Report for the quarter ending 31 December 2018, total number of wireless subscribers in the country are about 117.6 Crore, of which rural subscribers are over 52.8 Crore. Total number of landline subscribers are over 2.1 Crore, of which 31.1 lakh are rural subscribers.

Wireless tele-density in the country has increased from 75.43% in December 2014 to 89.78% in December 2018 and rural wireless tele-density has increased from 45.47% to 59.15% during this period. The comparative tele-density (total wireless and wireline) figures for various License Service Areas (LSAs) for December 2014 and December 2018 are given at Statement-I (*See below*).

The difficult geographical terrain, sparsely populated villages with average population size < 1000, low level of economic activities, insurgency etc. pose techno-commercial challenges in making available mobile services on universal basis. Out of total 597618 inhabited villages in the country, 43088 are yet to be connected. State/ Union Territory-wise details of such villages are given at Statement-II (*See below*).

The Quality of Services related to network performance benchmarks for both mobile and landline services are assessed by TRAI for LSA as a whole and data is not available separately for urban and rural areas. As per TRAI Report for quarter ending December 2018, most of the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) comply with prescribed Quality of Service benchmarks for both Mobile and Landline services.

(c) The Government is making all efforts along with the stakeholders to provide affordable tele-connectivity to all inhabited areas of the country. TSPs have been using a mix of technologies to provide access to the telecom services throughout the country.

The Government has prioritised the provision of mobile services in Left Wing Extremism affected areas, North-Eastern States and Islands in the first phase. With support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), following main schemes are under implementation:

- (i) Under BharatNet project, a total of 1,28,870 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been connected by Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) by laying 3,37,515 Km OFC and 1,20,341 GPs (1,19,513 on OFC + 828 on satellite) have been made Service Ready, as on 13th June 2019.

The OFC-based connectivity to GPs is being further extended through deployment of Public Wi Fi Hotspots to provide access of telecom services to multiple users.

- (ii) Scheme for Mobile Services in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas having provision of mobile connectivity at 2355 tower locations, identified by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas has been implemented through Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited under LWE Phase-I project. As on date 2343 tower locations are radiating. Further, the Government has approved LWE Phase-II project, for mobile connectivity, by using 2G + 4G technology, in inhabited and uncovered villages at 3465 tower locations, identified by MHA in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas in 10 States. The project is targeted to be rolled out within 18 months from the date of signing the agreement with the implementing agency to be selected through a competitive bidding process.
- (iii) Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan (CTDP) is being implemented for mobile connectivity in North Eastern region (NER) to install 6673 mobile towers for 8621 identified uncovered villages, 321 mobile towers for National Highways and strengthening of transmission network in the region.
- (iv) Under CTDP for Andaman and Nicobar Islands, satellite bandwidth has been augmented and submarine cable-based connectivity project is under implementation. It is also planned to set up 167 additional towers to provide mobile coverage in 165 uncovered villages and 42 towers for mobile coverage on entire 129 km of uncovered NH 223.
- (v) Similar plans for Lakshadweep Islands are also under implementation.

As a result of continuous efforts by the stakeholders, about 14.95 lakh additional Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) for 2G/3G/4G-LTE services have been added by TSPs since March 2014 taking the total BTS count in the country to about 21.45 lakh in June 2019.

Statement-I

License Service Area-wise, total tele-density in the country (as on 31st December 2014 and 31st December 2018)

Sl. No.	License Service Area/ States	Total Tele-density in December 2014	Total Tele-density in December 2018	Rural Tele-density in December 2014	Rural Tele-density in December 2018
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	82.78	98.25	48.25	65.38
2.	Assam	51.9	65.35	37.41	45.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	48.28	62.23	30.43	45.52
4.	Delhi	235.57	235.65	-	-
5.	Gujarat	93.11	109.53	58.41	75.07
6.	Haryana	82.11	97.88	58.68	67.23
7.	Himachal Pradesh	111.78	146.5	82.14	121.57
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	73.67	90.99	51.71	61.63
9.	Karnataka	96.35	110.87	47.3	67.01
10.	Kerala	95.21	125.52	66.87	77.92
11.	Madhya Pradesh	58.77	72.29	34.77	46.3
12.	Maharashtra (including Mumbai)	91.49	108.61	59.86	74.91
13.	North-East	75.48	82.01	49.14	49.34
14.	Odisha	65.24	76.9	42.78	61.72
15.	Punjab	105.13	125.98	70.67	79.99
16.	Rajasthan	75.18	88.45	50.56	63.77
17.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai)	116.96	117.77	80.08	89.02
18.	Uttar Pradesh (East & West)	58.65	70.12	37.19	49.22
19.	West Bengal (including Kolkata & Sikkim)	73.53	89.62	48.13	61.72

Statement-II*Number of villages not covered by mobile services*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	No. of inhabited villages as per census 2011	No. of inhabited villages without mobile services
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	396	165
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16158	2745
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5258	2215
4.	Assam	25372	915
5.	Bihar	39073	263
6.	Chandigarh	5	0

1	2	3	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	19567	3563
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65	0
9.	Daman and Diu	19	0
10.	Delhi	103	0
11.	Goa	320	47
12.	Gujarat	17843	1262
13.	Haryana	6642	8
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17882	211
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6337	328
16.	Jharkhand	29492	1222
17.	Karnataka	27397	869
18.	Kerala	1017	0
19.	Lakshadweep	6	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	51929	5558
21.	Maharashtra	40959	6117
22.	Manipur	2515	877
23.	Meghalaya	6459	2691
24.	Mizoram	704	314
25.	Nagaland	1400	328
26.	Odisha	47677	9940
27.	Punjab	12168	4
28.	Puducherry	90	0
29.	Rajasthan	43264	1402
30.	Sikkim	425	13
31.	Tamil Nadu	15049	83
32.	Telangana	10128	647
33.	Tripura	863	16
34.	Uttarakhand	15745	552
35.	Uttar Pradesh	97813	295
36.	West Bengal	37478	437
TOTAL		5,97,618	43,088

Expansion of telecom connectivity in rural areas

617. SHRIT.G VENKATESH:

SHRIDHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to take steps to accelerate telecom connectivity in rural and remote areas across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any such areas have been identified in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether any time-frame has been chalked out for this purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) To accelerate telecom connectivity in rural and remote areas across the country, following projects are being implemented by the Government:

- (i) Under Left Wing Extremism affected areas Phase-II project, Government has approved installation of mobile towers for providing mobile connectivity.
- (ii) A Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for mobile connectivity in the North Eastern Region to provide mobile coverage in uncovered villages, along with National Highways and to strengthen transmission network.
- (iii) Laying of submarine optical fibre cable between Chennai and Andaman and Nicobar Islands for providing connectivity to Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (iv) Satellite Bandwidth Augmentation upto 4 Gbps for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (v) Mobile connectivity to cover uncovered villages and along National Highway (NH 223) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (vi) Augmentation of Satellite bandwidth from 318 Mbps to 1.71 Gbps for Lakshadweep Islands.
- (vii) Under BharatNet project to provide broadband connectivity in all the Gram Panchayats (approx 2.5 lakh) in the country.

(c) and (d) According to the data collected from the telecom service providers in 2018, it was estimated that there are 2745 villages in Andhra Pradesh and 647 villages in Telangana which are not covered by mobile services. Mobile coverage in these uncovered villages is being provided in a phased manner including connectivity to Gram Panchayats under BharatNet project and coverage under Left Wing Extremism affected areas Phase-II project.

Curbing call drops

618. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any revisions in the system of assessing the dropped call rate;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of other steps taken by Government for curbing call drops?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued "The Standards for Quality of Service for Basic (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Services (Fifth Amendment) Regulations-, 2017" effective from 1st October 2017. These Regulations have prescribed two revised parameters for assessing call drop in mobile network, viz. Call drop-rate Spatial distribution measure (benchmark <2%) implies that at-least 90% of Cells in the network should perform better than specified 2% benchmark on at-least 90% of days. Similarly, another new parameter, Call drop-rate Temporal distribution measure (benchmark < 3%) will give confidence that on at-least 90% of Days, network performed better than specified 3% benchmark for at-least 97% of the Cells.

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

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

- (c) In order to address the call drops, following steps have been taken:
- (i) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has taken several policy initiatives to facilitate infrastructure growth for delivery of quality services. These include permitting trading/sharing/liberalisation of spectrum, permitting passive and active infrastructure sharing, notification of Right of Way Rules 2016, making available government land/buildings installations of towers etc.
 - (ii) About 14.95 lakh additional Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) for 2G/3G/4G-LTE services have been added by TSPs since March 2014 taking the total BTS count in the country to about 21.45 lakh in June 2019.
 - (iii) In order to obtain direct feedback from subscribers, DoT has launched an Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) wherein, around 2.73 crore subscribers have been individually contacted since December 2016, out of which 38.3 lakh subscribers have participated in the survey. The feedback is shared with the TSPs every week for taking corrective actions in a time bound manner. As a result, about 1 lakh individual cases of call drops have been resolved so far.

Mobile connections vis-a-vis call drops

†619. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether mobile companies have given more mobile connections than their technical capacity;
- (b) whether the disproportionate number of mobile connections is the reason for increasing number of call drops; and
- (c) if so, the action plan being formulated by the Ministry to deal with this problem?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued stringent regulations relating to maintenance of the standards of services by the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs), which are bound to comply with these regulations. The Telecom Service Providers (TSP) as reported by them have deployed sufficient capacity in their networks across all the service areas which is required to support the use of Mobile services. Capacity deployment is an

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

ongoing process in line with growth of network usage and subscriber numbers. The capacities in Radio and Core network have undergone significant increase in recent past.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Network up-gradation and improvement is an ongoing process for each TSP, based on changing traffic volumes, customer needs and market competition.

In order to facilitate improvement in Quality of Services and expansion of telecommunication services, the Department of Telecommunications has initiated a series of policy initiatives and development programs as below:-

- (i) making available sufficient spectrum for mobile services including auction of 965 MHz across different bands (700, 800, 900, 1800, 2100, 2300 and 2500 MHz bands) in 2016.
- (ii) allowing spectrum sharing, trading and liberalisation of administratively allocated spectrum as per guidelines.
- (iii) permitting sharing of active as well as passive infrastructure by the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) for achieving higher utilization efficiency.
- (iv) permitting Internet Protocol (IP) based interconnections between TSPs in addition to the prevailing arrangements.
- (v) notification of Indian Telegraph Right of Way Rules, 2016 in November 2016 for regulating underground infrastructure (optical fibre) and over-ground infrastructure (mobile towers).
- (vi) periodic review of expansion of mobile networks and related improvements carried out by TSPs.

NPA in telecom sector

620. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) from the telecom sector;
- (b) the losses and income of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL) during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) whether steps have been taken to revive State-run telecoms such as MTNL and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a)

As informed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) from the telecom sector for the last three years are as under:

Bank Group	Year	Gross NPAs (₹ in crore)
Scheduled Commercial Banks	2016-17	2,639
	2017-18	18,298
	2018-19	12,186

(b) Income and losses of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) during the last three years are as under:

(₹ in crore)			
Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Income	3552.46	3116.42	2606.71
Loss before taxes & others	(2945.45)	(2973.45)	(3390.20)

(c) and (d) M/s Deloitte was engaged to facilitate the preparation of the revival/restructuring plan of MTNL. Pursuant to its recommendations and approval of Board, a revival plan for MTNL is under preparation.

Implementation of BharatNet project Phase-II

621. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of implementation status of BharatNet Project Phase-II and estimated date of project completion, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for failure of Government to reach its target of covering 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats under the National Optical Fibre Network by 2016; and

(c) whether there has been a delay in setting up of towers in Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas and North Eastern States under BharatNet Project Phase-II and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband

connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country. The BharatNet Phase I to connect 1,00,000 GPs has been completed. The Union Cabinet on 19.07.2017 approved a modified strategy for implementing BharatNet under which, the remaining 1,50,000 (approx.) GPs in the country are to be provided broadband connectivity in Phase-II of the project. The Phase II of the project is under implementation, and a total of 2 lakh GPs are targeted to be completed by March 2020. The State-wise status of BharatNet Phase-II is attached Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) BharatNet is a project of mega nature and the GPs are widely dispersed across the country in rural and remote areas. All out efforts are being made to expeditiously implement the BharatNet project. The delay in the initial implementation of the project was on account of:

- (i) Delay in the initial commencement of project as the work on the project began in the second half of 2014 due to field survey of GPs and pilot testing of the technology model.
- (ii) Only one media that is underground OFC to cover GPs, and Right of Way (RoW) issues.
- (iii) In NER, the GPs are located in widely expansive hilly and remote areas. Further, the monsoon season is also very long.

Since May 2016, with the constitution of the following committees, the issues are being resolved timely:

- (i) Empowered Committee under Secretary, DoT.
- (ii) Steering Committee under Administrator, USOF.
- (iii) State Committee under Chief General Manager (CGM), BSNL for resolution of State level issues.

For setting up towers in the Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, the Phase-I of the project has been completed and 2,343 towers have been providing mobile services. There has been some delay in the initial implementation of the project primarily due to:

- (i) Delay in finalisation of workable sites by State Government;
- (ii) Changes in sites by the State Government;
- (iii) Security and law and order issues;

- (iv) Progress on tower foundation and erection work was affected due to monsoon season.

Statement

Status of BharatNet Phase-II Project

Model	No. of GPs	States	Status
State-led (8 States)	65590	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Odisha	Duct laid (km): 19407 OFC laid (km): 9787 Service Ready (GPs): 239
Private Sector (2 States)	7494	Punjab and Bihar	Duct laid (km): 11218 OFC laid (km): 7472 Service Ready (GPs): 607
CPSU-led (10 States)	54111	BSNL: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Sikkim PGCIL: Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand	Duct laid (km): 36406 OFC laid (km): 17813 Service Ready (GPs): 358
Satellite Model	6407	NER, Jammu and Kashmir, etc.	Installed: 1018 Service Ready: 828
		Overall progress	Duct laid (km): 67031 OFC laid (km): 35072 Service Ready (GPs) 2,032 (1204 on OFC + 828 on satellite)

Implementation of 5G technique

†622. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to implement 5G technique in the country and if so, the time-frame thereof and the preparation made therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is aware that even 3G and 4G services have not been started in many parts of the country, as yet; and

(c) if so, the efforts being made by Government to provide modern communication techniques in all parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The standards for IMT 2020 (International Mobile Telecommunications 2020), also known as 5G technologies in industry, are being finalized and trials of the technologies are in progress globally. An inter-ministerial High Level Forum for 5G India 2020 has been constituted. The Government is creating an enabling framework for the launch of 5G services in India. The 5G Services are expected to be introduced gradually and advance to a MI range of services as the ecosystem and demand for services grows. The Department of Telecommunications is also working with telecom service providers/original equipment manufacturers on technological studies.

(b) and (c) The 3G and 4G services have been rolled out in the country and currently more than 95% population is covered by 3G/4G services. In order to facilitate expansion of telecommunication services, the Department of Telecommunications has initiated a series of policy initiatives and deployment program which, *inter-alia*, include:—

- (i) Making available sufficient spectrum for mobile services including auction of 965Mhz across different bands (700, 800, 900, 1800,2100,2300 and 2500MHz bands) in 2016;
- (ii) Allowing spectrum sharing, trading and liberalization of administratively allocated spectrum as per guidelines;
- (iii) Permitting sharing of active as well as passive infrastructure by the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) for achieving higher utilization efficiency;
- (iv) Notification of Indian Telegraph Right of Way Rules 2016 in November 2016 for regulating underground infrastructure (Optical Fiber)-and over-ground infrastructure (Mobile Towers).

Higher interest rates for deposit in IPPB

623. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Post Payments Bank (IPPB) established/proposed to be established in the country;

- (b) the number of initiatives taken to attract deposits in such Banks;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to give higher interest rate for deposits in such Banks; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) has been established at national level on Sept 1, 2018. The bank has 650 branches covering all the states and Union Territories across the country and more than 1,35,000 banking access points, out of which 1,10,000 are in rural areas.

(b) In order to attract deposits, India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) is offering bouquet of banking services to customers which includes services like mobile banking, SMS banking, Quick Response (QR) card and linkage of IPPB accounts with Post Office Savings Account (POSA) to enable seamless interoperable transactions between the two for convenience of the customers. Further, more than 2,00,000 doorstep banking service providers (Postmen and Gramin Dak Sevaks) are offering comprehensive suite of banking services including completely paperless and instant Account Opening, Cash Deposits/ Withdrawal, Money transfers, Bill Payments.

- (c) No Sir.
- (d) Does not arise is view of (c) above.

Poor fibre connectivity

624. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a widespread complaint from video callers that their video calls freeze and drop so often due to poor fibre connectivity and low intra-city fibre infrastructure across the country;
- (b) whether countries like China and Singapore have 75-80 per cent of their telecom towers connected to fibre whereas in India it is mere 20 per cent; and
- (c) whether the industry experts feel that the telecom companies need to invest much more in intra-city fibre infrastructure with 70-80 per cent of India's tower base needs to be fibrerised?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) In mobile networks, more data speed is required for video calls, which are possible in 3G & 4G networks only. As on 01.06.2019, there are 5,25,007 numbers of 2G Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs), 3,57,805 numbers of 3G & 12,62,841 numbers of 4G BTSs in the Country.

Various Telecom Service Providers fiberise their network for specific tower sites. As per details provided by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) about 31% of TSP sites have been connected to fibre network in the country. The infrastructure and equipment used for providing mobile communications, belong to various Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and the decisions regarding providing connectivity to the TSP sites through fibre or through other means is taken based on various techno-commercial considerations including network capacity required at that particular physical site (tower). As per details provided by the TSPs total number of 2,19,949 TSP sites out of total 7,06,948 TSP sites have been fiberized.

TRAI has issued "The Standards for Quality of Service for Basic (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Services (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2017" effective from 1st October 2017. However, there is no separate category for video call drop complaints. The complaints regarding call drops/poor speed of broadband, service provider wise, reported to TRAI, are given at Statement (*See below*).

Data for fiberisation of mobile towers for other countries is not maintained by the Government. However, the National Digital Communications Policy (NDCP-2018) announced by the Department of Telecommunications aims at implementation of a "Fiber First Initiative" to take fiber to the home. Industry associations have provided various suggestion and proposed solutions for facilitating Fibre-to-the-Tower programme to enable fiberisation at least 60% of telecom towers thereby accelerating migration to 4G/5G services.

Under BharatNet, which is one of the biggest rural telecom projects of the world, a total of 1,28,870 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been connected by Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) by laying 3,37,515 Km OFC as on 13th June 2019.

Further, Government is facilitating the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) for laying fibre by means of addressing Right of Way (RoW) challenges and creating a collaborative institutional mechanism between Centre, States and Local Bodies for Common Rights of Way, standardization of costs and timelines; and removal of barriers to approvals.

Statement*Complaints status 01/04/2018-31/03/2019 (as per TRAI)*

Sl. No.	Service Provider	Call Drop	Poor Speed of Broadband
1.	MTNL	12	51
2.	BSNL	24	66
3.	Airtel	398	570
4.	Idea	93	126
5.	R-JIO	82	896
6.	Vodafone	242	274
7.	TTSL	9	10
TOTAL		860	1993

Draft National Education Policy

625. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft National Education Policy (NEP) has been put on public domain eliciting suggestions/comments;

(b) whether the States are not bound to follow the NEP and the State of Tamil Nadu, even today, does not follow the three language formula prescribed by the first education policy;

(c) whether the new draft NEP proposes flexibility in the choice of languages and Hindi and English are no longer the stipulated languages that students must study from Grade 6; and

(d) the reasons for unseemly row by the Southern States on the attempted imposition of Hindi on non-Hindi speaking States?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Yes Sir. The Draft National Education Policy 2019 submitted by the Committee for the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan to the Ministry has been uploaded on MHRD's website at

[https://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_fdes/mhrd/files/Draft NEP 2019 EN Revised.pdf](https://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_fdes/mhrd/files/Draft_NEP_2019_EN_Revised.pdf) and also at innovate.mygov.in platform at <https://innovate.mygov.in/list-nep/> to elicit suggestions/comments.

(b) to (d) The National Policies on Education have all-India applicability. However, since Education is a subject matter under the Concurrent list and States are important partners in implementing policies, their views are given due importance in any matter of policy formulation. The Three Language Formula was adopted in the National Policy on Education 1968 and reiterated in National Policy on Education 1986/92 and Draft NEP 2019 proposes its continuation with flexibility in the choice of languages. Government is committed towards the equal development and promotion of all Indian languages. There shall be no imposition of any language in any State.

At this stage, suggestions/comments have been invited from various stakeholders including the public, Government of India Ministries and State Governments. The Government will finalize the National Education Policy only after examining the inputs/suggestions and comments of all stakeholders.

Online transactions and core banking facilities in post offices

626. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of post offices which have been provided online transactions and core banking facilities during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) whether Government is planning to further enhance the process of online transactions in post offices;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) A total of 1,52,846 Post Offices have been provided with online transaction facilities and out of these, core banking facilities are there in 23,685 Departmental Post Offices. The year-wise, state-wise details of Post Offices providing Core Banking Facilities are given in Statement-I. A total of 1,29,161 Branch Post Offices have been provided with 'Subscriber Identity Module'(SIM) based") handheld devices for providing online transaction facilities. The State-wise list is at Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) In order to further enhance the process of online transactions, intra-operable net-banking facility has also been launched in Core Banking Post Offices for Saving Bank Account holders. With this facility, a Post Office Saving Bank Account holder of a Core Banking Post Office can be able to view balances, view transaction details, open new Recurring Deposit (RD)/ Time Deposit (TD) accounts, close RD/TD Accounts, make PPF deposits, can transfer fund to another Post Office Savings Account and lodge stop cheque requests etc as additional facilities.

(d) In view of the position explained above, the question does not arise.

Statement-I

Number of Post Offices migrated to Core Banking solution (CBS) during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise

State	up to 31.03.16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	1
Andhra Pradesh	1155	433	8	2	1598
Arunachal Pradesh	1	7	0	11	19
Assam	499	8	0	1	508
Bihar	606	171	4	1	782
Chandigarh	38	4	0	1	43
Chhattisgarh	204	90	8	13	315
Dadra and Nagar					
Haveli	3	0	0	0	3
Daman and Diu	3	0	0	0	3
Delhi	374	32	2	6	414
Goa	99	4	1	0	104
Gujarat	1133	134	16	12	1295
Haryana	363	125	9	5	502
Himachal Pradesh	392	28	4	0	424
Jammu and Kashmir	67	90	42	6	205
Jharkhand	246	118	4	2	370

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	1666	27	43	12	1748
Kerala	1444	55	2	5	1506
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	965	49	3	1	1018
Maharashtra	1944	101	22	7	2074
Manipur	19	6	3	4	32
Meghalaya	22	6	2	6	36
Mizoram	17	6	2	1	26
Nagaland	9	3	5	6	23
Odisha	824	193	7	4	1028
Puducherry	29	0	1	0	30
Punjab	552	171	1	4	728
Rajasthan	1248	15	6	6	1275
Sikkim	7	0	0	0	7
Tamil Nadu	2450	39	18	13	2520
Telangana	700	137	23	5	865
Tripura	39	7	10	0	56
Uttar Pradesh	2168	160	4	4	2336
Uttarakhand	142	189	0	0	331
West Bengal	1062	354	27	12	1455
GRAND TOTAL	20494	2762	277	152	23685

Statement-II

State/UT wise number of Branch Post Offices having Online transaction facility

State/UT	No. of Branch Post Offices having online transaction facility
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	8888

1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	235
Assam	3385
Bihar	7983
Chhattisgarh	2816
Goa	1856
Gujarat	7638
Haryana	2183
Himachal Pradesh	2315
Jammu and Kashmir	1304
Jharkhand	2648
Karnataka	7947
Kerala	3554
Madhya Pradesh	7259
Maharashtra	8790
Manipur	636
Meghalaya	403
Mizoram	336
Nagaland	285
Odisha	7024
Punjab	3096
Rajasthan	8977
Sikkim	186
Tamil Nadu	8941
Telangana	4968
Tripura	627
Uttar Pradesh	15109
Uttarakhand	2316

1	2
West Bengal	6969
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	73
Delhi	88
Lakshadweep	1
Puducherry	325
TOTAL	129,161

Financial situation of MTNL

627. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an audit of MTNL has established that the current liabilities of the company have exceeded the assets leading to the erosion of its net worth;

(b) if so, the details of MTNL's present financial situation; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to address the revenue challenges and a turnaround of the MTNL?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) As per the audited financials of MTNL, its net worth is negative since 2016-17 onwards. The details for the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) M/s Deloitte was engaged to facilitate the preparation of the revival/restructuring plan of MTNL. Pursuant to its recommendations and approval of MTNL Board, a comprehensive revival plan for MTNL is under preparation.

Statement

MTNL's Financial Performance

(in ₹ crore)			
Particulars	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
1	2	3	4
Profit and loss items			
Revenue	2,606.71	3,116.42	3,552.46

1	2	3	4
Employees' Cost	2,272.03	2,445.79	2,647.81
Revenue Sharing, License fee & SUE	338.73	334.23	497.86
Administrative & other Expenditure	699.27	775.68	816.14
Finance Cost	1,703.18	1,505.49	1,448.47
Depreciation	983.70	1,028.68	1,087.63
Total Expenditure	5,996.91	6,089.87	6,497.91
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional item & Tax	(3,390.20)	(2,973.45)	(2,945.46)
Debts	19,691.93	16,674.80	15,201.19
Networth	(9,734.94)	(6,337.35)	(3,366.70)

Auction of 5G spectrum

628. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR T. SUBBARAMIREDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to hold auctions for spectrum, including for 5G services during the current year;

(b) if so, whether the modalities have been worked out and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of telecom firms for putting 5G spectrum on sale when the infrastructure is not fully developed;

(d) whether apart from Indian telecom firms, foreign firms would also be allowed to participate in the auction; and

(e) if so, whether any preferential treatment would be given to Indian industry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, The Government is planning to hold auction of spectrum for providing Access services using any technology including 5G during the current year. In this regard, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has provided their recommendations to the department. Modalities of the auctions will depend on the decision of the Government on the recommendations of TRAI.

(c) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has held consultation with various stakeholders including Telecom service providers and has given its recommendation

for conducting the auction of spectrum in the 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2500 MHz, 3300-3400 MHz and 3400-3600 MHz bands for providing Access services using any technology including 5G.

(d) and (e) Normally in the interest of wider participation, there is no restriction on participating in the auction apart from the stipulation for having/acquiring a Unified License with Access service authorization. In order to facilitate the competitive bidding for spectrum, no preferential treatment given, is mooted right now.

Problem of mobile subscribers

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

(a) whether mobile subscribers are facing problems of call drops, cross connections and Non-availability of network as the network of telecom companies are not functioning properly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The call drop in a mobile network can happen due to many reasons including characteristics of radio propagation for wireless communications, non-availability of sites due to acquisition problems, sealing of sites by local authorities due to fear of Electro-Magnetic Fields (EMF) from mobile radiations etc. Therefore, the occurrence of call drops is found to be common in mobile networks across the world with varying degree of occurrences. Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) in India are required to ensure that the call-drop rate in their mobile networks remain within the benchmarks laid down by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

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

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

As per the PMR for Cellular Mobile Telephone Services for the quarter ending March 2019 of

TRAI, all TSPs are complying to Drop Call Rate (DCR) benchmarks despite rapid increase in traffic volume and more stringent benchmarks, except M/s BSNL in West Bengal.

Moreover, for assessing Network availability, two parameters "BS Accumulated down-time (not available for service) (%age) (benchmark < 2%)" and "Worst affected BSs due to down-time (%age) (benchmark < 2%)" have been prescribed by TRAI. All the service providers have met the benchmarks for these parameters.

Significant reduction has been observed in number of complaints pertaining to call drops/ improper network coverage received on Centralised Public Grievance Redressal And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) in DoT during last three years. The number of complaints received in 2017 was 4534 which is reduced to 1678 in 2018 and 533 for the period from 1st January 2019 to 31st May 2019.

TRAI has no information regarding the problem of cross connection faced by the subscribers. In order to address call drops, following steps have been taken:

- (i) DoT has taken several policy initiatives to facilitate infrastructure growth for delivery of quality services. These include permitting trading/sharing/ liberalisation of spectrum, permitting passive and active infrastructure sharing, notification of Right of Way Rules 2016, making available Government land/ buildings for installations of towers etc.
- (ii) About 14.95 lakh additional Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) for 2G/3G/4G-LTE services have been added by TSPs since March 2014 taking the total BTS count in the country to about 21.45 lakh in June 2019.
- (iii) In order to obtain direct feedback from subscribers, DoT has launched an Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) wherein, around 2.73 crore subscribers have been individually contacted since December 2016, out of

which 38.3 lakh subscribers have participated in the survey. The feedback is shared with the TSPs every week for taking corrective actions in a time bound manner. As a result, about 1 lakh individual cases of call drops have been resolved so far.

Implementation of recommendations of 7th Pay Commission

630. SHRIAMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of 7th Pay Commission has not been implemented in BSNL and MTNL and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (b) by when these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The recommendations of 7th Pay Commission are applicable to Central Government employees and not to the employees of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) including Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL).

Miserable condition of MTNL

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the services of Government telecom company MTNL is in a very miserable condition and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (b) by when its network and speed of internet would improve?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) is meeting benchmarks of most of the Quality of Service (QoS) parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in respect of its Landline, Broadband and Mobile services. While endeavours are always made to improve the services, steps taken by MTNL to improve its network and speed of internet are given in Statement.

Statement

Steps taken by MTNL to improve network and speed of internet:

1. Redeployment of Digital Subscribers Line Access Modules (DSLAMs) of existing wireline broadband network near to the subscriber premises thereby reducing copper length and enhancing the quality of broadband service. A total of 242

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

DSLAMs have been redeployed in Delhi and 188 in Mumbai till 31st March 2019. In the year 2018-19, 22 DSLAMs in Delhi and 14 in Mumbai have been redeployed thereby reducing copper length and enhancing the quality of Broadband service. This has improved customer experience and reduced the number of complaints.

2. MTNL had worked out, finalized and made operational the new policy to engage partners on revenue share basis to extend its FTTH services. Various partners were roped in to offer the high speed broadband services on fiber. In the year 2018-19, out of total 12,105 FTTH subscribers added by MTNL, 9,520 subscribers (approx. 79%) were added by revenue share partners.
3. MTNL has signed an MoU with New Delhi Municipal Corporation Smart City Limited (NDMCSCCL) with the objective to provide various services like FTTH, Public Wi-Fi for making NDMC area as a SMART City. The project involves around 2000 FTTH connections in Connaught Place area and approx. 250 access points for Wi-Fi enabling.
4. Customer Centric Strategies:
 - a. Tariff of Wireless services has been rationalized significantly in view of the cut throat competition. MTNL now offers three times more data in the same price.
 - b. Download speed of broadband is being upgraded to 8 Mbps progressively without any additional cost depending upon feasibility and line parameters.
 - c. Training is being given to line staff to improve maintenance and installation practices.
 - d. Refurbishing of Pillars and Distribution Points (DPs) is planned in phased manner.
 - e. To improve copper pair quality, existing drop wires have been replaced with twisted drop wires or thermo sleeves have been put at open joints.
 - f. Proactive Monitoring of Broadband Faults.

Shutting down of internet

632. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of cases of internet shutdowns during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the alternative steps taken to provide internet connectivity to students applying for or appearing in examinations; and

(c) whether the number of shutdowns for longer duration are increasing and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Central Government has not issued any order of internet shutdown under the provisions of Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017.

Police and public order are State subjects as per the Constitution and States are responsible for prevention, detection and investigation of crimes through their law enforcement machinery. Concerned State Governments are empowered to issue orders for temporary suspension of internet services to maintain law and order in the State or part thereof under the provisions contained in the Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017. Records related to internet shutdowns ordered by State Governments are not maintained by the Department of Telecommunications.

DoT had received a joint representation dated 08.08.2018 from telecom service providers, wherein it was intimated that frequent suspension of internet services were being ordered by State Governments. Accordingly, on 28.09.2018, all State Governments have been advised to sensitize the concerned officials/agencies against precipitate actions leading to shut down of Internet services, and to ensure that the provisions of "Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017" are adhered to.

In temporary shutdown of internet services in a region, only internet/data services are suspended temporarily, and other communication means/services like voice calling and Short Message Service (SMS) remain available during the suspension period of internet services, through which people in the region can communicate.

Broadband facility to all Gram Panchayats in Odisha

633. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of broadband connections working in Odisha and the actions being taken for providing broadband facility to all Gram Panchayats under BharatNet Project Phase-I;

- (b) the number of Gram Panchayats in Odisha under BharatNet Project that have been provided with infrastructure to provide high speed broadband connectivity;
- (c) whether the objectives of BharatNet Project have been achieved;
- (d) if not, the action being taken in this regard; and
- (e) the reasons for considerable delay in implementation of Phase-I of the Project and what are the plans to complete the project and by when?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) In Odisha, a total of 3992 Gram Panchayats (GPs) including Block Headquarters (BHQs) have been taken up for providing broadband connectivity through Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) in BharatNet Phase-I. Out of them, a total of 3455 GPs (including BHQs) have been tested with broadband connections. At present, there are 1607 active broadband connections, out of which 144 are commercial connections.

For providing broadband facility to all Gram Panchayats, the matter has already been taken up with the State Government for taking broadband connections by utilising BharatNet infrastructure in the GPs. Further, the infrastructure created under BharatNet Project to provide broadband connections is being utilised through Service Provider(s), including Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and CSC e-Governance Services India Limited. Fibre to the Home (FTTH) connections are being provided from BharatNet network.

(c) and (d) BharatNet Project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband infrastructure in all the GPs of the country. The target of completing 1,00,000 GPs under Phase-I of BharatNet was achieved in December, 2017. The work of connecting the remaining GPs of BharatNet is under progress. As on 13.06.2019, a total of 3,37,515 km. Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) has been laid, thereby connecting 1,28,870 GPs, out of which 1,19,513 GPs are ready for broadband service. In addition 828 GPs have been made Service Ready on satellite media (*i.e.* a total of 1,20,341 GPs are Service Ready).

(e) BharatNet is a project of mega nature and the GPs are widely dispersed across the country in rural and remote areas. All out efforts are being made to expeditiously implement the project. The delay in the initial implementation of the project was on account of:

- (i) Delay in the initial commencement of project as the work on the project began in the second half of 2014 due to field survey of GPs and pilot testing of the technology model.

- (ii) Only one media that is underground OFC to cover GPs, and Right of Way (RoW) issues.

Since May 2016, with the constitution of the following Committees, the issues are being resolved timely:—

- (i) Empowered Committee under Secretary, Department of Telecommunications.
- (ii) Steering Committee under Administrator, Universal Service Obligation Fund.
- (iii) State Committee under Chief General Manager (CGM), BSNL for resolution of State level issues.

The Phase II of the project is under implementation and a total of 2 lakh GPs are targeted to be completed by March, 2020.

Maintenance problem of BharatNet project in Odisha

634. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons why Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) is not doing the required maintenance of the Broadband connections in Odisha and due to this reason many connections are remaining faulty for a long period;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Broadband connections in 120 out of 1800 Gram Panchayats are working Gram Panchayats in Odisha as shown by BBNL and the Broadband connections once provided are not being maintained properly thereafter by PGCIL;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Ministry for providing stable Broadband connections in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The Phase-I of the BharatNet project is being implemented by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) in Odisha. As PGCIL did not agree for the maintenance of these Gram Panchayats (GPs), the same has been assigned to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL).

(b) and (c) In Odisha, a total of 3992 GPs (including Block Headquarters) have been taken up in Phase-I for providing connectivity. Out of them, a total of 3455 GPs (including Block Headquarters) have been tested with broadband connections. At present, there are 1607 active broadband connections, out of which 144 are commercial connections.

(d) The following steps have been taken for providing stable broadband connections in Odisha:—

- Network is being monitored through Network Operating Centre (NOC) and its reports are being monitored on a regular basis.
- The Operations and Maintenance (O&M) of BharatNet in Odisha has been assigned to BSNL upto 30.06.2019. Now, the Digital Communications Commission (DCC) on 13.06.2019 has approved to award the work of maintenance (*i.e.* O&M of incremental Optical

Fibre Cable network and First Line Maintenance of equipment and supporting infrastructure) in each of 1.25 lakh GPs of the BharatNet Phase-I, including Odisha, to CSC e-Governance Services India Limited.

- The Phase-II of BharatNet is being implemented in Odisha by the State Government, along with life time maintenance of the network.
- The matter has already been taken up with the State Governments for taking broadband connections by utilising BharatNet infrastructure in all GPs of the country.
- Further, the infrastructure created under BharatNet Project to provide Broadband connections is being utilised through Service Provider(s), including BSNL and CSC e-Governance Services India Limited. Currently, BSNL is providing broadband connections wherever applied.
- Fibre to the Home (FTTH) connections are being provided from BharatNet network.
- The Digital Communications Commission (DCC) on 13.06.2019 has approved to award the work of provisioning of 2 Wi-Fi Access Points (APs) in each of the 90,000 GPs of BharatNet Phase-I in all the States, including Odisha, except where Wi-Fi APs are provided under Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) schemes.

Telecom companies going into insolvency proceedings

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

(a) the details of telecom companies that have gone into insolvency proceedings recently;

- (b) the fate of spectrum allotted to these companies; and
- (c) whether there is any loss to Government in view of spectrum allotted to these companies lying unused?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) M/s Aircel Group of Companies, M/s Reliance Communication Group of Companies and M/s Videocon Group of Companies are under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) under Insolvency Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

(b) No spectrum is held by M/s. Videocon. In respect of M/s Aircel, the companies have filled miscellaneous applications 336 and 337 of 2018 in C.P. 298 and 302 of 2018 seeking to restrain the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) from terminating the license and revoking the spectrum. The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) has ordered DoT to maintain status quo and not take any coercive action. The DoT has filed affidavits rejecting the averments of M/s Aircel and has submitted that the spectrum and license are liable to be revoked/ terminated on failure to make payments. The matter is subjudice. In respect of spectrum assigned to Reliance Group of Companies, legal opinion/ options are being examined.

(c) The outcome of CIRP/ legal process will determine the financial implications for the Government in respect of these companies. In cases of unused spectrum, the revenue share of the Government accruing from Spectrum Usage Charges (SUC) and License Fees (LF) is reduced.

Auction of 5G spectrum

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

- (a) whether 5G spectrum has been auctioned;
- (b) if not, the reasons for delay in conducting the auction; and
- (c) by when Government proposes to conduct the auction?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had provided its recommendations for the auction of spectrum in the 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2500 MHz, 3300-3400 MHz and 3400-3600 MHz bands on

01.08.2018. The recommendations were examined by an Expert Committee and subsequently by a Standing Committee in the department. The recommendations of the Standing Committee were considered by the Digital Communications Commission (DCC) and the DCC has decided to send a reference back to TRAI on some of the recommendations. Based on the reply from TRAI on the reference back from the Department, a final decision will be taken by the Government for the auction of spectrum, which is proposed to be conducted during this year.

Capital infusion bank loans by BSNL

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

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal from BSNL for capital infusion or availing bank loans to expand and maintain the network;
- (b) whether any such proposals are under consideration of the Government; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No proposal from Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for capital infusion, to expand and maintain the network has been received. However, BSNL has been seeking approval of Government for availing bank loans to meet the Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) and Operational Expenditure (OPEX) requirements of BSNL.

(b) and (c) Approval for availing loan of ₹4300 crore to meet the CAPEX requirement of FY 2018-19 was granted on 01 March, 2019. Proposal for approval of additional borrowing for CAPEX of ₹3306 crore, over and above ₹4300 crore already granted has been received from BSNL in May, 2019. In addition, approval for availing loan for OPEX of ₹5000 crore during FY 2018-19 was granted on 14 March, 2019. Against that, loan of ₹2200 crore was availed by BSNL in FY 2018-19. For remaining amount, the validity of the approval has been extended upto 31 July, 2019.

Post Offices in Ratnagiri district

†638. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the ratio of post offices to population and postal works is much less in Maharashtra especially in Ratnagiri district;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to increase the number of post offices in Maharashtra especially in Ratnagiri district and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. An average of 7783 persons are served per post office in Maharashtra and an average of 2460 persons are served per post office in Ratnagiri district, as against a national average of 7882 people served through a post office in rest of India, for all postal works.

(c) A total of 142 Branch post offices have been opened in Gadchiroli district under Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected area, in the State of Maharashtra in the year 2018-19, by relaxing norms for population and income for opening of Branch post offices. Since, Maharashtra and especially Ratnagiri district has as many post offices serving the population and postal works, as the norms would require them to be, at present, no steps for increasing the number of post offices are required in areas other than LWE in the State of Maharashtra and especially Ratnagiri district.

**Allocation of 700 MHz spectrum to BSNL and MTNL
on priority basis**

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

(a) whether Government has any plan for allocation of 700 MHz spectrum to BSNL and MTNL on priority basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) BSNL and MTNL had requested for the allotment of spectrum in 800 MHz, 1800 MHz and 2100 MHz bands for providing 4G services in different service areas. The requests of BSNL and MTNL are under consideration in the department. In view of the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgement dated 02.02.2012 in 2G case, the matter of administrative assignment of spectrum has also been referred to the Ld. Solicitor General of India for his opinion.

Free and fast internet services in Government establishments

640. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to provide free and faster internet services in Government establishments so as to bring efficiency and accuracy in various works;

(b) if so, the details of schemes proposed therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) National Informatics Centre (NIC) an attached office of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) through its own network *i.e.* NICNET/National Knowledge Network (NKN) is already providing free and high speed internet to Government establishments *i.e.* Ministries, Departments, State Data Centres, National Data Centres, State Wide Area Networks and District Administration establishments.

Employment creation through call centres

†641. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who have got employment through call centres during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been no satisfactory progress in the scheme that was made for employment creation through call centres during the above period; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore and the steps taken by Government to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) As per National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), Indian Business Process Management (BPM) industry (including call centres) employs around 12.38 lakhs persons as of FY 2018-19, adding over 1.5 lakhs employees in last three years.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. In order to create employment opportunities and dispersal of IT/ITES industry in small cities and towns, Government had launched BPO promotion schemes, namely India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS) and North East BPO Promotion Scheme (NEBPS). These schemes aim to incentivize setting up of 53,300 seats BPO/ITeS operations in Tier 2/3 cities by providing financial support upto ₹ 1 lakh per seat in the form of viability gap funding. The duration of the scheme was upto 31.03.2019. In order to get

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

more response from industry, various promotional and awareness creation efforts had been taken through print and digital media, road shows and events, interactive sessions in coordination with State IT Departments.

Since the inception of these schemes, 287 units have been approved to set up BPO/ITeS operations for a total of 52,972 seats. Out of these, 222 units have started operations for a total of 42,830 seats across 26 States and 2 UTs of the country, providing direct employment to over 27,000 skilled persons as of now.

Hacking of Government websites

642. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Government websites hacked during the last three years;
- (b) whether any action has been taken against the persons responsible for hacking the websites of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of External Affairs in recent years; and
- (c) the details of action plan proposed to protect the Government websites from hacking?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The total number of internet facing websites hosted on NICNET that have been defaced in the last three years is 110. The details are as under:

Year	Websites
2017	74
2018	31
2019-till date	5
TOTAL	110

- (b) No such information is available with NIC (National Informatics Centre).
- (c) NIC, which provides IT/E-Governance related services to Government departments, protects the cyber resources from possible compromises through a layered security approach in the form of practices, procedures and technologies that are put in place. NIC has deployed state-of-the-art security solutions including firewalls, intrusion prevention systems, anti-virus solution. Additionally, periodic security audits of resources

are performed followed by subsequent hardenings. These are complemented by round-the-clock monitoring of security events and remedial measures are carried out for solving the problems subsequently.

Cyber Security is a continuous process and the protection elements are updated on a regular basis. A 24x7 security monitoring centre is in place at NIC, for detecting and responding to security incidents, including NIC-CERT and Centres of Excellence for Application Security.

NIC follows the instructions given by MeitY/other security agencies from time to time.

Mechanism for cyber safety and crime issues

643. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to set up an institutional mechanism dedicated to cyber safety and crime issues and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the efforts made by Government to train and develop specialised manpower in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and States/UTs are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes through their law enforcement machinery. The Law Enforcement Agencies take legal action as per provisions of law against the cyber crime offenders.

The Information Technology Act, 2000 has provisions to deal with cyber safety and prevalent cyber crimes. Government has taken a number of legal, technical and administrative measures to address cyber safety and cyber crimes. These *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) Government has established National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) for protection of critical information infrastructure in the country, as per the provisions of Section 70A of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000.
- (ii) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts

and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities and countermeasures to protect computers on regular basis. Security tips have been published to enable users to secure their Desktops and mobile/smart phones.

- (iii) Government has issued guidelines for Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) regarding their key roles and responsibilities for securing applications/infrastructure and compliance.
- (iv) Government has empanelled 84 security auditing organisations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.
- (v) All organisations providing digital services have been mandated to report cyber security incidents to CERT-In expeditiously.
- (vi) Government has formulated Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organisations and critical sectors.
- (vii) Cyber security mock drills and exercises are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organisations in Government and critical sectors. 43 such exercises have so far been conducted by CERT-In where organisations from different sectors such as Finance, Defence, Power, Telecom, Transport, Energy, Space, IT/ITeS sectors participated.
- (viii) Government has launched the Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre). The centre is providing detection of malicious programmes and free tools to remove the same.
- (ix) Government has setup National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) to generate necessary situational awareness of existing and potential cyber security threats and enable timely information sharing for proactive, preventive and protective actions by individual entities. Phase-I of NCCC has been made operational.
- (x) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is implementing 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)' scheme from NIRBHAYA funds of the Ministry of Women and Child Development (M/o WCD). Under this scheme, funds are released to all States/Union Territories for setting up of Cyber Forensic Training Lab, hiring of consultant for training lab and capacity

building (Cyber awareness and cyber investigation) of Police officers, judges and prosecutors. Training labs have already been set up in Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Telangana. States/UTs have informed that more than 5,000 police personnel, prosecutors and judicial officers have been trained. Further, MHA is also implementing Indian cyber Crime Coordination Centre (14C)' Scheme at an estimated cost of ₹ 415.86 crore which aims at providing a platform to deal with all types of cyber crime in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has taken following initiatives for capacity building in cyber security:—

- (i) Under the Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA) Project Phase-I (2005-2014), more than 44,000 candidates were trained in various formal/non-formal courses in Information Security through 40 institutions (including IISc. Bangalore, TIFR Mumbai, 4 IITs, 15 NITs, 4 IIITs, 7 Government Engineering Colleges and select centres of CDAC/NIELIT). Around 100 Government officials, covering NIC, ICERT, STQC, CDAC, NIELIT, ERNET, Scientists from MeitY, etc. were trained as Master Trainers in the area of Information Security. The ISEA Project Phase-II project aims to train more than 1 lakh candidates in various formal/non-formal courses and more than 13,000 Government officials by March, 2020.
- (ii) Further, 43,322 candidates have been trained/under-going training in various formal/non-formal courses through 52 institutions. Besides this, around 2.2 lakh candidates are under-going training/trained in affiliated colleges of 5 Technical Universities participating in the project. In addition, institutions have reported 710 paper publications in Cyber Security Domain. 7,349 Government Officials have been trained in the area of Information Security through 12 centres of C-DAC/NIELIT and ERNET India. In addition, 1,016 Government officials trained through e-learning courses. Besides this, 836 general awareness workshops on Information Security have been organised across the country for various user groups covering 95,161 participants.
- (iii) MeitY, in collaboration with Data Security Council of India (DSCI), has set up Cyber Forensic Labs at Mumbai, Bengaluru, Pune and

Kolkata for awareness creation and training programmes on cyber crime investigation. National Law School, Bangalore and NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad are also engaged in conducting several awareness and training programmes on cyber laws and cyber crimes for judicial officers. Mumbai, Pune, Bangalore and Kolkata and in north-eastern States at respective Police headquarters to train LEA officials (Police) in cyber crime detection. Using these facilities, more than 28000 Police/LEA personnel have been trained.

- (iv) Further, cyber security is increasingly getting introduced in curriculum of schools and colleges every year. Many universities and institutions are offering Ph.D. and Master degree specialising in Cyber Security/ Information Security. Vocational training programme on cyber security have been introduced by Ministry of Skills Development and Entrepreneurship, as well as in universities like IGNOU.
- (v) CERT-In conducts regular training programmes for network/system administrators and Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) of Government and critical sector organisations regarding securing the IT infrastructure and mitigating cyber attacks. 24 trainings covering 845 participants were conducted in the year 2018.

Steps taken to ensure data privacy

644. SHRI. SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has got any suggestion from United Nations to strengthen its data protection and privacy policies and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has taken adequate steps to ensure data privacy of network users and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to enact a legislation for data Privacy, strict cyber disclosure norms and curtailing security breaches and if so, the details thereof and by when the said legislation is likely to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. Government have not received any suggestion from United Nations (UN) on data protection and privacy policies.

(b) and (c) Legislation on data privacy is under formulation. The Government constituted a committee of expert on data protection, chaired by Justice (Retd.) B. N. Srikrishna, Supreme Court of India to study various issues relating to data protection and come out with Data Protection Bill. The said Committee has brought out a draft Personal Data Protection Bill (PDPB) on which consultations have been conducted and the bill is intended to be placed in parliament soon. The Bill seeks to bring in place a culture of privacy by design and promoting concepts such as consent framework, purpose limitation, storage limitation, and data minimisation among various other privacy oriented concepts.

Progress of Digital India Mission

645. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any data to evaluate the progress of Digital India Mission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any plan of actions to convert India into a completely digital country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the amount of money spent by Government on this Mission;
- (f) whether any private agency is involved in this Mission; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India has initiated the 'Digital India' programme with the vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge-based economy by ensuring digital access, digital inclusion, digital empowerment and bridging the digital divide. Under Digital India Programme MeitY has effectively utilised Digital technologies to transform the lives of people while ensuring digital inclusion of all the segments. The Digital India programme is centred on three key vision areas namely Digital Infrastructure as a Core Utility to Every Citizen, Governance and Services on Demand and Digital Empowerment of Citizens. Digital India aims to provide the much needed thrust to nine pillars of growth areas that is (i) Broadband Highways, (ii) Universal Access to

Mobile Connectivity, (iii) Public Internet Access Programme, (iv) e-Governance - Reforming Government through Technology, (v) e-Kranti- Electronic delivery of services, (vi) Information for All, (vii) Electronics Manufacturing - Target NET ZERO Imports, (viii) IT for Jobs and (ix) Early Harvest Programmes. The progress made under Digital India programme is as follows:—

- **Aadhaar:** 123 crore (as on 24th June, 2019) residents have been provided with biometric based Digital Identity as compared to 61 crore in 2013-14. Aadhaar combined with Digital Locker, eSign, and various forms of digital payments have paved the way for common man getting services on his mobile instead of having to run to multiple Government offices.
- **BharatNet:** BharatNet is an ambitious initiative to trigger a broadband revolution in rural areas. This project is being implemented by Department of Telecommunications. BharatNet aims to connect all the 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats in the country and provide 100 Mbps connectivity to all gram Panchayats (GPs). 3,37,515 Kms. optical fiber has been laid connecting 1,28,870 Gram Panchayats. 1,19,513 Gram Panchayats are ready for service.
- **MyGov:** MyGov is a citizen-centric digital collaboration platform that empowers people to connect with the Government and contribute towards good governance. Started on 26th July, 2014 and with a modest 8.74 lakh users in the first year, today MyGov has over 80 lakh active users under 64 groups who contribute their ideas through 800 discussion groups and participate through 813 earmarked tasks.
- **Jeevan Pramaan:** Jeevan Pramaan has improved the ease of verification of pensioners using Aadhaar digital identity. Since its launch on 10th November, 2014 over 2.58 crore pensioners have submitted Digital Life certificates.
- **DigiLocker:** More than 1.69 crore citizens are utilising the facility of Digi Locker. Over 68 issuers and 27 requesters have been onboarded on the platform. DigiLocker provides access to over 347 crore certificates in digital format on a single platform.
- **UMANG:** To make governance easily accessible to people and to provide high quality digital delivery of services, UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New Age Governance) is the platform created by the Government that enables access to various government services to the citizens through their mobile phones. About 362 services from 73 departments and 18 States are already available on UMANG as on 24th June, 2019.

- **Common Service Centres (CSCs):** Common Service Centres (CSCs) are bringing eServices to the doorsteps of people in the rural areas in an affordable manner. At present, around 3.65 lakh CSCs are functional including Gram Panchayat level while, 2.64 lakh CSCs are functional at Gram Panchayat level and offering more than 300 digital services.
- **e-Taal (Electronic Transaction Aggregation and Analysis Layer):** There has been a stupendous growth in Electronic Transactions (e-Transactions) in various e-Governance services. More than 1454 crore transactions have been recorded since January, 2019. Currently, e-Taal has integrated with 3,646 e-Services, PAN India.
- **Government e-Market Place (GeM):** To facilitate online procurement of Goods and Services required by various Government Departments/ Organisations/PSUs, Government e-Marketplace (GeM) has been implemented. Presently, GeM is being used by various Departments/Ministries of Central Government and States/UTs. 2,42,388 Sellers and Services providers are registered on the portal. Also others Services are registered namely Transport, Scanning/Digitization, IT Manpower, FMS etc. There are 10,25,319 Products and 11,279+ Services are available on the portal.
- **Open Government Data (OGD):** Open Government Data (OGD) Platform is a platform for supporting Open Data initiative of Government of India. Till 24th June, 2019, OGD India have 2,94,464 dataset resources, 4,767 catalogs contributed by 148 Ministry/Departments, over, 1,704 Visualisations created, 11,777 Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) created, total 221 Chief Data Officers have been nominated for data release.
- **Digital literacy:** Digital literacy is a key component of the Government's vision of building an empowered society especially in the context of rural India. In order to bridge the digital divide, the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) is being implemented by the Government. Around 2.11 crore beneficiaries in rural areas have been trained and a total of 6 crore beneficiaries will be trained.
- **India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS) and North East BPO Promotion Scheme (NEBPS):** MeitY has been steering the BPO movement to smaller towns to create employment opportunities and promote IT-ITeS industry and aims to secure a balanced regional growth. Under India BPO Promotion

Scheme, 45,480 seats are allocated across 110 locations of 20 States and 2 UTs. Under, North East BPO scheme, 2,485 seats have been allocated across 6 States of NER.

• **Electronics Manufacturing:-**

- Modified Special Incentive Package (M-SIPS): 201 applications with proposed investment of approximately ₹ 52,083 crore have been approved; 20 applications with proposed investments of approximately ₹ 5,048 crore have been recommended by the Appraisal Committee for approval.
 - Electronic Manufacturing Clusters (EMC): 23 applications (20 Greenfield EMCs and 3 Common Facility Centre in Brownfield EMCs) with project worth of ₹3898 crore including Central Grant-in-aid of ₹1577 crore for setting up of Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) have been accorded final approval in 15 States across the country.
- **Digital Payments:** Over the past four years digital payment transactions have grown multifold from 316 crore transactions in 2014-15 to 2182 crore transactions in 2018-19. Today, BHIM app has become one of the main digital payment instrument for sending, collecting the money and to pay for various utility bills.

(e) Digital India is an umbrella programme that covers multiple projects of various Central Ministries/Departments and States/UTs. Each project has its own budgetary requirement and accordingly project-plan has been charted out by the implementing Ministry/departments and budget details are being maintained by concerned Ministries/Departments and States/UTs. However, expenditure by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology under Digital India programme is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
1.	2015-16	1452.70
2.	2016-17	1217.65
3.	2017-18	1407.19
4.	2018-19	3328.57

(f) and (g) The Government is already using services through private participation in various initiatives such as Government e-Market Place, India BPO Promotion Scheme and North East BPO Promotion Scheme, Common Services Centre, Cloud Service Provider (CSP), Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA), Modified Special Incentive Package, etc. to carry out various activities under Digital India programme.

Employment in IT sector

†646. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on establishing IT hubs in major cities of States to provide employment to youngsters in the IT sector at local level;

(b) if so, the details of achievements made till date and further action plans proposed;

(c) whether Government is also working on a plan of opening BPO centres in small cities to provide employment to youngsters in the field of IT sector at local level; and

(d) if not, the details of BPO centers opened during the last three years till date, State-wise, and further action plan proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) In order to promote investment in IT/ITES sector across India, facilitate balanced regional development, generate employment in the Tier-II/III cities and encourage and support individuals/entities having innovative ideas, a total of 59 centres of Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous society of Ministry of Electronics and IT (MeitY) has been set up across the country. Further, 24 new STPI centres are proposed to be setup which are at various stages of implementation.

To create employment opportunities and dispersal of IT/ITES industry in small cities and towns, Government had also launched two BPO promotion schemes, namely India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS) and North East BPO Promotion Scheme (NEBPS). These schemes aim to incentivise setting up of 53,300 seats BPO/ITeS operations by in Tier 2/3 cities providing financial support upto ₹ 1 lakh per seat in the form of viability gap funding. The duration of the scheme was up to 31.03.2019. Since the inception of these schemes, 287 units have been approved to set up BPO/ITeS operations for a total of 52,972 seats. Out of these, 222 units have started operations for a total of 42,830 seats across 26 States

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and 2 UTs of the country, providing direct employment to over 27,000 persons. The State-wise details of operational BPO/ITES units under these schemes is in Statement (See below).

Further, Ministry has drawn upto a "Next Generation Incubation Scheme (NGIS)" to develop software product start-up hubs in Tier-II/III cities and create employment opportunities by promoting start-ups working towards solutions/outstanding software products for futuristic problems/emerging ICT technologies/Societal problems through technical, financial and mentoring support under STPI's incubation facilities.

Statement

Number of BPO/ITeS units in each State/UT under IBPS and NEBPS

State	No. of units
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	55
Bihar	12
Chandigarh	1
Chhattisgarh	4
Gujarat	1
Haryana	3
Himachal Pradesh	4
Jammu and Kashmir	8
Jharkhand	20
Karnataka	12
Kerala	3
Madhya Pradesh	8
Maharashtra	19
Odisha	26
Puducherry	1
Punjab	10
Rajasthan	5

1	2
Tamil Nadu	51
Telangana	5
Uttar Pradesh	14
Uttarakhand	7
West Bengal	7
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Assam	11
Manipur	4
Meghalaya	2
Nagaland	1
Tripura	2
TOTAL: 26 States and 2 UTs	297 Units

Plan to tackle cyber attacks

647. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any plan to tackle cyber attack incidents of data breaches and some emerging risks likely to affect business environment in the country, and if so the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to appoint High Level Committee of experts to study the matter, and to study the safety measures taken by other leading countries of the world in this regard, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) In tune with the dynamic nature of Information Technology and emerging cyber threats, continuous efforts are required to be made by owners to secure data and protect systems and networks by way of hardening and deploying appropriate security controls.

Government is already working on the recommendations including the draft Personal Data Protection Bill submitted by the Committee headed by Justice (Retd.) Shri B. N.

Srikrishna. The Bill proposes for creation of a Data protection Authority to handle data breaches.

In addition, Government has taken several measures to enhance the cyber security posture and prevent cyber attacks, which *inter alia* includes:—

- (i) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities and countermeasures to protect computers and networks on regular basis. Regarding securing digital payments, 28 advisories have been issued for users and institutions. Security tips have been published to enable users to secure their Desktops and mobile/smart phones.
- (ii) Government has issued guidelines for Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) regarding their key roles and responsibilities for securing applications/infrastructure and compliance.
- (iii) Government has empanelled 84 security auditing organisations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.
- (iv) All organisations providing digital services have been mandated to report cyber security incidents to CERT-In expeditiously.
- (v) Government has formulated Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organisations and critical sectors.
- (vi) Cyber security mock drills and exercises are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organisations in Government and critical sectors. 43 such exercises have so far been conducted by CERT-In where organisations from different sectors such as Finance, Defence, Power, Telecom, Transport, Energy, Space, IT/ITeS sectors participated.
- (vii) CERT-In conducts regular training programmes for network/system administrators and Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) of Government and critical sector organisations regarding securing the IT infrastructure and mitigating cyber attacks. 24 trainings covering 845 participants conducted in the year 2018.

- (viii) Government has launched the Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre). The centre is providing detection of malicious programmes and free tools to remove the same.
- (ix) Government has set up National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) to generate necessary situational awareness of existing and potential cyber security threats and enable timely information sharing for proactive, preventive and protective actions by individual entities. Phase-I of NCCC has been made operational.
- (x) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has launched a portal www.cybercrime.gov.in for public to report complaints of child pornography and sexually abusive explicit content.

Internet security for cyber transactions

648. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether total cashless economy is possible only when country has high internet speed and high cyber security;
- (b) in what manner Government would achieve cashless economy when India ranks 96th in terms of download speed which is less than Bangladesh, Iraq and Nepal and 105th in terms of average bandwidth availability and poor internet security with almost zero conviction rate;
- (c) whether people in the country are wary of cyber transactions for fear of falling victim to hacking attacks; and
- (d) in what manner Government is planning to go ahead, in view of the above?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) As per the TRAI data there is increasing trend of growth of Internet subscribers. (No. of Internet subscriber base at the end of September 2016 was 367.48 million and total No. of Internet subscriber base at the end of September 2018 was 560.01 million). The contribution of digital payments transactions has increased in the digital economy due to the convenience and transparency that comes with it. The digital transaction through USSD, for which no internet connection is needed, has seen total no. of 0.15 crore of transaction in FY 2018-19 while as a result of the consistent efforts by Government of India, the total number of digital payment transactions has increased significantly from 220 crore in 2013-14 to 3134 crores in FY 2018-19.

(c) and (d) To increase the penetration and to build trust and confidence in the society towards Digital Payments, the Government of India has taken several steps to create awareness as well as further strengthen the security system. These steps have been mentioned in Statement-I (*See below*). In addition, the steps taken by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in respect of digital payments security and awareness are mentioned in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Initiatives by the Government of India

In tune with the dynamic nature of Information Technology and emerging cyber threats, continuous efforts are required to be made by owners and users to protect networks and data by way of hardening and deploying appropriate security controls.

1. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures on regular basis to ensure safe usage of digital technologies. Regarding securing digital payments, 28 advisories have been issued for users and institutions.
2. All authorised entities/banks issuing PPIs in the country have been advised by CERT-In through Reserve Bank of India to carry out special audit by empanelled auditors of CERT-In on a priority basis and to take immediate steps thereafter to comply with the findings of the audit report and ensure implementation of security best practices.
3. Government has issued guidelines for Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) regarding their key roles and responsibilities for securing applications/infrastructure and compliance.
4. Government has empanelled 84 security auditing organisations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.
5. All organisations providing digital services have been mandated to report cyber security incidents to CERT-In expeditiously.
6. Government has formulated Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organisations and critical sectors.
7. Cyber security mock drills and exercises are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organisations in

Government and critical sectors. 38 such exercises have so far been conducted by CERT-In where organisations from different sectors such as Finance, Defence, Power, Telecom, Transport, Energy, Space, IT/ITeSetc participated. Three (3) exercises were conducted in coordination with Reserve bank of India in November 2018 for senior management and Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) of banks.

8. CERT-In conducts regular training programmes for network/system administrators and Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) of Government and critical sector organisations regarding securing the IT infrastructure and mitigating cyber attacks. Twenty two (22) trainings covering 746 participants conducted in the year 2018 (till November).
9. Government has launched the Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre). The centre is providing detection of malicious programs and free tools to remove the same.
10. Government has initiated setting up of National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) to generate necessary situational awareness of existing and potential cyber security threats and enable timely information sharing for proactive, preventive and protective actions by individual entities. Phase-I of NCCC has been made operational.
11. Under the Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA) Project Phase-I (2005-14), more than 44,000 candidates were trained in various formal/non-formal courses in Information Security through 40 institutions (including USc. Bangalore, TIFR Mumbai, 4 IITs, 15 NITs, 4 IIITs, 7 Government Engineering Colleges and select centres of CDAC/NIELIT). Around 100 Government officials, covering NIC, 1CERT, STQC, CDAC, NIELIT, ERNET. Scientists from MeitY, etc. were trained as Master Trainers in the area of Information Security. The ISEA Project Phase-II project aims to train more than 1 lakh candidates in various formal/non-formal courses and more than 13,000 Government officials by March 2020. Further, 43,322 candidates have been trained/under-going training in various formal/non-formal courses through 52 institutions. Besides this, around 2.2 lakh candidates are under-going training / trained in affiliated colleges of 5 Technical Universities participating in the project. In addition, institutions have reported 710 paper publications in Cyber Security Domain. 7,349 Government Officials have been trained in the area of Information Security through 12 centres of C-DAC/NIELIT and ERNET India. In addition, 1,016 Government officials trained through

e-learning courses. Besides this, 836 general awareness workshops on Information Security have been organized across the country for various user groups covering 95,161 participants.

Statement-II

Steps taken by RBI

Department of Payment and Settlement Systems (DPSS), Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued circulars/guidelines related to security and risk mitigation measures for securing digital/online payment transactions.

1. Securing Card Transactions

Various measures have been taken by RBI to secure card transactions:-

- (i) Banks have been advised to provide online alerts for all card transactions {Card Present (CP) and Card Not Present (CNP)}, *vide*, RBI circular dated March 29, 2011.
- (ii) RBI has also issued circulars dated September 22, 2011, February 28, 2013 and June 24, 2013 for securing electronic (online and e-banking) transactions advising banks to introduce additional security measures, as follows:
 - (a) All new debit and credit cards to be issued only for domestic usage unless international use is specifically sought by the customers. Such cards enabling international usage will have to essentially be EMV Chip and PIN enabled.
 - (b) Issuing banks should convert all existing MagStripe cards to EMV Chip card for all customers who have used their card internationally atleast once (for/through e-commerce/ATM/POS).
 - (c) Banks should ensure that the terminals installed at the merchants for capturing card payments (including the double swipe terminals used) should be certified for PCI-DSS (Payment Card Industry-Data Security Standards) and PA-DSS (Payment Applications-Data Security Standards).
 - (d) Banks should ensure that all acquiring infrastructure that is currently operational on IP (Internet Protocol) based solutions are mandatorily made to go through PCI-DSS and PA-DSS certification. This should include acquirers, processors/aggregators and large merchants.

- (i) RBI has directed banks to mandatorily put in place an Additional Factor of Authentication (AFA) for all CNP transactions w.e.f. 01.05.2013 failing which the issuer bank shall reimburse the loss to customer without demur.
- (ii) All authorised card payment networks are permitted to offer card tokenisation services to any token requestor (*i.e.*, third party app provider), subject to certain conditions. All extant instructions of RBI on safety and security of card transactions, Including the mandate for Additional Factor of Authentication (AFA) / PIN entry shall be applicable for tokenised card transactions also (DPSS.CO.PD No.1463/02.14.003/2018-19) dated January 08, 2019).

2. **Securing Payments through Internet Banking/Electronic Payments**

RBI has issued circular on 'Security and Risk Mitigation Measures for Electronic Payment Transactions' (DPSS.CO.PD No.1462 /02.14.003 /2012-13) dated February 28, 2013. *Vide* this circular, RBI has required banks to introduce following additional measures to secure electronic mode of payments like RTGS, NEFT and IMPS:

- (i) Customer induced options may be provided for fixing a cap on the value/ mode of transactions/beneficiaries. In the event of customer wanting to exceed the cap, an additional authorization may be insisted upon.
- (ii) Limit on the number of beneficiaries that may be added in a day per account could be considered.
- (iii) A system of alert may be introduced when a beneficiary is added.
- (iv) Banks may put in place mechanism for velocity check on the number of transactions effected per day/per beneficiary and any suspicious operations should be subjected to alert within the bank and to the customer.
- (v) Introduction of AFA (preferably dynamic in nature) for payment transactions should be considered.
- (vi) The banks may consider implementation of digital signature for large value payments for all customers, to start with for RTGS transactions.
- (vii) Capturing of Internet Protocol (IP) address as an additional validation check should be considered.

- (viii) Sub-membership of banks to the centralized payment systems has made it possible for the customers of such sub-members to reap the benefits of the same. Banks accepting sub-members should ensure that the security measures put in place by the sub members are on par with the standards followed by them so as to ensure the safety and mitigate the reputation risk.
- (ix) Banks may explore the feasibility of implementing new technologies like adaptive authentication, etc. for fraud detection.

3. **Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs)**

RBI has issued 'Master Direction on Issuance and Operation of PPIs' (MD on PPIs) (DPSS.CO. PD. No. 1164/02.14.006/2017-18) dated October 11, 2017 (updated as on December 29, 2017).

As per para 15.3 of MD on PPI issuers were instructed to put in place a framework to address the safety and security concerns, and for risk mitigation and fraud prevention as follows:

- (i) In case of wallets, PPI issuers shall ensure that if same login is provided for the PPI and other services offered by the PPI Issuer, then the same shall be clearly informed to the customer by SMS or email or post or by any other means. The option to logout from the website/mobile account shall be provided prominently.
- (ii) Issuers shall put in place appropriate mechanisms to restrict multiple invalid attempts to login/access to the PPI, inactivity, timeout features, etc.
- (iii) Issuers shall introduce a system where every successive payment transactions in wallet is authenticated by explicit customer consent.
- (iv) Cards (physical or virtual) shall necessarily have AFA as required for debit cards, except in case of PPIs issued under PPI-MTS.
- (v) Issuers shall provide customer induced options for fixing a cap on number of transactions and transaction value for different types of transactions/beneficiaries. Customers shall be allowed to change the caps, with additional authentication and validation.
- (vi) Issuers shall put in place a limit on the number of beneficiaries that may be added in a day per PPI.

- (vii) Issuers shall introduce a system of alert when a beneficiary is added.
- (viii) PPI issuers shall put in place suitable cooling period for funds transfer upon opening the PPI or loading/reloading of funds into the PPI or after adding a beneficiary so as to mitigate the fraudulent use of PPIs.
- (ix) Issuers shall put in place a mechanism to send alerts when transactions are done using the PPIs. In addition to the debit or credit amount intimation, the alert shall also indicate the balance available/remaining in the PPI after completion of the said transaction.
- (x) Issuers shall also put in place suitable mechanism to prevent, detect and restrict occurrence of fraudulent transactions including loading / reloading funds into the PPI.
- (xi) Issuers shall put in place suitable internal and external escalation mechanisms in case of suspicious operations, besides alerting the customer in case of such transactions.

4. Limiting Customer Liability on Unauthorized Electronic Banking Transactions

RBI has issued circular no. DBR.No. Leg.BC.78/09.07.005/2017-18 dated July 06, 2017 limiting the liability of customers on unauthorized electronic banking transactions. The transactions include -

- (i) Remote/Online payment transactions (transactions that do not require physical payment instruments to be presented at the point of transactions *e.g.* internet banking, mobile banking, CNP transactions, PPIs.
- (ii) Face-to-face/Proximity payment transactions (transactions which require the physical payment instrument such as a card or mobile phone to be present at the point of transaction *e.g.* ATM, POS, etc.).

The systems and procedures in banks must be designed to make customers feel safe about carrying out electronic banking transactions. To achieve this, banks must put in place:

- (i) appropriate systems and procedures to ensure safety and security of electronic banking transactions carried out by customers;
- (ii) robust and dynamic fraud detection and prevention mechanism;
- (iii) mechanism to assess the risks (for example, gaps in the bank's existing

systems) resulting from unauthorized transactions and measure the liabilities arising out of such events;

- (iv) appropriate measure to mitigate the risks and protect themselves against the liabilities arising there from; and
- (v) a system of continually and repeatedly advising customers on how to protect themselves from electronic banking and payments related fraud.

5. Limiting Customer Liability in Unauthorized Electronic Banking Transactions in PPIs issued by Authorised Non-banks

RBI has issued circular no. DPSS.CO.PD.No.1417/02.14.006/2018-19 dated January 04, 2019 limiting the liability of customers in unauthorized electronic banking transactions in PPIs issued by Authorised Non-banks. To achieve this, PPI issuers are directed to

- (a) Ensure that their customers mandatorily register for SMS and email alerts.
 - (b) Send alert for any payment transaction in the account to the customers. Transaction alert should have a contact number and/or e-mail id on which a customer can report unauthorised transactions or notify the objection.
 - (c) Provide customers with 24x7 access *via* website/SMS/e-mail/a dedicated toll-free helpline for reporting unauthorised transactions that have taken place and / or loss or theft of the PPI.
 - (d) Provide a direct link for lodging of complaints, with specific option to report unauthorised electronic payment transactionson mobile app/home page of their website/any other evolving acceptance mode.
 - (e) Ensure that a complaint is resolved and liability of the customer, if any, established within such time, as may be specified in the PPI issuer's Board approved policy, but not exceeding 90 days from the date of receipt of the complaint.
6. For the purpose of creating awareness RBI is holding e-BAAT program at various locations wherein audience are sensitised about safe digital payments. Also, a campaign named "RBI Kehta Hai" is undertaken through print and electronic media to create awareness in this regard.

Remittance by NRIs in dollar

649. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has urged the NRIs to send money for their kith and kins in dollar; and

(b) if so, the details of total dollars sent by NRIs during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Government encourages investment by Non-resident Indians (NRIs)/Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)/Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs) in various sectors. Investment made by NRIs, PIOs and OCIs under Schedule 4 of FEMA (Transfer or Issue of Security by Persons Resident Outside India) Regulations on non-repatriation basis, is deemed to be domestic investment at par with the investment made by resident Indians.

(b) As per data obtained from RBI, the amount of remittances, year-wise, received by India from NRIs during the last three years, is as under:

Year	Remittance to India (US \$ Million)
2015-16	65592.1
2016-17	61296.0
2017-18 (P)	69129.1
2018-19*	58311.8

*April-Dec. 2018-19.

P: Provisional.

Vacant posts at diplomat level

650. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vacant posts at diplomat level in the Ministry and the reasons therefor;

(b) by when Government would be able to achieve the target of IFS Expansion Plan;

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard along with the achievements made, so far; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to attract the brightest and best talent to foreign services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Vacancies in Indian Missions/Posts abroad, under the various MEA cadres, are regularly determined and officers appointed thereto from time to time. Generally, gaps between the departure of the incumbents and arrival of their successors are kept to the minimum. However, as the posting chains often involve several officers, on some occasions, the Missions/Posts abroad do have to face some short-term vacancies. It is not possible to determine the exact number of vacancies on any particular day, since officers are demitting charge in some of our 192 Missions/Posts abroad and others are assuming charge in some. As on 01.06.2019, there are around 7 such vacancies where officers are still to be posted. Additionally, when new posts are created, it takes time to fill them up as indent needs to be placed with UPSC, which then recruits officers through a three-step examination process. Once officers are recruited, they go through a probation period before confirmation in service.

(b) and (c) In recent years, India's diplomatic engagement both in bilateral and multilateral frameworks has grown significantly. To address the growing demands, posts at various levels were created through the MEA Expansion Plan, including 187 posts of IFS and 122 posts at the staff level. More recently, the Union Cabinet, on 21 March, 2018, has approved opening of 18 new Missions in Africa in a phased manner from 2018 to 2021, which also entails creation of posts. Accordingly, the opening of Missions is under implementation in a phased manner and Missions have already been opened in 5 countries.

(d) Recruitment to the Indian Foreign Service is through the common Civil Service Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. The Indian Foreign Service attracts some of the best talent from diverse fields. On its part, the Ministry also endeavours to introduce and acquaint people within the country, including the student community, with India's foreign policy objectives, thereby fostering greater awareness on foreign policy issues as well as interest in joining the Indian Foreign Service.

European Union Parliament report on minority groups in Pakistan

651. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has examined the report on minority groups in Pakistan recently released by European Union Parliament alleging State role in institutionalised discrimination and persecution of minorities;

(b) whether the report objectively examined the nature of persecution faced by religious minority groups in Pakistan, providing case studies on oppression faced by women from minority communities; and

(c) whether Government would use the report for inputs needed to make its own assessment of the plight of minority communities in Pakistan for possible use in international fora on human rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) As per available information, a report has recently been released by a group of five Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) entitled "Religious Minorities in Pakistan" which *inter-alia* highlights the plight of religious minorities in Pakistan who are facing persecution, discrimination, violence, forced conversion, abduction and forced marriage of women/girls belonging to minority communities. The report also highlights that blasphemy laws institutionalise discrimination against religious minorities into codified law.

There have been reports about the problems and persecution faced by members of the minority communities in Pakistan. It is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to discharge its constitutional obligations towards its citizens, including those from the minority community. Based on reports of persecution, discrimination and oppression of minority groups in Pakistan, Government has, from time to time, taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan and asked it to take steps to protect and to promote the safety, security and well-being of its minority communities. Concerns in the matter have also been raised at the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva.

Community development projects in various countries

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

(a) the number and details of countries including Afghanistan in which community development projects are being run by India;

(b) the details of funds provided for those projects, project-wise and country-wise during the last three years; and

(c) the number of projects out of these which are also meant for the Non-Resident Indians residing there and the details of beneficiaries including Indians from these projects?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) Under India's wide-ranging development assistance endeavours, the Government currently implements numerous projects identified as Small Development Projects, High Impact Community Development Projects, and Quick Impact Projects in 10 partner countries, including Afghanistan. The Government has been extending assistance for such projects in diverse sectors such as healthcare, education, agriculture, water, sanitation, roads and bridges. These projects are taken up in partnership with counterpart Governments for the benefit of local communities in those countries, including Non-Resident Indians who reside there.

(b) There are 484 such ongoing projects in 10 countries valued at over ₹1000 crore. In Afghanistan, the Government has committed US\$ 200 million for implementing the Small Development Projects/High Impact Community Development Projects. Additional details are in Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Ongoing Project Details

Sl. No.	Country	No. of projects	Total project cost (rounded off in ₹ crore)	Sectors
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	178	366	Livelihood support, conservation of environment and cultural heritage, empowerment of women, child welfare, education, training, healthcare, agriculture, micro-irrigation, renewable energy etc.
2.	Bangladesh	32	176	Education, culture, healthcare, water, sanitation etc.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bhutan	149	194	Agriculture, water, irrigation, roads and bridges, healthcare, education, housing etc.
4.	Cambodia	1	0.35	Healthcare
5.	Lao PDR	3	1	Agriculture
6.	Myanmar	1	7	Agriculture
7.	Nepal	65	144	Education, healthcare, culture and heritage, women empowerment etc.
8.	Seychelles	32	14	Education, roads, housing etc.
9.	Sri Lanka	18	192	Education, water, housing, culture, agriculture, healthcare etc.
10.	Vietnam	5	2	Agriculture, irrigation, education, roads etc.

Statement-II

The respective Budget Heads of the Ministry of External Affairs, inter-alia, fund the above projects. Year-wise expenditure of the concerned budget heads

(All figures in ₹ crore)

Country/ Budget Head	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Expenditure			
ASEAN-ML	10.29	34.70	36.84
Afghanistan	263.02	365.96	469.98
Bangladesh	82.59	78.02	131.81
Bhutan	3441.47	2590.14	2480.49
Myanmar	123.62	223.55	376.23
Nepal	332.72	376.61	763.39
Sri Lanka	99.16	77.89	168.77
Seychelles	49.98	223.16	99.80

Visit of Minister to Bhutan

653. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether he has pledged to work in cooperation on economic development and hydro-power between India and Bhutan; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of agreements/MoUs exchanged between the two countries during his visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) External Affairs Minister visited Bhutan on 7-8 June, 2019. This was his first visit abroad as the External Affairs Minister and reflects the importance that India attaches to its bilateral relationship with Bhutan, a close friend and neighbour. During the visit, the Minister held discussions with Bhutan's leadership on various aspects of our bilateral partnership including economic development and hydro-power co-operation. Both sides agreed to work together to further strengthen our bilateral co-operation in diverse sectors. No Agreements/MoUs were signed during the visit.

Transportation of mortal remains from abroad

654. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of standing instructions issued regarding repatriation of mortal remains from abroad;
- (b) the number of such cases of repatriation that has taken place during the last three years; and
- (c) whether there is any financial angle involved in such repatriation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) For the purpose of bringing back the mortal remains of an Indian national from abroad, registration of death at the Indian Mission/Post concerned is necessary, for which normally the following documents are required:

- Medical report/death certificate issued from the hospital.
- Copy of detailed police report (with English translation, if report is in some other language), in case of accidental or unnatural death.

- Consent letter from next of kin of the deceased for local cremation/burial/transportation of mortal remains, duly attested by a notary.
- Copy of passport and visa pages.
- In addition to the above, other documents such as clearance and arrangements for embalming of mortal remains, clearance from local immigration/customs department, etc. are required. These procedures may differ from country to country.

While there is no undue delay in cases of natural deaths, the time taken in transporting the mortal remains to India could be longer in the case of unnatural deaths, because of local procedures involved in those countries for investigating the cause of death.

Our Missions/Posts remain in constant touch with the next of kin of the deceased Indian national to facilitate the transportation or local burial/cremation of the mortal remains in accordance with the wishes of the family of the deceased and local regulations. Our Missions/Posts also liaise with the foreign officials concerned to expedite procedures for the repatriation of mortal remains to India and extend all possible assistance to the family of the deceased.

(b) As per information available with the Ministry, mortal remains of 14,312 Indian nationals from 125 countries have been brought back to India since 2016 till May 31, 2019.

(c) Financial support to families of deceased Indian nationals for airlifting of mortal remains is made available by Indian Missions/Posts abroad in deserving cases on a means tested basis under the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF).

Drop in Indian students seeking admission in United Kingdom

655. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steep drop in the number of Indian students seeking admission in the Universities of United Kingdom and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the matter has been taken up with Government of United Kingdom on the issue of smoother and greater students and faculty mobility between the two countries and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) As per the UK official source - the Higher Education Statistics

Agency (HESA), the number of Indian students decreased from 40,470 in 2009-10 to 16,559 in 2016-17. In 2017-18, the number of Indian students increased to 19,750. The reasons attributed mainly for the earlier decrease include withdrawal of post-study work visa, tightening of English Proficiency Requirements, comparatively costlier higher education in the UK, opening up of new opportunities in countries like Canada, Australia and New Zealand as well as the opening of new global universities in India which have started attracting Indian students who used to go abroad.

(b) Issues relating to Indian students have been consistently raised by India in all bilateral discussions with the UK at various levels. The issue had been taken up by the MEA with the UK Home Office in a meeting held on 16 January, 2019. On 10 May, 2019, Foreign Secretary raised it with his British counterpart during India-UK Foreign Office Consultations. The issue was raised again at the meeting between Secretary (CPV&OIA), MEA and the Second Permanent Secretary in the UK Home Office on 14 May, 2019.

Fake agencies sending Indians abroad

†656. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many fake agencies are functioning in the country which are sending the workers for overseas employment where they are getting trapped;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of steps proposed to be taken by Government to put a check on the activities of such agencies; and

(c) whether any Committee has been constituted or is proposed to be constituted for monitoring such agencies and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) Complaints are received from time to time by the Ministry of External Affairs from and/or on behalf of Indian emigrants who are dispatched for overseas employment fraudulently by illegal agents/fake agencies and are thereafter subjected to cheating, denial of jobs, poor working conditions, etc. The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) has robust grievance redressal mechanisms, including online MADAD and e-Migrate portals for registration of grievances of emigrants who have been subjected to cheating.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

On receipt of details of such illegal agents, the complaints are forwarded to the concerned State/UT Government and Police authorities urging them to apprehend illegal agents and prosecute them, since Law and Order is a State subject. On receiving request from the concerned State Government/Police authorities, Prosecution Sanctions are issued expeditiously by the Ministry of External Affairs, enabling them to initiate legal action against the accused illegal agents. Wherever required, such complaints are also referred to Missions/Posts abroad for urgent follow up with local sponsors and/or Government, and rendering all possible assistance to the aggrieved persons providing relief/rescue.

As per the available records, the number of complaints against unregistered agents received and referred to the State Government/Police during the period of 2017 to May, 2019

Year	No. of Complaints received	Cases referred to State Governments for action	Prosecution Sanction sought by State Government	Prosecution Sanction issued by Ministry of External Affairs
2017	446	446	30	30
2018	350	350	15	15
2019#	214	214	22	22

(up to 31st May, 2019)

The office of Protector General of Emigrants and its ten offices in India take urgent necessary action on every case of a fake recruitment agency for overseas employment of workers and follow up actively with the concerned authorities. Other mechanisms for monitoring such agencies and taking action against them have also been instituted, including various outreach programmes with the States.

Improper behaviour with guests for Iftar Party at Islamabad

†657. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistani agencies behaved disrespectfully with the guests invited for the Iftar Party organised by the Indian High Commission at Islamabad on June 01, 2019 and the guests were forcefully stopped to attend the party; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) As per the established practice, the High Commission of India in Islamabad organised an Iftar and Dinner reception on 1 June, 2019. Pakistan guests, who were invited to the Iftar event, were harassed, intimidated, actively dissuaded and physically stopped from attending the function by the Pakistan security forces/agencies. Many guests from the diplomatic community based in Islamabad were also harassed.

The Government of India has lodged a strong protest with Pakistan side in the matter. It has been conveyed that such act was in blatant violation of diplomatic norms and civilised behaviour. The Government has called upon Pakistan to investigate into the events with all seriousness, and share the results of the investigation.

Engagement with Maldives

658. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has committed itself to engage fully with Maldives in view of its strategic location;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has identified any nations with whom it wants to establish bilateral ties and mutual relationship;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) India and Maldives enjoy a uniquely special, close and friendly relationship. This is based on shared culture and extensive socio-economic people-to-people interaction. India has multifaceted and comprehensive cooperation with frequent high-level engagements and wide ranging developmental assistance.

(c) to (e) India has bilateral relations with all countries through resident Missions and concurrent accreditation in countries where resident Indian Missions are not present. India currently has resident Missions in 126 countries.

With a view to expand India's global footprint, the Union Cabinet on 21 March 2018 approved the opening of 18 new Missions in Africa over a four year period from 2018 to 2021, thereby increasing the number of resident Indian Missions in Africa from 29 to 47.

These countries include Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland and Togo. Missions have already been opened in five of these countries.

Extradition of Indians involved in financial irregularities

659. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR:

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people living abroad who have been involved in financial irregularities with the banks as well as of those who are under criminal investigation; and

(b) the details of the steps being taken for the extradition of these persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Ministry of External Affairs, not being the original repository of information requested in (a) and (b), the same has been obtained from the primary investigating agencies namely the CBI, the Directorate of Enforcement (ED) and the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI).

According to the information provided by the CBI, the number of Indians living abroad who are involved in financial irregularities with the Banks and fled the country and undergoing criminal investigation in CBI cases during the last three years is 24.

According to the Directorate of Enforcement there are 28 individuals who are accused in criminal cases being investigated by Enforcement Directorate (ED) and who are either residing abroad or have left the country before initiation of investigation by ED.

According to the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), one Indian living abroad, viz., Nirav Modi, is under criminal investigation by DRI.

(b) Efforts are being made for securing presence of these accused in the country.

According to the CBI, efforts are being made for securing presence of these accused in the country by way of issuance of extradition requests. During the last three years,

extradition requests in respect of 5 accused persons have been issued, who were involved in financial irregularities with the Banks in CBI cases registered since 1.01.2016 till 31.05.2019.

According to the ED, necessary action has been initiated for bringing these persons back to India in this regard. Red Corner Notices (RCN) have been issued against 25 persons, extradition requests have been issued for 14 persons, action under Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 (FEOA) have been initiated against 7 persons and 3 persons accused under PMLA have been brought back to India.

According to the DRI, as per procedure, application for Nirav Modi's extradition has been forwarded to the Ahmedabad Customs Commissioner for filing the same in the Court at Surat.

Visit of Prime Minister to Sri Lanka and Maldives

660. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Prime Minister recently visited Sri Lanka and Maldives;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including bilateral agreements signed with each of the above countries;
- (c) whether the Prime Minister has also invited President/Prime Ministers of Sri Lanka and Maldives to India;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Prime Minister has discussed with Sri Lanka the issues related with the BIMSTEC; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (f) Yes. Prime Minister visited Maldives on 8-9 June, 2019. Six agreements in the areas of white shipping, hydrography, health cooperation, ferry and cargo services and cooperation in capacity building in customs and civil service were signed with Maldives. Prime Minister also visited Sri Lanka on 9 June, 2019. The purpose of the visit was to convey the solidarity of India with Sri Lanka in the aftermath of terror attacks. Discussions were held to further strengthen the bilateral relationship.

Permanent seat of UNSC

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

(a) whether Government has not made serious efforts to acquire a permanent seat in the UN Security Council;

(b) whether India has not been able to acquire a permanent seat till now ever since it has become a republic nation;

(c) the reasons for not assigning permanent seat to India in the Security Council even after the consent for the same was expressed by many member countries; and

(d) the changes proposed by Government in foreign policy/diplomacy to secure permanent seat in the Security Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India has accorded highest priority to getting permanent membership for India in an expanded United Nations Security Council. India strongly believes that it has all the credentials to be a permanent member of a reformed and expanded UN Security Council that reflects contemporary global realities. The Government of India has taken a series of initiatives at the UN as well as at bilateral level with other countries in pursuance of this objective.

(c) and (d) A large number of countries have supported India's candidature for permanent membership in an expanded UN Security Council. This has been expressed in various fora including in bilateral inter-governmental meetings and discussions. However, the question of India's membership of the Security Council would be considered only after an agreement on the nature and extent of expansion of the Council is arrived at in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter, which requires approval by 2/3rd of the Members of the United Nations.

India is actively engaged in the ongoing Inter-Governmental Negotiations on UNSC reforms at the UN. India is working alongside other reform-oriented countries through its membership in the G-4 Group (India, Japan, Brazil and Germany) and the L.69 Group (cross-regional group of developing countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America) to build support among the UN Member States for expansion of the UN Security Council.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Impact of American ban on Chabahar port

†662. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is building Chabahar Port with the help of Iran which is an important project in order to check the increasing intrusion of China in the area; and

(b) if so, whether it would have any impact on the Chabahar Port project, if India ceases to import oil from Iran due to the ban imposed on Iran by America?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) India is participating in the development of the first phase of Shahid Behesti Port in Chabahar in cooperation with the Government of Islamic Republic of Iran. Given its location, Chabahar Port opens up greater opportunities for promotion of trade and commerce, especially from the ports along India's western coast, with Iran, Afghanistan, and Central Asia and beyond.

The Indian company, India Ports Global Limited, has taken over port operations at the Shaheed Behesti Port at Chabahar in December 2018 and has been successfully handling cargo since then.

Afghanistan has also started using the port facility. It has sent its first export consignment to India through Chabahar Port in February 2019. Subsequently, it has sent three more consignments to India through Chabahar Port in June 2019.

The U.S has shown understanding of the importance of the Chabahar Port operations for continued humanitarian supplies to Afghanistan and to provide Afghanistan with economic alternatives.

Attack on fishermen

†663. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Indian fishermen were attacked in some foreign countries while they went for deep sea fishing;

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the action taken by the Ministry in this regard and the results obtained therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) From time to time, Indian fishermen along with their boats are apprehended by authorities of neighboring countries for allegedly fishing in their waters. There have been few reports of Indian fishing boats being attacked by Pakistan authorities. Most recently, in January 2019 an Indian fishing boat was reportedly fired upon and sunk by Pakistan Marine Security Agency (PMSA). Similarly, there have been few instances when some Indian fishermen who were arrested on grounds of fishing in Sri Lankan waters have complained of assault by Sri Lankan Navy.

(c) Government attaches highest priority to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. The matter of apprehension of Indian fishermen and their fishing boats is raised at the highest levels and strong protests are lodged in the countries concerned. It is reiterated to the countries concerned that the fishermen issue may be considered as a purely humanitarian and livelihood concern and there should not be any use of force under any circumstances. As a result of sustained diplomatic efforts by the Government, 2004 Indian fishermen and 380 boats have been released by Sri Lanka Government since May 2014. Similarly, persistent diplomatic efforts of the Government of India has led to release and repatriation of 2080 Indian fishermen and 57 Indian fishing boats from Pakistan's custody since 2014.

Indian land in possession of China

664. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has so far failed to regain 38 thousands sq. km. area of its land in the border areas of India from the possession of China despite years of discussions and meetings held;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the efforts made during the last three years to resolve the issue of occupation of Indian territory by China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) China disputes the international boundary between India and China. Indian territory under the occupation of China in Jammu and Kashmir is

approximately 38,000 sq. kms: In addition, under the so-called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" signed between China and Pakistan on 2 March 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China.

India and China have each appointed a Special Representative (SR) to explore the framework for a boundary settlement from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship. There have been twenty one meetings of SRs so far with the last three meetings being the 19th meeting held in Beijing on 20-21 April 2016, 20th meeting held in New Delhi on 22 December 2017, and the 21st meeting held in Chengdu on 24 November 2018. The two sides have agreed to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution to the boundary question through dialogue and negotiations.

Inter-linking services in passport offices

665. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of regular passport offices operating in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of Post Office Passport Seva Kendras operating in the country, State-wise;
- (c) the number of privately outsourced Passport Seva Kendras operative in the country, State-wise;
- (d) whether any inter-linking services have been provided for customers among all the passport service providers; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) There are 36 Passport Offices in the country as on 21 June, 2019. The list is in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) There are 412 Post Office Passport Seva Kendras (POPSK) in the country as on 21 June, 2019. The list is in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) There are 93 Passport Seva Kendras (PSK) in the country as on 21 June, 2019. The list is in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The Passport Seva Project (PSP) was rolled out on 12 June, 2012 with the help of only one Service Provider (SP). The entire passport issuance process is online.

The Passport Portal (www.passportindia.gov.in) is accessible to anyone, anywhere and anytime. The applicants apply for passport service online, pay Passport Fee also through the Portal and visit the PSK/POPSK at the appointed date and time for the capturing of their photographs and biometrics. The 93 PSK mentioned in Statement-III and 412 POPSK mentioned in Statement-II are working in the country as extended arms of the 36 Passport Offices mentioned in Statement-I. The Ministry handles all sovereign functions and the SP handles the non-sovereign functions relating to the processing of passport application.

Statement-I*List of Passport Offices*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Location of Passport Office
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam
2.	Assam*	Guwahati*
3.	Bihar	Patna
4.	Chandigarh UT**	Chandigarh
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6.	Delhi NCT***	Delhi
7.	Goa	Panaji
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Surat
9.	Haryana	—
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Srinagar
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore
14.	Kerala	Cochin, Kozhikode, Thiruvananthapuram
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
16.	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune
17.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar

1	2	3
18.	Punjab	Amritsar, Jalandhar
19.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
20.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy
21.	Telangana	Hyderabad
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly, Ghaziabad, Lucknow
23.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
24.	West Bengal@	Kolkata
TOTAL		36

* RPO Guwahati covers Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

** RPO Chandigarh covers parts of Punjab and Haryana.

*** RPO Delhi covers parts of Haryana @RPO Kolkata covers Sikkim and Tripura.

Statement-II

List of operational Post Office Passport Seva Kendras (POPSK)

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport office
1	2	3	4
1.	Amalapuram	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
2.	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
3.	Bapatla	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
4.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
5.	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
6.	Gudivada	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
7.	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
8.	Hindupur	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
9.	Kadappa	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
10.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
11.	Kodur	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
12.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada

1	2	3	4
13.	Nandyal	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
14.	Narasaraopet	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
15.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
16.	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
17.	Rajamundry	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
18.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
19.	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
20.	Yelamanchili	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
21.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati
22.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati
23.	Barpeta	Assam	Guwahati
24.	Dhubri	Assam	Guwahati
25.	Dibrugarh	Assam	Guwahati
26.	Goalpara	Assam	Guwahati
27.	Golaghat	Assam	Guwahati
28.	Jorhat	Assam	Guwahati
29.	Karbi Anglong	Assam	Guwahati
30.	Karimganj	Assam	Guwahati
31.	Kokrajhar	Assam	Guwahati
32.	Mangaldoi	Assam	Guwahati
33.	Nawgong	Assam	Guwahati
34.	North Lakhimpur	Assam	Guwahati
35.	Silchar	Assam	Guwahati
36.	Tezpur	Assam	Guwahati
37.	Tinsukia	Assam	Guwahati
38.	Arrah	Bihar	Patna
39.	Banka	Bihar	Patna
40.	Begusarai	Bihar	Patna
41.	Bettiah	Bihar	Patna

1	2	3	4
42.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	Patna
43.	Buxar	Bihar	Patna
44.	Chhapra	Bihar	Patna
45.	Dalmia Nagar	Bihar	Patna
46.	Dalsingh Sarai	Bihar	Patna
47.	Forbesganj	Bihar	Patna
48.	Gaya	Bihar	Patna
49.	Hajipur	Bihar	Patna
50.	Jahanabad	Bihar	Patna
51.	Jamui	Bihar	Patna
52.	Katihar	Bihar	Patna
53.	Khagaria	Bihar	Patna
54.	Madhubani	Bihar	Patna
55.	Maner	Bihar	Patna
56.	Motihari	Bihar	Patna
57.	Munger	Bihar	Patna
58.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	Patna
59.	Nalanda	Bihar	Patna
60.	Navada	Bihar	Patna
61.	Purnea	Bihar	Patna
62.	Saharsa	Bihar	Patna
63.	Samastipur	Bihar	Patna
64.	Sasaram	Bihar	Patna
65.	Sheohar	Bihar	Patna
66.	Sitamarhi	Bihar	Patna
67.	Siwan	Bihar	Patna
68.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
69.	Durg	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
70.	Janjgir-Champa	Chhattisgarh	Raipur

1	2	3	4
71.	Korba	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
72.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
73.	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
74.	Surguja	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
75.	Silvasa	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Mumbai
76.	Daman	Daman	Mumbai
77.	Janak Puri	Delhi	Delhi
78.	Mehrauli	Delhi	Delhi
79.	Nehru Place	Delhi	Delhi
80.	Patparganj	Delhi	Delhi
81.	Yamuna Vihar	Delhi	Delhi
82.	Margao	Goa	Panaji
83.	Amreli	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
84.	Anand	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
85.	Bardoli	Gujarat	Surat
86.	Bharuch	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
87.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
88.	Bhuj	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
89.	Chhota Udaipur	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
90.	Dahod	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
91.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
92.	Godhra	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
93.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
94.	Junagadh	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
95.	Kheda	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
96.	Mehsana	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
97.	Navsari	Gujarat	Surat
98.	Palanpur	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
99.	Patan	Gujarat	Ahmedabad

1	2	3	4
100.	Porbandar	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
101.	Sabarkantha	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
102.	Surendranagar	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
103.	Valsad	Gujarat	Surat
104.	Veraval	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
105.	Bhiwani Mahendragarh	Haryana	Chandigarh
106.	Faridabad	Haryana	Delhi
107.	Hisar	Haryana	Chandigarh
108.	Kaithal	Haryana	Chandigarh
109.	Kamal	Haryana	Chandigarh
110.	Narnaul	Haryana	Delhi
111.	Panipat	.Haryana	Chandigarh
112.	Rohtak	Haryana	Delhi
113.	Sirsa	Haryana .	Chandigarh
114.	Sonipat	Haryana	Delhi
115.	Yamunanagar	Haryana	Chandigarh
116.	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
117.	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
118.	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
119.	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
120.	Palampur	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
121.	Una	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
122.	Anantnag	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
123.	Baramulla	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
124.	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
125.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
126.	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
127.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
128.	Bokaro	Jharkhand	Ranchi

1	2	3	4
129.	Chaibasha	Jharkhand	Ranchi
130.	Deoghar	Jharkhand	Ranchi
131.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	Ranchi
132.	Dumka	Jharkhand	Ranchi
133.	Giridih	Jharkhand	Ranchi
134.	Gumla	Jharkhand	Ranchi
135.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	Ranchi
136.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	Ranchi
137.	Jumri Tilaiya	Jharkhand	Ranchi
138.	Khunti	Jharkhand	Ranchi
139.	Medininagar	Jharkhand	Ranchi
140.	Sahibganj	Jharkhand	Ranchi
141.	Shimaria	Jharkhand	Ranchi
142.	Ankola	Karnataka	Bengaluru
143.	Belagavi	Karnataka	Bengaluru
144.	Bellary	Karnataka	Bengaluru
145.	Bidar	Karnataka	Bengaluru
146.	Chamrajanagar	Karnataka	Bengaluru
147.	Channapatna	Karnataka	Bengaluru
148.	Chikballapur	Karnataka	Bengaluru
149.	Chikkodi	Karnataka	Bengaluru
150.	Chitradurga	Karnataka	Bengaluru
151.	Davangere	Karnataka	Bengaluru
152.	Gadag	Karnataka	Bengaluru
153.	Hassan	Karnataka	Bengaluru
154.	Jalahalli	Karnataka	Bengaluru
155.	Koppal	Karnataka	Bengaluru
156.	Maddur	Karnataka	Bengaluru
157.	Mysuru	Karnataka	Bengaluru

1	2	3	4
158.	Raichur	Karnataka	Bengaluru
159.	Robertsonpet	Karnataka	Bengaluru
160.	Shivamogga	Karnataka	Bengaluru
161.	Tumakuru	Karnataka	Bengaluru
162.	Udupi	Karnataka	Bengaluru
163.	Vijayapur	Karnataka	Bengaluru
164.	Attingal	Kerala	Trivandrum
165.	Chengannur	Kerala	Cochin
166.	Kasargod	Kerala	Kozhikode
167.	Kattappana	Kerala	Cochin
168.	Palakkad	Kerala	Cochin
169.	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	Trivandrum
170.	Kavaratti	Lakshadweep	Cochin
171.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
172.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
173.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
174.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
175.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
176.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
177.	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
178.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
179.	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
180.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
181.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
182.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
183.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
184.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
185.	Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
186.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal

1	2	3	4
187.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
188.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	Pune
189.	Akola	Maharashtra	Nagpur
190.	Amravati	Maharashtra	Nagpur
191.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	Mumbai
192.	Baramati	Maharashtra	Pune
193.	Beed	Maharashtra	Pune
194.	Bhandara	Maharashtra	Nagpur
195.	Bhusawal	Maharashtra	Mumbai
196.	Buldhana	Maharashtra	Nagpur
197.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	Nagpur
198.	Dhule	Maharashtra	Mumbai
199.	Gadchiroli	Maharashtra	Nagpur
200.	Hingoli	Maharashtra	Nagpur
201.	Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra	Pune
202.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	Mumbai
203.	Jalna	Maharashtra	Pune
204.	Katoal	Maharashtra	Nagpur
205.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	Pune
206.	Latur	Maharashtra	Pune
207.	Madba	Maharashtra	Pune
208.	Nanded	Maharashtra	Pune
209.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	Pune
210.	Pandharpur	Maharashtra	Pune
211.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	Pune
212.	Pimpri Chinchwad	Maharashtra	Pune
213.	Rajapur	Maharashtra	Mumbai
214.	Sangli	Maharashtra	Pune
215.	Satara	Maharashtra	Pune

1	2	3	4
216.	Shirur	Maharashtra	Pune
217.	Sion	Maharashtra	Mumbai
218.	Srirampur	Maharashtra	Pune
219.	Vashi	Maharashtra	Mumbai
220.	Vikroli	Maharashtra	Mumbai
221.	Wardha	Maharashtra	Nagpur
222.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	Nagpur
223.	Kakching	Manipur	Guwahati
224.	Tura	Meghalaya	Guwahati
225.	Aska	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
226.	Balasore	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
227.	Bargarh	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
228.	Baripada	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
229.	Berhampur	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
230.	Bhadrak	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
231.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
232.	Bolangir	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
233.	Cuttack	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
234.	Dhenkanal	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
235.	Jagatsinghpur	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
236.	Jajpur	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
237.	Kendrapara	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
238.	Keonjhar	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
239.	Koraput	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
240.	Nabarangpur	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
241.	Phulbani	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
242.	Puri	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
243.	Rourkela	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
244.	Sambalpur	Odisha	Bhubaneswar

1	2	3	4
245.	Karaikal	Puducherry	Tiruchirapalli
246.	Basi Pattana	Punjab	Chandigarh
247.	Bathinda	Punjab	Chandigarh
248.	Firozpur	Punjab	Amritsar
249.	Malerkotla	Punjab	Chandigarh
250.	Moga	Punjab	Jalandhar
251.	Pathankot	Punjab	Jalandhar
252.	Patiala	Punjab	Chandigarh
253.	Phagwara	Punjab	Jalandhar
254.	Ropar	Punjab	Chandigarh
255.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	Jaipur
256.	Alwar	Rajasthan	Jaipur
257.	Banswara	Rajasthan	Jaipur
258.	Banner	Rajasthan	Jaipur
259.	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
260.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	Jaipur
261.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	Jaipur
262.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	Jaipur
263.	Churu	Rajasthan	Jaipur
264.	Dausa	Rajasthan	Jaipur
265.	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	Jaipur
266.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	Jaipur
267.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan	Jaipur
268.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	Jaipur
269.	Kankroli	Rajasthan	Jaipur
270.	Karauli-Dhaulpur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
271.	Kota	Rajasthan	Jaipur
272.	Kotputli	Rajasthan	Jaipur
273.	Nagaur	Rajasthan	Jaipur

1	2	3	4
274.	Pali	Rajasthan	Jaipur
275.	Pratapgarh	Rajasthan	Jaipur
276.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
277.	Sirohi	Rajasthan	Jaipur
278.	Sriganganagar	Rajasthan	Jaipur
279.	Arani	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
280.	Bodineyaknur	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
281.	Chennai GPO	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
282.	Chidambaram	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
283.	Coonoor	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
284.	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
285.	Devakottai	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
286.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
287.	Erode	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
288.	Kallakurichi	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
289.	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
290.	Karur	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli
291.	Kodairoad	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
292.	Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
293.	Nagercoil	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
294.	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli
295.	Rajpalyam	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
296.	Ranipet	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
297.	Rasipuram	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
298.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
299.	Sirkali	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli
300.	Thiruthuraipoondi	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli
301.	Thoothukkudi	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
302.	Tiruvallur	Tamil Nadu	Chennai

1	2	3	4
303.	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
304.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
305.	Viluppuram	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
306.	Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
307.	Adilabad	Telangana	Hyderabad
308.	Bhongir	Telangana	Hyderabad
309.	Kamareddy	Telangana	Hyderabad
310.	Khammam	Telangana	Hyderabad
311.	Mahabubabad	Telangana	Hyderabad
312.	Mancheria	Telangana	Hyderabad
313.	Medak	Telangana	Hyderabad
314.	Medchal	Telangana	Hyderabad
315.	Mehbubnagar	Telangana	Hyderabad
316.	Nalgonda	Telangana	Hyderabad
317.	Siddipet	Telangana	Hyderabad
318.	Vikarabad	Telangana	Hyderabad
319.	Wanaparthy	Telangana	Hyderabad
320.	Warangal	Telangana	Hyderabad
321.	Achnera	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
322.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
323.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
324.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
325.	Ambedkar Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
326.	Amethi	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
327.	Amroha	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
328.	Ayodhya	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
329.	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
330.	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
331.	Baghpat	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad

1	2	3	4
332.	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
333.	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
334.	Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
335.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
336.	Bhadohi	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
337.	Bijnaur	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
338.	Bulandshahr	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
339.	Chunar	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
340.	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
341.	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
342.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
343.	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
344.	Goshi (Mau)	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
345.	Hamirpur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
346.	Hathras	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
347.	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
348.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
349.	Kheri	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
350.	Maharajganj	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
351.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
352.	Misrikh	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
353.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
354.	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
355.	Noida	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
356.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
357.	Pratapgarh	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
358.	Rae Bareli	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
359.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
360.	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad

1	2	3	4
361.	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
362.	Siddharth Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
363.	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
364.	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
365.	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
366.	Vrindawan	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
367.	Alraora	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
368.	Kathgodam	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
369.	Nainital	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
370.	Roorkee	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
371.	Rudrapur	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
372.	Srinagar	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
373.	Alipurduar	West Bengal	Kolkata
374.	Amta	West Bengal	Kolkata
375.	Arambagh	West Bengal	Kolkata
376.	Asansol	West Bengal	Kolkata
377.	Ashok Nagar	West Bengal	Kolkata
378.	Balurghat	West Bengal	Kolkata
379.	Bangaon	West Bengal	Kolkata
380.	Bankura	West Bengal	Kolkata
381.	Bardhaman	West Bengal	Kolkata
382.	Barrackpore	West Bengal	Kolkata
383.	Basirhat	West Bengal	Kolkata
384.	Beadon Street	West Bengal	Kolkata
385.	Bishnupur	West Bengal	Kolkata
386.	Bolpur	West Bengal	Kolkata
387.	Canning Road Ferry Ghat	West Bengal	Kolkata
388.	Chinsurah	West Bengal	Kolkata
389.	Coochbehar	West Bengal	Kolkata
390.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	Kolkata

1	2	3	4
391.	Diamond Harbour	West Bengal	Kolkata
392.	Dum Dum	West Bengal	Kolkata
393.	Ghatal	West Bengal	Kolkata
394.	Howrah	West Bengal	Kolkata
395.	Jadavpur	West Bengal	Kolkata
396.	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal	Kolkata
397.	Jhargram	West Bengal	Kolkata
398.	Jiyaganj	West Bengal	Kolkata
399.	Kakdweep	West Bengal	Kolkata
400.	Kanthi	West Bengal	Kolkata
401.	Katwa	West Bengal	Kolkata
402.	Kharagpur	West Bengal	Kolkata
403.	Krishnanagar	West Bengal	Kolkata
404.	Makdumpur	West Bengal	Kolkata
405.	North Dinajpur	West Bengal	Kolkata
406.	Purulia	West Bengal	Kolkata
407.	Raghunathganj	West Bengal	Kolkata
408.	Rampurhat	West Bengal	Kolkata
409.	Ranaghat	West Bengal	Kolkata
410.	Samsi	West Bengal	Kolkata
411.	Serampore	West Bengal	Kolkata
412.	Tamluk	West Bengal	Kolkata

Statement-III*State-wise list of Passport Seva Kendras*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number	Location
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	Bhimavaram, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Itanagar

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam*	1	Guwahati
4.	Bihar	2	Darbhanga, Patna
5.	Chandigarh UT**	1	Chandigarh
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	Raipur
7.	Delhi NCT***	3	Bhikaji Cama Place, Herald House, Shalimar Place
8.	Goa	1	Panaji
9.	Gujarat	5	Mithakali, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara, Vijay Cross Road
10.	Haryana	2	Ambala, Gurugram
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Shimla
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Jammu, Srinagar
13.	Jharkhand	1	Ranchi
14.	Karnataka	5	Hubli, Kalaburagi, Lalbagh, Mangalore, Marathahalli
15.	Kerala	13	Alapuzha, Aluva, Kannur, Kollam, Kottayam. Kozhikode, Malappuram, Neyyattinkara, Payyanur. Thrissur, Tripunithura, Vadakara, Vazhuthacaud
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2	Bhopal, Indore
17.	Maharashtra	8	Andheri, Lower Parel, Malad, Nagpur, Nashik, Pune, Solapur, Thane
18.	Manipur	1	Imphal
19.	Meghalaya	1	Shillong
20.	Mizoram	1	Aizawl
21.	Nagaland	1	Dimapur
22.	Odisha	1	Bhubaneswar
23.	Puducherry	1	Puducherry
24.	Punjab	5	Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar I, Jalandhar II, Ludhiana
25.	Rajasthan	4	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Sikar, Udaipur

1	2	3	4
26.	Sikkim	1	Gangtok
27.	Tamil Nadu	8	Aminjikarai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Saligramam, Tambaram, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Trichy
28.	Telangana	5	Ameerpet, Begumpet, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Toli Chowki
29.	Tripura	1	Agartala
30.	Uttar Pradesh	6	Bareilly, Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow. Varanasi
31.	Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun
32.	West Bengal	3	Berhampore, Kolkata, Siliguri
TOTAL		93	

* RPO Guwahati covers five other North-Eastern States also at present.

** RPO Chandigarh covers parts of Punjab and Haryana.

*** RPO Delhi covers parts of Haryana. @RPO Kolkata covers Sikkim and Tripura.

Introduction of breakfast in schools

666. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is introducing breakfast in addition to the mid-day-meal in all schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of children covered under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme and the coverage of children proposed under free breakfast scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per the provisions of National Food Security Act, 2013, children studying in classes I-VIII or within the age group of 6-14 years are entitled to one mid day meal free of charge, every day except on school holidays, in all schools run by local bodies, Government and Government aided schools so as to meet nutritional standards specified in the Act. However, Some States and UTs provide additional items such as milk, egg, fruits etc. to students from their own resources.

(c) The National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools, popularly known as the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), is an on-going Centrally-Sponsored Scheme which covers all school children studying in Classes I-VIII of Government, Government-Aided Schools, Special Training Centres including Madarsas and Maqtabas supported under Samagra Shiksha. On an average basis 9.17 crore children studying in 11.34 lakh schools are served hot cooked mid-day meal on each school working day during the year 2018-19. The State and UT-wise details of these children are given in Statement.

Statement

State and UT-wise details of the children covered on an average basis under Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) during the year 2018-19

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Coverage of children
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3079772
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	130148
3.	Assam	4049861
4.	Bihar	10704608
5.	Chhattisgarh	2557512
6.	Goa	142387
7.	Gujarat	4665673
8.	Haryana	1251854
9.	Himachal Pradesh	455746
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	542439
11.	Jharkhand	2759668
12.	Karnataka	4281055
13.	Kerala	2600154
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4865379
15.	Maharashtra	8990150
16.	Manipur	147009

1	2	3
17.	Meghalaya	526978
18.	Mizoram	125996
19.	Nagaland	160839
20.	Odisha	3992871
21.	Punjab	1433243
22.	Rajasthan	4688607
23.	Sikkim	53676
24.	Tamil Nadu	4362725
25.	Telangana	1701153
26.	Tripura	345063
27.	Uttarakhand	10558209
28.	Uttar Pradesh	559172
29.	West Bengal	10877644
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22323
31.	Chandigarh	41170
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32819
33.	Daman and Diu	15001
34.	Delhi	975186
35.	Lakshadweep	6884
36.	Puducherry	44131
TOTAL		91747104

Establishment of new Central Universities

667. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRIT. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to establish thirteen new Central Universities in the country and is allocating 3,600 crore for their infrastructure facilities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any such universities are being established in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana as it was promised as per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of funds allocated for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal to set up a new Central University in the country. However, the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act 2014 envisages for establishment of one Central Tribal University each in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and one Central University in the successor state of Andhra Pradesh. Further, the Prime Minister announced a package for Bihar on 18.8.2015 which includes establishment of a Central University near Bhagalpur at the historic site of Vikramshila University. There is provision of ₹ 450 crore and ₹ 420 crore for meeting the first phase expenditure towards establishment of the Central University and Central Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh respectively. As regards, Central Tribal University in Telangana, a token budgetary provision has been made.

Earlier, the Cabinet had approved the Revised Cost Estimates (RCE) of the 13 new Central Universities (CUs) established under CU Act, 2009 which *inter alia* included incurring an expenditure of ₹ 3639.32 crore for recurring expenditure and creation of necessary infrastructure for the period from 2018-19 to 2020-21.

Vacancies in Central Universities

668. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of faculty vacancies in the Central Universities, university-wise;
- (b) the details of recruitment of *ad hoc* faculty in those universities during the last three years, university-wise;
- (c) whether efforts have been made to internalise the *ad hoc* faculty into permanent faculty posts;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to fill the vacancies in those universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) At present, there are 41 Central Universities under the

purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The total number of sanctioned teaching posts in 40 Central Universities is 17834 and out of these, 6719 teaching posts are lying vacant as on 01.04.2019. In Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), out of 785 teaching/academics posts, 286 posts are vacant as on 01.01.2019. The University-wise details of sanctioned, filled-up and vacant teaching posts are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) The Central Universities are adopting different methods to address faculty shortages in order to ensure that studies of students are not affected, which *inter alia*, include hiring *ad hoc* faculty, Guest Faculty, Contract Faculty and Re-employed faculty. The University-wise details of *ad hoc* faculty, Guest Faculty, Contract Faculty and Reemployed faculty as on 01.04.2019 are in Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) The UGC has not prescribed any scheme to make the ad-hoc faculty into permanent faculty posts.

(e) Occurring of vacancies and filling up is a continuous process. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and University Grants Commission (UGC) have issued repeated instructions to all the Central Universities to fill up the vacancies on priority basis. UGC *vide* its D.O. letter No. F. 1-14/2019 (CPP-II) dated 4th June, 2019, has prepared the Guidelines for Recruitment of Faculty in Universities, Colleges and Institutions Deemed to be Universities outlining the selection procedure and the time-frame for recruitment which has been circulated to all Universities to adhere to the guidelines. The Universities have also been requested to take steps to ensure that the vacancies in the University as well as in the colleges affiliated to University are filled up at the earliest. A copy of the Guidelines circulated to all the Universities is available at <https://www.uqc.ac.in/uac/notices.aspx?id=2418>. Further, this Ministry has requested all Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) to fill up faculty related data on National Higher Education Resource Centre (NHERC) portal at <https://nherc.in> in order to fill up all vacancies in various higher educational institutions on an urgent basis.

Besides this, a number of other steps taken to fill up the vacant teaching posts in Central Universities, include regular monitoring by Ministry/UGC, review during various meetings including Visitor's Conferences, providing Visitor's nominees for Selection Committees for appointment of teachers, increase in age of superannuation to 65 years, re-employment of retired teachers beyond the age of 65 years, etc.

Statement-I

*Details of teaching position as on 01.04.2019 indicating sanctioned/filled up/
vacant positions in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University		No. of sanctioned posts	No. of filled up posts	No of Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	47	24	23
			Associate Professor	95	47	48
			Assistant Professor	266	226	40
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professor	110	65	45
			Associate Professor	234	176	58
			Assistant Professor	228	187	41
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	Professor	32	18	14
			Associate Professor	60	37	23
			Assistant Professor	146	133 -	13
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	58	12	46
			Associate Professor	108	34	74
			Assistant Professor	269	171	98
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	264	105	159
			Associate Professor	648	219	429

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Assistant Professor	794	545	249
6.		Jamia Milia Islamia	Professor	128	73	55
			Associate Professor	203	161	42
			Assistant Professor	518	443	75
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Professor	203	94	109
			Associate Professor	372	220	152
			Assistant Professor	353	251	102
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor	56	5	51
			Associate Professor	106	21	85
			Assistant Professor	244	178	66
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	36	15	21
			Associate Professor	69	29	40
			Assistant Professor	161	127	34
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	19	12	7
			Associate Professor	19	11	8
			Assistant Professor	76	57	19
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	67	24	43
			Associate	144	86	58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Professor			
			Assistant Professor	278	226	52
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Garhwal University	Professor	43	8	35
			Associate Professor	84	29	55
			Assistant Professor	341	217	124
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	194	128	66
			Associate Professor	395	261	134
			Assistant Professor	1066	850	216
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	Professor	263	149	114
			Associate Professor	537	372	165
			Assistant Professor	1205	869	336
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	30	15	15
			Associate Professor	56	41	15
			Assistant Professor	120	112	8
16.		University of Allahabad	Professor	79	13	66
			Associate Professor	205	47	158
			Assistant Professor	579	252	327

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	76	39	37
			Associate Professor	159	98	61
			Assistant Professor	430	335	95
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	27	6	21
			Associate Professor	53	17	36
			Assistant Professor	134	74	60
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	20	1	19
			Associate Professor	40	14	26
			Assistant Professor	80	54	26
20.	Gujarat	Central University Of Gujarat	Professor	24	7	17
			Associate Professor	46	17	29
			Assistant Professor	92	69	23
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	30	5	25
			Associate Professor	62	21	41
			Assistant Professor	133	47	86
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	27	4	23
			Associate Professor	53	11	42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Assistant Professor	108	60	48
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	24	4	20
			Associate Professor	44	9	35
			Assistant Professor	91	83	8
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	25	5	20
			Associate Professor	51	4	47
			Assistant Professor	119	62	57
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	25	7	18
			Associate Professor	46	15	31
			Assistant Professor	100	75	25
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	27	6	21
			Associate Professor	53	7	46
			Assistant Professor	126	48	78
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	26	14	12
			Associate Professor	53	21	32
			Assistant Professor	106	81	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Professor	23	0	23
			Associate Professor	43	1	42
			Assistant Professor	88	16	72
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	31	4	27
			Associate Professor	62	17	45
			Assistant Professor	124	71	53
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	32	5	27
			Associate Professor	62	21	41
			Assistant Professor	154	93	61
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	28	7	21
			Associate Professor	60	16	44
			Assistant Professor	120	71	49
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	46	23	23
			Associate Professor	113	84	29
			Assistant Professor	293	247	46
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	54	37	17
			Associate Professor	81	54	27
			Assistant Professor	177	154	23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	27	11	16
			Associate Professor	44	30	14
			Assistant Professor	131	127	4
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	40	10	30
			Associate Professor	93	33	60
			Assistant Professor	200	144	56
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Professor	93	45	48
			Associate Professor	147	90	57
			Assistant Professor	208	181	27
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	47	19	28
			Associate Professor	74	44	30
			Assistant Professor	261	234	27
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	45	12	33
			Associate Professor	62	43	19
			Assistant Professor	146	136	10
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	32	9	23
			Associate Professor	71	37	34
			Assistant Professor	126	108	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	46	3	43
			Associate Professor	69	29	40
			Assistant Professor	163	134	29
			Professor	2504	1043	1461
		GRAND TOTAL	Associate Professor	4976	2524	2452
			Assistant Professor	10354	7548	2806
				17834	11115	6719

Statement of current academic staff position (Teachers/academics) as on 01.01.2019 indicating sanctioned/filled up/vacant positions in Indira Gandhi National Open University

Sl. No.	Name of the University	No. of sanctioned posts	No. of filled up posts	No. of vacant posts
41	IGNOU	785	506	286

Statement-II

Details of Adhoc / Guest / Contract / Re-employed Teachers deployed in Central Universities(as on 01.04.2019)

Sl. No.	State	University	University Departments				
			Adhoc Faculty	Guest Faculty	Contract basis	Re-empl-oyed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bihar	C.U. of South Bihar	0	0	36	2	38
2.		Mahatma Gandhi C.U.	0	0	3	0	3
3.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vish.	146	0	0	0	146
4.	Delhi	University of Delhi	102	128	0	0	230
5.		Jamia Millia Islamia	0	244	142	0	386

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	0	42	0	1	43
7.	Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	0	5	7	4	16
8.	Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	0	27	72	0	99
9.	Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu	Central University of Jammu	0	4	22	0	26
11.	Kashmir	C.U. of Kashmir	0	0	57	0	57
12.	Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	0	0	55	0	55
13.	Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	0	69	0	0	69
14.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	0	11	3	0	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	0	43	0	2	45
16.		I. G. Tribal National University	0	15	0	0	15
17.	Maharashtra	M. G. A. Hindi Vish.	0	71	0	0	71
18.	Odisha	C.U. of Orissa	0	2	44	0	46
19.	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	0	1	19	0	20
20.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	0	102	3	0	105
21.	Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	0	0	30	5	35
22.	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	0	0	68	0	68
23.	Telangana	M. A. N. Urdu University	0	81	0	0	81
24.		University of Hyderabad	6	36	1	6	49
25.		The E. & F. Languages University	0	11	0	0	11
26.	Uttarakhand	H.N. B. Garhwal University	265	7	0	0	272
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	32	45	145	1	223
28.		Banaras Hindu University	0	0	84	26	110
29.		B. B. Ambedkar University	0	0	0	1	1
30.		University of Allahabad	0	153	0	0	153
31.	West Bengal	Visva-Bharati	0	50	0	3	53
32.	Assam	Assam University	0	50	0	1	51
33.		Tezpur University	0	27	20	1	48
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	0	3	37	2	42
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	0	80	0	0	80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	0	12	0	0	12
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	0	96	2	0	98
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	0	39	1	2	42
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	0	51	16	5	72
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	0	77	4	2	83

Assessment of teachers of public schools

669. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to evaluate teachers of public schools based on their overall classroom management skills and output based on student's performance level;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the mechanism proposed to be adopted to evaluate their performance; and

(c) whether Government is considering to provide incentives as a break-up of the total salary component of such public school teachers to improve the standard of teaching?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Admissions of poor students

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

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to ensure admission of poor yet deserving students in Government as well as private colleges and schools across the country;

(b) the details of various steps taken to ensure adequate representation and admission of students from rural areas with poor economic backgrounds;

(c) whether Government has an expert advisory committee to look after this issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Government is committed to ensure adequate representation and admission of students from poor economic backgrounds. In this regard, for advancement of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) of the society and in accordance with the Constitution 103rd Amendment Act 2019, this Ministry has issued instructions providing 10 per cent reservation to EWS categories for admission in Central Educational Institutions (CEIs). This reservation for EWS categories would be provided without disturbing the existing entitlements for SC/ST and OBC categories.

The above reservation is being provided from the academic year 2019-20 onwards in Central Educational Institutions, and would help in creating more than 2 lakh additional seats.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years. The Act requires all private schools to reserve 25% of seats to children from poor families.

Further, Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for School Education has been launched throughout the country, as an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII. This scheme aims towards ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) and provides for universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning level of children at all levels of school education.

In the Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), subsidy is provided to the students enrolled for Under Graduate programmes. Full fee waiver is provided in respect of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Physically Handicapped students and most economically backward students whose family income is less than ₹1 lakh per annum; and two third fee remission to other economically backward students whose family income is between ₹1 lakh to 5 lakh per annum.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing the Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme for welfare of the students from rural areas with poor economic backgrounds.

The scheme aims to ensure that no one from the Economically Weaker Sections, including minorities, SCs/STs, women and disabled, is denied access to professional education only for the reason that he or she is poor. Under the scheme, full interest subsidy is provided during the moratorium period (course period plus one year), on the educational loan up to ₹ 7.5 lakh, taken by the students having annual parental income up to ₹4.5 lakh.

(c) and (d) The Government is regularly monitoring the creation of seats for EWS categories in the CEIs. In order to prevent commercialization of education and protect the interests of the poor students the UGC (Institution of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 have been notified.

Implementation of schemes under SSA

671. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of allocation under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the last three years;
- (b) whether any analysis has been carried out recently to know the status of implementation of various schemes under SSA;
- (c) the quantum of allocation made during the last three years under SSA; and
- (d) the details and status of schemes initiated under SSA in various part of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was under implementation from 2000-01 to 2017-18 for universalization of quality elementary education throughout the country in coordination and consultation with the States and UTs. Now, the SSA along-with other Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education (CSSTE) have been subsumed under a new scheme-Samagra Shiksha, which is under implementation in the country with effect from 2018-19. It is an overarching

programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. An amount of ₹ 22500.00 crore, ₹ 23500.00 crore and ₹ 30780.81 crore has been provided at Revised Estimate stage for SSA and Samagra Shiksha during the financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, respectively.

(b) To ensure effective utilization of funds under SSA/Samagra Shiksha, there is robust monitoring system in place to review the physical and financial progress of approved interventions through monthly/quarterly reports, annual audit by independent Chartered Accountants empanelled with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, a regular CAG audit, a system of concurrent financial reviews, as well as regular internal audit and regular Review Meetings with all States and UTs are held for monitoring the optimum utilization of funds. The Shagun portal has been launched to create a repository of best practices from the States and UTs and to enable online monitoring of implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

(d) Under the SSA and the Samagra Shiksha from 2001 till 2018-19, sanction has been given for opening of 3.64 lakh new elementary schools and for construction of 3,12,747 school buildings, 18,89,689 additional classrooms, 2,40,564 drinking water facilities and 10,63,164 school toilets. States and UTs have reported opening up of 3.60 lakh new elementary schools, construction of 2,96,627 school buildings, 18,17,081 additional classrooms, 2,34,409 drinking water facilities and 10,22,106 toilets as on 31.03.2019.

Setting up of educational institutes

672. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number and details of social science institutes and departments, engineering and medical colleges set up by Government during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): The Government does not set up social science departments, as these departments are set up in the university system. Although, the Government has not set up any social science institute during the last three years, however, to promote research in the social sciences, the Department of Higher Education, MHRD through the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), in August, 2018 has launched a Scheme: Impactful Policy Research in Social Science (IMPRESS), at a total cost of ₹ 414 crore to support research in the social sciences in higher educational institutions.

Further, as per the information given by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Government has set up 78 engineering colleges and 50 medical colleges respectively during the last three years and State-wise details of which are given in Statement

Statement

Number of new Government engineering and medical institutes set up during last three years

State	2017-2018		2018-2019		2019-2020	
	Medical Colleges	Engineering Colleges	Medical Colleges	Engineering Colleges	Medical Colleges	Engineering Colleges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	1
Andhra Pradesh	-	1	1	-	-	1
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	1	-	-	-	2
Bihar	-	3	-	3	-	19
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	1	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	1	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	1
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	1	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	1	2	-	-	-	1
Himachal Pradesh	2	-	1	-	-	2
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	4	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	1	1	3
Kerala	1	1	-	-	3	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	4	4	1	1
Maharashtra	-	-	1	2	-	1
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	1	-	-	-
Odisha	2	-	2	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	2	-	3
Rajasthan	-	3	5	1	1	1
Sikkim	-	-	-	1	-	-
Tamil Nadu	1	1	-	1	1	3
Telangana	-	-	1	1	2	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	-	1	7	4
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	4	2
TOTAL	09	14	16	19	25	45

Opening of colleges and universities

†673. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of law colleges, technical colleges and universities opened in the country to strengthen the education system during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): The State-wise details of newly opened Centrally Funded Technical Institutes (CFTIs), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved technical institutes, Central/State/Private/Deemed to be Universities during the last three years are in Statement-I, II and III, respectively (*See below*). The State-wise, year-wise details of law colleges approved by the Bar Council of India can be accessed at <http://www.barcouncilofindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/05/Status-of-Law-College.pdf>.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

*List of newly opened Centrally Funded Technical Institutes (CFTIs)
during 2016-2019*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	No. of Institutions
1.	Bihar	1
2.	Chhattisgarh	1
3.	Goa	1
4.	Gujarat	1
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
6.	Jharkhand	1
7.	Karnataka	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1
9.	Maharashtra	2
10.	Odisha	1
11.	Tripura	1
	TOTAL	12

Statement-II

List of newly opened AICTE approved institutes during 2016-19

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	No. of Institutions
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4.	Assam	16
5.	Bihar	41
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	19

1	2	3
8.	Daman and Diu	1
9.	Delhi	5
10.	Gujarat	32
11.	Haryana	65
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
14.	Jharkhand	23
15.	Karnataka	50
16.	Kerala	31
17.	Madhya Pradesh	73
18.	Maharashtra	156
19.	Manipur	1
20.	Meghalaya	1
21.	Nagaland	6
22.	Odisha	17
23.	Punjab	46
24.	Rajasthan	39
25.	Sikkim	2
26.	Tamil Nadu	73
27.	Telangana	24
28.	Tripura	2
29.	Uttar Pradesh	350
30.	Uttarakhand	49
31.	West Bengal	44
TOTAL		1193

Statement-III

*List of newly opened Central/State/Private/Deemed to be Universities
during 2016-19*

S. No.	States/Union Territories	No. of Universities
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	3
4.	Bihar	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	4
6.	Delhi	1
8.	Gujarat	16
9.	Haryana	5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Karnataka	9
14.	Kerala	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	17
16.	Maharashtra	9
17.	Manipur	4
20.	Nagaland	1
21.	Odisha	9
22.	Punjab	3
23.	Rajasthan	12
26.	Telangana	2
28.	Uttar Pradesh	12
29.	Uttarakhand	6
30.	West Bengal	4
TOTAL		149

Fee hike by private schools

†674. SHRI SAMIR ORAON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether fee hike by private schools every year has become a big challenge for the people of middle income groups of the country;

(b) whether besides monthly tuition fee, private schools charge excess money every year in the name of annual fee, development fee, re-admission fee, pupil fund, computer fee, science fee, etc. and put direct/indirect pressure to buy books and uniforms from certain shops;

(c) whether the controlling/regulatory Government institutions meant for private schools have turned ineffective; and

(d) whether any mechanism is under consideration for rationalisation of schools fee, facilities and actual evaluation of expenditures?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of schools are under the jurisdiction of the State Government. Thus, the matter relating to fees and its components in schools are regulated in terms of the Rules and Instructions of the State Government concerned. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) which is an examination conducting body, affiliates schools for the purpose of certification of students at the end of Class X and Class XII courses on fulfilment of various norms prescribed in the Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Board. As per Rule 7 of Affiliation Bye-Laws, 2018, the fee structure and fee revisions are regulated by the Acts and Regulations of the concerned State/UT Governments.

In the matter of selling of textbooks and school uniforms, CBSE has issued a circular on 21.06.2018 to all the schools affiliated with it regarding sale of books, stationery items and uniforms in schools. The main points of the circular are as under:—

- The schools are permitted to open a Tuckshop (small outlet) inside the school premises for facilitating the children.
- If a school makes available books, both NCERT and non-NCERT, stationery and uniform items for sale in the school premises through these Tuckshops,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

then the sale of these items must be done without any coercion on the students/parents to buy the same from these shops.

- The school shall not coerce/students for buying the books and items from any other specified vendors also.
- No activity can be carried out on school premises that is wholly unconnected with education.

(c) No such information is available with the Central Government, as the matter relating to fee and its components in schools are regulated in terms of Rules and Regulations of the State/Union Territory Governments concerned.

(d) CBSE has incorporated various provisions in Chapter 7 of Affiliation Bye-laws, 2018 related to school fee. As per rule 7.6 of the Affiliation Bye-laws, 2018, the Acts and Regulations of the Central and State/UT Governments enacted/ framed in connection with regulation of fee in respect of various categories of the schools situated in the State are applicable to the schools affiliated with CBSE also. However, as indicated at part (a) and (b) above, the majority of schools are under the jurisdictions of the State Government. It is therefore, for the respective to State/ Union Territory Government to take appropriate action in the matter in respect of their schools.

**Kendriya Vidyalaya/Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in
Himachal Pradesh**

675. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the current/pending proposals for setting up Kendriya Vidyalayas/Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country especially in Himachal Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to establish Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in each district of Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has received 190 proposals/requests from various States/UTs for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country including Dharampur (Mandi) in Himachal Pradesh. After reviewing

these proposals, KVS had placed them before the "Challenge Method Committee" for consideration at its meeting held in January, 2019. Out of these 50 proposals were recommended for further consideration and were eventually approved by the competent authority in March, 2019. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government to make available requisite suitable land free of cost for construction of school buildings and the required temporary accommodation (free of rent) to start the Vidyalaya. However, actual sanction and opening of the JNV depends on the availability of funds and approval by the Competent Authority. One JNV each has been sanctioned in all the districts of the country as on 31st May, 2014, excluding Tamil Nadu which has not yet accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme. All the 12 districts of Himachal Pradesh have been covered under the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

Statement

Details of 50 new Kendriya Vidyalayas sanctioned in the country in March, 2019

Sl. No.	Name of State	Location of sanctioned Kendriya Vidyalayas
1	2	3
1.	Assam	210 Cobra CRPF Bn., Dalgaon, District Darrang
2.	Bihar	205 Cobra CRPF Bn., Barachatti, District Gaya
3.		45th BN SSB, Beerpur, Distt. Supaul
4.	Chhattisgarh	GC, CRPF Bilaspur
5.	Haryana	CRPF Kadarapur, Gurgaon
6.		Group Centre, CRPF, Sonapat
7.	Madhya Pradesh	CRPF Group Centre AB Road, Nayagaon, Gwalior
8.	Tamil Nadu	BSF Campus, Kittampalayam, Distt. Coimbatore

1	2	3
9.		ITBP Idayapatti, Distt. Madurai
10.		ITBP Shivgangai, Illupaikudi, Distt. Shivgangai
11.	Tripura	BSF Gokulnagar, Distt. Sepahijala
12.	Uttar Pradesh	39th Bn. SSB, Gadnia Paliakalan, District Lakhimpur Khiri
13.		59th Bn. SSB, Nanpara, District Behraich
14.	Uttarakhand	5th Bn., SSB Champawat,
15.	West Bengal	CRPF Group Centre, Siligudi
16.	Assam	N.F.Railway Rangapara, Distt. Sonitpur
17.	Jharkhand	SER Dangoaposi, Distt. West Singhbhum
18.	Karnataka	Railway Yeshwanthpur, Distt. Bengaluru
19.	Rajasthan	Railway Colony Bandikui, Distt. Dausa
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Railway Idgah, Agra Station
21.	West Bengal	NFR Katihar Distt. New Jalpayiguri
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Irlapadu village, Nadendla Mandal, Guntur District
23.		Kandukur Town, Distt. Prakasam
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Daporijo, Distt. Upper Subansari
25.		Hayuliang, Distt. Anjaw
26.	Namsai, Distt. Namsai	
27.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon, District Kondagaon (A LWE District)

1	2	3
28.	Haryana	Bilaspur, District Yamunanagar
29.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharampur, Distt. Mandi
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	Gandoh Bhalessa, District Doda
31.		Jodhpur, Distt. Doda
32.	Jharkhand	Koderma, District Koderma
33.		Sarai Kelakharsawan
34.	Karnataka	Sadalga, District Belagavi, Belgaum
35.	Kerala	Thrissur, Distt. Ernakulam
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Agar-Malwa, Distt. Agar-Malwa
37.		Alirajpur, Distt. Alirajpur
38.		Anuppur, Distt. Anuppur
39.		Shamgarh, Distt. Mandsaur
40.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli (LWE), Distt. Gadchiroli
41.	Odisha	Anandpur, Distt. Keonjhar
42.		Champua, Distt. Keonjhar
43.		Chatrapur, Distt. Ganjam
44.		Gunupur, Distt. Rayagada
45.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh, District Pratapgarh
46.	Tamil Nadu	Udumalpet, Distt. Tiruppur
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Bandahkalan, Aayur, District Varanasi
48.		Madhupuri, Distt. Fatehpur
49.		Sumerpur, Distt. Hamirpur
50.	Uttarakhand	Khatima, District Udham Singh Nagar

Shortage of girls hostel facilities

676. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Kasturba Gandhi Girls' Hostels and other girls hostels running in the country, State-wise, especially in Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) whether shortage of girls hostel facilities at higher secondary level is creating hurdles in the education of girl students;
- (c) if so, whether the Government proposes to increase the girls hostel facility in the country including Himachal Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government would consider to upgrade all the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) at upper primary level and girls hostels at secondary level have been extended/converged to provide residential and schooling facilities upto Class- XII under Samagra Shiksha with effect from 2018-19. There are 5970 KGBVs sanctioned under the Scheme of Samagra Shiksha across the country, out of which 4841 KGBVs are operational, with enrolment of 560562 lakh girls. Out of these, 15 KGBVs are sanctioned and 13 are operational with enrolment of 757 girls in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

The State/UT-wise details of KGBVs sanctioned and functioning with total number of girls enrolled upto 31.03.2019 including Himachal Pradesh is given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) The component of KGBV envisages to provide access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups by setting up residential schools from upper primary to senior secondary level and to ensure smooth transition of girls from elementary to secondary and up to class XII wherever possible, by ensuring the facility of atleast one residential school for girls from Classes VI-XII in every Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs). At present, all the EBBs have been covered with KGBVs in the country.

The Department of School Education and Literacy has fixed the target enrolment of 7.25 lakhs girls in 5970 KGBVs sanctioned in the 29 States/UT.

(d) and (c) Under the Integrated Scheme of School Education - Samagra Shiksha effective from the year 2018-19, provision has been made to upgrade the existing KGBVs at upper primary level to upto Senior Secondary level with a capacity of 150-250 girls in convergence with the erstwhile Girls Hostel Scheme. The upgradation of KGBV is taken up based on the proposal by the State concerned. In 2019-20, 627 KGBVs will be upgraded in 11 States as given below:—

- 307 KGBVs from Type I to Type II (Class VI to X) in 06 States namely; Andhra Pradesh (64), Arunachal Pradesh (02), Gujarat (03), Odisha (100), Tamil Nadu (03) and Telangana (135).
- 156 KGBVs from Type I to Type III (Class VI to XII) in 07 States namely; Andhra Pradesh (13), Bihar (02), Madhya Pradesh (45), Punjab (12), Rajasthan (26), Tamil Nadu (04) and Uttar Pradesh (54).
- 164 KGBVs from Type II to Type III (Class X to XII) in 03 States namely; Andhra Pradesh (127), Gujarat (10) and Telangana (27).

Statement

State/UT-wise details of KGBVs sanctioned and functioning with total number of girls enrolled therein

Sl. No.	State	No. of KGBV Sanctioned	No. of KGBV's Operational	No. of Girls Enrolled
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	587	499	77219
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	81	59	5528
3.	Assam	148	90	6723
4.	Bihar	912	582	54017
5.	Chhattisgarh	168	167	16681
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	02	02	116
7.	Gujarat	174	162	15175
8.	Haryana	72	42	3390
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15	13	757

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	196	97	4075
11.	Jharkhand	205	203	47493
12.	Karnataka	145	141	12567
13.	Kerala	01	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	408	408	49956
15.	Maharashtra	86	77	5362
16.	Manipur	16	16	1628
17.	Meghalaya	19	10	500
18.	Mizoram	02	02	132
19.	Nagaland	22	11	1100
20.	Odisha	355	204	20443
21.	Punjab	43	43	2604
22.	Rajasthan	318	317	37322
23.	Sikkim	01	01	206
24.	Tamil Nadu	105	105	8585
25.	Telangana	726	629	99445
26.	Tripura	18	17	1530
27.	Uttar Pradesh	937	775	74881
28.	Uttarakhand	49	48	2998
29.	West Bengal	159	121	10129
GRAND TOTAL		5970	4841	560562

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh

†677. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of running and proposed Kendriya Vidyalayas including number of boys and girls studying therein in Madhya Pradesh and the number of vacant posts of teachers in those Vidyalayas, district-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the current status of vacant posts of principals, vice-principals and teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and by when these would be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) At present, 106 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are functioning in the State of Madhya Pradesh. District-wise details of the number of boys and girls and vacant posts of teachers in those Vidyalayas are given in Statement (*See below*).

New KVs sanctioned at CRPF group centre, (Nayagaon); Agar-Malwa; Alirajpur; Anuppur and Shamgarh which were sanctioned in March, 2019 have not yet been made functional as the sponsoring authorities have not fulfilled the mandatory pre-requisites.

(b) As on 1.6.2019, there are 9037 teaching posts (including 105 posts of Principals and 110 posts of Vice-Principals) lying vacant in different KVs in the country. Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and action is taken from time to time as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules for filling up of the posts. As the process involves various methods of recruitment such as promotion, Limited Departmental Examination, Direct Recruitment etc. no specific time-frame can be given by when all the posts are likely to be filled up. Teachers are also engaged on contractual basis for temporary duration by KVS to ensure that the teaching-learning process is not hampered.

Statement

Number of boys and girls and vacant post of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas in the State of Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of District	Sl. No.	Name of KV	As on 31.03.2019			Vacancies of Teachers as on 1.6.2019

				Boys	Girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Anuppur	1.	Jamuna Colliery	459	353	8	
		2.	Amarkantak	205	148	6	
2.	Ashok Nagar	3.	Mungaoli	500	383	5	
		4.	Chaderi	139	104	4	
3.	Balaghat	5.	Balaghat	510	527	7	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		6.	Malanjkhanda	462	365	11
4.	Barwani	7.	Barwani	257	256	7
5.	Betul	8.	Amea	693	628	11
		9.	Betul	326	324	6
		10.	Multai	142	126	3
		11.	Sarni	492	499	7
6.	Bhind	12.	Bhind	579	404	4
7.	Bhopal	13.	Bairagarh	987	819	4
		14.	Bangrasia	207	172	1
		15.	Bhopal No. 1	1276	1105	4
		16.	Bhopal No. 2	1076	939	10
		17.	Bhopal No. 3 (Both Shift)	1038	886	9
8.	Burhanpur	18.	Burhanpur	377	310	4
		19.	Nepanagar	280	185	5
9.	Chhattarpur	20.	Chhattarpur	589	475	6
10.	Chhindwara	21.	Chandametta Barkuhi (WCL)	705	661	10
		22.	Chhindwara No.I (S-i&ii)	918	904	15
		23.	Chhindwara No.II	207	182	7
		24.	Chaurai	233	155	7
		25.	Jamai	154	119	12
		26.	Pandhurna	160	134	7
11.	Damoh	27.	Damoh	743	636	10
		28.	Hatta	146	107	7
12.	Datia	29.	Datia	244	186	2
13.	Dewas	30.	Dewas	733	663	12
14.	Dhar	31.	Dhar	529	457	6
15.	Dindori	32.	Dindori	250	186	4
16.	Guna	33.	Gail Guna	245	183	2
		34.	Guna	521	425	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Gwalior	35.	Gwalior No.1 (Both Shifts)	1726	1230	13
		36.	Gwalior No.2	1117	968	6
		37.	Gwalior No.3	933	688	9
		38.	Gwalior No.4	828	552	7
		39.	Gwalior No.5	565	490	3
		40.	Takenpur BSF Gwalior	173	112	1
		41.	Dabra	137	73	3
18.	Harda	42.	Harda	170	121	3
19.	Hoshangabad	43.	Hoshangabad	498	456	7
		44.	Itarsi No. 1 OF	521	382	11
		45.	Itarsi No. 2 (CPE)	749	562	11
		46.	Pachmarhi	472	391	7
		47.	Seoni Malwa	528	365	11
20.	Indore	48.	Indore-I (Both Shifts)	1608	1351	9
		49.	Indore-II	734	525	4
		50.	Mhow	869	712	6
21.	Jabalpur	51.	Jabalpur STC (S-I&II)	1335	1132	8
		52.	Jabalpur AOC	797	648	4
		53.	Jabalpur COD	513	443	4
		54.	Garha	217	216	3
		55.	Jabalpur GCF No.I	1131	968	8
		56.	Jabalpur GCF No.II	601	480	5
		57.	Jabalpur Khamaria No.I (of)	751	693	9
		58.	Jabalpur TFRI	227	173	4
		59.	Jabalpur VF (S1 and S2)	939	880	11
22.	Jhabua	60.	Jhabua	276	212	5
23.	Katni	61.	Katni No.II (Rly)	697	615	12
		62.	Katni No.I (of)	554	458	7
24.	Khandwa	63.	Khandwa	809	641	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		64.	Narmdanagar	212	230	3
25.	Khargone	65.	Barwaha	453	434	11
		66.	Kasrawad	180	140	4
		67.	Khargone	477	400	11
26.	Mandla	68.	Mandla	344	266	5
27.	Mandsaur	69.	Mandsaur	501	446	6
28.	Morena	70.	Ambah	194	77	0
		71.	Morena	346	219	7
29.	Narsing Pur	72.	Narsing Pur	509	427	8
30.	Neemuch	73.	Neemuch No.1	881	820	7
		74.	Neemuch -2	144	89	6
31.	Panna	75.	Panna	519	408	12
32.	Raisen	76.	Raisen	452	443	10
33.	Rajgarh	77.	Rajgarh	561	407	12
34.	Ratlam	78.	Ratlam	534	441	8
35.	Rewa	79.	Rewa No. I	980	853	8
		80.	Rewa No. II	342	269	2
36.	Sagar	81.	Bina	541	416	9
		82.	Dhana	537	347	11
		83.	Sagar No.I (Cant.)	810	748	15
		84.	Sagar No.II	269	210	4
		85.	Sagar No.III	469	401	6
		86.	Sagar No. IV (HSGU)	127	105	11
37.	Satna	87.	Satna No.I	596	476	11
		88.	Satna No.II	246	201	6
38.	Sehore	89.	Sehore	479	462	5
39.	Seoni	90.	Seoni	570	532	6
		91.	Lakhnadon	113	83	10
40.	Shahdol	92.	Dhanpuri	523	404	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		93.	Shahdol	564	358	7
41.	Shajapur	94.	Shajapur	362	299	7
42.	Sheopur	95.	Sheopur	257	194	2
43.	Shivpuri	96.	Karera ITBP	418	292	0
		97.	Shivpuri ITBP	538	424	7
44.	Sidhi	98.	Sidhi	592	448	3
45.	Singrauli	99.	Jayant Colliery	542	368	11
		100.	Singrauli	546	412	14
46.	Tikamgarh	101.	Tikamgarh	273	182	2
47.	Ujjain	102.	Ujjain	945	743	9
48.	Umaria	103.	Nowrozabad SECL	497	410	9
		104.	Umaria	201	191	3
49.	Vidisha	105.	Vidisha	497	434	9
		106.	Ganjbasoad	144	105	5
TOTAL				56142	46157	742

Expenditure on Education

678. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditure incurred on education during the last three years separately for primary, secondary and higher education sectors;

(b) the expenditure on education as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during those years;

(c) the details of other developed countries' expenditure on education as percentage of GDP; and

(d) whether Government is planning to bring in new programmes so as to revive/ overhaul the education sector in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) As per Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education

published by MHRD for the year 2014-15 to 2016-17, Expenditure on Education by the Government separately for primary, secondary and higher education sectors is as follows:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Sector-wise Government Expenditure on Education		
		2014-15 Expenditure	2015-16 Expenditure	2016-17 Expenditure
1.	Elementary Education	225763.41	246953.27	277832.75
2.	Secondary Education	122762.94	139131.67	159818.64
3.	Adult Education	1013.62	1233.91	1223.82
4.	University and Higher Education	70601.45	89569.34	97032.23
5.	Technical Education	86707.72	110551.36	132487.68
TOTAL		506849.14	587439.55	668395.12

(b) Expenditure on education as % of GDP during 2014-15 to 2016-17 is as follows:—

Expenditure on education as % of GDP

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
4.07	4.27	4.39

(c) As per the figures published by UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), expenditure on education as percentage of Gross Domestic Product in some of other developed countries is as follows:—

Country	Expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP	Year for which latest data available as per UNESCO Institute for Statistics
Australia	5.32	2015
France	5.46	2015
Japan	3.47	2016
Russia Federation	3.82	2015
United Kingdom	5.54	2016
USA	4.99	2014

(d) The Government has launched several initiatives for improving the standards of education sector in the country. Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education has been launched throughout the country as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with effect from the year 2018-19. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. It envisages the 'school' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels. The States/UTs are assisted by the Central Government to implement the Samagra Shiksha as a programme for providing universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning level of children at all levels of school education.

Strategic funding and reforms in the State Higher Education sector are being undertaken through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA). Moreover, Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) has been established under the Companies Act, 2013 to leverage funds from market to finance improvement in infrastructure in top institutions of education. With the devolution of more funds to the States as recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission, States are in position to prioritize allocation of funds to education sector.

Vacant posts in educational institutions

679. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of teaching posts are vacant in primary schools, secondary schools, colleges and universities thereby adversely affecting teaching; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for recruiting teachers as per the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for both primary and upper primary schools. At primary level, the PTR norm is 30:1 and at the upper primary level it is 35:1. As per the framework of erstwhile scheme Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)- now subsumed under Samagra Shiksha, PTR at secondary

level should be 30:1. As per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2016-17, the PTR at national level for primary schools is 23:1, for upper primary schools is 24:1 and for Secondary level is 26:1.

Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution. The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers come under the purview of the State/ Union Territory (UT) Government. However, Ministry of Human Resource Development has been requesting all the States and UT Governments for filling-up the vacant posts of teachers and their rational deployment, for which the Ministry issues advisories to all States and UTs from time to time.

Further, the Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, provides assistance to the States and UTs for deployment of additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling.

The recruitment of faculty in higher education institutions is a continuous process and the vacancies keep arising due to retirement, resignation and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength. Besides, recruitment happens only when candidates of required merit and research experience are found. In case there are any vacancies in higher educational institutions managed by the Central Government, the teaching programme is supported by research scholars, contract, adjunct and visiting faculty.

National Education Policy

680. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has noticed the opposition from different sections over the draft of National Education Policy;
- (b) if so, the main issues that have become controversial;
- (c) whether Government is planning to bring changes in the draft policy;
- (d) if so, in what manner; and
- (e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK'): (a) to (e) The Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy for which it carried out a highly participative, inclusive and multi-

pronged consultation process, through online, grassroots and thematic expert consultations. For this purpose, a Committee for the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan was constituted, which has submitted its Draft National Education Policy, 2019 (Draft NEP - 2019) to the Ministry on 31st May, 2019. The Draft NEP, 2019 proposes many recommendations for improving the quality of school education as well as higher education. The Draft NEP 2019 has been uploaded on MHRD's website at <https://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload-files/mhrd/files/Draft-NEP-2019-EN-Revised.pdf> and also at innovate.mygov.in platform at <https://innovate.mygov.in/list-nep/>. At this stage, suggestions/comments have been invited from various stakeholders including the public, Government of India Ministries and State Governments. The Government will finalize the National Education Policy only after examining the inputs/suggestions and comments of all stakeholders.

Kendriya Vidyalaya in Nellore, Andhra Pradesh

681. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when was the request for setting up of a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Kavali in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh submitted;

(b) whether Deputy Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Secunderabad had asked to resubmit the proposal and the District Education Officer, Nellore had submitted a detailed proposal;

(c) whether the delay of ten years in setting up of Kendriya Vidyalaya has denied educational development in the backward areas of Nellore; and

(d) by when the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is going to set up Kendriya Vidyalaya there?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) A proposal for setting up of a new Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) at Kavali, Andhra Pradesh was received by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) in March, 2015 from the Deputy Education Officer, Distt. Nellore. Proposals for opening of new KVs are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/Union Territories Administrations thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as the availability of necessary sanction of the Government.

(b) The Deputy Commissioner, KVS, Regional Office, Hyderabad had requested the District Magistrate, Nellore to submit the proposals in the prescribed proformae.

(c) The proposal in the prescribed proformae was received from the District Administration, Nellore only in July, 2017 and the discrepancies noticed during the scrutiny were communicated to the District Administration in July, 2018. The proposal can be processed further only after removal of the discrepancies by the sponsoring authorities.

(d) The proposals for opening of new KVs received from various sponsoring authorities are scrutinized under the "Challenge Method" with regard to the prescribed parameters before these are processed for approval of the competent authority. As such no time-frame can be given in this regard.

Waiving off of interest on education loan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the interest on education loan given to students becomes more than the principal amount because they are able to repay it only when they get employed; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider to waive off interest on education loan as it is an unwanted financial burden on poor students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Interest on education loan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that interest on education loan given to students becomes due from the very date it is released;

(b) whether Government would consider any such plan that education loan may be recovered when students became capable of paying it and interest thereon would be payable from the date of payment; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government would carry out comprehensive amendment in this plan keeping the poor students in mind?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Yes, Sir. The Banks disburse education loans under the Model Education Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA). As per the guidelines laid down by IBA, simple interest on education loan becomes due from the very date it is released.

(b) Repayment of education loan starts after one year, post the study period, so that the student is capable of repaying the loan. During this study period plus one year, the interest is not paid by student but by the Government through the interest subsidy Scheme on education loan to the concerned bank. Thus, during the study period the student is not required to pay any interest.

(c) Currently, there is no such proposal.

Enrolment of girls in higher studies

684. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conceived any special programme to increase the enrolment of girl students from rural areas in higher studies across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Government is committed towards encouraging girl students for taking up higher studies. Various schemes, as detailed below, are being implemented for the same:—

- The University Grants Commission (UGC) has two specific schemes for promotion of Women's Studies in Universities and Colleges namely:
 - (i) Development of Indian Studies in Indian Universities and Colleges and
 - (ii) Capacity Building and Women Managers in Higher Education.
- For supporting single girl child, special scholarship schemes are there namely:
 - (1) Post-Graduate Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child and (2) Swami Vivekananda Single Girl Child Scholarship for Research in Social Science.

- UGC has special schemes for promotion of women hostels in Universities and Colleges and establishment of Day Care Centres therein.
 - UGC has provided support for eight exclusive women universities.
 - The All India Council for Technical Education is implementing the PRAGATI scholarship scheme for assistance of girls pursuing technical education.
 - To improve female enrolment in the Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), the Government has decided to increase female enrolment in B. Tech. Programmes of IITs from the current 8% to 14% in 2018-19, 17% in 2019-20 and 20% in 2020-21 by creating supernumerary seats.
 - The Government has also decided to increase female enrolment from existing 14% to 20% over a period of 2-4 years by creating supernumerary seats in undergraduate programmes of National Institute of Technology and Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur.
- (c) Does not arise.

Education of differently-abled students in Gujarat

†685. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is running any scheme for the education of differently-abled people in Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the places where arrangements have been made for the education of differently-abled people under this scheme and the schemes under which education is being provided;
- (c) whether action on the proposals received from the States in this regard is delayed; and
- (d) if so, the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The Central Government is running an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha from the year 2018-19, which aims to look at the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

educational needs of all children including Children with Special Needs (CwSN), as a continuum from Class I to Class XII in all Government, Government Aided and Local Body schools. The Scheme focuses on providing inclusive education to CwSN in nearby elementary and secondary schools where all children learn together in the same class. This Scheme is being implemented in all States/UTs including Gujarat.

(b) Under the Inclusive Education component of Samagra Shiksha, differently-abled children are enrolled in Government, Government Aided and Local Bodies regular schools where the specific educational needs of CwSN is addressed with the support of general teachers, special educators and resource persons. Apart from the above, they are provided therapy support at the block level resource room by trained therapists. Further, CwSN with severe impairment requiring individualised attention are provided home based education through special educators. Allowances such as transportation, escorts, reader, scribe allowance and stipend to girls CwSN are also provided through DBT.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Quality education under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

686. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by the Government to improve the quality of education under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(b) whether Government has adopted any mechanism to evaluate the progress of various objectives of the scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the targeted achievements under the scheme during the last three years; and

(e) the measures taken by Government to implement the scheme particularly in rural regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The Central Government has taken several initiatives to improve the quality of education in the country as follows:—

(i) The Central Government has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education -Samagra Shiksha, from 2018-19 which subsumes the erstwhile

Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). Under Samagra Shiksha, funds are given to all States and UTs for various interventions to improve the quality of education such as training of in-service teachers, headmasters and principals, remedial teaching for academically weaker students, provision of library grants to schools, ICT and digital initiatives, strengthening of teacher education institutions, Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan, Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat, etc.

- (ii) In order to focus on quality education, the Central rules to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act have been amended to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducted a National Achievement Survey, under which learning outcomes of students were evaluated.
- (iii) Government of India has decided to participate in the Programme for International Students Assessment (PISA) to be conducted by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 2021. Approval has been given for conducting a Census based audit called Shagunotsav of all government and government aided schools in all States and UTs. In 2019-20, approval has been given for an Integrated Teacher Training Programme formulated by NCERT and National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) and School Based Assessment (SBA) of all elementary stage students.
- (iv) The online D.El.Ed. course was started from 3rd October, 2017 and 9,58,513 teachers have successfully completed the training. A four year B.Ed integrated course has been launched for which applications have been invited on 3rd June 2019.
- (v) MHRD has designed a 70 indicators based matrix Performance Grading Index (PGI) to grade the States and UTs. To collect timely and accurate data, an Educational Management Information System called UDISE+ (UDISE plus) has been launched in 2018-19.
- (vi) In 2019-20, approval has been given for setting up Youth and Eco Club in all Government Schools across the country. In order to experience and celebrate the rich cultural diversity of India and to encourage experimental learning, Rangotsav was organised in schools in 2018-19.

(b) to (e) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha has an inbuilt concurrent evaluation and monitoring system. The Ministry of Human Resource Development convenes periodic meetings with State Education Ministers and Secretaries to review the progress of the Schemes. Educational data is collected through a Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) every year to assess the progress. A National Achievement Survey (NAS) across all States and UTs was conducted on 13.11.2017 to assess the learning achievement of students of classes III, V and VIII. The status of these evaluations and monitoring is placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website. Further, an All India Performance Audit on Implementation of RTE Act, 2009 was conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) for the period extending from 2010-11 to 2015-16 and accordingly Report No. 23 of 2017 has been laid on the Table of the Parliament on 21.07.2017. An independent third party evaluation of the SSA Scheme was also conducted in 2017-18. It has pointed out that the SSA achieved considerable success in universalizing access and strengthening of infrastructure in schools. It has appreciated the enhanced focus of SSA on quality of education in recent years.

Under the SSA and the Samagra Shiksha from 2001 till 2018-19, sanction has been given for opening of 3.64 lakh new elementary schools and for construction of 3,12,747 school buildings, 18,89,689 additional classrooms, 2,40,564 drinking water facilities and 10,63,164 school toilets. States and UTs have reported opening up of 3.60 lakh new elementary schools, construction of 2,96,627 school buildings, 18,17,081 additional classrooms, 2,34,409 drinking water facilities and 10,22,106 toilets as on 31.03.2019.

Draft National Education Policy

687. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMIREDDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft National Education Policy (NEP) has been under consideration by Government;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to allow lateral entry of nursing and dental graduates into MBBS course and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the draft NEP recommends to introduce common exit examinations for all MBBS graduates for Post Graduate Course and if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Draft National Education Policy, 2019 (Draft NEP 2019) submitted by the Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan has been uploaded on MHRD's website and also at *innovate.mygov.in* platform to elicit suggestions/comments from all stakeholders.

(c) and (d) As per the Draft NEP, 2019 submitted by the Committee, Paragraph P16.8.2 of Chapter 16 proposes that *'The first year or two of the MBBS course will be designed as a common period for all science graduates after which they can take up MBBS, BDS, Nursing or other specialisations. Common foundational courses based on medical pluralism will be followed by core courses focused on specific systems, and electives that encourage bridging across systems. Graduates from other medical disciplines such as nursing, dental etc., will also be allowed lateral entry into the MBBS course. A medical education qualification framework to achieve this will be developed in conjunction with the NMC'*.

Draft NEP 2019 under its Para 16.8.3 also proposes that *'Just as the NEET has been introduced as a common entrance examination for the MBBS, a common exit examination for the MBBS will be introduced (as has been suggested in the National Medical Commission Bill) that will play a dual role as also the entrance examination for admission into post graduate programmes. This exit examination will be administered at the end of the fourth year of the MBBS so that students are relieved of the burden of studying for a separate, competitive entrance examinations at the end of their residency period. With the entrance examination out of the way, they can spend their residency period acquiring valuable skills and competence. Similar common exit examinations can also be conducted for dental education and other disciplines as needed'*.

At this stage, suggestions/comments have been invited from various stakeholders including the public, Government of India Ministries and State Governments. The Government will finalize the National Education Policy only after considering the inputs/suggestions and comments of all stakeholders.

Provision of food upto class XII under MDMS

†688. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether the Ministry is considering to provide food to children upto class XII under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS);
- (b) if so, by when the Ministry is considering to implement it; and
- (c) the details of suggestions of States for expansion of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) No, Sir. As per the provisions of National Food Security Act, 2013, children upto class VIII or within the age group of 6-14 years are entitled to one mid-day meal free of charge, every day except on school holidays, in all schools run by local bodies, Government and Government aided schools so as to meet nutritional standards specified in the Act. However, State Governments can extend the Mid-Day Meal programme beyond class VIII also. The State Government of Telangana is providing mid-day meal to children of classes IX -X and the State Governments of Karnataka in some schools and Andhra Pradesh as well as UT Administrations of Puducherry and Lakshadweep are providing mid-day meal to children of classes upto XII, from their own resources.

Vacant teachers posts in Central Universities

†689. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of posts of teachers vacant in the Central Universities of the country and the details of steps being taken to fill them up through regular appointments during the last three years;
- (b) the details of vacant posts of general, OBC, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories, post-wise and category-wise; and
- (c) the reasons for delay in filling up the vacant posts of teachers and whether education is getting affected due to vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) At present, there are 41 Central Universities under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The total number of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

sanctioned teaching posts in 40 Central Universities is 17834 and out of these, 6719 teaching posts are lying vacant as on 1.4.2019. In Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), out of 785 teaching posts, 286 posts are vacant as on 01.01.2019. The University-wise details of sanctioned, filled up and vacant teaching posts including vacant posts of general, OBC, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories, post-wise and category-wise are given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(c) Occurring of vacancies and filling up is a continuous process. Some of the reasons for delay in filling up of teaching posts in Central Universities include litigation on reservation roster issue, non-availability of faculty with requisite qualifications particularly at Professors level, non-availability of faculty in certain specified domains of knowledge, unwillingness due to locational disadvantages, immobility of the senior level faculty due to the Career Advancement Scheme (CAS), etc.

Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and University Grants Commission (UGC) have issued repeated instructions to all the Central Universities to fill up the vacancies on priority basis. However, the onus of filling up the teaching posts lies on Central Universities which are autonomous bodies created under Acts of Parliament. UGC *vide* its D.O. letter No.F.1-14/2019 (CPP-II) dated 4th June, 2019 has prepared the Guidelines for Recruitment of Faculty in Universities, Colleges and Institutions Deemed to be Universities outlining the selection procedure and the time-frame for recruitment which has been circulated to all Universities to adhere to the guidelines. The Universities have also been requested to take steps to ensure that the vacancies in the University as well as in the Colleges affiliated to University are filled up at the earliest. A copy of the Guidelines circulated to all the Universities is available at <https://www.ugc.ac.in/ugc-notice.aspx?id=2418>. Further, this Ministry has requested all Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) to fill up faculty related data on National Higher Education Resource Centre (NHERC) portal at <https://nherc.in> in order to fill up all vacancies in various higher educational institutions on an urgent basis.

Besides this, a number of other steps taken to fill up the vacant teaching posts in Central Universities, include regular monitoring by Ministry/UGC, review during various meetings including Visitor's Conferences, providing of Visitor's nominees for Selection Committees for selection of teachers, increase in age of superannuation to 65 years, re-employment of retired teachers beyond the age of 65 years, etc.

In order to ensure that studies of students are not affected, the Central Universities are adopting different methods to address faculty shortages which *inter alia*, include hiring *ad-hoc* faculty, Guest Faculty, Contract Faculty and Re-employed faculty.

Statement-I*Teaching position as on 01.04.2019 (Category-wise) indicating sanctioned/filled-up/vacant positions in Central Universities*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of University		No. of sanctioned posts						
				Gen	SC	ST	OBC	EWS	PWD	Total
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	36	7	3	0	0	1	47
			Associate Professor	71	14	7	0	0	3	95
			Assistant Professor	138	39	19	63	0	7	266
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professor	91	11	8	0	0	0	110
			Associate Professor	173	38	18	0	0	5	234
			Assistant Professor	125	36	17	43	0	7	228
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	Professor	25	5	2	0	0	0	32
			Associate Professor	46	9	5	0	0	0	60
			Assistant Professor	74	22	11	39	0	0	146
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	46	8	4	0	0	0	58
			Associate Professor	80	16	8	0	0	4	108
			Assistant Professor	132	40	20	72	0	5	269
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	104	39	19	67	26	9	264

6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Associate Professor	245	97	48	174	64	20	648
			Assistant Professor	300	119	59	214	79	23	794
			Professor	125	1	0	0	0	2	128
			Associate Professor	201	0	0	0	0	2	203
			Assistant Professor	419	67	20	0	0	12	518
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	Professor	149	30	15	0	0	9	203
			Associate Professor	278	55	27	0	0	12	372
			Assistant Professor	167	53	26	94	0	13	353
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	43	8	4	0	0	1	56
			Associate Professor	80	16	8	0	0	2	106
			Assistant Professor	113	36	18	66	0	11	244
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	25	4	2	0	4	1	36
			Associate Professor	47	9	4	0	7	2	69
			Assistant Professor	67	22	11	41	16	4	161
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	16	2	1	0	0	0	19
			Associate Professor	16	2	1	0	0	0	19
			Assistant Professor	40	11	5	20	0	0	76
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	53	9	4	0	0	1	67

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1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Associate Professor	109	21	10	0	0	4	144
			Assistant Professor	161	41	20	46	0	10	278
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	Professor	33	6	3	0	0	1	43
			Associate Professor	63	12	6	0	0	3	84
			Assistant Professor	162	51	25	92	0	11	341
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	186	0	0	0	0	8	194
			Associate Professor	379	0	0	0	0	16	395
			Assistant Professor	1024	0	0	0	0	42	1066
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	Professor	256	3	0	0	0	4	263
			Associate Professor	498	25	3	0	0	11	537
			Assistant Professor	850	91	26	221	0	17	1205
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	23	5	2	0	0	0	30
			Associate Professor	43	9	4	0	0	0	56
			Assistant Professor	62	18	8	32	0	0	120
16.		University of Allahabad	Professor	38	11	5	21	0	4	79
			Associate Professor	97	30	15	54	0	9	205
			Assistant Professor	211	86	43	155	57	27	579

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Written Answers to

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17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	56	11	6	0	0	3	76
			Associate Professor	117	24	12	0	0	6	159
			Assistant Professor	200	64	32	116	0	18	430
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	21	4	1	0	0	1	27
			Associate Professor	41	7	3	0	0	2	53
			Assistant Professor	52	19	9	36	13	5	134
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	16	3	1	0	0	0	20
			Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	0	0	40
			Assistant Professor	42	11	6	21	0	0	80
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	19	3	1	0	0	1	24
			Associate Professor	36	6	3	0	0	1	46
			Assistant Professor	46	13	6	24	0	3	92
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	23	4	2	0	0	1	30
			Associate Professor	47	9	4	0	0	2	62
			Assistant Professor	65	19	9	34	0	6	133
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	22	4	1	0	0	0	27
			Associate Professor	42	7	3	0	0	1	53
			Assistant Professor	49	16	8	28	3	4	108
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	19	3	1	0	0	1	24

Written Answers to

[27 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	0	2	44
			Assistant Professor	45	13	6	24	0	3	91
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	18	3	1	0	2	1	25
			Associate Professor	34	7	3	0	5	2	51
			Assistant Professor	48	17	8	32	11	3	119
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	20	3	2	0	0	0	25
			Associate Professor	34	6	4	0	0	2	46
			Assistant Professor	47	16	7	26	2	2	100
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	20	4	1	0	0	2	27
			Associate Professor	39	8	4	0	0	2	53
			Assistant Professor	53	18	9	34	7	5	126
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	21	3	1	0	0	1	26
			Associate Professor	41	7	3	0	0	2	53
			Assistant Professor	52	15	7	28	0	4	106
28.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	1	23
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	0	2	43

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Unstarred Questions

29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Assistant Professor	45	13	6	21	0	3	88
			Professor	23	4	2	0	0	2	31
			Associate Professor	48	9	4	0	0	1	62
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Assistant Professor	45	18	9	33	12	7	124
			Professor	22	4	2	2	1	1	32
			Associate Professor	44	8	4	4	1	1	62
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Assistant Professor	74	22	10	41	3	4	154
			Professor	24	3	1	0	0	0	28
			Associate Professor	50	7	3	0	0	0	60
32.	Assam	Assam University	Assistant Professor	72	14	7	25	0	2	120
			Professor	39	4	2	0	0	1	46
			Associate Professor	98	10	4	0	0	1	113
33.		Tezpur University	Assistant Professor	195	37	17	42	0	2	293
			Professor	42	8	4	0	0	0	54
			Associate Professor	62	12	6	0	0	1	81
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Assistant Professor	84	27	13	48	0	5	177
			Professor	22	3	2	0	0	0	27
			Associate Professor	37	5	2	0	0	0	44

Written Answers to

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1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Assistant Professor	69	10	22	27	0	3	131
			Professor	32	6	2	0	0	0	40
			Associate Professor	81	8	4	0	0	0	93
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Assistant Professor	149	12	14	23	0	2	200
			Professor	83	6	3	0	0	1	93
			Associate Professor	130	10	6	0	0	1	147
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Assistant Professor	144	25	16	21	0	2	208
			Professor	42	5	0	0	0	0	47
			Associate Professor	65	5	3	0	0	1	74
			Assistant Professor	176	28	19	32	3	3	261
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	34	6	3	0	0	2	45
			Associate Professor	51	6	3	0	0	2	62
			Assistant Professor	97	15	8	22	0	4	146
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	24	5	2	0	0	1	32
			Associate Professor	53	11	5	0	0	2	71
			Assistant Professor	60	19	9	34	0	4	126
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	37	6	2	0	0	1	46

	Associate Professor	55	9	4	0	0	1	69
	Assistant Professor	83	22	18	34	0	6	163
Grand Total	Professor	1946	257	116	90	33	62	2504
	Associate Professor	3727	552	260	232	77	128	4976
	Assistant Professor	6037	1215	603	2004	206	289	10354
		11710	2024	979	2326	316	479	17834

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of University		No. of filled up Posts						
				Gen	SC	ST	OBC	EWS	PWD	Total
1	2	3		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	22	1	1	0	0	0	24
			Associate Professor	47	0	0	0	0	0	47
			Assistant Professor	130	26	14	49	0	7	226
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professor	58	6	1	0	0	0	65
			Associate Professor	159	14	3	0	0	0	176
			Assistant Professor	100	25	15	41	0	6	187
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	Professor	15	2	1	0	0	0	18
			Associate Professor	31	5	0	0	0	1	37

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Assistant Professor	74	20	12	24	0	3	133
			Professor	10	1	1	0	0	0	12
			Associate Professor	32	2	0	0	0	0	34
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Assistant Professor	87	24	12	46	0	2	171
			Professor	99	3	1	0	0	2	105
			Associate Professor	209	8	0	0	0	1	219
			Assistant Professor	342	74	32	80	0	17	545
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	71	1	0	0	0	1	73
			Associate Professor	161	0	0	0	0	0	161
			Assistant Professor	348	67	20	0	0	8	443
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Professor	78	13	0	0	0	3	94
			Associate Professor	195	17	6	0	0	2	220
			Assistant Professor	152	37	17	36	0	9	251
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor	4	1	0	0	0	5	39
			Associate Professor	19	2	0	0	0	0	21
			Assistant Professor	90	41	6	39	0	2	178
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	15	0	0	0	0	0	15

10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Associate Professor	27	1	0	0	0	1	29
			Assistant Professor	58	20	10	35	0	4	127
			Professor	11	1	0	0	0	0	12
			Associate Professor	9	2	0	0	0	0	11
			Assistant Professor	30	9	3	15	0	0	57
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	22	1	0	0	0	1	24
			Associate Professor	68	15	0	0	0	3	86
			Assistant Professor	134	33	16	34	0	9	226
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	Professor	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
			Associate Professor	26	2	0	0	0	1	29
			Assistant Professor	175	17	4	19	0	2	217
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	127	0	0	0	0	1	128
			Associate Professor	260	0	0	0	0	1	261
			Assistant Professor	835	0	0	0	0	15	850
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	Professor	147	2	0	0	0	0	149
			Associate Professor	349	19	4	0	0	0	372
			Assistant Professor	542	138	51	138	0	0	869
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	14	1	0	0	0	0	15

Written Answers to

[27 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
16.		University of Allahabad	Associate Professor	35	5	1	0	0	0	41
			Assistant Professor	56	15	7	31	0	3	112
			Professor	13	0	0	0	0	0	13
			Associate Professor	45	1	0	0	0	1	47
			Assistant Professor	165	29	9	45	0	4	252
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	35	4	0	0	0	0	39
			Associate Professor	88	8	2	0	0	0	98
			Assistant Professor	203	52	25	51	0	4	335
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	16	1	0	0	0	0	17
			Assistant Professor	37	10	4	21	0	2	74
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
			Associate Professor	13	0	1	0	0	0	14
			Assistant Professor	29	9	3	13	0	0	54
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	6	1	0	0	0	0	7
			Associate Professor	16	1	0	0	0	0	17

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

				Assistant Professor	33	10	5	19	0	2	69	Written Answers to
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
			Associate Professor	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	
			Assistant Professor	26	5	2	13	0	1		47	[27 June, 2019]
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
			Associate Professor	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	
			Assistant Professor	33	10	4	11	0	2		60	Unstarred Questions
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
			Associate Professor	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
			Assistant Professor	43	12	4	22	0	2		83	247
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
			Associate Professor	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
			Assistant Professor	34	9	4	14	0	1		62	
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
			Associate Professor	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	
			Assistant Professor	38	11	6	19	0	1		75	
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
			Associate Professor	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	

1	2	3		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Assistant Professor	23	7	3	13	0	2	48
			Professor	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
			Associate Professor	19	2	0	0	0	0	21
28.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Assistant Professor	40	12	6	21	0	2	81
			Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Associate Professor	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Assistant Professor	10	2	1	2	0	1	16
			Professor	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
			Associate Professor	17	0	0	0	0	0	17
			Assistant Professor	40	11	2	16	0	2	71
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
			Associate Professor	21	0	0	0	0	0	21
			Assistant Professor	51	14	6	21	0	1	93
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
			Associate Professor	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
			Assistant Professor	35	12	3	19	0	2	71
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	21	1	0	0	0	1	23

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			Associate Professor	75	6	2	0	0	1	84	<i>Written Answers to</i>
			Assistant Professor	158	34	13	40	0	2	247	
			Professor	34	2	1	0	0	0	37	
			Associate Professor	45	6	2	0	0	1	54	
33.		Tezpur University	Assistant Professor	79	21	12	37	0	5	154	<i>[27 June, 2019]</i>
			Professor	10	0	1	0	0	0	11	
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Associate Professor	25	4	1	0	0	0	30	
			Assistant Professor	68	9	21	27	0	2	127	
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	9	1	0	0	0	0	10	
			Associate Professor	33	0	0	0	0	0	33	
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Assistant Professor	108	9	12	14	0	1	144	
			Professor	43	1	1	0	0	0	45	
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Associate Professor	84	1	5	0	0	0	90	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
			Assistant Professor	125	21	15	19	0	1	181	
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	19	0	0	0	0	0	19	
			Associate Professor	40	3	1	0	0	0	44	
			Assistant Professor	161	26	19	26	0	2	234	249
			Professor	11	0	1	0	0	0	12	

1	2	3		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Associate Professor	41	0	2	0	0	0	43
			Assistant Professor	94	12	11	18	0	1	136
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	8	0	0	0	0	1	9
			Associate Professor	34	2	1	0	0	0	37
			Assistant Professor	49	17	12	27	0	3	108
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
			Associate Professor	26	2	1	0	0	0	29
			Assistant Professor	72	17	16	26	0	3	134
GRAND TOTAL			Professor	981	43	9	0	0	10	1043
			Associate Professor	2346	131	34	0	0	13	2524
			Assistant Professor	4907	927	437	1141	0	136	7548
				8234	1101	480	1141	0	159	11115
Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of University		No. of Vacant Posts						
				Gen	SC	ST	OBC	EWS	PWD	Total
1	2	3		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	14	6	2	0	0	1	23

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Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

2.		University of Hyderabad	Associate Professor	24	14	7	0	0	3	48
			Assistant Professor	8	13	5	14	0	0	40
			Professor	33	5	7	0	0	0	45
			Associate Professor	14	24	15	0	0	5	58
			Assistant Professor	25	11	2	2	0	1	41
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	Professor	10	3	1	0	0	0	14
			Associate Professor	15	4	5	0	0	-1	23
			Assistant Professor	0	2	-1	15	0	-3	13
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	36	7	3	0	0	0	46
			Associate Professor	48	14	8	0	0	4	74
			Assistant Professor	45	16	8	26	0	3	98
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	5	36	18	67	26	7	159
			Associate Professor	36	89	47	174	64	19	429
			Assistant Professor	-42	45	27	134	79	6	249
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	54	0	0	0	0	1	55
			Associate Professor	40	0	0	0	0	2	42
			Assistant Professor	71	0	0	0	0	4	75
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Professor	71	17	15	0	0	6	109
			Associate Professor	83	38	21	0	0	10	152

Written Answers to

[27 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Assistant Professor	15	16	9	58	0	4	102
			Professor	39	7	4	0	0	1	51
			Associate Professor	61	14	8	0	0	2	85
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Assistant Professor	23	-5	12	27	0	9	66
			Professor	10	4	2	0	4	1	21
			Associate Professor	20	8	4	0	7	1	40
			Assistant Professor	9	2	1	6	16	0	34
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	5	1	1	0	0	0	7
			Associate Professor	7	0	1	0	0	0	8
			Assistant Professor	10	2	2	5	0	0	19
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	31	8	4	0	0	0	43
			Associate Professor	41	6	10	0	0	1	58
			Assistant Professor	27	8	4	12	0	1	52
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	Professor	25	6	3	0	0	1	35
			Associate Professor	37	10	6	0	0	2	55
			Assistant Professor	-13	34	21	73	0	9	124
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	59	0	0	0	0	7	66

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Written Answers to

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14.	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	Associate Professor	119	0	0	0	0	15	134
			Assistant Professor	189	0	0	0	0	27	216
			Professor	109	1	0	0	0	4	114
			Associate Professor	149	6	-1	0	0	11	165
			Assistant Professor	308	-47	-25	83	0	17	336
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	9	4	2	0	0	0	15
			Associate Professor	8	4	3	0	0	0	15
			Assistant Professor	6	3	1	1	0	-3	8
16.		University of Allahabad	Professor	25	11	5	21	0	4	66
			Associate Professor	52	29	15	54	0	8	158
			Assistant Professor	46	57	34	110	57	23	327
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	21	7	6	0	0	3	37
			Associate Professor	29	16	10	0	0	6	61
			Assistant Professor	3	12	7	65	0	14	95
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	15	4	1	0	0	1	21
			Associate Professor	25	6	3	0	0	2	36
			Assistant Professor	15	9	5	15	13	3	60
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	15	3	1	0	0	0	19

Written Answers to

[27 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Associate Professor	18	6	2	0	0	0	26
			Assistant Professor	13	2	3	8	0	0	26
			Professor	13	2	1	0	0	1	17
			Associate Professor	20	5	3	0	0	1	29
			Assistant Professor	13	3	1	5	0	1	23
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	18	4	2	0	0	1	25
			Associate Professor	26	9	4	0	0	2	41
			Assistant Professor	39	14	7	21	0	5	86
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	18	4	1	0	0	0	23
			Associate Professor	33	6	2	0	0	1	42
			Assistant Professor	16	6	4	17	3	2	48
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	15	3	1	0	0	1	20
			Associate Professor	24	6	3	0	0	2	35
			Assistant Professor	2	1	2	2	0	1	8
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	13	3	1	0	2	1	20
			Associate Professor	30	7	3	0	5	2	47
			Assistant Professor	14	8	4	18	11	2	57

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25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	13	3	2	0	0	0	18
			Associate Professor	19	6	4	0	0	2	31
			Assistant Professor	9	5	1	7	2	1	25
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	14	4	1	0	0	2	21
			Associate Professor	33	7	4	0	0	2	46
			Assistant Professor	30	11	6	21	7	3	78
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	7	3	1	0	0	1	12
			Associate Professor	22	5	3	0	0	2	32
			Assistant Professor	12	3	1	7	0	2	25
28.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	1	23
			Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	0	2	42
			Assistant Professor	35	11	5	19	0	2	72
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	19	4	2	0	0	2	27
			Associate Professor	31	9	4	0	0	1	45
			Assistant Professor	5	7	7	17	12	5	53
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	17	4	2	2	1	1	27
			Associate Professor	23	8	4	4	1	1	41
			Assistant Professor	23	8	4	20	3	3	61
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	0	21

Written Answers to

[27 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
32.	Assam	Assam University	Associate Professor	34	7	3	0	0	0	44
			Assistant Professor	37	2	4	6	0	0	49
			Professor	18	3	2	0	0	0	23
			Associate Professor	23	4	2	0	0	0	29
			Assistant Professor	37	3	4	2	0	0	46
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	8	6	3	0	0	0	17
			Associate Professor	17	6	4	0	0	0	27
			Assistant Professor	5	6	1	11	0	0	23
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	12	3	1	0	0	0	16
			Associate Professor	12	1	1	0	0	0	14
			Assistant Professor	1	1	1	0	0	1	4
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	23	5	2	0	0	0	30
			Associate Professor	48	8	4	0	0	0	60
			Assistant Professor	41	3	2	9	0	1	56
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Professor	40	5	2	0	0	1	48
			Associate Professor	46	9	1	0	0	1	57
			Assistant Professor	19	4	1	2	0	1	27

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	23	5	0	0	0	0	28
			Associate Professor	25	2	2	0	0	1	30
			Assistant Professor	15	2	0	6	3	1	27
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	23	6	2	0	0	2	33
			Associate Professor	10	6	1	0	0	2	19
			Assistant Professor	3	3	-3	4	0	3	10
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	16	5	2	0	0	0	23
			Associate Professor	19	9	4	0	0	2	34
			Assistant Professor	11	2	-3	7	0	1	18
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	34	6	2	0	0	1	43
			Associate Professor	29	7	3	0	0	1	40
			Assistant Professor	11	5	2	8	0	3	29
GRAND TOTAL			Professor	965	214	107	90	33	52	1461
			Associate Professor	1381	421	226	232	77	115	2452
			Assistant Professor	1130	288	166	863	206	153	2806
				3476	923	499	1185	316	320	6719

Written Answers to

[27 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II

Current Academic Staff Position (Teachers/ Academics) as on 01.01.2019 indicating sanctioned/ filled up/ vacant positions in Indira Gandhi National Open University

Name of the Post	Sanctioned						Filled Up						Vacant					
	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
Professor	54	10	5	0	0	69	21	3	0	0	0	24	33	7	5	0	0	45
Reader/ Associate Professor	106	20	9	0	0	135	73	5	2	0	0	80	33	15	7	0	0	55
Assistant Professor	128	37	18	67	0	250	116	18	11	14	0	159	12	19	7	53	0	91
Director/ Equivalent	17	3	1	0	0	21	3	0	0	0	0	3	14	3	1	0	0	18
Joint Director	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
Regional Director/ DD	43	7	3	0	0	53	34	6	1	0	0	41	9	1	2	0	0	12
Deputy Directors in other Divisions	28	5	2	0	0	35	20	3	0	0	0	23	8	2	2	0	0	12
Assistant Regional Director/ Assistant Director in RSD	74	23	11	48	0	156	71	20	11	28	0	132	1	3	0	20	0	24
Assistant Director/ Equivalent in other Division	21	4	2	8	0	35	6	9	1	3	0	19	15	5	1	5	0	21
Producer/ Equivalent in other Divisions	15	4	2	7	0	28	17	3	2	2	0	24	2	1	0	5	0	6
TOTAL						785						506						286

Making higher educational institutes of world class

690. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is making efforts to bring higher educational institutes and universities at par with the best in the world;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this direction; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Government has approved the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Declaration of Government Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 and the UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 for setting up / up-gradation of 10 public and 10 private Institutions as world class teaching and research Institutions named as Institutions of Eminence (IoEs). Under this Scheme, 3 Public Institutions have been declared as IoEs and 3 Private Institutions have got Letter of Intent for setting up IoEs within a period of three years. The objective of the scheme is to bring higher educational institutions selected as IoEs in top 500 of world ranking in the next 10 years and in top 100 eventually overtime. In order to achieve the desired objectives, the selected IoEs will be provided greater autonomy in terms of admission of foreign students up to 30% of admitted students; recruitment of foreign faculty upto 25% of faculty strength; offering of online courses upto 20% of its programmes; academic collaboration with top 500 Institutions in the world ranking; liberty to fix and charge fees from foreign students; flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree; complete flexibility in fixing of curriculum and syllabus, etc. Besides, each public Institution declared as IoE shall be provided financial assistance upto ₹1000 crore over a period of five years. Towards making available finance for basic infrastructure and top end research facilities in higher educational institutions, Government has created the Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA). HEFA provides timely and project based funding to school, higher and medical educational institutions and targets to finance projects up to ₹ 1 lakh crore by year 2022 for the above categories of institutions.

Promotion of research and innovation in schools

†691. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to take big initiatives such as Atal Tinkering Laboratories and Atal Innovation Mission to promote research and innovation in schools;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Atal Tinkering Lab (ATI) is a program run by Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) under NITI Aayog to foster curiosity and innovative mindset in young students across India to encourage research and innovation in schools across the country. The vision of the initiative is 'To create One million children in India as Neoteric Innovators'. The details about various activities of ATL program are given on AIM website www.aim.gov.in. Till date, 8878 schools have been selected for establishing ATLs, out of which 3020 have completed their compliance process and have been funded successfully.

Promotion of sports activities among children

†692. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to provide special funds for promoting sports related activities among children;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by Government so far, in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha, subsuming three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) with effect from 1st April, 2018. The new integrated scheme envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels. The scheme includes the Sports and Physical Education component under which provision has been made for grants for sports equipment for indoor and outdoor games in all Government schools to promote sports related activities among children.

(b) Realizing the need for holistic development of children, under the Samagra Shiksha, Sports and Physical Education component has been introduced for the first time for encouragement of Sports, Physical activities, Yoga, Co-curricular activities etc. A provision has been made for grants for sports equipments in all Government schools at the rate of ₹ 5000 for Primary Schools, ₹ 10,000 for upper primary schools and up to ₹ 25,000 for secondary and senior secondary schools per annum. In the year 2018-19, an outlay of ₹ 506.90 crore was approved under sports grant for 894307 Government schools.

Ministry has issued guidelines *vide* letter 24.12.2018 to States and UTs to ensure proper utilization of sports grant. These guidelines include an indicative list of age appropriate sports equipments for Government schools. Sport specific equipments may also be chosen by the schools, based on availability of infrastructure in the school including availability of playfield etc. States and UTs have been advised to encourage schools to include traditional/regional games of the respective State/Region. One responsible person/ Physical Education Teacher (PET)/Teacher in charge in every school is to be given the responsibility to take care of the sports equipments and to maintain their stock position.

(c) Does not arise.

Suggestion of Education Reforms Drafting Committee

†693. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Reforms Draft Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan was constituted in 2017 and the Committee has recently submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has given several key suggestions for creating an independent regulatory authority for school education, constituting National Education Commission and incorporating contribution of Indian Knowledge Systems into the syllabus; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH
†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Committee for the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan was constituted in June 2017 and has submitted its Draft National Education Policy, 2019 (Draft NEP - 2019) to the Ministry on 31st May 2019. The Draft NEP 2019 has been uploaded on MHRD's website at [https://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_fdes/mhrd/fdes/Draft NEP 2019 EN Revised.pdf](https://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_fdes/mhrd/fdes/Draft%20NEP%202019%20EN%20Revised.pdf) and also at innovate.mygov.in platform at <https://innovate.mygov.in/list-nep/>.

(c) and (d) The Draft NEP 2019 of the Committee, *inter alia* proposes that a single independent regulator [State School Regulatory Authority (SSRA)] for the school education sector will be established to handle all aspects of school regulation including the oversight of the school system and implementation of accreditation.

Further, as per the Committee report, a new apex body, the Rashtriya Shiksha Aayog or National Education Commission, will be constituted, which will be headed by the Prime Minister. The RSA / NEC will be responsible for developing, articulating, implementing, evaluating, and revising the vision of education in the country on a continuous and sustained basis.

Chapter 4.6.9 titled 'Knowledge of India' of the Draft NEP 2019 also proposes that the Indian contributions to knowledge - and the historical contexts that led to them - will be incorporated in an accurate and engaging manner, wherever relevant, into the existing school curriculum and textbooks. Topics will include Indian contributions to mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, psychology, yoga, architecture, medicine, as well as governance, polity, society, and conservation. Local and tribal knowledge systems will also be included in more detail in regions where such knowledge systems may hold a greater relevance with respect to local needs and customs. A course on Indian knowledge systems (one such has already previously been designed by NCERT) will be available as an elective to students in secondary school who may wish to delve deeper into the subject.

JNU entrance examination

694. SHRI RITABARATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new JNU MCQ entrance examination format prepared by the National Testing Agency (NTA) is the appropriate way of evaluating students in very subjective courses; and

(b) the reasons why fee is being charged for raising queries on the official website of the University and in what manner a poor person could raise any question?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL ' NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) has informed that in order to ensure admission to University in an unbiased and objective manner, the

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) format has been opted. Several Central Universities including those which are part of Central University Common Entrance Test (CUCET), conduct their entrance examination in MCQ format for all their courses including Sciences and Social Science. In order to prevent spurious or malafide challenges, a fee has been stipulated by JNU.

Framework for open universities

695. DR. T. SUBBARAMIREDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the University Grants Commission has asked the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) to formulate framework for Open Universities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be formulated;
- (c) the efforts made to improve and focus on quality education in faculties in Open Universities; and
- (d) whether the research element is also include as part of curriculum in the faculties and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has, accordingly, formulated a Quality Assurance Framework for Open Universities. The "Manual for Self-Study Report for Open Universities" is available on NAAC's website http://www.naac.gov.in/images/docs/manuals/ODL-Manual-13_06_2019.pdf.

(c) and (d) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified UGC (Open and Distance Learning) Regulations, 2017 with a view to maintain the quality and standards in Open and Distance Learning mode of education in the Open Universities. Further, the faculties of Open and Distance Learning universities do conduct research as per the provisions of the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil/Ph.d Degrees) Regulation, 2016.

Representation of SCs/STs/OBCs in Central Educational Institutions

696. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that SCs/STs/OBCs are underrepresented in the upper rungs of the faculty positions in central educational institutions/universities;

(b) if so, the details of representations of these groups from Assistant Professor to Professor level in comparison to the general/unreserved category,-post-wise and category-wise; and

(c) the reasons why these groups are under represented at the upper rungs and the steps taken by Government to bridge the gap?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The process of filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. As informed by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the details of filled up posts from Assistant Professor to Professor level category-wise in various Central Universities as on 01.04.2019 are as tabulated below:

Post	Unreserved	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
Assistant Professor	4907	927	437	1141	136	7548
Associate Professor	2346	131	34	0	13	2524
Professor	981	43	9	0	10	1043

The Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian Institutes of Information Technology follow a flexible cadre for appointment of faculty, duly ensuring that the faculty student ratio is maintained. 15%, 7.5% and 27% reservation is provided to the SCs, STs and OBCs respectively at entry level post of Assistant Professors and Lecturers in the Indian Institutes of Technology, National Institutes of Technology and Indian Institutes of Information Technology.

(c) *Vide* order dated 07.04.2017 in W.P. No.43260 of 2016, Hon'ble Allahabad High Court had directed that the reservation rosters should be prepared considering the Department/Subject as a unit instead of the University as a whole. Implementation of this judgement would have amounted to grave miscarriage of justice for the SCs/STs and OBCs. Hence, SLP Nos. 14318 and 14099 were filed by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and University Grants Commission in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

These SLPs were dismissed on 22.01.2019. Subsequently both MHRD and UGC had filed review petitions, which were dismissed on 27.02.2019.

In order to ensure protection of the rights of SCs, STs and OBCs in appointments, the Hon'ble President promulgated the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Ordinance, 2019 to provide reservation of posts in direct recruitment in teachers' cadre in Central Educational Institutions by considering the University as a unit. The Notice for replacement of the Ordinance by the Bill has already been given in the Lok Sabha.

Government facilities to students

697. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of facilities being given by Government for children living in sparsely populated areas, where schools cannot be opened due to non availability of land; and
- (b) the details of such places in Tamil Nadu where facilities are being extended to needy students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Samagra Shiksha, supports States and UTs for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities, including facilities for children living in sparsely populated areas, based on the gaps determined from Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) and proposals received from respective State/UT. Under Samagra Shiksha, provisions have been made for residential schools/hostels and transportation/escort facility for children living in sparsely populated areas, children living in areas where schools cannot be opened due to unavailability of land and for children in need of care and protection. In the state of Tamil Nadu, 11 residential schools and 1 hostel are functioning under Samagra Shiksha, in 7 districts namely Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Krishnagiri, The Nilgris, Dharmapuri, Nagapattinam and Villupuram. Besides this, transport/escort facility was approved for 17541 children in Tamil Nadu, under the scheme.

Criteria fixed for education loans

698. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the criteria fixed by Government for education loans;
- (b) whether banks are demanding security and surety for education loans;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether banks are levying high rate of interest on education loans at par with commercial loans; and
- (e) if so, the action taken by Government to reduce the rate of interest on education loans?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The educational loans are sanctioned as per the guidelines laid down by Indian Banks' Association (IBA) from time to time. Presently, as per revised IBA's Model Educational Loan Scheme, the eligibility criterion is as under:

- The student should be an Indian National.

- Should have secured admission to a higher education course in recognized institutions in India or abroad through Entrance Test/Merit Based Selection process after completion of High School Certificate (HSC) (10 plus 2 or equivalent).

(b) and (c) Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, has mentioned that as per Model Educational Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA), all the educational loans upto ₹ 4 lakh are collateral free. Further, the Government of India has launched a Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loans (CGFSEL) which provides for education loans without any collateral security and third party guarantee up to ₹7.50 lakh. The details of the Scheme are at www.mhrd.gov.in.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

Revision of school curriculum

699. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any action plan has been drawn to revise the curriculum for schools up to higher secondary level which is long overdue;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has fixed anytime-frame for revision of school text books and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has been advised to take appropriate steps to review the National Curriculum Framework-2005. NCERT had accordingly held internal discussions on curriculum issues for the next curriculum reform. Meanwhile, the Draft National Education Policy, 2019 has been received from the Committee constituted for this purpose and the same has been put in public domain for the views of the general public. The revision of Curriculum, Syllabi and Textbooks for school education would depend on the finalization and approval of the New Education Policy. Hence, no time-line for this purpose can be fixed at this stage.

Right to Education of children of migrant workers

700. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has adequate provisions in the Right to Education Act to provide compulsory education to children of migrant workers;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the existing provisions are adequate to take care of the issue of providing education to children of migrant workers in back drop of increasing distress migration across the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory elementary education of equitable quality to all children, including the children of migrant workers, of 6-14 years age. The RTE Act provides for norms and standards for opening of schools in neighbourhood at elementary level. Section 6 of the Act mentions that 'The appropriate government and local authorities' shall establish, within the area or limits of a neighbourhood, a school, where it is not already established, within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. Further, the Act places a compulsion on the State to ensure that no child from the weaker sections or disadvantaged groups is discriminated against in any manner or prevented from pursuing and completing elementary education.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was designated as a vehicle programme for universalization of elementary education up-to 2017-18, which was implemented in coordination with the States and UTs. Now, the provisions of RTE Act are implemented through the Samagra Shiksha which subsumes the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of SSA, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE).

Under the scheme since its inception, approval has been given for setting up 2.04 lakh primary and 1.59 lakh upper primary schools across the country. In addition to regular schools, 1,020 residential facilities with sanctioned capacity of 1,08,275 has been sanctioned to States. It includes 333 residential schools and 687 hostels attached with existing schools for children living in remote and sparsely populated habitations of rural and deprived children of urban areas. These residential facilities are in addition to 5,970 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs, Girls residential school at upper level) with a total capacity of 7.25 lakh girls have also been sanctioned to the states for improving access to marginalised girls.

Further, to address the issue of seasonal migration for varying periods, States are using various strategies which are supported by Government of India under Samagra

Shiksha. All States and UTs are required to conduct household surveys/update household surveys annually to identify out of school children. These surveys also collect information on children affected by migration of their families. In order to ensure provision of elementary education to these children, various interventions are supported under Samagra Shiksha such as provision of seasonal hostels/residential camps in villages during the period of migrations of families, residential and non-residential special training centres for out of school, dropout and migrant children, besides provision of mid-day meal, free textbooks and free uniforms as per norms of the scheme.

Senior/Selection scale to KVs employees

701. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) grants senior/selection scale to their employees;
- (b) if so, the details of eligible librarians under KVS, Delhi Region during the current year;
- (c) whether there has been cases of delay in granting of senior/selection scale to KVS employees;
- (d) if so, whether Departmental Promotion Committee has been constituted for screening for grant of senior scale for post of librarians in KVS Delhi region;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps being taken by Government to ensure timely grant of senior/selection scale to KVS employees?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Yes, Sir. The senior scale is granted to the teaching staff of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) after completion of 12 years of regular service in the grade subject to fulfillment of other required conditions. Selection scale is also granted after completing 12 years of service in senior scale of respective cadre. However, for grant of the selection scale, a provision of 20% posts in the senior scale of the respective cadre has been made.

- (b) KVS has informed that the following Librarians of the Delhi Region are eligible for grant of senior scale during the current year (upto 31.12.2019):

Ms. Mamta Mewati, KV, Sec. 25 Rohini

Ms. Jagjit Kaur, KV, Andrewsganj

Sh. Robin Tanwar, KV, Sec. 12 Dwarka

Ms. Mamta Verma, KV, Bawana

Ms. Renu Bala, KV, No. 1 Delhi Cantt

(c) No such case has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(d) and (e) A Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) with the following composition has been constituted in the Delhi Region, KVS to consider the cases of eligible teachers of all categories (including Librarians) for grant of senior scale:—

Deputy Commissioner	Chairperson
Assistant Commissioner	Member
Finance Officer	Member
Principal (Senior Most)	Member
Administrative Officer	Member Secretary

(f) To ensure timely grant of senior scale/selection scale to the employees as per their seniority and eligibility, KVS has informed that the DPC meetings are held twice a year.

Blacklisted educational institutes

702. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of technical and higher educational institutes are operating in the country without valid registration;

(b) whether Government has planned any crackdown on blacklisted institutes that offer degrees and diplomas without being accredited; and

(c) whether Government would bring out a comprehensive list of institutes which do not have the legal permission to offer courses and take penal action against them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)

maintains a list of unapproved institutes based on the information received from various sources. The list of such erring (264) technical and (116) architecture institutes is available on AICTE's website <https://www.facilities.aicte-india.Org/dashboard/pages/angulardashboard.php#!/unapproved>. The concerned State Governments are advised by AICTE to take appropriate action against such unapproved institutions.

Besides, University Grants Commission (UGC) also maintains a list of fake universities on its web-site, *i.e.* www.ugc.ac.in. To curb the menace of fake Universities/Institutions, it issues Show Cause/Warning Notices to fake Universities and send letters to the State Governments for taking appropriate action against fake Universities/Institutes functioning in their State.

Infrastructure of engineering colleges/universities

703. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing engineering colleges/universities and other higher learning institutions lack mandatory infrastructure including inadequate staff/teachers/professors;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Central Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that more private engineering colleges/universities are being added every year whereas the existing institutions are facing closure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) There is adequate infrastructure in place in most of the Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs). The CFTIs, which are operating from temporary campuses also have adequate infrastructure in their temporary campuses. Necessary budgetary support is provided to these CFTIs to put in place necessary infrastructure as per existing requirements and also for further expansion of capacity.

Arising of vacancies and their filling up is a continuous and ongoing process. The CFTIs have taken measures to attract quality faculty, which *inter alia* include rolling advertisements, appointment of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs) to faculty positions. Besides, institutions also engage contract, adjunct and

visiting faculty as per their requirements as well as use the online mode of teaching to overcome the shortages.

All India Council of Technical Education inspects and compiles list of institutes approved by it, which have deficiencies related to faculty and infrastructure. At present, it has observed infrastructure deficiencies in 316 institutions and faculty deficiencies in 323 institutions, out of 10,426 institutions approved by it. University Grants Commission (UGC) also has a system in place to monitor, report and ask the University concerned to comply with the laid down criteria.

(c) and (d) During 2017-2020 (till date), AICTE has approved 117 new private engineering institutes, while 250 private engineering institutes have applied for closure. The institutes have applied for closure based on the reduced number of admissions they are getting and their economic non-viability. During last three years 100 private universities have been established.

Schools/colleges closed and started

†704. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of Government schools and colleges closed and started during 2014 to 2019?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): Information regarding the number of schools closed and colleges opened and closed is not maintained centrally. However, the information regarding total number of government schools and colleges for the period 2014-15 to 2017-18 is as under:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Schools	1107101	1104796	1101371	1094537*
Colleges**	7885	7988	8177	8358

*As per Unified District Information on School Education (UDISE) 2017-18 provisional.

** As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) Reports.

The number of schools sanctioned year-wise by the Ministry under its centrally sponsored schemes to different States and UTs is as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Schools	793	1376	1104	890	363+841***

***Additional stream in Higher Secondary Schools.

Draft National Education Policy

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

(a) whether imposition of the three language formula from primary level of school education as proposed in the Draft National Education Policy is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Draft National Education Policy, 2019 submitted by the Committee for the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan to the Ministry has been uploaded on MHRD's website and also at *innovate.mygov.in* platform to elicit suggestions and comments from various stakeholders including the public. The Government is committed towards the equal development and promotion of all Indian languages and is categorical that there will be no imposition of any language in educational institutions, nor discrimination against any language. The Three Language Formula was adopted in the National Policy on Education, 1968 and reiterated in National Policy on Education 1986/1992 and Draft NEP 2019 proposes its continuation with flexibility in the choice of languages. Also, suggestions/comments have been invited from the Government of India Ministries and State Governments. The Government will finalize the National Education Policy only after examining the inputs/suggestions and comments of all stakeholders.

Food quality under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

706. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has a mechanism to ensure quality of mid-day meals and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of mechanism for ensuring safe and standard meal prepared, like qualified examiner, air-tight packaging, etc.;

(c) whether budget was allocated for ensuring quality of food;

(d) whether the Ministry has a record of unutilised funds for the same at school level and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and year-wise since 2016; and

(e) if not, the measures taken for ensuring it, State-wise and year-wise since 2016?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Government has adopted an elaborate monitoring mechanism at Central, State and District levels to ensure quality food is served to children under the Scheme. At national level, an Empowered Committee, headed by Minister of Human Resource Development and also a National level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (NSMC) as well as Programme Approval Board (PAB) monitor the scheme and suggest measures for its smooth and effective implementation. At the State level, a State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee headed by the State Chief Secretary and, at the District Level, a District Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the senior-most Member of Parliament of Lok Sabha of the district monitors the implementation of the scheme in the concerned District.

At local level Gram Panchayats/Gram Sabhas, members of Village Education Committees (VECs), Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) and the School Management Committees (SMCs) monitor the regularity and wholesomeness of the mid-day meal served to children, cleanliness in cooking and serving of the meal, timeliness in procurement of good quality ingredients, fuel, etc., implementation of variety in menu so as to make it attractive to children and ensuring social and gender equity on daily basis. In addition to directing States and UTs to carry out Social Audit, the Centre constitutes Joint Review Missions (JRM)s consisting of educational and nutritional experts, which review the scheme through field visits from time to time. The reports of JRM)s are shared with concerned States and UTs for taking suitable action on the findings.

The Government of India has issued guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene in school level kitchens to all the States and UTs in order to meet the nutritional standard of 450 calories and 12 gms of protein to children in primary classes and 700 calories and 20 gms of protein to children in upper primary classes. These guidelines *inter alia* provide for instructions to schools to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of mid day meals, tasting of meals by 2-3 adult members of School Management Committee including at least one teacher before serving to children and to put in place a system of testing of food samples by accredited laboratories. Further, the MDM Rules, 2015 provide for mandatory testing of food samples by Government recognized laboratories to ensure that the meals meet nutritional standards and quality.

(c) to (e) Under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Central assistance is released for cost of food grains, transportation cost, cooking cost and honorarium to cook-cum-helpers and Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (MME) as recurring grant as well as construction of kitchen-cum-store and procurement and replacement of kitchen devices as non-recurring grant to ensure that quality hot cook mid-day meal is provided to children as per the laid down norms.

Ministry does not maintain the record of unspent balance at school level. However, the State and UT-wise detail of unspent balance since 2016 under the scheme are given in Statement.

Statement

Unspent Balance available with the States/UTs since 2016 under Mid-Day Meal Scheme

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Unspent Balance as on 01.04.2016	Unspent Balance as on 01.04.2017	Unspent Balance as on 01.04.2018
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2899.69	533.59	1208.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37.82	154.78	122.15
3.	Assam	1086.66	2979.81	3572.28
4.	Bihar	10437.03	21697.01	2818.93
5.	Chhattisgarh	2222.16	2181.09	3453.74
6.	Goa	26.28	37.07	26.05
7.	Gujarat	449.43	563.20	2362.38
8.	Haryana	4531.38	3915.13	1691.11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	604.54	112.68	830.95
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	558.17	3323.71	1872.20
11.	Jharkhand	246.38	246.44	143.61
12.	Karnataka	3628.71	2413.78	3792.67
13.	Kerala	1475.61	21.66	1367.96

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8828.93	4633.90	6464.32
15.	Maharashtra	12876.85	2792.22	960.85
16.	Manipur	51.37	117.14	327.16
17.	Meghalaya	230.83	163.29	111.09
18.	Mizoram	69.90	26.10	142.20
19.	Nagaland	0.00	407.40	2.04
20.	Odisha	2851.54	4424.99	6654.84
21.	Punjab	2495.39	1464.08	1705.54
22.	Rajasthan	188.53	1578.01	2923.34
23.	Sikkim	91.94	44.24	44.24
24.	Tamil Nadu	2535.05	1910.72	2178.64
25.	Telangana	1010.46	2104.75	1699.91
26.	Tripura	45.91	178.27	133.14
27.	Uttarakhand	2172.66	1131.06	1481.15
28.	Uttar Pradesh	6904.63	10297.49	4162.84
29.	West Bengal	3259.34	13197.73	15080.54
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	236.52	131.97	148.52
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	74.04	92.35	113.08
TOTAL (In lakhs)		72128	82876	67596
TOTAL (In crore)		721.28	828.76	675.96

Expenditure on primary education

707. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether spending only 1.82 per cent of GDP on primary education helps in increasing quality and standard in primary education;

(b) whether the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development has conducted programme for International Student Assessment in which India ranked 73rd;

(c) whether there is a need to enhance GDP on primary education and to extend a helping hand to private aided and unaided institutions to better the rank and also to provide quality education;

(d) if so, whether any steps have been taken by the Ministry in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Education is in the Concurrent List of the VIIth Schedule of the Constitution of India and majority of the schools including private aided and unaided schools are under administrative and financial control/purview of respective State Government and it is primarily for them to take appropriate action to look after their financial aspects/requirements. With the acceptance of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission by the Government of India, the devolution of funds to the States has increased from 32% to 42% of the net Union Tax Receipts. With the enhanced devolution of funds, States have been advised to allocate more funds to school education sector so as to carry out the functions and responsibilities conferred upon the States by Section 7(5) of the Right to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The Ministry through its Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Samagra Shiksha and Mid-Day-Meal provides assistance to all States and UTs for universalization of elementary education.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) conducts Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) to assess 15-year olds on their performance in mathematics, science and reading. Government of India participated in the PISA in 2009 through two States, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh. 73rd rank was assigned to India based on samples of these two States. PISA is a competency based assessment which unlike content-based assessment, measures the extent to which students have acquired key competencies that are essential for full participation in modern societies. The nature of questions/items asked in the PISA tests are content free and mostly application based that need to be contextualized to Indian situation.

(d) and (e) The Central Government has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha, from 2018-19 which subsumes the erstwhile centrally sponsored schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyarnik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). Under Samagra Shiksha, funds are given

to all States and UTs for various interventions to improve the quality of education such as training of in-service teachers, headmasters and principals, remedial teaching for academically weaker students, provision of library grants to schools, ICT and digital initiatives, strengthening of teacher education institutions, Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan, Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat, etc.

Further, the Central RTE Rules have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages, Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. These learning outcomes serve as a guideline for States and UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level. A National Achievement Survey (NAS) based on learning outcomes was conducted on 13th November, 2017 through which the learning levels of around 22 lakh students of Classes III, V and VIII from 1.10 lakh schools across 701 districts in all 36 States and UTs were assessed. District report cards (provisional) for NAS 2017 have been released by this Department and are available on MHRD website. In addition, the RTE Act, 2009 was amended in 2017 to ensure that all teachers acquire the minimum qualifications prescribed under the Act by 31st March 2019 to reinforce the Government's emphasis on improvement of quality of elementary education. The National Institute of Open schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this training through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode. A four year B.Ed integrated course has been launched for which applications have been invited on 3rd June 2019.

Government of India has decided to participate in the Programme for International Students Assessment (PISA) to be conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 2021.

Higher Education Commission

708. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons why Government is considering to have a Higher Education Commission (HEC);
- (b) whether HEC has the power to provide grants and is stuffed with bureaucrats;
- (c) the regulatory bodies that are proposed to be brought under HEC; and
- (d) in what manner the proposed body would transform the higher education sector and take our institutions to the world's top 100 or 200?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Over the last six decades the size, scale and complexities of India's Higher Education Sector have increased manifold and it is now considered to be one of the largest Higher Education Systems in the world. With the increase in number of Higher Educational Institutions, expert committees have recommended that the regulator should focus on promotion of quality teaching and research and usher in measures to bring the much needed reforms in the higher education sector. Reforming the regulatory structure to facilitate holistic growth of higher education sector requires structural and transformative changes. Therefore, the Ministry is considering the Higher Education Commission of India Bill.

(b) In order to ensure that the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) focuses primarily on quality of academic standards, the Commission is envisaged as a body predominantly comprising of distinguished academicians with an independent body for grant disbursal.

(c) Repeal of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 and the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987 are being considered.

(d) The proposed objectives of the HECI are to promote and maintain the academic standards, encourage the autonomy of good performing Higher Educational Institutions and to promote research, entrepreneurship, innovation. The HECI will provide for comprehensive and holistic growth of higher education and research in a competitive global environment. These measures will aid in taking our institutions to top international rankings.

Science and Technology Encyclopedia in Hindi

709. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a project for preparation of Science and Technology Encyclopedia (Vigyan aur Praudyogiki Vishwakosh) in Hindi was initiated by Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (CSTT);

(b) if so, the details of expenditure incurred and the names of the officials involved in the project;

(c) the details of current status of the project; and

(d) the roadmap and the time-limit for publication of the encyclopedia?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Till date an expenditure of ₹ 8.73 lakh has been incurred on project for preparation of Science and Technology Encyclopedia (Vigyan aur Praudyogiki Vishwakosh) in Hindi. The following Officers are involved in the project: (1) Dr. Harish Kumar, Chairman (Retd.), (2) Dr. Pushpalata Taneja, Chairman (Retd.), (3) Professor K. Bijay Kumar, Chairman (Retd.), (4) Prof. Keshari Lai Verma, Chairman, (5) Prof. Avanish Kumar, Chairman, (6) Late Shri Ram Bahadur, Deputy Director, (7) Sri Satyapal Arora, Deputy Director (Retd.), (8) Dr. Ram Krishan Mishra, Assistant Director, (9) Dr. Dharmendra Kumar, Assistant Director, (10) Dr. Ashok N. Selvatker, Assistant Director, (11) Mr. Deepak Kumar, Assistant Director.

(c) and (d) The project is for preparation of Science and Technology Encyclopedia (Vigyan aur Praudyogiki Vishwakosh) on the subjects of Agriculture and Veterinary, Botany, Zoology, Physics, Chemistry and Information Technology. The work of collection, compiling and finalisation of terms has been completed. The remaining work of composing and type setting is under progress which will take minimum of 6 months for its completion and thereafter it shall be published.

Yoga University in Rajasthan

†710. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any Yoga University/college in Rajasthan; and
- (b) if not, whether Government has any scheme/proposed to open any college/university in that State to promote yoga?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) There is no exclusive Yoga University/College in Rajasthan. At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

However, to promote the study of Yoga, seventeen Universities and seven Colleges, in the State of Rajasthan, offer programmes in the discipline of Yoga and related subjects.

No Detention Policy

†711. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details and date of implementation of No Detention

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Policy system for class 1 to class 8 and the details of modifications/changes made thereon now and the manner in which the same is being implemented, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, effective from 1st April, 2010, is implemented throughout the country, except in Jammu and Kashmir for universalization of quality elementary education.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2019 with respect to No detention Policy has come into force w.e.f. 1st March, 2019. The details on amended Section 16 and Section 38 of the RTE Act, 2009 are as under:—

"16. (1) There shall be a regular examination in the fifth class and in the eighth class at the end of every academic year.

(2) If a child fails in the examination referred to in sub-section (1), he shall be given additional instruction and granted opportunity for re-examination within a period of two months from the date of declaration of the result.

(3) The appropriate Government may allow schools to hold back a child in the fifth class or in the eighth class or in both classes, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, if he fails in the re-examination referred to in sub-section (2):

Provided that the appropriate Government may decide not to hold back a child in any class till the completion of elementary education.

(4) No child shall be expelled from a school till the completion of elementary education."

In Section 38 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(fa) the manner and the conditions subject to which a child may be held back under sub-section (3) of section 16."

Education is in the Concurrent List of the VIIth Schedule of the Constitution of India and majority of the schools including private aided and unaided schools are under administrative and financial control/purview of respective State Governments which are also the Appropriate Government under the RTE Act. Accordingly, it is primarily for them to take appropriate action to implement the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2019.

Private coaching centres

712. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that private coaching centres charge a huge sum from students preparing for entrance examinations like IIT-JEE, NEET and UGC-NET;
- (b) if so, the Government's response thereto;
- (c) whether Government is planning to provide free coaching to students and establish affordable training centers in the country for the benefit of students who are planning to appear for these highly competitive examinations; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Private Coaching Institutes do not come under the purview of this Ministry. Many of these operate at the school level and hence are under the direct purview of the State Governments. However, this Ministry has issued directions to all State Governments to take steps for effective regulation of such centres. At present, there is no proposal to establish affordable training centres for preparation of entrance examination. However, in the interest of students including the most disadvantaged, Government has launched Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), which offers interactive course content such as video lectures, reading material, self-assessment through tests and quizzes and online discussion forum for clearing doubts for students from Class 9 to post-graduation. The content can be accessed free of cost by anyone, anywhere at any time. Another initiative of the Government called Indian Institute of Technology - Professor Assisted Learning (IIT-PAL) provides video content in Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics prepared by IIT Professors and Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) teachers for Class XI and Class XII students aspiring to join IITs and other Institutions. The content is available free of cost on dedicated DTH channels of SWAYAM PRABHA.

NBA accreditations issue of Kuwait engineers

713. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has got representations from the Indian engineers working in Kuwait regarding the residency related issues of Indian engineers due to NBA accreditation;

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry to address this issue;

(c) whether the issue has been resolved and if not, in what way the Ministry is planning to find a solution for it;

(d) whether the Ministry would be ready to issue a notification regarding this NBA accreditation issue as most of Government engineering colleges having decades of experience are not accredited by NBA; and

(e) the details of communication between the Ministry of External Affairs and this Ministry on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has received representations from Indian engineers working in Kuwait regarding issues relating to NBA accreditation. A High level Indian delegation had visited Kuwait to understand and resolve the issue and after discussion with the Kuwait authorities, it was decided to send them lists of 'Non-NBA premier institute' and 'Institutes of National Importance' which has been sent to the Indian Embassy in Kuwait for onward submission to Kuwait authorities.

Formulation of hundred days action plan

†714. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has formulated a hundred days action plan and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the laws wherein major amendments would be made and the details of the amendments proposed to be made in such laws as per the aforesaid action plan?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Ministry of Law and Justice propose to introduce a Repealing and Amending Bill in Parliament for repealing certain outdated laws. Since the Repealing and Amending Bill repeals obsolete and outdated laws, no amendment envisaged in the hundred days action plan. This Ministry also propose to amend the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for establishment of a body called Arbitration Council of India, which will grade

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Arbitral Institutions and will take all such steps as may be necessary to promote and encourage arbitration, conciliation, mediation and other ADR Mechanism. In addition to it, this Ministry has plan for appointment of Arbitrators by Arbitral Institutions designated by Supreme Court and High Courts. An exclusive six months period for completion of pleadings in an arbitration proceeding. Confidentiality of arbitral proceedings and immunity to arbitrators for anything done in good faith. To clarify the effect of arbitral and related court proceedings commenced prior to 23.10.2015. The Ministry is also planning to augment and strengthen various aspects of the Justice delivery system of the country to better ensure access to justice for all.

Tele-Law Services Scheme

715. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that the Ministry has launched Tele-Law Services Scheme to provide legal services, including legal advice;
- (b) the details of districts, panchayats and villages identified to extend such services, State-wise;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that it has not been started even in a single Gram Panchayat in any Southern State; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and by when it is proposed to extend to Southern States, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Tele-Law Programme is presently being implemented through 1800 Common Service Centres (CSCs) in the State of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, North-Eastern states and Jammu and Kashmir. The details of such CSCs, located at panchayat level (State, district, block and panchayat) is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The programme is presently being implemented in 1800 Gram Panchayats of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, North-Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir and not in any other States of the country. No date has yet been fixed for its expansion to other States.

Statement

*Details of Common Service Centres (CSCs) situated at Gram Panchayats where
Tele Law Programme presently being implemented*

Sl. No.	State	District	Block	Panchayat
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	Ziro II	Jath
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	Ziro II	Ziro
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	Khonsa	Borduria
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	Khonsa	Khonsa
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	Khonsa	Khonsa
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	Manmao- Jairampur	Jairampur
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	Changlang	Changlang
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	Seppa	Seppa
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	Papu Nalla	Papu Nalla
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kra Daadi	Palin	Pania
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey	Sangram	Sangram
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	Basar	Basar
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	Aalo	Raglam
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	Lumla	Jangda
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	Namsai	Deobeel
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	Lekang	Lekang (HQ)
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	Ziro II	Pyagang Leyu
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	Gyati Uru	Mudo Gyati III
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	Hapoli	Bakhang Tulu
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	Ziro II	Yazali
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	Doimukh	Doimukh
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	Doimukh	Rono (New)
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	Naharlagun	Polo Colony

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	Doimukh	Midpu
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	Pekong Lali	Pekong Lali
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	Changlang	Old Changlang
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	Changlang	Phangtip
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	Changlang	New Changlang
29.	Assam	Darrang	Pub Mangaldoi	Sherpur
30.	Assam	Darrang	Kalaigaon (PT)	Panbari
31.	Assam	Sonitpur	Baghmara	Khorasimolu GP.
32.	Assam	Darrang	Bechimari	Daipam
33.	Assam	Goalpara	Jaleswar	Jaleswar
34.	Assam	Goalpara	Kharmuza	Kharmuza
35.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Dangatol	Kakaraigaon
36.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Dangatol	Bongaigaon
37.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Manikpur	Bhandara
38.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Boitamari	Bidyapur
39.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Srijangram	Lengtisinga
40.	Assam	Sivasagar	Dimow	Demow
41.	Assam	Sivasagar	Dimow	Demow
42.	Assam	Sivasagar	Gaurisagar	Rongpur
43.	Assam	Sivasagar	Gaurisagar	Morabazar
44.	Assam	Dhubri	Nayer Ag La	Mayerchar
45.	Assam	Dhubri	South Salmara	Naskara
46.	Assam	Dhubri	Mankachar	Jhagrarchar
47.	Assam	Dhubri	Gauripur	Adabari
48.	Assam	Dhubri	Mankachar	Jhalerchar Nayagaon

1	2	3	4	5
49.	Assam	Dhubri	Fekamari	Kukurmara
50.	Assam	Dhubri	Gauripur	Islam Nagar
51.	Assam	Dhubri	Nayer Agla	Gutipara
52.	Assam	Dhubri	Nayer Agla	Kazaikata Suapata
53.	Assam	Dhubri	Rupshi	Nalia
54.	Assam	Dhubri	Jamadarhat	Chirakuti
55.	Assam	Dhubri	Fekamari	Borairalga
56.	Assam	Dhubri	Golakganj	Bisondoi
57.	Assam	Nalbari	Borigog Bonbhag	14 No
58.	Assam	Nalbari	Pub Nalbari	10 No. Dakhin Bahjani
59.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Dangatol	Mulagaon
60.	Assam	Darrang	Kalaigaon (PT)	Bherberibill
61.	Assam	Chirang	Sidli (PT)	Tilokgaon
62.	Assam	Dhubri	Mahamaya	Jahormura
63.	Assam	Dhubri	South Salmara	Ravatari
64.	Assam	Dhubri	Rupshi	Chapar Balajan
65.	Assam	Dhubri	Rupshi	Balajan
66.	Assam	Dhubri	Jamadarhat	Dingdinga Parowa
67.	Assam	Dhubri	Bilasipara	Bilasipara (TC)
68.	Assam	Dhubri	Golakganj	Binnachara
69.	Assam	Dhubri	Fekamari	Sukhchar
70.	Assam	Sivasagar	Nazira	Simaluguri
71.	Assam	Charaideo	Sapekhati	Sarupathar
72.	Assam	Charaideo	Sapekhati	Milonjyoti
73.	Assam	Darrang	Dalgaon (PT)	Kopati

1	2	3	4	5
74.	Assam	Darrang	Sipajhar	Deomornoi
75.	Assam	Darrang	Sipajhar	Bazanapathar
76.	Assam	Darrang	Kalaigaon (PT)	Rajapukhuri
77.	Assam	Golaghat	Khumtai	Kachupathar
78.	Assam	Morigaon	Mayong	Deosal
79.	Assam	Dhubri	South Salmara	Tumni
80.	Assam	Dhubri	South Salmara	Manirchar
81.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Dangatol	Dangatol
82.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Dangatol	Bamunitila
83.	Assam	Kamrup	Rampur	Nahira
84.	Assam	Kamrup	Rampur	Amtola Ziakur
85.	Assam	Darrang	Pub Mangaldoi	Khataniapara
86.	Assam	Darrang	Bechimari	Bechimari
87.	Assam	Dhubri	Fekamari	Manullahpara
88.	Assam	Dhubri	Chapar Salkocha	Chirakuta
89.	Assam	Dhubri	Agamoni	Ranpagli
90.	Assam	Dhubri	Bilasipara	Lakhiganj
91.	Assam	Dhubri	South Salmara	Patakata
92.	Assam	Dhubri	South Salmara	Nilokhiya
93.	Assam	Dhubri	South Salmara	Sebaltari
94.	Assam	Dhubri	Bilasipara	Kzaikata
95.	Assam	Dhubri	South Salmara	Porarchar
96.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Tapattary	Pachania Khoragaon
97.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Dangatol	Dangatol
98.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Tapattary	Rangapani
99.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Dangatol	Dolaigaon

1	2	3	4	5
100.	Assam	Dhubri	Gauripur	Jhagrarpar
101.	Assam	Dhubri	Mankachar	Bhurakata
102.	Assam	Charaideo	Mahmora	Bordoba
103.	Assam	Sivasagar	Nazira	Borbarua
104.	Assam	Sivasagar	Lakwa	Charaидew
105.	Assam	Sivasagar	Dimow	Athabari
106.	Assam	Sivasagar	Sonari	Bhojo
107.	Assam	Charaideo	Mahmora	Doba
108.	Assam	Charaideo	Mahmora	Sorbudoi
109.	Assam	Sivasagar	Sivasagar	Konwarpur
110.	Assam	Sivasagar	Gaurisagar	Salaguri
111.	Assam	Charaideo	Mahmora	Khumtai
112.	Assam	Sivasagar	Sivasagar	Silakuti
113.	Assam	Sivasagar	Sivasagar	Choulkora
114.	Assam	Sivasagar	Dimow	Palengi
115.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Dangatol	Bongaigaon
116.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Dangatol	Shiponchila
117.	Assam	Goalpara	Balijana	Kumri
118.	Assam	Goalpara	Balijana	Agia
119.	Assam	Goalpara	Jaleswar	Khalisavita
120.	Assam	Goalpara	Jaleswar	Katarihara
121.	Assam	Goalpara	Matia	Karipara
122.	Assam	Goalpara	Lakhipur	Chunari
123.	Assam	Goalpara	Jaleswar	Kathuri
124.	Assam	Goalpara	Balijana	Balijana
125.	Assam	Goalpara	Balijana	Baladmari
126.	Assam	Goalpara	Balijana	Baladmari

1	2	3	4	5
127.	Assam	Kamrup	Chayani	Rajapara
128.	Assam	Kamrup	Boko	76 No. Dakhin Paschim Luki
129.	Assam	Kamrup	Bezera	Rudeswar
130.	Assam	Kamrup	Bezera	Dhupartari
131.	Assam	Kamrup	Hajo	No. 1 Hajo
132.	Assam	Kamrup	Hajo	No.2 Hajo
133.	Assam	Kamrup	Kamalpur	Puthimari
134.	Assam	Kamrup	Hajo	Barnl
135.	Assam	Kamrup	Hajo	Lakoyatol Halogaon
136.	Assam	Kamrup	Rangia	Moranjana
137.	Assam	Kamrup	Sualkuchi	Pub Sualkuchi
138.	Assam	Kamrup	Chhaygaon	Sattaluk
139.	Assam	Kamrup	Boko	Pub Bekeli
140.	Assam	Kamrup	Hajo	Monahkuchi
141.	Assam	Kamrup	Hajo	No.2 Hajo
142.	Assam	Kamrup	Kamalpur	Kamalpur
143.	Assam	Kamrup	Hajo	Dampur
144.	Assam	Kamrup	Hajo	Dampur
145.	Assam	Kamrup	Rangia	Urban
146.	Assam	Morigaon	Laharighat	Tulshibori
147.	Assam	Morigaon	Bhurbandha	Bhurbandha
148.	Assam	Morigaon	Moirabari	Moirabari
149.	Assam	Morigaon	Mayong	Kuranibori
150.	Assam	Morigaon	Mayong	Buraburi
151.	Assam	Morigaon	Laharighat	Buwalguri
152.	Assam	Morigaon	Bhurbandha	Habiba- rangabari

1	2	3	4	5
153.	Assam	Morigaon	Laharighat	Lochanabori
154.	Assam	Morigaon	Bhurbandha	Balidunga
155.	Assam	Lakhimpur	Kadam	Thowthowni
156.	Assam	Lakhimpur	Bihpuria	Bangalmora
157.	Assam	Lakhimpur	Narayanpur	Pub- Narayanpur
158.	Assam	Lakhimpur	Naobaicha	Dolohat Sonapur
159.	Assam	Lakhimpur	North Lakhimpur	Johing
160.	Assam	Lakhimpur	Narayanpur	Rajgarh
161.	Assam	Lakhimpur	Bihpuria	Niz Laluk
162.	Assam	Lakhimpur	North Lakhimpur	Bogolijan
163.	Assam	Lakhimpur	Narayanpur	Ganakdoloni
164.	Assam	Lakhimpur	Narayanpur	Dakhin Narayanpur
165.	Assam	Lakhimpur	North Lakhimpur	Uzalpur
166.	Assam	Lakhimpur	North Lakhimpur	Uttar Telahi
167.	Assam	Lakhimpur	Bihpuria	Tinthangia
168.	Assam	Lakhimpur	Kadam	Chauldhowa
169.	Assam	Lakhimpur	North Lakhimpur	Lakhimpur
170.	Assam	Lakhimpur	Bihpuria	Dikrong
171.	Assam	Lakhimpur	North Lakhimpur	Lakhimpur
172.	Assam	Lakhimpur	Kadam	Sirajuli
173.	Assam	Lakhimpur	North Lakhimpur	Kamalabaria
174.	Assam	Lakhimpur	Subansiri (PT-I)	Bordoibam
175.	Assam	Morigaon	Bhurbandha	Bhurbandha
176.	Assam	Nalbari	Madhupur	35 No. Paschim Dharmapur

1	2	3	4	5
177.	Assam	Darrang	Pub Mangaldoi	Mowamari
178.	Assam	Darrang	Sipajhar	Turai
179.	Assam	Darrang	Bechimari	No. 5 Barujhar
180.	Assam	Darrang	Sipajhar	Barampur
181.	Assam	Darrang	Paschim Mangaldai	Jaljali
182.	Assam	Darrang	Kalaigaon (PT)	Borbagan
183.	Assam	Hojai	Dhalpukhuri	Dhalpukhuri
184.	Assam	Hojai	Jugijan	Radhanagar
185.	Assam	Hojai	Binnakandi	Jamunamukh
186.	Assam	Hojai	Binnakandi	Doboka
187.	Assam	Hojai	Binnakandi	Doboka
188.	Assam	Hojai	Binnakandi	Bhelouguri
189.	Assam	Hojai	Urban	Ward No. 6
190.	Assam	Hojai	Binnakandi	Baliram
191.	Assam	Hojai	Binnakandi	Nilbagan
192.	Assam	Hojai	Odali	Lankajan
193.	Assam	Hojai	Lumding	Dakshin Lumding
194.	Assam	Nagaon	Raha	Dighaliati
195.	Assam	Nagaon	Urban	Ward No. 2
196.	Assam	Nagaon	Urban	Ward No. 1
197.	Assam	Nagaon	Batadrava	Tuktuki
198.	Assam	Nagaon	Batadrava	Upar Domdomia
199.	Assam	Nagaon	Urban	Ward No. 2
200.	Assam	Nagaon	Raha	Amtala
201.	Assam	Nagaon	Kaliabor	Niz Borbhugia

1	2	3	4	5
202.	Assam	Nagaon	Bajiagaon	Bajiagaon
203.	Assam	Nagaon	Urban	Ward No. 1
204.	Assam	Nagaon	Batadrava	Batadrawa
205.	Assam	Nagaon	Juria	Tinsukia
206.	Assam	Nagaon	Pakhimoria	Dakarghat
207.	Assam	Nagaon	Khagorijan	Dimaruguri
208.	Assam	Nagaon	Raha	Phulaguri
209.	Assam	Nagaon	Lowkhowa	Magurmari
210.	Assam	Nagaon	Laokhowa	Lawkhowa
211.	Assam	Nagaon	Batadrava	Batadrawa
212.	Assam	Nagaon	Juria	Gedaimari
213.	Assam	Nagaon	Juria	Telia Bebejia
214.	Assam	Nagaon	Rupahi	Uttar Khatowal
215.	Assam	Nagaon	Juria	Dagaon Dhing Gaon
216.	Assam	Nagaon	Rupahi	Dakhin Khatowal
217.	Assam	Nagaon	Laokhowa	Lawkhowa
218.	Assam	Nagaon	Dolongghat	Hatijujuwa
219.	Assam	Nagaon	Urban	Ward No. 1
220.	Assam	Sonitpur	Dhekiajuli (PT)	Borgaon
221.	Assam	Sonitpur	Helem	Amjarani
222.	Assam	Sonitpur	Biswanath	Boralimara
223.	Assam	Sonitpur	Dhekiajuli (PT)	Borgaon
224.	Assam	Sonitpur	Biswanath	Burigang
225.	Assam	Dhemaji	Sissibargaon	Simenmukh
226.	Assam	Dhemaji	Sissibargaon	Silapathar

1	2	3	4	5
227.	Assam	Dhemaji	Sissibargaon	Silasuti
228.	Assam	Dhemaji	Sissibargaon	Dimow
229.	Assam	Dhemaji	Dhemaji	Moridhal
230.	Assam	Dhemaji	Sissibargaon	Silapathar
231.	Assam	Dhemaji	M.Selek	Jonai
232.	Assam	Dhemaji	Dhemaji	Ghuguha
233.	Assam	Dhemaji	Bordoloni	Joyrampur
234.	Assam	Dhemaji	M.Selek	Laimekuri
235.	Assam	Dhemaji	Sissibargaon	Sripani
236.	Assam	Dhemaji	Sissibargaon	Muktiar
237.	Assam	Dhemaji	Sissibargaon	Kulajan
238.	Assam	Dhemaji	M.Selek	Siga
239.	Assam	Dhemaji	M. Selek	Jonai
240.	Assam	Dhemaji	Bordoloni	Gogamukh
241.	Assam	Dhemaji	Bordoloni	Bordoloni
242.	Assam	Dhemaji	M. Selek	Simenchapori
243.	Assam	Dhemaji	Sissibargaon	Silapathar
244.	Assam	Dhemaji	M. Selek	Bahir Jonai
245.	Assam	Dhemaji	Sissibargaon	Dimow
246.	Assam	Dhemaji	Bordoloni	Bordoloni
247.	Assam	Dhemaji	Bordoloni	Michamari
248.	Assam	Dhemaji	Sissibargaon	Sissibargaon
249.	Assam	Cachar	Katigora	Katigora GP
250.	Assam	Cachar	Kalain	Bihara
251.	Assam	Cachar	Kalain	Bhairabpur
252.	Assam	Cachar	Kalain	Bhairabpur
253.	Assam	Cachar	Kalain	Sewti

1	2	3	4	5
254.	Assam	Cachar	Katigora	Fulbari
255.	Assam	Cachar	Katigora	Fulbari
256.	Assam	Cachar	Katigora	Rajatillah
257.	Assam	Cachar	Katigora	Tarinipur
258.	Assam	Cachar	Kalain	Mahadevpur
259.	Assam	Cachar	Lakhipur	Pailapool
260.	Assam	Cachar	Rajabazar Block	Baldhun Kanakpur
261.	Assam	Cachar	Rajabazar Block	Laboc
262.	Assam	Cachar	Banskandi	Banskandi
263.	Assam	Cachar	Binnakandi	Binnakandi
264.	Assam	Cachar	Binnakandi	Binnakandi
265.	Assam	Cachar	Lakhipur	Jirighat
266.	Assam	Cachar	Lakhipur	Lakhinagar
267.	Assam	Cachar	Banskandi	Banskandi
268.	Assam	Cachar	Borjalenga	Bhorakai
269.	Assam	Cachar	Borjalenga	Ghungoor
270.	Assam	Cachar	Borkhola	Chandra- nathpur
271.	Assam	Cachar	Silchar	Meherpur
272.	Assam	Cachar	Tapang	Tapang
273.	Assam	Cachar	Udarbond	Rongpur
274.	Assam	Cachar	Salchapra	Salchapra
275.	Assam	Cachar	Sonai	Sildubi
276.	Assam	Cachar	Borjalenga	Irongmara
277.	Assam	Cachar	Borkhola	Jarailtola
278.	Assam	Cachar	Borkhola	Jarailtola

1	2	3	4	5
279.	Assam	Cachar	Tapang	Digar Srikona
280.	Assam	Cachar	Silchar	Ambikapur
281.	Assam	Cachar	Udarbond	Rongpur
282.	Assam	Cachar	Silchar	Madhurbond
283.	Assam	Cachar	Narsingpur	Panibhora
284.	Assam	Cachar	Srikona	Rajnagar
285.	Assam	Cachar	Borkhola	Dudhpatil
286.	Assam	Cachar	Silchar	Tarapur
287.	Assam	Cachar	Silchar	Tarapur
288.	Assam	Cachar	Salchapra	Srikona
289.	Assam	Cachar	Narsingpur	Puthikhal
290.	Assam	Cachar	Narsingpur	Narsingpur
291.	Assam	Cachar	Sonai	Kachudaram
292.	Assam	Cachar	Narsingpur	Nagdirgram
293.	Assam	Cachar	Sonai	Sundari
294.	Assam	Cachar	Narsingpur	Rajnagar
295.	Assam	Cachar	Narsingpur	Nutan Ram-Nagar
296.	Assam	Cachar	Narsingpur	Narsingpur
297.	Assam	Cachar	Narsingpur	Kazidahar
298.	Assam	Cachar	Palonghat	Rukni
299.	Assam	Cachar	Narsingpur	Jibangram
300.	Assam	Cachar	Narshingpur	Channighat
301.	Assam	Cachar	Palonghat	Palonghat
302.	Assam	Cachar	Sonai	Didarkush
303.	Assam	Cachar	Palonghat	Bhubanhill
304.	Assam	Cachar	Udarbond	Kashipur

1	2	3	4	5
305.	Assam	Cachar	Udarbond	Kashipur
306.	Assam	Cachar	Udarbond	Pangram
307.	Assam	Cachar	Udarbond	Salganga
308.	Assam	Cachar	Salchapra	Srikona
309.	Assam	Cachar	Narsingpur	Nagdirgram
310.	Assam	Cachar	Salchapra	Badarpur Masimpur
311.	Assam	Cachar	Salchapra	Krishnapur Bhairabnagar
312.	Assam	Cachar	Kalain	Kurkuri
313.	Assam	Cachar	Sonai	Sonabarighat
314.	Assam	Golaghat	Bokakhat	Balijan
315.	Assam	Golaghat	Golaghat South	Nahorbari
316.	Assam	Golaghat	Morangi	Purabangla
317.	Assam	Golaghat	Betioni	Betioni
318..	Assam	Golaghat	Khumtai	Melamora
319.	Assam	Golaghat	Torani	Torani
320.	Assam	Golaghat	Sarupathar	Tengahola
321.	Assam	Golaghat	Bokakhat	Dakhin Kaziranga
322.	Assam	Golaghat	Sarupathar	Pub Sarupathar
323.	Assam	Golaghat	Sarupathar	Paschim Naojan
324.	Assam	Sonitpur	Naduar	Pub Murhadal
325.	Assam	Sonitpur	Naduar	Uttar Murhadol
326.	Assam	Sonitpur	Biswanath	Kunwarpur

1	2	3	4	5
327.	Assam	Sonitpur	Pub Chaiduar	Sonapur
328.	Assam	Sonitpur	Dhekiajuli (PT)	Dhekiajuli Town
329.	Assam	Sonitpur	Gabharu	Dolabari GP
330.	Assam	Golaghat	Golaghat Central	Dakhin Hengara
331.	Assam	Biswanath	Behali	Botiamari
332.	Assam	Golaghat	Podumoni	Bengen-akhowa
333.	Assam	Golaghat	Gomariguri	Sisupani
334.	Assam	Darrang	Kalaigaon (PT)	Bhurargarh
335.	Assam	Darrang	Paschim Mangaldai	Janaram-chowka
336.	Assam	Darrang	Pub Mangaldoi	Balabari
337.	Assam	Dhemaji	Sissibargaon	Malinipur
338.	Assam	Dhubri	Nayeralga	Mashlapara
339.	Assam	Dhubri	Fekamari	Manullahpara
340.	Assam	Dhubri	Agomani	Agomani
341.	Assam	Dhubri	Mankachar	Mankachar East
342.	Assam	Dhemaji	Bordoloni	Latak
343.	Assam	Dhemaji	Bordoloni	Mingmung
344.	Assam	Sivasagar	Sivasagar	Cherekapar
345.	Assam	Sivasagar	Sivasagar	Betbari
346.	Assam	Sivasagar	Mahmora	Bhoral Pukhuri
347.	Assam	Sivasagar	Lakwa	Hollow Phukon
348.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Boitamari	Kabaitari
349.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Boitamari	Chalantapara

1	2	3	4	5
350.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Dangatol	Chiponsila
351.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Dangatol	Bongaigaon
352.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Srijangram	Kakaijana
353.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Srijangram	Numberpara Chakla
354.	Assam	Dhemaji	Bordoloni	Joyrampur
355.	Assam	Udalguri	Mazbat	Orang
356.	Assam	Dhubri	Rupshi	Khudimari
357.	Assam	Dhubri	Golakganj	Golakganj
358.	Assam	Dhubri	Mankachar	Mankachar East
359.	Assam	Jorhat	Titabor	Rajabahar
360.	Assam	Sonitpur	Dhekiajuli (Pt)	Mijibari
361.	Assam	Dhemaji	Jonai	Telem
362.	Assam	Dhubri	South Salmara	Baladoba
363.	Assam	Dhubri	Chapor Salchosa	Tilapara
364.	Assam	Udalguri	Khoirabari	Khoirabari
365.	Assam	Golaghat	Morangi	Doigrung
366.	Assam	Golaghat	Khumtai	Gulung Temera
367.	Assam	Golaghat	Khumtai	Rongamati Koibarta
368.	Assam	Golaghat	Dergaon	Madhya Misamora
369.	Assam	Golaghat	Bokakhat	Pub-Kaziranga
370.	Assam	Golaghat	Bokakhat	Madhya Mahura
371.	Assam	Golaghat	Golaghat Central	Betioni
372.	Assam	Golaghat	Dergaon	Baruaba- mungaon

1	2	3	4	5
373.	Assam	Golaghat	Golaghat East	Oating
374.	Assam	Golaghat	Bokakhat	Behora
375.	Assam	Golaghat	Khumtai	Badulipar
376.	Assam	Golaghat	Sarupathar	Rajapukhuri
377.	Assam	Golaghat	Sarupathar	Pub Sarupathar
378.	Assam	Golaghat	Golaghat Central Dev Block	Kachugaon
379.	Assam	Golaghat	Golaghat East	Golaghat
380.	Assam	Golaghat	Golaghat East	Golaghat
381.	Assam	Golaghat	Golaghat Central Dev Block	Merapani
382.	Sikkim	East District	Pakyong	Pachey Sansing
383.	Sikkim	East District	Temi-Tarku	Tsalumthang
384.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	Ghatampur	Hasanganj
385.	Bihar	Siwan	Maharajganj	Jigrawan
386.	Manipur	Bishnupur	Bishnupur	Irengbam
387.	Bihar	Patna	Badi Tenglaila	Badi Tenglaila
388.	Assam	Nalbari	Barbhag	Kamarkuchi
389.	Bihar	Gaya	Ilara	Ilara
390.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Ramgarh	Chhewari
391.	Manipur	Tamenglong	Tamenglong	Dailong Authority
392.	Sikkim	East District	Parkha	Lossing Machong
393.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Doda	Koti
394.	Manipur	Thoubal	Thoubal	Thoubal Wangma Taba

1	2	3	4	5
395.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Harahua	Harahua
396.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Ramnagar	Rupauli
397.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Karhal	Devkali
398.	Assam	Dhemaji	Sissiborgaon	Silapathar
399.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Pulwama	Wasoorra
400.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Dadasara	Wagad
401.	Assam	Sonitpur	Borsola	Gupteswar
402.	Manipur	Bishnupur	Moirang	Tronglaobi Terakhong- sangbi
403.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sadar	Balanganj
404.	Manipur	Thoubal	Thoubal	Khangabok
405.	Assam	Golaghat	Dergaon	Pub- Brahamputra
406.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Suratganj	Mohammad- pur Khala
407.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	Maharajganj	Pipara Babu
408.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	Sitapur	Saidpur
409.	Assam	Sivasagar	Sivasagar	Ward No.2
410.	Assam	Cachar	Sonai	Sonai
411.	Assam	Cachar	Binnakandi	Binnakandi
412.	Manipur	Chandel	Chandel	Chandel
413.	Assam	Sonitpur	Gabharu	Panchmile
414.	Meghalaya	West Jaintia Hills	Laske In	Raliang
415.	Sikkim	West District	Kyongsa	Yangtey
416.	Bihar	Gaya	Dobhi	Dobhi
417.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	Kulgam	Hum Shalli Bugh

1	2	3	4	5
418.	Tripura	Khowai	Tulashikhar	Halong Matai
419.	Manipur	Thoubal	Thoubal	Wangkhem
420.	Nagaland	Peren	Jalukie	Jalukie
421.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Sandwa Chandika	Shukulpur
422.	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	Budgam	Budgam
423.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	Katra Khudaganj	Tilhar
424.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Samba	Mananu
425.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Pampore	Ladhoo
426.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	Tangmarg	Ferozpora
427.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Hilauli	Lachhi Khera
428.	Nagaland	Mon	Mon Sadar	Jahjon Ward Union
429.	Manipur	Thoubal	Kakching	Kakching Khunou
430.	Manipur	Bishnupur	Moirang	Moirang Khunou
431.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Awantipora	
432.	Assam	Dhemaji	M. Selek	Bahir Jonai
433.	Bihar	Samastipur	Hasanpur	Hasanpur
434.	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	Charar-I-Sharief	Charar-I-Sharief
435.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Amraudha	Biroha
436.	Meghalaya	North Garo Hills	Kharkutta	Kharkutta Reserve
437.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Garhmukteshwar	Garhmukteshwar
438.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Ganderbal	Kurg
439.	Tripura	West Tripura	Amc	Barjala
440.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	Gasuapara	Gasuapara

1	2	3	4	5
441.	Bihar	Siwan	Hasanpura	Piyaur
442.	Bihar	Purnia	Dhamdaha	Simaldaha
443.	Bihar	Kishanganj	Thakurganj	Besarbati
444.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Changa	Gowari
445.	Tripura	Sepahijala	Bishalgarh	Bishramganj
446.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	Belwa	Shiwala Khurd
447.	Nagaland	Phek	Pfustero	Pfustero Town Committee
448.	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	Mabkote	Sagra
449.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Moradabad	Pakbara
450.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Binoli	Azampur Mulsam Daha
451.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Mainpuri	Uddaitpur Abhai
452.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	Tanda	Tanda
453.	Assam	Sonitpur	Chaiduar	Takowbari
454.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	Halsi	Kaindi
455.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	Wazeerganj	Pure Basanti Wazirganj
456.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Jalaun	Jalaun Urban
457.	Bihar	Jehanabad	Holapian	Chiri
458.	Assam	Cachar	Silchar	West Kachudaram
459.	Assam	Cachar	Sonai	Kochudhram
460.	Assam	Cachar	Udarbond	Kashipur
461.	Assam	Sivasagar	Gaurisagar	Mogorahat
462.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Billawar	Amuala
463.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shopian	Shopian	Mc Shopian
464.	Bihar	Nalanda	Islampur	Barai More

1	2	3	4	5
465.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Bathnaha	Pandaul Urf Panthpakar
466.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	Surajgarha	Surajgarha Bazar
467.	Bihar	Aurangabad	Kutumba	Amba
468.	Bihar	Jamui	Islamnagar Aliganj	Darkha
469.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Hararidularpur	Harari Dularpur
470.	Bihar	Darbhanga	Hanumannagar	Panchobh
471.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	Jhansi	Jhansi
472.	Bihar	Rohtas	Nauhatta	Daranagar
473.	Bihar	Siwan	Shivdah	Shivdah
474.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhimnagar (Sambhal)	Rafipur	Rafipur
475.	Bihar	Purnia	Banmankhi	Jiyanganj
476.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Shankargarh	Lakhanpur
477.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Sultanganj	Lalupura
478.	Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills	Wapung	Ladsutnga
479.	Bihar	Araria	Jokihat	Kishanpur
480.	Bihar	Bhojpur	Arrah	Makhdumpur Dumra
481.	Bihar	Buxar	Kesath	Shivpur
482.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Khergan	Bhamai
483.	Bihar	Nalanda	Giriak	Pawapuri Mor
484.	Bihar	Saharsa	Mahishi	Kundah
485.	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	Hardu Panzoo	Pharthan
486.	Bihar	Begusarai	Teghra	Baro
487.	Manipur	Thoubal	Thoubal	Khangabok
488.	Bihar	Purnia	Jalalgarh	Begampur
489.	Bihar	Nalanda	Noorsarai	Noorsarai
490.	Bihar	Samastipur	Rosera	Tekunamath

1	2	3	4	5
491.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Chainpur	Chainpur
492.	Bihar	Purnia	Jalalgarh	Jalalgarh
493.	Bihar	Purnia	Bhawanipur	Singhia Millik
494.	Bihar	Buxar	Ariaon	Ariaon
495.	Bihar	Gopalganj	Pach Deuri	Sikatiya
496.	Bihar	Banka	Shambhuganj	Karsop
497.	Bihar	Buxar	Buxar	Nadaon
498.	Bihar	Jehanabad	Kumardih	Kumardih
499.	Bihar	Gaya	Solara	Solara
500.	Manipur	Bishnupur	Moirang	Kha-Thinungei Moirang Khunou
501.	Assam	Dhemaji	Simen Chapori	Jonai
502.	Bihar	Gopalganj	Bhorey	Bhorey
503.	Bihar	Munger	Munger Sadar	Kutlupur Diyara
504.	Bihar	Nalanda	Katrisarai	Katauna
505.	Bihar	Purnia	Dhamdaha	Dhamdaha Dakshin
506.	Bihar	Munger	Jamalpur	Parham
507.	Bihar	Saharsa	Kahara	Chainpur
508.	Manipur	Tamenglong	Tamenglong	New Canaan Village Authority
509.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	Surajgarha	Surajgarha Bazar
510.	Bihar	Purnia	Krityanand Nagar	Kola Mohanpur Devki
511.	Bihar	Purnia	Dagarua	Buari
512.	Assam	Cachar	Borkhola	Dudhpatil

1	2	3	4	5
513.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Chand	Pateri
514.	Bihar	Rohtas	Rohtas	Banjari
515.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Durgawati	Karnpura
516.	Bihar	Begusarai	Bachhwara	Fateha
517.	Bihar	Rohtas	Dinara	Rajpur
518.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	Barahiya	Dumri
519.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	Mapho	Mapho
520.	Bihar	Samastipur	Bibhutpur	Patelia
521.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	Chittaura	Chittaura
522.	Bihar	Jamui	Jhajha	Ekdara Main Road
523.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	Bhawalkhera	Darapur Chathiya
524.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Rajgarh	Marihan
525.	Bihar	Purnia	Amour	Bangra Mehandipur
526.	Bihar	Saran	Marhaurah	Olhanpur
527.	Bihar	Purnia	Dhamdaha	Majhua Fatehgunj Sarsi
528.	Bihar	Madhubani	Laukaha (Khutauna)	Lalmania
529.	Bihar	Darbhanga	Baheri	Shankar Rohar
530.	Bihar	Rohtas	Kargahar	Sohwalia Khurd
531.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Madanpur	Madanpur
532.	Bihar	Samastipur	Warisnagar	Nagarbasti
533.	Bihar	Katihar	Dandkhora	Ragheli
534.	Bihar	Araria	Araria	Nagar Parishad Araria

1	2	3	4	5
535.	Bihar	Patna	Mobarakpur	Mobarakpur
536.	Bihar	Madhepura	Gamharia	Babhni
537.	Bihar	Buxar	Buxar	Dalsagar
538.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Manik Chauk	Manik Chauk
539.	Bihar	Madhubani	Jhanjharpur	Bishtaul Hatiya Chowk
540.	Bihar	Arwal	Nagwan	Jhunathi
541.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Samba	Balore
542.	Bihar	Katihar	Pranpur	Pranpur
543.	Bihar	Katihar	Barari	Sukhasan
544.	Sikkim	South District	Sumbuk	Sumbuk Kartikey
545.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora	Bandipora	Sumbal Ghat
546.	Bihar	Supaul	Supaul	Baruari
547.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora	Bandipora	Garoor
548.	Bihar	Gaya	Manjhauli	Manjhauli
549.	Assam	Kamrup	Nagarbera	Tupamari
550.	Bihar	Katihar	Barsoi	Nayatola
551.	Bihar	Patna	Mokameh	Maranchi
552.	Bihar	Madhepura	Gwalpara	Shahpur
553.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Amauli	Lahuri Sarai
554.	Assam	Sivasagar	Sivasagar	Nagarmahal
555.	Bihar	Purnia	Amour	Baghuwacola
556.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	Gauriganj	Aani Baijal
557.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dankaur	Bhatta
558.	Bihar	Begusarai	Bachhwara	Rani-I
559.	Bihar	Madhubani	Laukaha (Khutauna)	Lalmania

1	2	3	4	5
560.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Bhagatpur Tanda	Chandpur Mustahkam
561.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Mohanlalganj	Nigoha
562.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dankaur	Dhanauri
563.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	Alia	Kachnaar
564.	Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills	Selsella	Mahendraganj
565.	Bihar	Samastipur	Dalsinghsarai	Pandh
566.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Arazilines	Gaura
567.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravi Das Nagar(Bhadohi)	Suriyawan	Akauni
568.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Goverdhan	Ghattoli
569.	Bihar	Madhepura	Ghailarh	Bhatrandha Parmanpur
570.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	Pahloo	Lammera
571.	Bihar	Madhepura	Chausa	Lualagaon West
572.	Bihar	Araria	Raniganj	Kalabalua
573.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	Tilhar	Khiriya Saktu
574.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kishtwar	Nagseni	Kewar
575.	Bihar	Madhubani	Harlakhi	Jhitki
576.	Bihar	Madhepura	Singheshwar	Singheshwar
577.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Pilkhuwa (NPP)	Moh Mahadev Ranapatti
578.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Akbarpur	Biwain
579.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Kurawali	Sujrai Dehat
580.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Moradabad	Bagadpur
581.	Bihar	Katihar	Mansahi	Chitauria

1	2	3	4	5
582.	Bihar	Gopalganj	Thawe	Dhatiwna
583.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Afzalgarh	Amannagar
584.	Bihar	Rohtas	Dawath	Maliyabagh
585.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Vikramjot	Vikramjot
586.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	Lakhisarai	Balgudar
587.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Dumari Khas	Sardarnagar
588.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Pilana	Khatta Prahladpur
589.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Kishni	Basait
590.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Cholapur	Chandapur
591.	Bihar	Siwan	Maharajganj	Mishrawaliya
592.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Sonbarsa	Kanhauli
593.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Shamsabad	Shamsabad
594.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Mawana Kalan	Narayanpur
595.	Bihar	Siwan	Nautan	Narakatia
596.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Meerganj	Mewat
597.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Kashi Vidyapeeth	Bacchhav
598.	Manipur	Chandel	Machi	Machi Village
599.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Ghorawal	Kevata
600.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	Samanda	Dawa Matchakol
601.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Maitha	Bairi Dariyon
602.	Bihar	Supaul	Pipra	Maheshpur
603.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Thakurdwara	Khawajpur Dhantla
604.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Pardaha	Itaura
605.	Bihar	Siwan	Goriakothi	Mahamadpur
606.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Awantipora	Goripora

1	2	3	4	5
607.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Kapraul Siroman	Kapraul Siroman
608.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Binoli	Binauli
609.	Bihar	Saran	Amnour	Raipura
610.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Dhaulana	Bhajeda Kalan
611.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dankaur	Salarnpur
612.	Bihar	Munger	Jamalpur	Jagannathpur Tola
613.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Dachnipora	Serhama Bala
614.	Manipur	Thoubal	Thoubal	Thoubal Ningombam
615.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Palhani	Gulami Kapura
616.	Assam	Sivasagar	Sivasagar	Desangmukh
617.	Bihar	Arwal	Pinjrawan	Pinjrawan
618.	Bihar	Samastipur	Rosera	Bhirha
619.	Bihar	Darbhangha	Hanumannagar	Thalwara
620.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	Kanpur	Sachendi Urf Chacheri
621.	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	Salarpur	Barategdar
622.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Sohawal	Deoie
623.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Jageer	Ajeetganj
624.	Bihar	Siwan	Raghunathpur	Sultanpur
625.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	Halsi	Dhira
626.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	Ghughli	Dhodhila Ghughli Maharajganj
627.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Faizabad	Ganja
628.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Zamania	Baruin Rural
629.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Billawar	Bhaddu

1	2	3	4	5
630.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	Tanda	Rasoolpur
631.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Rajepur	Ward No.- 5
632.	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	Beerwah	Gundipora
633.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Chiraigoan	Chiraigoan
634.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Binoli	Barnawa
635.	Assam	Golaghat	Kamarbandha	Salikihat Tini Ali
636.	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur Kheri	Isanagar	Beltua
637.	Bihar	Arwal	Mali	Mali
638.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Cholapur	Kaithi
639.	Manipur	Tamenglong	Tamenglong	Khangch-iuluan Authority
640.	Bihar	Saharsa	Sonbarsa	Mangwar
641.	Bihar	Buxar	Chakki	Balua
642.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Dharharwa	Dharharwa
643.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Riga	Riga First
644.	Bihar	Arwal	Kinjar	Khojan
645.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Rampur	Jhali
646.	Assam	Nalbari	Barbhag	Bangnabari
647.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	Ka lserganj	Badrauli
648.	Bihar	Kishanganj	Kochadhamin	Dogharia
649.	Bihar	Saran	Nagra	Aphaur
650.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Dadasara	Chandrigam
651.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Halliya	Lalganj
652.	Bihar	Begusarai	Begusarai	Singhoul
653.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	Bamor	Barna
654.	Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills	Khliehriat	Rymbai
655.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Baghpat	Baghpat (Rural) Hamedabad Mill

1	2	3	4	5
656.	Bihar	Madhepura	Uda Kishanganj	Laxmipur
657.	Bihar	Arwal	Amara	Amara
658.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	Qaimoh	Yaripora
659.	Bihar	Arwal	Nagwan	Hajipur
660.	Meghalaya	RI Bhoi	Umling	Ampher
661.	Bihar	Saran	Amnour	Katasa
662.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Moradabad	Peetal Nagri
663.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Mainpuri	Sansarpur
664.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhimnagar (Sambhal)	Bahjoi	Bahjoi
665.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Bathnaha	Harpur Bhalaha
666.	Bihar	Madhubani	Laukahi	Jhahuri
667.	Bihar	Purnia	Purnia East	Mahendrapur
668.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Mutthiganj	Rajabara- kahata
669.	Tripura	West Tripura	Sadar	Gazaria
670.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	Siswa Bazar	Kothibhar
671.	Bihar	Sheohar	Sugia	Sugia
672.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Chhanvey	Sadar
673.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	Paraspur	Paraspur
674.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	Khutar	Rajmana
675.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Chhaprauli	Luhara
676.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Derapur	Mojpur
677.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Nagar City	Sadar
678.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Harraiya	Majhiyar
679.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Madhogarh	Shahbajpur
680.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Nehtaur	Akhera
681.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Nadigaon	Ganesh Nagar

1	2	3	4	5
682.	Bihar	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Poiwan
683.	Bihar	Purnia	Dagarua	Mahalbari
684.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Chopan	Kac Hanarava
685.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Moradabad	Mahlakpur Mafi
686.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Kunderki	Sabzipur
687.	Bihar	Jamui	Khaira	Khaira
688.	Bihar	Saharsa	Satar Kataiya	Panchgachhia
689.	Bihar	Purnia	Jalalgarh	Ekamba
690.	Mizoram	Champhai	Khawbung	Farkawn
691.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Myllem	Mawlai Nongkwar
692.	Bihar	Araria	Araria	Bangama
693.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	Surajgarha	Losghani
694.	Bihar	Araria	Jokihat	Bhansia
695.	Mizoram	Lunglei	Lunglei	Lunglawn
696.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	Ramkola	Ahirauli Kusumhi
697.	Bihar	Madhepura	Madhepura	Bhdol Budhma
698.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Shahabad	Magiyawan
699.	Bihar	Madhubani	Babubarhi	Satghara
700.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	Bishunipur	Bishunipur
701.	Bihar	Saran	Manjhi	Tajpur
702.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Darlawn	Darlawn
703.	Bihar	Khagaria	Gogri	Pasraha
704.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Chhapaurali	Sherpur Luhara
705.	Bihar	Katihar	Amdabad	Mayamari

1	2	3	4	5
706.	Assam	Sivasagar	Sivasagar	Nahar Pukhuri
707.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Basti	Mali Tola G.N Basti
708.	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur Kheri	Dhaurahara	Sisaiya
709.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	Badokharkhurd Banda	Triveni
710.	Bihar	Gaya	Dobhi	Pacharatan
711.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Kon	Sadar
712.	Assam	Kamrup	Bezera	Agdola
713.	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	Bagaha-I	Inglisiya
714.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Azamatgarh	Athnaru
715.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Chand	Chauri
716.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Zamania	Rohura
717.	Bihar	Araria	Khabaspur	Khabaspur
718.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Pachra Nimahi	Pachra Nimahi
719.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Doharighat	Bahadurpur
720.	Bihar	Begusarai	Teghra	Dairy Road
721.	Nagaland	Peren	Tening	Tesen Village Council
722.	Bihar	Supaul	Nirmali	Nirmali
723.	Bihar	Samastipur	Patori	Somari Haat Patory Bazaar
724.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Chandauli	Ranepur
725.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Rongram	Rongramgre
726.	Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills	Wapung	Tuber Kmaishnong
727.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Malwan	Churaman Khera

1	2	3	4	5
728.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shopian	Shopian	Mc Shopian
729.	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	Hariharpur Rani	Shiwala Khurd
730.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	Marori	Sisaiya
731.	Bihar	Patna	Bahadurpur	Kashi Patti Road
732.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Ramnagar	Trilokpur
733.	Bihar	Madhepura	Uda Kishanganj	Haraili Sonvarsha
734.	Bihar	Bhojpur	Shahpur	Bharauli
735.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Chhanvey	Sadar
736.	Bihar	Aurangabad	Kutumba	Kushwaha- nagar Matpa
737.	Nagaland	Kiphire	Kiphire Sadar	Kiphire (TC)
738.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sevapuri	Barki
739.	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	Sumerpur	Pouthia Buzurg
740.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Basti	Madha
741.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Chakiya	Mohamdabad
742.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	Kara	Ganapa
743.	Bihar	Purnia	Jalalgarh	Kathaili
744.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Jalilpur	Tungri
745.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Hapur	Hajipur
746.	Bihar	Purnia	Amour	Tarouna
747.	Uttar Pradesh	Kan Pur Nagar	Sarsaul	Palikhurd
748.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Fatehabad	Ujhaoli
749.	Bihar	Banka	Shambhuganj	Mirjapur
750.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Sikandrabad	Chachoi
751.	Assam	Sonitpur	Gohpur	Rupnagar
752.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Nindoora	Tikaitganj

1	2	3	4	5
753.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Bighapur	Bighapur Kala
754.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	Bhawalkhera	Rausar Kothi
755.	Bihar	Katihar	Kalsar	Kalsar
756.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Garhmukteshwar	Saina
757.	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	Beerwah	Beerwah
758.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Garhmukteshwar	Dautai
759.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Jafarpur	Jafarpur
760.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	Shridattganj	Gumadi
761.	Bihar	Darbhanga	Keotiranway	Bheriahi
762.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Moradabad	Govindpur Khurd
763.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Pindra	Rasulpur
764.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Cholapur	Chaubepur
765.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Sheetalpur	Bhagipur
766.	Sikkim	North District	Menrongong	Phamtam
767.	Assam	Dhemaji	Dhemaji	Machkhowa
768.	Bihar	Madhubani	Madhubani	Rahika
769.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Majhganwa	Rukhara
770.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Nagal	Bhatkheri
771.	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	Beerwaha	Chanthan Chak Pora
772.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Bajpatti	Bachopatti Narha
773.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Majhawan	Sadar
774.	Mizoram	Mamit	Zawlnuam	Mamit Chhimveng
775.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Kadaura	Orai
776.	Bihar	Saharsa	Sonbarsa	Basnahi

1	2	3	4	5
777.	Bihar	Saharsa	Kahara	Bangaon
778.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Dakore	Bohadpura
779.	Bihar	Purnia	Jalalgarh	Kathaili
780.	Bihar	Katihar	Pranpur	Pranpur
781.	Meghalaya	RI Bhoi	Bhoirymbong	Mawbri
782.	Manipur	Bishnupur	Moirang	Khordak Awang Leikai
783.	Manipur	Bishnupur	Bishnupur	Utlou
784.	Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills	Zikzak	Mahend- raganj Bazar
785.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Bilari	Rustampur Khas
786.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	Utraula	Salempur
787.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	Barahiya	Khutha East
788.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Billawar	Billawar Rural
789.	Bihar	Saharsa	Banma Itahri	Barahpo- khriya(Ward No-05)
790.	Bihar	Patna	Patna Rural	Adri Lane
791.	Bihar	Purnia	Jalalgarh	Kathaili
792.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Nagar City	Sadar
793.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Mohanlalganj	Udaypur
794.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Maharajganj	Dewara Kadeem
795.	Sikkim	South District	Ravangla	Kewzing
796.	Bihar	Saharsa	Kahara	Sulindabad
797.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Dakore	Chaurasi
798.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	Surajgraha	Srikishun
799.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Pandaul	Pandaul

1	2	3	4	5
800.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Nagwa	Raipur
801.	Assam	Nalbari	Barkhetri	Larkuchi
802.	Assam	Dhemaji	Jonai	Simen Chapori
803.	Bihar	Samastipur	Morwa	Harpur Bhindi
804.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Kishni	Jawapur
805.	Bihar	Nalanda	Parbalpur	Pilichh
806.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Medziphema	Thilixu
807.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Tlangnuam	Tlangnuam
808.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Brahmapur	Lalapur
809.	Bihar	Purnia	Bhawanipur	Bhawanipur
810.	Bihar	Saharsa	Kishanpur	Kishanpur
811.	Bihar	Nalanda	Islampur	Beshwak
812.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dadri	Pyawali Tajpur
813.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	Khesrha	Dhudhani
814.	Bihar	Katihar	Kadwa	Chandpur Gethaura Kadwa
815.	Manipur	Tamenglong	Tamenglong	Tamenglong
816.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Kadaura	Orai
817.	Bihar	Arwal	Belsar	Belsar
818.	Manipur	Tamenglong	Nungba	Longmai (Noney) Path. Authority
819.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Nawabganj	Barkhan
820.	Bihar	Purnia	Jalalgarh	Bhathaili
821.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	Kalyanpur	Surar
822.	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur Kheri	Pasagawan	Bhaunapur
823.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Pulwama	Koil

1	2	3	4	5
824.	Bihar	Katihar	Pranpur	Kursanda
825.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	Puraina	Puraina
826.	Bihar	Purnia	Jalalgarh	Sima
827.	Bihar	Purnia	Dagarua	Dansar
828.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	Bhetua	Sumerpur
829.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Tral	Pinglish B
830.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Dachnipora	Hardu Kathal Sofipora
831.	Tripura	Sepahijala	Boxanagar	Dakshin Kalamchowra
832.	Assam	Sonitpur	Chaiduar	Karibil
833.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Lalganj	Lalganj
834.	Bihar	Araria	Jokihat	Dharmeshwar Gachh
835.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Akbarpur	Ambarpur
836.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	Khesrha	Kotiya Pandey
837.	Bihar	Rohtas	Rajpur	Rajpur
838.	Bihar	Katihar	Kadwa	Kumhari
839.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	Dambo Rongjeng	Rongjeng
840.	Bihar	Siwan	Pachrukhi	Indapur
841.	Nagaland	Kohima	Kohima Town	Kohima Sardar
842.	Bihar	Katihar	Korha	Gerabari
843.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Rahi	Firozpur
844.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Thingsulthliah (Part)	Buhban
845.	Bihar	Supaul	Basantpur	Bahorwa
846.	Bihar	Samastipur	Samastipur	Kashipur
847.	Bihar	Siwan	Daraundha	Hathopur

1	2	3	4	5
848.	Assam	Cachar	Binnakandi	Singerbond
849.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Jagatpur	Taghan
850.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Rampur Manharan	Ambheta Chand
851.	Tripura	Gomati	Silachari	Hazachari
852.	Bihar	Purnia	Dagarua	Minapur
853.	Bihar	Patna	Ghoswari	Gosai Gaon
854.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Haidergarh	Naipura
855.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	Padrauna	Siswa Mathia
856.	Bihar	Purnia	Bhawanipur	Sondeep Milik
857.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Thingsulthliah (Part)	Thingsulthliah
858.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Samba	Chajjwal
859.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sarojani Nagar	Sarsanwan
860.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Fatehpur	Sihali
861.	Bihar	Jamui	Gidhaur	Kudila
862.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Gauri Bazar	Babhanauli
863.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Kanth	Kurameerpur
864.	Bihar	Darbhangha	Singhwara	Asthua
865.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Chhibramau	Sardamai
866.	Bihar	Gaya	Kahudag	Kahudag
867.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Narayanpur	Chunar
868.	Bihar	Begusarai	Birpur	Lakshmipur
869.	Assam	Dhemaji	Bordoloni	Michamari
870.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Selsella	Burirjhar
871.	Assam	Nalbari	Pachim Nalbari	Belsor
872.	Mizoram	Kolasib	Thingdawl	Kolasib Diakkawn

1	2	3	4	5
873.	Assam	Nagaon	Kathiatali	9no Kheroni
874.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	Samanda	Williamnagar Main Bazaar
875.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Baragaon	Kathiraw
876.	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	Narbal	Kawoosa Jagir
877.	Bihar	Samastipur	Mohiuddinagar	Kalyanpur Basti
878.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar		Dadri Bodaki Chamrawali
879.	Bihar	Saran	Sonepur	Dudhaila
880.	Bihar	Samastipur	Pusa	Morsand
881.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Muradnagar	Sultanpur
882.	Bihar	Aurangabad	Kutumba	Gowash
883.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dankaur	Azampurgarhi
884.	Bihar	Banka	Dhoraiya	Katoriya
885.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	Sanaiya	Sanaiya
886.	Bihar	Katihar	Sameli	Dumar
887.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	Jarwal	Dhanrajpur
888.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Barahani	Naubatpur
889.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Akbarpur	Tigain
890.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Bahadurpur	Siswari Badan Singh
891.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Jammu	
892.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	Khutar	Yadavpur Kalan
893.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	Naugarh	Sadi
894.	Bihar	Katihar	Kadwa	Dukhara
895.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Jammu	Gangial

1	2	3	4	5
896.	Bihar	Banka	Banka	Gauripur
897.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Kaptanganj	Ramwapur Kala
898.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Rongram	Nengkalgre
899.	Bihar	Katihar	Kadwa	Rahma Nagar Kumhari
900.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	Ghathashi	Pughoboto
901.	Bihar	Purnia	Jalalgarh	Piparpanti
902.	Nagaland	Peren	Jalukie	Jalukie S
903.	Bihar	Purnia	Baisa	Shishabari
904.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Bhabua	Harla
905.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	Bilhaur	Taranpur
906.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	Bisalpur	Meerpur Girand
907.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Ghazipur Tiraha	Narai Bandh
908.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Kahalgaon	Pakkisaray
909.	Meghalaya	South West Khasi Hills		Mawkyrwat Pongkung
910.	Bihar	Purnia	Dhamdaha	Tarauni
911.	Bihar	Araria	Narpatganj	Ranonat Atbarahara Ward No-12
912.	Assam	Kamrup	Kamrup	Hatichala Bhalukamari
913.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Sonbarsa	Bagaha
914.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Simbhaoli	Mohammad- pur Khudalia
915.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	Naugarh	Khalilpur
916.	Bihar	Purnia	Purnia East	Dig Chowk
917.	Bihar	Samastipur	Patori	Shiura

1	2	3	4	5
918.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Akbarpur	Dastampur
919.	Assam	Jorhat	Jorhatwest	Nowboisa
920.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Garhmukteshwar	Jhadina
921.	Tripura	South Tripura	Hrishyamukh	Hrishyamukh
922.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	Lotan	Baghela
923.	Bihar	Kishanganj	Dhantola	Dhantola
924.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabeer Nagar	Mehdawal	Belbanwa
925.	Assam	Sivasagar	Sivasagar	Cherekapar
926.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	Risia	Raghunathpur
927.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	Bhawalkhera	Bhawalkhera
928.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Hapur	Salai
929.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	Tehus	Tehus
930.	Bihar	Begusarai	Pachamba	Pachamba
931.	Mizoram	Kolasib	Thingdawl	Thingthelh
932.	Bihar	Patna	Daniawan	Daniyawan
933.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Haringtanganj	Pallia Lohani
934.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Mainpuri	Kharpari
935.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Niyamtabad	Barahuli
936.	Bihar	Darbhangha	Benipur	Semraon
937.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Sikhar	Chunar
938.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	Kara	Bihamidpur
939.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	Takha	Pisawa
940.	Bihar	Banka	Bausi	Pilua
941.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Nanga	Nanga
942.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Moradabad	Saktoo Nag La
943.	Bihar	Purnia	Amour	Asyani
944.	Tripura	Unakoti	Kumarghat	Radhanagar

1	2	3	4	5
945.	Assam	Dhemaji	Dhemaji	Jorkata
946.	Bihar	Gaya	Gurua	Gurua
947.	Bihar	Samastipur	Dalsinghsarai	Ib Road Nawada
948.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhimnagar (Sambhal)	Shahpaur Sot	Shahpaur Sot
949.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	Bisalpur	Rasiakhanpur
950.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhimnagar (Sambhal)	Aitmadpur Bhatpura	Aitmadpur Bhatpura
951.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Moradabad	Moradabad
952.	Tripura	North Tripura	Kalacherra	Bhagyapur
953.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	Satakha	Satakha
954.	Bihar	Begusarai	Bachhwara	Bachhawara
955.	Bihar	Katihar	Barari	Barari
956.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	Ghatampur	Bara Daulatpur
957.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Jhitki	Jhitki
958.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Rampur	Thiloin
959.	Assam	Dhemaji	Kemi Jelem	Jonai
960.	Bihar	Jamui	Chakai	Saroun
961.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhimnagar (Sambhal)	Shahzadi Sara I	Shahzadi Sarai
962.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	Kaimganj	Chilouli
963.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	Charthawal	Faridipur
964.	Tripura	North Tripura	Dharmanagar	Rajbari
965.	Bihar	Saharsa	Sonbarsa	Sonbarsa
966.	Bihar	Araria	Araria	Chikani
967.	Bihar	Purnia	Jalalgarh	Jalalgarh
968.	Bihar	Banka	Dhuraiya	Batsar

1	2	3	4	5
969.	Bihar	Katihar	Kadwa	Sadapur
970.	Bihar	Katihar	Pranpur	Raniganj
971.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Baldev	Bartiya
972.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Myllem	Laitumkhrah
973.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Patharadewa	Kanthipatti
974.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Baharipur	Tajopur
975.	Bihar	Saharsa	Mahishi	Ward No 05 Aarapatti
976.	Bihar	Nalanda	Sarmera	Pranawan Bigha
977.	Bihar	Purnia	Jalalgarh	Harish- chandrapur
978.	Tripura	Sepahijala	Charilam	Sutarm Ura Adc
979.	Tripura	Unakoti	Gournagar	East Yeazekhawra
980.	Nagaland	Tuensang	Tuensang Sadar	Tuensang Sadar
981.	Tripura	North Tripura	Das Da	Uttar Dasda
982.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Bishrakh	Aichher
983.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Rani Ki Sarai	Belhatha
984.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Dimapur Sadar	Dimapur Town Council
985.	Bihar	Purnia	Rupauli	Ajhokopa
986.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	Chail	Samastpur
987.	Bihar	Supaul	Basantpur	Dhena
988.	Tripura	Sepahijala	Charilam	Rangmala Vc
989.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Kharik	Nawada Hat
990.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Fatehpur	Jarkha

1	2	3	4	5
991.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Baragaon	Baragaon
992.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	Zunheboto Sadar	Zunheboto Sadar TC
993.	Tripura	Sepahijala	Nalchar	Rabigopal Para
994.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Vuaypur	Chachwal
995.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	Nongstoin	Siejlieh
996.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	Songsak	Songsak A.Gitok
997.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Breng	Wandeval-gam(B) Gohan
998.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Hapur	Babugarh Gram
999.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sarojani Nagar	Bijnor
1000.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Garhmukteshwar	Bhowapur Mastan Nagar
1001.	Bihar	Jamui	Sono	Aghara
1002.	Bihar	Banka	Belhar	Banka Road
1003.	Tripura	Sepahijala	Charilam	Barjala
1004.	Bihar	Madhepura	Sihpur Gadhiya	Sihpur Gadhiya
1005.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Manikpur	Bhaunri
1006.	Bihar	Purnia	Purnia East	Bhatgawan
1007.	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur Kheri	Palia Kalan	Palia
1008.	Tripura	Khowai	Teliamura	Moharcherra
1009.	Bihar	Madhubani	Pandaul	Chauri
1010.	Bihar	Rohtas	Sanjhauli	Sanjhauli
1011.	Bihar	Katihar	Dandkhora	Sauria
1012.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Karwi	Rehunta
1013.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Pindra	Aswalpur
1014.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	Gyanpur	Lakhano

1	2	3	4	5
1015.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Sarsawan	Bhalolpur
1016.	Bihar	Jamui	Gidhaur	Ratanpur
1017.	Assam	Golaghat	Bokakhat	Rajabari
1018.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Bazidpur Gorhauli	Bazidpur Gorhauli
1019.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Salon	Pyarepur
1020.	Bihar	Araria	Araria	Gaiyari
1021.	Tripura	South Tripura	Satchand	Indiranagar
1022.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Chhapaurali	Asara
1023.	Bihar	Buxar	Barhampur	Brahampur Chaurasta
1024.	Bihar	Buxar	Kesath	Kesath
1025.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Chumukedima	Diphubar B Village Council
1026.	Bihar	Vaishali	Bidupur	Rajasan
1027.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Baraut	Shikhopur
1028.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Jagatpur	Mohanganj
1029.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	Maharajganj	Rampur
1030.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Moradabad	Mohabaatpur Bhagwantpur Mustah
1031.	Tripura	Khowai	Khowai	Paschim Chebri
1032.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Hapur	Shahpur Jatt
1033.	Bihar	Rohtas	Dinara	Jamroad
1034.	Bihar	Madhubani	Madhepur	Bath
1035.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	Dambo Rongjeng	Mangsang Mokura
1036.	Tripura	Khowai	Khowai	Samatal Padmabil

1	2	3	4	5
1037.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	Pilibhit	Jeohra Kalyanpur
1038.	Bihar	Purnia	Jalalgarh	Kathaili
1039.	Bihar	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	M.G.Road
1040.	Bihar	Katihar	Katihar	Golaghat
1041.	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	Sadabad	Baraus
1042.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Hasanganj	Hasanganj
1043.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	Mirzapur	Kauhi
1044.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Akbarpur	Bhanwarpur
1045.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Simbhaoli	Muradpur
1046.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Bhadpura	Barkhan
1047.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	Kara	Shauri Bujurga
1048.	Bihar	Samastipur	Ujiarpur	Chandchour Karihara
1049.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Chhapaurali	Nirpura
1050.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sevapuri	Jagapatti
1051.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Dalmau	Dalmau Mu.
1052.	Bihar	Bhojpur	Koilwar	Khangaon
1053.	Nagaland	Tuensang	Chare	Chare Village
1054.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Tlangnuam	Durtlang
1055.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Garhmukteshwar	Kalyanpur
1056.	Assam	Nagaon	Nagaon	Haibargaon
1057.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	Bilsanda	Madhopur
1058.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Jaithara	Jaithara Dehat
1059.	Bihar	Darbhangha	Hanumannagar	Santpur
1060.	Tripura	Sepahijala	Bishalgarh	Champamura
1061.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	Chail	Charwa
1062.	Bihar	Saran	Nagra	Kadipur

1	2	3	4	5
1063.	Bihar	Katihar	Kadwa	Chandpur
1064.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	Chaubepur	Maanpur
1065.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Allahabad Mcrop	Malakraj
1066.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Banki	Rendua Palhari
1067.	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	Ujhani	Hadarganj
1068.	Tripura	Sepahijala	Mohanbhog	Purba Chandigarh
1069.	Bihar	Katihar	Pranpur	Kuchiyahi
1070.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Akbarpur	Lalpur (Akbarpur)
1071.	Bihar	Kishanganj	Dighalbank	Dighalbank
1072.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Kangan	Akhal-B
1073.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Kashi Vidyapeeth	Bhagwanpur
1074.	Bihar	Nalanda	Rahui	Rahui
1075.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	Siswa Bazar	Sonbarasa
1076.	Bihar	Nalanda	Biharsharif	Kosuk
1077.	Bihar	Madhepura	Bihariganj	Ward No-01
1078.	Bihar	Nawada	Pakribarawan	Math Gulni
1079.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Chumukedima	Indisen Village Council
1080.	Assam	Sonitpur	Gohpur	Gopalpur
1081.	Assam	Dhemaji	Machkhowa	Begenagarah
1082.	Bihar	Patna	Fatwah	Rukunpur
1083.	Bihar	Katihar	Katihar	Sharifganj
1084.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabeer Nagar	Khalilabad	Vishrapar
1085.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Mau	Mau Mustkil
1086.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad
1087.	Bihar	Katihar	Korha	Lakshmipur

1	2	3	4	5
1088.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhimnagar	Rustamgarh (Sambhal)	Rustamgarh Ughiya Ughiya
1089.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Shadimargh	Rohmu
1090.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Jalaun	Jalaun
1091.	Bihar	Samastipur	Posa	Chalcitvniaini
1092.	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	Islamnagar	Jarifnagar
1093.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Ghazipur	Khalishpur
1094.	Nagaland	Kiphire	Pungro	Pungro
1095.	Tripura	Khowai	Khowai	Paharmura
1096.	Sikkim	East District	Rakdong Tintak	Lower Samdong
1097.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Chiraigoan	Salarpur
1098.	Bihar	Patna	Bikram	Mahajpura
1099.	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	Ikauna	Gopalpur
1100.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Myllem	Laitkor
1101.	Bihar	Buxar	Buxar	Mahadah
1102.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	Zunheboto Sadar	Asukho
1103.	Bihar	Banka	Banka	Dudhari
1104.	Bihar	Purnia	Jalalgarh	Jalalgarh
1105.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Nawabganj	Nawabganj
1106.	Bihar	Purnia	Dhamdaha	Milki Rangpura
1107.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Deomai	Akbarpur
1108.	Tripura	West Tripura	Mohanpur	Kalachhera
1109.	Bihar	Buxar	Chausa	Sarenja
1110.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	Kalyanpur	Sachendi Urf Chacher
1111.	Tripura	Khowai	Teliamura	Chakmaghat
1112.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Fatehpur	Belhara
1113.	Nagaland	Kohima	Jakhama	Kezo Basa

1	2	3	4	5
1114.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Kashi Vidyapeeth	Govindpur
1115.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Masauli	Masauli
1116.	Bihar	Jamui	Sono	Itwa
1117.	Assam	Sonitpur	Gohpur	Bortamuli
1118.	Tripura	Gomati	Amarpur	Natunbazar Adc
1119.	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	Surankote	Sanai Lower
1120.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Bahadurpur	Dharauli
1121.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Kudraha	Gunar
1122.	Bihar	Madhubani	Rajnagar	Aadarsh Nagar
1123.	Bihar	Gopalganj	Pach Deuri	Chakiya
1124.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Sandalpur	Amauli Kurmiyan
1125.	Assam	Udalguri	Udalguri	Udalguri
1126.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Chatra	Shiltham
1127.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Maharajganj	Maheshpur
1128.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Baheri	Nanakpuri Tanda Chhanga
1129.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Jalaun	Jalaun
1130.	Bihar	Madhubani	Phulparas	Phulparas
1131.	Bihar	Purnia	Jalalgarh	Khata Hat
1132.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Kishni	Bariha
1133.	Bihar	Samastipur	Bibhutpur	Pandit Tol Tabhka
1134.	Sikkim	East District	Arithang	Arithang
1135.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Bikapur	Bikapur
1136.	Bihar	Purnia	Jalalgarh	Hasi Begam Pur
1137.	Bihar	Purnia	Srinagar	Jageli

1	2	3	4	5
1138.	Bihar	Katihar	Azamnagar	Jokar
1139.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Bishrakh	Sec. 74 Noida
1140.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Nawabganj	Senthal
1141.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	Babina	Baidaura
1142.	Bihar	Nalanda	Silao	Nalanda More
1143.	Bihar	Aurangabad	Kutumba	Kushwaha Nagar Matpa
1144.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Kaurihar	Mansurabad
1145.	Bihar	Darbhangha	Benipur	Haripur
1146.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Chumukedima	Chumukedima Town Committee
1147.	Bihar	Nawada	Akbarpur	Dihi
1148.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Milkipur	Inayatnagar
1149.	Bihar	Purnia	Dagarua	Banaili
1150.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Chahaniya	Sarai Rasulpur
1151.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	Bangra	Bijaigarh
1152.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	Nawabganj	Akbarpur
1153.	Bihar	Katihar	Hasanganj	Jagarnathpur
1154.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	Khutar	Khutar
1155.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	Sarsanwan	Gorajoo
1156.	Bihar	Gaya	Roshan Ganj	Roshan Ganj
1157.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Pindra	Pindra
1158.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Amraudha	Pukhrayan Dehat
1159.	Bihar	Patna	Maner	Biyapur
1160.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Nagal	Shahpur
1161.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Muradnagar	Ravli

1	2	3	4	5
1162.	Bihar	Nawada	Kawakole	Kharsari
1163.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Saidpur	Amadahi
1164.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dadri	Datawali
1165.	Nagaland	Tuensang	Tuensang Sadar	Tuensang Sadar
1166.	Bihar	Madhubani	Madhepur	Prasad
1167.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Bari Brahmana	Bari Brahmana
1168.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Maharajganj	Motipur
1169.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	Utraula	Nathaipur Kunwar
1170.	Nagaland	Mokokchung	Changtongya	Changtongya New
1171.	Bihar	Purnia	Kasba	Garhbanaili
1172.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Vikarampur	Kukrauli Pandey
1173.	Bihar	Madhepura	Alamnagar	Basanwara
1174.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Bhojipura	Pipal Sana Choudhrl
1175.	Assam	Golaghat	Bokakhat	Desoi
1176.	Bihar	Buxar	Buxar	Sonbarsa
1177.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Arazilines	Paniyara
1178.	Bihar	Patna	Pandarak	Bihari Bigha
1179.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Saidpur	Khanpur
1180.	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	Narbal	Narabal-A
1181.	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	Hathras	Ward No 22 Changli
1182.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Masauli	Safdarganj
1183.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Maharajganj	Pratappur

1	2	3	4	5
1184.	Bihar	Jamui	Barhat	Jawatari
1185.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhimnagar (Sambhal)	Musa Esapur	Musa Esapur
1186.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Dimapur Sadar	Dimapur Town Council
1187.	Bihar	Supaul	Kishanpur	Kadampura
1188.	Bihar	Samastipur	Hasanpur	Ward 13 Mohiuddinpur
1189.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Sakaldiha	Gohada
1190.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Masumnagar	Masumnagar
1191.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Gobardhanpur	Gobardhanpur
1192.	Assam	Jorhat	Teok	Boloma
1193.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Bewar	Brahamanan Bewar Dehat
1194.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Chinhat	Anaura Kalan
1195.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Rajgarh	Marihan
1196.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Misraulia	Misraulia
1197.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Muradnagar	Sahbiswa
1198.	Bihar	Siwan	Daraundha	Pipra
1199.	Bihar	Buxar	Buxar	Panday Patti
1200.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	Bangra	Magarpur
1201.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	Mahsar	Mahsar
1202.	Bihar	Rohtas	Sanjhauli	Sanjhauli
1203.	Bihar	Madhubani	Madhepur	Pachahi
1204.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Chintamani Road	Chintamani Road
1205.	Bihar	Banka	Banka	Lakrikola
1206.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabeer Nagar	Semariyawan	Sisaie Mafi
1207.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Banki	Baraoli

1	2	3	4	5
1208.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Jhinhak	Jhinhak
1209.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Khekra	Mubarikpur
1210.	Bihar	Katihar	Azamnagar	Alampur
1211.	Bihar	Purnia	Dhamdaha	Dhamdaha Midle
1212.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Ghazipur	Aripur
1213.	Bihar	Purnia	Dagarua	Dagrua
1214.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Saidpur	Sidhauna
1215.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Supwal	Supwal
1216.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Madhogarh	Ramhetpura
1217.	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur Kheri	Dhaurahara	Jugnupur
1218.	Bihar	Siwan	Teghra	Teghra
1219.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Cholapur	Ugapur
1220.	Bihar	Sheohar	Sheohar	Sugia
1221.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Dhaulana	Sapanwat
1222.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	Qaimoh	Tarigam
1223.	Meghalaya	North Garo Hills	Resubelpara	Resubelpara
1224.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Barahani	Bagahi- kumbhapur
1225.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Saltaua Gopalpur	Saltaua Gopalpur
1226.	Bihar	Katihar	Barari	Sisia
1227.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Arazilines	Param Pur
1228.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	Khutar	Kuiyan
1229.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Sikandarpur	Karan Magarwara
1230.	Bihar	Purnia	Jalalgarh	Piparpati
1231.	Assam	Sivasagar	Sivasagar	Ward No.6
1232.	Nagaland	Kohima	Kohima Town	Kohima TC

1	2	3	4	5
1233.	Nagaland	Mon	Mon Sadar	Mon Town Council
1234.	Assam	Jorhat	Titabor	Bakaholla
1235.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	Mauranipur	Sadpur
1236.	Bihar	Purbi Champaran	Sugauli	Mansingh
1237.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhimnagar (Sambhal)	Chandausi	Mohalla Chunni
1238.	Bihar	Katihar	Azamnagar	Alampur
1239.	Bihar	Katihar	Sirniawest	Sirnia West
1240.	Bihar	Siwan	Pachrukhi	Bhawani More
1241.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Baraut	Mawikalan
1242.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Chandauli	Narayanpur
1243.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Kakapora	Ratanipora A
1244.	Bihar	Madhubani	Jhanjharpur	Tulapatganj
1245.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Akrabad	Amamadapur
1246.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Marwan	Makdumpur Kodaria North
1247.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Nindoora	Nigoha
1248.	Bihar	Madhubani	Laukahi	Narahia
1249.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Karchhana	Karchana
1250.	Bihar	Katihar	Jagarnathpur	Jagarnathpur
1251.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Ganderbal	Shallbugh A
1252.	Bihar	Gaya	Tikari	Kespa
1253.	Uttar Pradesh	Bah Raich	Tajwapur	Bhogajot
1254.	Bihar	Araria	Araria	Sandalpur
1255.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	Bharthana	Mankaura Kanoongo
1256.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhimnagar (Sambhal)	Afzalpur Darawli	Afzalpur Darawli

1	2	3	4	5
1257.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Myourpur	Sagobandh
1258.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Moradabad	Moradabad
1259.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	Ghatampur	Ghatampur
1260.	Bihar	Kishanganj	Luxmi Pur	Luxmipur
1261.	Bihar	Jamui	Gidhaur	Gidhaur
1262.	Bihar	Sheohar	Purnahiya	Bakhar Chandiha
1263.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Bewar	Athalakra
1264.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Vikramjot	Phooldih
1265.	Bihar	Banka	Belhar	Deoghar Road
1266.	Bihar	Samastipur	Pusa	Bisanpur Bathua
1267.	Bihar	Saran	Manjhi	Daudpur
1268.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sevapuri	Hathi
1269.	Bihar	Purnia	Jalalgarh	Hansi
1270.	Bihar	Samastipur	Rosera	Dharha
1271.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Ramgarh	Narhan Jamuma
1272.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	Rongara	Reserve Gittim
1273.	Bihar	Begusarai	Begusarai	Bhairwar
1274.	Bihar	Saharsa	Mahishi	Bhelahi
1275.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Sultanganj	Krishnagarh
1276.	Bihar	Purnia	Dagarua .	Sakma Ward No-2
1277.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Bhojipura	Pipalsana Khatian
1278.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Rampur Manharan	Jagrauli
1279.	Tripura	Sepahijala	Charilam	Dakshin Charilam

1	2	3	4	5
1280.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Ghazipur	Rajdepur Dehati
1281.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Sohawal	Sohawal
1282.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabeer Nagar	Semeriyawa	Bhatpara
1283.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Rudhauri	Chhatria
1284.	Bihar	Saharsa	Sonbarsa	Sonbarsa
1285.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Karwi	Mau
1286.	Bihar	Katihar	Manihari	Saha Katra
1287.	Bihar	Begusarai	Chhorahi	Sahuri
1288.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravi Das Nagar(Bhadohi)	Deegh	Kormaich
1289.	Tripura	Gomati	Kakraban	Purba Mirza
1290.	Bihar	Samastipur	Dalsinghsarai	Ajnaul
1291.	Bihar	Aurangabad	Madanpur	South Unga
1292.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	Sadar	Servat
1293.	Bihar	Banka	Phulidumar	Khesar
1294.	Bihar	Begusarai	Bakhri	Bahuara
1295.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	Kalan	Nosana
1296.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Baliyakheri	Roop di Guzar
1297.	Bihar	Madhubani	Raj Nagar	Bhatsimar East
1298.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	Kerakat	Saraibiru
1299.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravi Das Nagar(Bhadohi)	Deegh	Koerona
1300.	Bihar	Purnia	Amour	Jalalgarh
1301.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Patehra Kalan	Marihan
1302.	Bihar	Nalanda	Islampur	Patna Road
1303.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Gursahayganj	Gandhauriya
1304.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	Siswa Bazar	Gerna Maharajganj

1	2	3	4	5
1305.	Bihar	Siwan	Darauli	Don Bujurg
1306.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Sareni	Prem Chak
1307.	Bihar	Purnia	Krityanand Nagar	Satkodaria
1308.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Bakshi Katalab	Adhar Khera
1309.	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phoole Nagar (Amroha)	Joya	Rajabpur
1310.	Bihar	Saharsa	Sonbarsa	Shahpur
1311.	Bihar	Buxar	Itarsi	Itarsi
1312.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kishtwar	Kishtwar	Lachkhazana
1313.	Bihar	Aurangabad	Obra	Jhanju Road
1314.	Bihar	Madhepura	Puraini	Auray
1315.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	Nawabganj	Louvabirpur
1316.	Sikkim	South District	Melli	Melli
1317.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Sandwa Chandika	Bansi
1318.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Anantnag	Harnag
1319.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	Amaria	Lokmanpur
1320.	Bihar	Gopalganj	Barauli	Madhopur
1321.	Bihar	Madhubani	Bisfi	Narsam
1322.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Robertsganj	Paika
1323.	Bihar	Madhubani	Madhepur	Mahisham
1324.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Hapur	Tiyala
1325.	Bihar	Samastipur	Patori	Hasanpur Surat
1326.	Assam	Dhemaji	Jonai	Ramdhan Dikhari
1327.	Bihar	Buxar	Kesath	Kesath
1328.	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	Sumerpur	Terha

1	2	3	4	5
1329.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Moradabad	Moradabad
1330.	Bihar	Saran	Garkha	Garkha
1331.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Chhapaurali	Loomb
1332.	Bihar	Bhojpur	Jagdishpur	Hari Gaon
1333.	Bihar	Katihar	Hasanganj	Dahiyarganj
1334.	Bihar	Begusarai	Matihani	Khorampur
1335.	Assam	Cachar	Banskandi	Badripar GP
1336.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Jalaun	Jalaun Khas
1337.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Sultanganj	Apposit New
1338.	Nagaland	Wokha	Wokha Sadar	Elumyo Village Council
1339.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Bishrakh	Patwari
1340.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Pynursla	Pynursla Pyllun
1341.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Maharajganj	Maharajganj
1342.	Bihar	Samastipur	Bibhutpur	Belsandi Tara
1343.	Bihar	Darbhangha	Jale	Kamtoul
1344.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Haidergarh	Vikas Khand Kaloni
1345.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Ganderbal	Gadoora
1346.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	Jhanjhri	Bhudhaipurwa
1347.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravi Das Nagar(Bhadohi)	Bhadohi	Pipris
1348.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Binoli	Barnawa
1349.	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	Poonch	Kanuian
1350.	Bihar	Araria	Narpatganj	Madhura North
1351.	Bihar	Purnia	Jalalgarh	Kathaili

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1352.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Hapur	Ayadnagar (South)
1353.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Chinhat	Faizullaganj
1354.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	Jaitpur	Budhaura
1355.	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	Mangalpur Awsani	Mangalpur Awsani
1356.	Bihar	Purnia	Bhawanipur	Barahri
1357.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Chandaus	Tungri
1358.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Bareilly	Bareilly
1359.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Thakurdwara	Abudullapur Leda
1360.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Rudrapur	Khajni
1361.	Bihar	Saharsa	Saur Bazar	Sahuriya West
1362.	Bihar	Purnia	Purnia East	Anand Nagar
1363.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Rampura	Rampura
1364.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Maharajganj	Tisakhanapur
1365.	Assam	Nagaon	Batadrava	Salaguri
1366.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Sohawal	Ambarpur
1367.	Assam	Jorhat	Teok	Pachim Teok
1368.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Chaumuha	Semri
1369.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Dakore	Kotra
1370.	Bihar	Buxar	Buxar	Sonbarsa
1371.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Derapur	Enjua Rampur
1372.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Ramnagar	Khatwara
1373.	Bihar	Bhojpur	Udwant Nagar	Masadh
1374.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Chhibramau	Govind Nagar
1375.	Assam	Nalbari	Barkhetri	55 No.Barnibari Naptipara

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1376.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Saidpur	Sarwarpur
1377.	Nagaland	Tuensang	Tuensang Sadar	Tuensang Sadar
1378.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Walipur Sarhanchia	Walipur Sarhanchia
1379.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	Bilsanda	Gauneri Badi
1380.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	Tilhar	Gurgawan
1381.	Bihar	Araria	Narpatganj	Bhangahi
1382.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Kakapora	Trich
1383.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Saltaua Gopalpur	Deipar Khurd
1384.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Jalaun	Jalaun Khas
1385.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Garhmukteshwar	Dhana
1386.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Samba	Samba
1387.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Fatehpur	Lachhipur
1388.	Bihar	Purnia	Krityanand Nagar	Kakarjan
1389.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Basti	Bandhua
1390.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Jalalpur	Jharela
1391.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Derapur	Galuvapur
1392.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Lambhua	Sury Bhan Patti
1393.	Bihar	Nalanda	Parbalpur	Parwalpur
1394.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	Zunheboto Sadar	Zunheboto Town Committee
1395.	Bihar	Rohtas	Kochas	Chawari
1396.	Bihar	Araria	Jokihat	Pechaili
1397.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Basti Sadar	Moorghat
1398.	Bihar	Purnia	Jalalgarh	Jalalgarh
1399.	Bihar	Jamui	Sono	Balthar

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1400.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Chinhat	Panamau
1401.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Banikodar	Bhitariya Chauraha
1402.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhimnagar (Sambhal)	Asmoli	Asmoli
1403.	Uttar Pradesh	Kashiramnagar (Kasganj)	Soron	Faridnagar
1404.	Meghalaya	North Garo Hills	Resubelpara	Bajengdoba
1405.	Assam	Dhemaji	Dhemaji	Pub- Machkhowa
1406.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	Siswa Bazar	Siswa Bazar
1407.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	Pank	Pank
1408.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	Bharosa	Bharosa
1409.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Chumukedima	Chumukedima Town Committee
1410.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	Powayan	Majhagawan
1411.	Bihar	Madhubani	Madhubani	Sohray
1412.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	Sarsaul	Sarsaul
1413.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	Bisheshwarganj	Kanchhar
1414.	Bihar	Madhubani	Ghoghardiha	Badhampur
1415.	Bihar	Purbi Champaran	Mehsi	Partapur
1416.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Birauli	Birauli
1417.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	Jat Mujheda
1418.	Bihar	Saran	Manjhi	Manjhi Paschimi
1419.	Bihar	Araria	Palasi	Kankhudia
1420.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Pahari	Parsaunja
1421.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Janipur	Janipur
1422.	Bihar	Buxar	Buxar	Mahadah

1	2	3	4	5
1423.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	Amethi	Mahmudpur
1424.	Bihar	Siwan	Raghunathpur	Nawada More Khap Dhanauli
1425.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Dadasara	Dadasara
1426.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Salon	Piyarepur
1427.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Mohania	Torwa
1428.	Bihar	Patna	Naubatpur	Amarpura
1429.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Mohammadabad	Kathut
1430.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Paroo	Ghayaspur
1431.	Bihar	Begusarai	Birpur	Gara
1432.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Dimapur Sadar	Dimapur Town Council
1433.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Sohawal	Ambarpur
1434.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Malasa	Mawar
1435.	Assam	Nagaon	Rupahi	Futaljar
1436.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Palhani	Nagar Palika
1437.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Kishni	Katara Kusmara
1438.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	Kulpahar	Belatal
1439.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	Kasamanda	Mohalla Kayasarai
1440.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	Siswa Bazar	Siswa Bazar
1441.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Nindoora	Dafarpur
1442.	Bihar	Araria	Forbesganj	Rampur South
1443.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Pilana	Dhikoli
1444.	Assam	Sonitpur	Helem	Tetunbari
1445.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	Chewara	Chewara
1446.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Sohawal	Chandpur Harvansh

1	2	3	4	5
1447.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Chiraigoan	Sivon
1448.	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	Khansahib	Gurwait Kalan
1449.	Nagaland	Kohima	Kohima Town	Kohima Tc
1450.	Bihar	Araria	Raniganj	Majhua (West)
1451.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Chumukedima	Thahekhu Village Council
1452.	Bihar	Araria	Forbesganj	Kolhuwa
1453.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Gahira	Sigarpur
1454.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Khekra	Dundehra
1455.	Bihar	Saharsa	Mahishi	Krishna Nagar Ward No-23
1456.	Bihar	Purnia	Dhamdaha	Priyankar
1457.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Tral	Amler
1458.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Swar	Bhoobra Mustehakam
1459.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Jasra	Ghurpur
1460.	Bihar	Supaul	Basantpur	Basantpur
1461.	Bihar	Saharsa	Kahara	Patuaha
1462.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Akbarpur	Bara
1463.	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	Bagaha-I	Chautarwa Lagunaha
1464.	Bihar	Purnia	Jalalgarh	New Colony Jalalgarh
1465.	Bihar	Arwal	Kinjar	Sohsa
1466.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Noorpur	Daulatpur Billoch
1467.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	Kaimganj	Medpur
1468.	Bihar	Jamui	Sono	Loha
1469.	Bihar	Samastipur	Singhia	Singhia

1	2	3	4	5
1470.	Bihar	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Phesar
1471.	Bihar	Araria	Narpatganj	Badhepara
1472.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Punwarka	Punwarka
1473.	Bihar	Katihar	Kadwa	Kadwa
1474.	Bihar	Kishanganj	Bhat Gaon	Bhat Gaon
1475.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Narayanpur	Chunar
1476.	Bihar	Araria	Narpatganj	Madhura North
1477.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Bareilly	Bareilly
1478.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	Bidhnu	Farrukhnagar Asalatpur
1479.	Bihar	Nawada	Rajauli	Mahsai Bich Bazar
1480.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	Pachperwa	Bishunpur Tantanwa
1481.	Bihar	Buxar	Rajpur	Banni
1482.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Binoli	Pichokra
1483.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	Shivrajpur	Nadee- habujurg
1484.	Bihar	Darbhangha	Singhwara	Sanahpur
1485.	Bihar	Purnia	Jalalgarh	Bhatheli
1486.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Bihpur	Hario
1487.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Mohania	Bharkhar
1488.	Bihar	Kishanganj	Thakurganj	Pauakhali
1489.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Pilana	Rasoolpur Sankal Poothi
1490.	Nagaland	Mokokchung	Ongpangkong (N)	Mokokchung Village
1491.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	Badagaon	Ambabai

1	2	3	4	5
1492.	Bihar	Purnia	Purnia East	Gaura
1493.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Meerganj	Hurhuri
1494.	Assam	Dhemaji	Sissibargaon	Kulajan
1495.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Moradabad	Bagarpur
1496.	Bihar	Bhojpur	Piro	Chhaurahi Jangal Mahal
1497.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Siddhour	Kothi
1498.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Sursand	Sursand
1499.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Arazilines	Dindaspur
1500.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Khekra	Subhanpur
1501.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Basti	Ganeshpur
1502.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Jawan Sikanderpur	Amrauli
1503.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Bhabua	Mion
1504.	Meghalaya	RI Bhoi	Umling	Nongpoh
1505.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sarojani Nagar	Devlok Colony
1506.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Kurwar	Sohgouli
1507.	Bihar	Buxar	Buxar	Chandni Chauk
1508.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Kishni	Arjunpur
1509.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Madhogarh	Dhamna
1510.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Baraut	Tyodhi
1511.	Bihar	Khagaria	Gogri	Gogri
1512.	Bihar	Begusarai	Teghra	Gaura-II
1513.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Allahabad	Sadar
1514.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Agra	Agra
1515.	Bihar	Buxar	Chausa	Sarenja
1516.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	Utraula	Jakhauli
1517.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Ahirori	Gondarao
1518.	Assam	Sonitpur	Sootea	Uttar Nagsankar

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1519.	Bihar	Bhojpur	Shahpur	Khutha
1520.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Chhata	Ladpur
1521.	Bihar	Banka	Banka	Khamari
1522.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Moradabad	Kera Khata
1523.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Nawabganj	Nawabganj
1524.	Bihar	Vaishali	Hajipur	Dighi Kala East
1525.	Bihar	Kishanganj	Thakurganj	Besarbati
1526.	Bihar	Darbhanga	Kusheshwar Asthan	Beri
1527.	Assam	Jorhat	Teok	Lahing
1528.	Assam	Nalbari	Madhupur	Kachimpur
1529.	Bihar	Samastipur	Samastipur	Amirganj Dharampur
1530.	Bihar	Patna	Phulwari	Ramkrishna Nagar
1531.	Bihar	Gopalganj	Chhap	Chhap
1532.	Bihar	Madhepura	Bihariganj	Bihariganj
1533.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabeer Nagar	Belhar Kalan	Lohrauli
1534.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	Itwa	Khamhariya
1535.	Tripura	Khowai	Teliamura	Uttar Krishnapur
1536.	Tripura	West Tripura	Bamutia	Singarbill
1537.	Tripura	West Tripura	Dukli	Sekarkote
1538.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Morna	Morna
1539.	Bihar	Katihar	Falka	Phuldobhi
1540.	Bihar	Madhubani	Pandaul	Meghaul
1541.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Dumra	Bariyarpur
1542.	Tripura	Khowai	Kalyanpur	Kalyanpur

1	2	3	4	5
1543.	Bihar	Arwal	Muradpur Hujara	Baidrabad
1544.	Nagaland	Wokha	Bhandari	Bandari Village
1545.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Keerain Gandyal	Barthindi Danna
1546.	Bihar	Darbhanga	Benipur	Beloun
1547.	Bihar	Bhojpur	Agiaon	Narayan Pur
1548.	Bihar	Katihar	Azamnagar	Bormain
1549.	Nagaland	Mokokchung	Ongpangkong (South)	Alichen
1550.	Tripura	Sepahijala	Sepahijala	Nalchar
1551.	Bihar	Nalanda	Asthawan	Sare
1552.	Nagaland	Kiphire	Seyochung	ADC Colony
1553.	Bihar	Katihar	Korha	Charkhi
1554.	Bihar	Madhubani	Benipatti	Benipatti
1555.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Gabhana	Gabhana
1556.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	Akbarpur	Akbarpur
1557.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	Sarsaul	Thakurapur
1558.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	Kalan	Rafiyabad Kalan
1559.	Mizoram	Kolasib	Bilkhawthlir	Bairabi
1560.	Bihar	Siwan	Pachrukhi	Basantpur Road Tarwara
1561.	Bihar	Araria	Narpatganj	Laska Ward No. 07
1562.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Sakaldiha	Blarpur
1563.	Tripura	Gomati	Kakraban	Uttar Tulamura
1564.	Tripura	West Tripura	Amc	Radhanagar
1565.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	Darhata	Darhata
1566.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Sarurpur Khurd	Ikari

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1567.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Rohta	Puth Khas
1568.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	Kaimganj	Rasoolpur Pirthi
1569.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	Kerakat	Baraie
1570.	Bihar	Nawada	Warisaliganj	Baghi Bardiha
1571.	Bihar	Saran	Garkha	Kothiyan
1572.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Rampur Sangramgarh	Rampur Sangramgarh
1573.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora	Bandipora	Qazipora
1574.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Bishnah	Deoli
1575.	Bihar	Katihar	Manihari	Kaliganj
1576.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Ganderbal	Beehama
1577.	Tripura	South Tripura	South Mirzapur	Hrishyamukh
1578.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Minapur	Chatursi
1579.	Nagaland	Peren	Tening	Tening Town Committee
1580.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabeer Nagar	Khalilabad	Khalilabad
1581.	Bihar	Purnia	Kasba	Mohani Tikapur
1582.	Bihar	Bhojpur	Piro	Jitaura Janalgal Malahal
1583.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Halliya	Lalganj
1584.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Desai Deoria	Haraiya
1585.	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	Charar-e- Shrief	Charar-e-Swief Rural-1
1586.	Tripura	Sepahijala	Bishalgarh	Bishalgarh
1587.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	Pahloo	Pahloo
1588.	Bihar	Saharsa	Patarghat	Dhabauli South

1	2	3	4	5
1589.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Binoli	Nirpura
1590.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Fatehabad	Fatehabad
1591.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Dimapur Sadar	Dimapur Town Council
1592.	Bihar	Nalanda	Noorsarai	Meyar
1593.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	Hata	Rampur Patwa
1594.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Dadasara	Lariyar
1595.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	Surajgarha	Surajgarha Bazar
1596.	Bihar	Nalanda	Rahui	Uttarnawan
1597.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Mohammadabad	Kathut
1598.	Assam	Dhemaji	M. Selek	Rajakhana
1599.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	Ward No. 3	Ward No. 3
1600.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Birno	Sihabari
1601.	Bihar	Nalanda	Parbalpur	Pilichh
1602.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Garhmukteshwar	Garhmukteshwar
1603.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhimnagar (Sambhal)	Rampura	Rampura
1604.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Akbarpur	Akbarpur (Dehat)
1605.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Dalmau	Kathgar
1606.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Kangan	Chariwan A
1607.	Bihar	Buxar	Barhampur	Nainijor
1608.	Bihar	Buxar	Buxar	Badkagao Mansingh Patti
1609.	Nagaland	Mon	Mon Sadar	Mon Sadar

1	2	3	4	5
1610.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Gundna	Pramnager
1611.	Bihar	Katihar	Sameli	Sameli
1612.	Bihar	Siwan	Barharia	Arjun Market Chandi Bazar
1613.	Assam	Nagaon	Batadrava	Upur Domdomia
1614.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Plahi	Plahi
1615.	Bihar	Banka	Dhuraiya	Mandar Deru
1616.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Rspura	Jindermehlu
1617.	Bihar	Madhubani	Madhepur	Nawada
1618.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Ranbir Singh Pora	Opp. Skuast Jammu
1619.	Bihar	Jehanabad	Jehanabad	Erki
1620.	Bihar	Sheohar	Brindavan	Brindavan
1621.	Bihar	Gaya	Khizirsarai	Kurwa
1622.	Bihar	Katihar	Kewala	Kewala
1623.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Pampore	Pampore
1624.	Bihar	Munger	Munger Sadar	Belan Bazar
1625.	Bihar	Katihar	Azamnagar	Khangama
1626.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Bishunpur	Bishunpur
1627.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Pirpainti	Ramnagar
1628.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Thathri	Phagsoo
1629.	Bihar	Nalanda	Noorsarai	Doiya
1630.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Bari Brahmana	Tarore
1631.	Tripura	West Tripura	Dukli	Bikramnagar
1632.	Bihar	Madhubani	Madhepur	Rajaur
1633.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Mohanlalganj	Nagram Atirikt Town Area

1	2	3	4	5
1634.	Bihar	Samastipur	Vidyapati Nagar	Raja Chauk
1635.	Assam	Darrang	Pachim-Mangaldai	Chapai
1636.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Lar	Lar A
1637.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Lar	Lar B
1638.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Kangan	Kangan-A
1639.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Kangan	Arigoripora
1640.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Kangan	Kangan-B
1641.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Kangan	Akhal-B
1642.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Kangan	Kangan-B
1643.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Kangan	Kangan-B
1644.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Kangan	Kachnambal-A
1645.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Lkangan	Chariwan A
1646.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Lar	Lar B
1647.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Kangan	Chariwan B
1648.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Ganderbal	Nunner
1649.	Assam	Dhubri	Bilasipara	Bilasipara (TC)
1650.	Assam	Dhubri	Bilasipara	Bilasipara (TC)
1651.	Assam	Dhemaji	Dhemaji	Naruathan
1652.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Tral	Lalpora A
1653.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Tral	Aripal
1654.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Tral	Gulistan
1655.	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	Poonch	Khanater Kalsan
1656.	Assam	Kamrup	Chayani	Amranga
1657.	Assam	Kamrup	Chamaria (Pt.)	Nagarbera
1658.	Assam	Kamrup	Hajo	Ketikibari
1659.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Billawar	Huttar

1	2	3	4	5
1660.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Billawar	Dewal
1661.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	R.S.Pura	Badyal Brahmna (Lower)
1662.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Mahanpur	Mahanpur
1663.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Awantipora	Larmoooh
1664.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Awantipora	Chersoo
1665.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Dadasara	Dadasara
1666.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Dadasara	Dadasara
1667.	Bihar	Madhubani	Madhubani	Basha
1668.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	Changlang	Kongsa
1669.	Bihar	Rohtas	Sasaram	Sasaram
1670.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Bachhuwapar	Maharaajganj
1671.	Bihar	Madhubani	Rahika	Rahika
1672.	Assam	Darrang	Dalgaon Sialmari	Dalgaon
1673.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadohi	Bhadohi	Mardanpur
1674.	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	Sadar Budaun	Sadar
1675.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Aibawk	Aibawk
1676.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Muradnagar	Muradnagar
1677.	Bihar	Purnia	Rupouli	Kanp
1678.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	Kaimganj	Badpur
1679.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	Wazirganj	Bhopatpur
1680.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Dakore	Orai
1681.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Kuthaund	Harshankarpur Mustakil
1682.	Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills	Betasing	Betasing Block Hd Qtr
1683.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Chumukedima	Chumukedima Town Committee

1	2	3	4	5
1684.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Chumukedima	Chumukedima Town Committee
1685.	Nagaland	Kiphire	Kiphire Sadar	Kiphire (TC)
1686.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	Qaimoh	Wanpora
1687.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	Devsar	Chandian Pajan
1688.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	Devsar	Banghal
1689.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	Devsar	Mandhole
1690.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	Yaripora	Wanpora
1691.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabeer Nagar	Ghanghata	Kalen Harido
1692.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabeer Nagar	Khalilabad	Sarauli
1693.	Assam	Goalpara	Balijana	Kumri
1694.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Mawkynrew	Mawkynrew
1695.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Tral	Aripal
1696.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Tral	Gutroo
1697.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Pulwama	Malangpora
1698.	Assam	Dhemaji	Bordoloni	Bordoloni
1699.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Samba	Badheri
1700.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Pulwama	Pulwama
1701.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Pulwama	Pulwama
1702.	Nagaland	Wokha	Wokha	Wokha Vilage
1703.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Tral	Lorgam
1704.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	Ghathashi	Ighanumi
1705.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Anantnag	Ananatnag
1706.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Dadasara	Dadasara
1707.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Duggan	Dugan
1708.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Awantipora	Goripora

1	2	3	4	5
1709.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Awantipora	Awantipora
1710.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Dadasara	Dadasara
1711.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Rajpora	Gulshanabad
1712.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Tral	Monghama
1713.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Tral	Kahilil
1714.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Dadasara	Dadasara
1715.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Awantipora	Chersoo
1716.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Tral	Lalpora A
1717.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	Zunheboto	Lochami
1718.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Udhampur	Kawa
1719.	Bihar	Madhubani	Rajnagar	Mangrauni North
1720.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Anantnag	Anantnag
1721.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Gandhi Nagar	Gandhi Nagar
1722.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Gandhi Nagar	Gandhi Nagar
1723.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Gandhi Nagar	Gandhi Nagar
1724.	Assam	Dhemaji	Dhemaji	Chamarajan
1725.	Assam	Dhemaji	Dhemaji	Lakh I Pathar
1726.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Samba	Samba
1727.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Samba	Samba
1728.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Vijaypur	Rajpur Koller (New)
1729.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Bari Brahmana	Bari Brahmana
1730.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Bari Brahmana	Bari Brahmana
1731.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Jammu	Jammu
1732.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Ganderbal	Tulmullah-A
1733.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Kathua	Kathera
1734.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Keerain Gandyal	Barthindi Danna

1	2	3	4	5
1735.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Kathua	Kharote
1736.	Assam	Sivasagar	Sivasagar	Desang Dhai Ali
1737.	Assam	Sivasagar	Sivasagar	Panbecha
1738.	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	Beerwah	Beerwah
1739.	Assam	Sivasagar	Nazira	Nazira
1740.	Assam	Sivasagar	Sivasagar	Nagar Mahal
1741.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Dadasara	Dadasara
1742.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Tral	Larribal
1743.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Anantnag	Ananatnag
1744.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	Kulgam	Chawalgam
1745.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	Zunheboto	Baimbho
1746.	Assam	Sivasagar	Sivasagar	Silakuti
1747.	Assam	Sivasagar	Sivasagar	Silakuti
1748.	Tripura	Unakoti	Chandipur	Samrupar
1749.	Tripura	Unakoti	Gournagar	Hiracherra
1750.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Awantipora	Awantipora
1751.	Bihar	Khagaria	Chautham	Pipra
1752.	Meghalaya	North Garo Hills	Resubelpara	Resubelpara
1753.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Dadasara	Dadasara
1754.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	Samanda	Samanda Chinemgre
1755.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	Songsak	Songsak A.Gitok
1756.	Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills	Khliehriat	Khliehriat East
1757.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Tral	Rathsoan
1758.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Burma Camp	Dimapur Municipal Council

1	2	3	4	5
1759.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Chumukedima	Diphubar B Village Council
1760.	Assam	Darrang	Pub Mangaldoi	Khataniapara
1761.	Assam	Darrang	Bechimari	Bechimari
1762.	Assam	Darrang	Pub-Mangaldai	Sherpur
1763.	Assam	Darrang	Kalaigaon (Pt)	Rajapukhuri
1764.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Awantipora	Awantipora
1765.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Tral	Batagund
1766.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	Dadasara	Dadasara
1767.	Assam	Kamrup	Rampur	Bejartari
1768.	Bihar	Khagaria	Gogri	Maheshkhunt
1769.	Assam	Darrang	Sipajhar	Barampur
1770.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	Baghmara	Bamongre
1771.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	Baghmara	Bamongre
1772.	Bihar	Khagaria	Beldaur	Kanjari
1773.	Bihar	Khagaria	Khagaria	Kasimpur
1774.	Bihar	Khagaria	Parbatta	Saurh North
1775.	Bihar	Khagaria	Alauli	Roun
1776.	Bihar	Khagaria	Mansi	Chak Husaini
1777.	Bihar	Khagaria	Gogri	Gogri
1778.	Bihar	Khagaria	Mansi	Chak Husaini
1779.	Assam	South Salmara-Mankachar	Fekamari	Kukurmara
1780.	Assam	Morigaon	Laharighat	Jaribor
1781.	Assam	Darrang	Kalaigaon (Pt)	Outola
1782.	Bihar	Munger	Tarapur	Ganaili
1783.	Bihar	Khagaria	Parbatta	Mahaddipur
1784.	Bihar	Samastipur	Bibhutpur	Gangouli Manda

1	2	3	4	5
1785.	Assam	Lakhimpur	Telahi	Pub Telahi
1786.	Assam	Darrang	Bechimari	Dai Pam
1787.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Kathua	Chak Sona Nupa Hq. Chak Sajjan
1788.	Assam	Kamrup	Bihdia	Biradutta
1789.	Assam	Dhubri	Agomani	Ranpagli
1790.	Assam	South Salmara- Mankachar	Mankachar	Bengerbhita
1791.	Assam	Dhubri	Bilasi Para	Baghmari
1792.	Assam	Tinsukia	Kakopathar	Kakajan
1793.	Assam	Goalpara	Matia	Srisuryagiri
1794.	Assam	Darrang	Bechimari	Baligaon
1795.	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	Bhoirymbong	Bhoirymbong
1796.	Meghalaya	West Jaintia Hills	Thadlaskein	Jowai
1797.	Meghalaya	South West Khasi Hills	Mawkyrwat	Mawkyrwat
1798.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Mawkynrew	Umblai
1799.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Myllem	Mawpat
1800.	Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills	Betasing	Agalgre

Fast Track Courts

716. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase the number of fast track courts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount allocated and the expenditure incurred during each of the last three years and the current year for setting up of these courts;

(d) whether Government has allocated more funds to various States for establishment of these courts and appointment of more judges in these courts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (e) The decision of setting up Fast Track Courts (FTCs) and allocation of funds lies within the domain of the State Governments who set up such courts as per their need and resources, in consultation with the concerned High Courts. In its judgment in Brij Mohan Lal and Others v/s Union of India and Others on 19.04.2012, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India had, *inter alia*, directed the States that they shall not take a decision to continue FTCs on an *ad-hoc* and temporary basis. They (States) will need to decide either to bring the FTCs scheme to an end or to continue the same as a permanent feature in the State.

An amount of ₹870 crore was released to the State Governments for FTCs during a period of 11 years from 2000-01 to 2010-2011 and Central funding was discontinued beyond 31.03.2011. The Central grants released to the States for FTCs from 2000-2001 to 2010-2011 is given in Statement-I. (*See below*) The Central Government decided to provide funds upto a maximum of ₹80 crore per annum on a matching basis upto 31.03.2015 from the 13th Finance Commission Award for meeting expenditure on salaries of the 10% additional positions of Judges being created in the subordinate Judiciary following the direction of Supreme Court in the case of Brij Mohan Lai Vs. Union of India. The State Governments and Chief Justices of the High Courts were requested to utilize these positions for creation of FTCs also.

The Government of India proposed setting up of 1800 FTCs with a cost of ₹4144 crore as a component of its Memorandum to the 14th Finance Commission (14th FC) in order to dispose of cases pertaining to heinous crimes, cases involving senior citizens, women, children, disabled and litigants affected with HIV AIDS and other terminal ailments and civil disputes involving land acquisition and property/rent disputes pending for more than five years at a cost of ₹4144 crore, the details of which are enclosed as Statement-II (*See below*). The 14th FC endorsed the proposal of the Union Government and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided by the Commission in the tax devolution from 32% to 42% to meet such requirements.

The details of funds allocated by the State/UT Governments and their expenditure for setting up and running these courts during each of the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise is not maintained at Central Government level.

Statement-I*Central Grants released to States for Fast Track Courts from 2000-01 to 2010-11*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the State	Released from 2000-01 to 2004-05*	Central Grant released by Department of Justice						Grand Total
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2250.00	550.50	412.80	412.80	142.40	-	1096.00	4864.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.69	19.20	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	143.89
3.	Assam	530.10	128.00	96.00	96.00	91.20	96.00	96.00	1133.30
4.	Bihar	4766.40	960.30	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	9326.70
5.	Chhattisgarh	791.10	198.40	129.60	129.60	148.80	148.80	129.60	1675.90
6.	Goa	125.10	32.00	24.00	24.00	19.20	14.40	24.00	262.70
7.	Gujarat	3226.68	1062.80	1355.90	571.20	580.80	-	777.60	7574.98
8.	Haryana	422.31	102.40	33.60	67.20	38.40	76.80	67.20	807.90
9.	Himachal Pradesh	108.59	57.60	43.57	0	38.40	43.20	43.20	334.56
10.	J & K	300.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.60
11.	Jharkhand	2319.30	569.80	226.00	190.17	249.60	196.80	192.00	3943.67

12.	Karnataka	2431.80	595.40	610.80	230.40	182.40	446.40	441.60	4938.80
13.	Kerala	815.25	198.40	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	1757.65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2223.90	422.50	215.40	259.80	312.00	316.80	316.80	4067.20
15.	Maharashtra	4352.40	1197.20	1101.60	782.40	417.60	412.80	537.60	8801.60
16.	Manipur	90.00	12.80	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	150.80
17.	Meghalaya	90.00	19.20	14.40	0	28.80	-	28.80	181.20
18.	Mizoram	90.00	19.20	17.68	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	184.48
19.	Nagaland	54.90	12.80	18.18	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	124.28
20.	Odisha	1866.60	262.40	196.80	158.40	158.40	168.00	168.00	2978.60
21.	Punjab	746.10	115.20	48.00	51.20	0	163.20	81.60	1205.30
22.	Rajasthan	2238.05	531.40	753.64	398.40	398.40	398.40	398.40	5116.69
23.	Sikkim	29.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.70
24.	Tamil Nadu	1151.90	313.70	235.20	235.20	0	470.40	235.20	2641.60
25.	Tripura	73.80	19.20	3.80	0	0	11.56	0	108.36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6319.80	288.00	3075.69	495.52	1161.60	1161.60	1094.40	13596.81
27.	Uttarakhand	1173.60	1549.80	216.00	129.60	0	-	99.62	3168.62
28.	West Bengal	3972.60	761.80	571.20	571.20	571.20	571.20	571.20	7590.40
TOTAL		42613.27	10000.00	10292.66	5719.89	5456.00	5613.16	7315.62	87010.60

*Grants released to the States from 2000-01 to 2004-2005 by Ministry of Finance

Written Answers to

[27 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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Statement-II

Funds proposed for establishment of 1800 Fast Track Courts for a period of five years (2015-20) under Grants-in-Aid as endorsed by the Fourteenth Finance Commission

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of FTCs proposed	Funds proposed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47	108.21
2.	Telangana	37	85.18
3.	Assam	36	82.88
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00
5.	Mizoram	07	16.12
6.	Nagaland	03	6.91
7.	Bihar	147	338.43
8.	Chhattisgarh	28	64.46
9.	Gujarat	174	400.59
10.	Himachal Pradesh	13	29.93
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	48.35
12.	Jharkhand	50	115.11
13.	Karnataka	95	218.72
14.	Kerala, Lakshadweep	41	94.39
15.	Madhya Pradesh	133	306.20
16.	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	204	469.67
17.	Goa	05	11.51
18.	Manipur	03	6.91
19.	Meghalaya	04	9.21

1	2	3	4
20.	Odisha	63	145.04
21.	Punjab	50	115.11
22.	Chandigarh	02	4.61
	Haryana	48	110.51
23.	Rajasthan	93	214.11
24.	Sikkim	01	2.3
25.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	89	204.91
26.	Tripura	09	20.72
27.	Uttar Pradesh	212	488.08
28.	Uttarakhand	28	64.46
29.	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	94	216.42
30.	Delhi	63	145.05
	TOTAL	1800	4144.11

Cases pending in Supreme Court and High Courts

717. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases, both civil and criminal, pending in Supreme Court of India and various High Courts in the country;

(b) the number of cases out of the above which are pending for less than five years for more than five years and less than ten years and for more than ten years; and

(c) whether any measure has been taken by Government to expedite the process of disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) As per the information available, 58,669 cases are pending in the Supreme Court as on 01.06.2019. As per data available on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), details of pending cases in High Courts as on 24.06.2019 is as under:—

(Number in lakh)

Number of pending cases in High Courts				Number of cases pending in High Courts, age-wise		
Civil	Criminal	Writ	Total	For less than 5 years	More than 5 years and less than 10 years	More than 10 years
18.75	12.15	12.65	43.55	26.76	8.44	8.35

(c) The Government is fully committed to speedy disposal of cases. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms established by the Government has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration through various strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure for courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, and filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court. The major achievements during the last five years under various initiatives to make the functioning of judiciary more efficient are as follows:—

- (i) Improving infrastructure for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts: As on date, ₹6,986.50 crores have been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, 3,542.20 crores (which are 50.70% of the total amount released till date) have been released to the States and UTs since April, 2014. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 19,101 as on date and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 16,777 as on date under this scheme. In addition, 2,879 court halls and 1,886 residential units are under construction. The Central Government has approved continuation of the Scheme beyond the Twelfth Five Year Plan period *i.e.* from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an estimated additional outlay of ₹3,320 crore.
- (ii) Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improved justice delivery: Government has been implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project throughout the country for Information and Communication Technology enablement of district and subordinate courts. Number of computerised District and Subordinate

courts has increased from 13,672 to 16,845 registering an increase of 3,173 during 2014 till date. New and user-friendly version of Case Information Software developed and deployed at all the computerized District and Subordinate Courts. QR Code facility made operational in the software, which enables to check current status of the case. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) provides citizens with online information about case filings, case status and electronic copies of orders and judgements from district and subordinate courts that have already been computerized. Information regarding 11.73 crore cases is available on this portal. e-Courts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders and final judgements are available to litigants and advocates through e-Courts web portal, Judicial Service Centres (JSC) in all computerised courts, e-Courts Mobile App, email service, SMS push and pull services. Information Kiosks have been setup at all computerised court complexes for disseminating judicial information related to cause lists and other case related information to the lawyers and litigants. eCourts Project has been consistently amongst the top 5 Mission Mode Projects of country.

- (iii) Filling up of vacant positions in Supreme Court, High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts: From 01.05.2014 to 24.06.2019, 31 Judges were appointed in Supreme Court. 454 new Judges were appointed and 366 Additional Judges were made permanent in the High Courts. Sanctioned strength of Judges of High Courts has been increased from 906 in May, 2014 to 1079 currently. Sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts has been increased as follows:—

As on	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
31.12.2013	19,518	15,115
24.06.2019	21,340	17,757

- (iv) Reduction in Pendency through follow up by Arrears Committees: Further, in pursuance of resolution passed in Chief Justices' Conference held in April, 2015, Arrears Committees have been set up in High Courts to clear cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District Judges too. Arrears Committee has been constituted in the Supreme Court to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in High Courts and District Courts.
- (v) Emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR): Commercial Courts Act, 2015 (as amended on 20th August, 2018) stipulates mandatory pre-institution mediation

and settlement of commercial disputes. Amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been made by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2015 for expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.

- (vi) Initiatives to Fast Track Special Type of Cases: The Fourteenth Finance Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government to strengthen the judicial system in States which included, *inter alia*, establishing Fast Track Courts for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children etc., and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution from 32% to 42% to meet such requirements. At present, 581 such Fast Track Courts are functioning across the country. To fast track criminal cases involving elected MPs/MLAs, twelve (12) Special Courts were set up in eleven (11) States (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and NCT of Delhi) and proportionate funds have been released to these States by the Government. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 has been enacted on 11.08.2018 to amend the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

Special courts in Jammu and Kashmir for pending cases

718. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases of terrorism, juvenile terrorism and rapes pending in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to set up special courts, on the lines of CBI Special Court, in that State to expedite disposal of such cases;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action plan proposed therefor; and
- (d) if not, the manner in which Government plans to expedite the process of disposal of pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) As per information available on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), 7,253 criminal cases which includes cases of terrorism, juvenile terrorism and rapes are pending in the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir; and 97,049 criminal cases including cases of terrorism, juvenile

terrorism and rapes are pending in the District and Subordinate Courts in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) and (c) Setting up of subordinate courts including Special Courts falls within the domain of the State Governments which set up such courts as per their need and resources, in consultation with the High Court concerned.

Government had submitted a Memorandum to the Fourteenth Finance Commission for strengthening of the judicial system in States at an estimated expenditure of ₹9,749.00 crore, which, *inter alia*, included establishment of 1,800 Fast Track Courts for cases of heinous crimes involving senior citizens, women, children, including rape cases etc. at an estimated expenditure of ₹4,144.00 crore during the period 2015-20. The Commission had endorsed the proposal of the Government and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution (from 32% to 42%) to meet such funding requirements.

In compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (C) No.699/2016 (Ashwini Kumar Upadhyay *versus* Union of India and Anr.), twelve (12) Special Courts have been set up in eleven (11) States [two in NCT of Delhi and one each in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh] to exclusively deal with criminal cases involving elected MPs/MLAs. All the concerned State Governments have set up these Courts.

(d) Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, *inter-alia*, include availability of adequate number of judges, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders *viz.* bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures.

The Government is, however, fully committed to speedy disposal of cases. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms established by the Government has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration through various strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure for courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, and filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court. The major achievements during the last five years under various initiatives to make the functioning of judiciary more efficient are as follows:—

- (i) Improving infrastructure for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts: As on date, ₹6,986.50 crores have been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, 3,542.20 crores (which are 50.70% of the total amount released till date) have been released to the States and UTs since April, 2014. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 19,101 as on date and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 16,777 as on date under this scheme. In addition, 2,879 court halls and 1,886 residential units are under construction. The Central Government has approved continuation of the Scheme beyond the Twelfth Five Year Plan period *i.e.* from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an estimated additional outlay of ₹3,320 crore.
- (ii) Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improved justice delivery: Government has been implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project throughout the country for Information and Communication Technology enablement of district and subordinate courts. Number of computerised District and Subordinate courts has increased from 13,672 to 16,845 registering an increase of 3,173 during 2014 till date. New and user-friendly version of Case Information Software developed and deployed at all the computerized District and Subordinate Courts. QR Code facility made operational in the software, which enables to check current status of the case. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) provides citizens with online information about case filings, case status and electronic copies of orders and judgements from district and subordinate courts that have already been computerized. Information regarding 11.73 crore cases is available on this portal. eCourts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders and final judgements are available to litigants and advocates through eCourts web portal, Judicial Service Centres (JSC) in all computerised courts, eCourts Mobile App, email service, SMS push and pull services. Information Kiosks have been setup at all computerized court complexes for disseminating judicial information related to cause lists and other case related information to the lawyers and litigants. eCourts Project has been consistently amongst the top 5 Mission Mode Projects of country.
- (iii) Filling up of vacant positions in Supreme Court, High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts: From 01.05.2014 to 24.06.2019, 31 Judges were appointed in Supreme Court. 454 new Judges were appointed and 366 Additional Judges were made permanent in the High Courts. Sanctioned strength of Judges of High Courts has been increased from 906 in May, 2014 to 1079 currently. Sanctioned and

working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts has been increased as follows:—

As on	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
31.12.2013	19,518	15,115
24.06.2019	21,340	17,757

- (iv) Reduction in Pendency through follow up by Arrears Committees: Further, in pursuance of resolution passed in Chief Justices' Conference held in April, 2015, Arrears Committees have been set up in High Courts to clear cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District Judges too. Arrears Committee has been constituted in the Supreme Court to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in High Courts and District Courts.
- (v) Emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR): Commercial Courts Act, 2015 (as amended on 20th August, 2018) stipulates mandatory pre-institution mediation and settlement of commercial disputes. Amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been made by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2015 for expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.
- (vi) Initiatives to Fast Track Special Type of Cases: The Fourteenth Finance Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government to strengthen the judicial system in States which included, *inter alia*, establishing Fast Track Courts for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children etc., and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution from 32% to 42% to meet such requirements. At present, 581 such Fast Track Courts are functioning across the country. To fast track criminal cases involving elected MPs/MLAs, twelve (12) Special Courts were set up in eleven (11) States (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and NCT of Delhi) and proportionate funds have been released to these States by the Government. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 has been enacted on 11.08.2018 to amend the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.
- (vii) Award of Fourteenth Finance Commission for Fast Track Courts: Government had submitted a Memorandum to the Fourteenth Finance Commission for strengthening

of the judicial system in States at an estimated expenditure of ₹9,749.00 crore, which, *inter alia*, included establishment of 1,800 Fast Track Courts for cases of heinous crimes involving senior citizens, women, children, including rape cases etc. at an estimated expenditure of ₹4,144.00 crore during the period 2015-20. The Commission had endorsed the proposal of the Government and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution to meet such funding requirements.

National Law Universities

719. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Law Universities (NLUs) have indeed improved the standards of legal education in the country and if so, the details of their contribution to the legal system of the country;

(b) whether any comprehensive report is proposed to check the quality of education and research being imparted by NLUs; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for establishment of any regulatory body to ensure smooth conduct of entrance examinations and appointment of quality faculty in such universities?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from Bar Council of India and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Use of advance technology for electoral exercises

720. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently held parliamentary elections have taken unusually long break in governance, putting the policy making machinery in suspended animation for nearly 80 days;

(b) whether the CEC cites the scarcity of manpower to oversee and conduct the elections on a massive scale even when elections to legislative assemblies and local bodies are conducted without protection from Central paramilitary forces; and

(c) whether with the advanced technological systems, including the blockchain technology, it would be possible to conduct massive electoral exercises more efficiently and speedily?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Slow disposal of judicial cases

†721. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a major part of lives of innocent people are spent in jails due to slow disposal of judicial cases in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of innocent people imbibe negative influence while staying in contact with hard core criminals;

(c) if so, the details of steps being taken by Government in order to expedite disposal of judicial cases; and

(d) whether Government would issue guidelines/advisory notes to States also in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) As per information available with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 2,82,879, 2,82,076 and 2,93,058 undertrial prisoners were lodged in various jails of the country at the end of year 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. Delay in hearing of cases may be one of the factors which may contribute to the number of undertrial prisoners in jails. Both Government and Judiciary are concerned with the presence of a large number of under-trial prisoners in jails. Various issues relating to prison administration including the presence of under-trials are discussed with the State Governments from time to time.

National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) provides free and competent legal services to undertrial prisoners and convicts through legal services clinics which are opened in jails. About 11,800 Remand Advocates have been appointed in Magisterial Courts and Session Courts for providing legal services to arrestees in criminal courts. Further, awareness camps/programmes are conducted in jails at regular intervals to make prisoners aware about free legal aid and their legal rights including right to bail. Regular visits are made by functionaries of Legal Services Authorities to jails to identify prisoners who require legal aid and advice. Apart from the above measures, Under Trial Review Committee headed by District Judge have also been set up in all the Districts to review the cases of all under trials who have completed half of the maximum sentence provided for the offences they are charged with.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, *inter alia*, include availability of adequate number of judges, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders *viz.* bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures. No time-frame has been prescribed for disposal of various kinds of cases by the respective courts.

(c) The Government is fully committed to speedy disposal of cases. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms established by the Government has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration through various strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure for courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, and filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court. The major achievements during the last five years under various initiatives to make the functioning of judiciary more efficient are as follows:—

- (i) Improving infrastructure for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts: As on date, ₹6,986.50 crores have been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, 3,542.20 crores (which are 50.70% of the total amount released till date) have been released to the States and UTs since April, 2014. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 19,101 as on date and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 16,777 as on date under this scheme. In addition, 2,879 court halls and 1,886 residential units are under construction. The Central Government has approved continuation of the Scheme beyond the Twelfth Five Year Plan period *i.e.* from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an estimated additional outlay of ₹3,320 crore.
- (ii) Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improved justice delivery: Government has been implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project throughout the country for Information and Communication Technology enablement of district and subordinate courts. Number of computerised District and Subordinate courts has increased from 13,672 to 16,845 registering an increase of 3,173 during 2014 till date. New and user-friendly version of Case Information Software developed and deployed at all the computerized District and Subordinate Courts. QR Code facility made operational in the software, which enables to check current

status of the case. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) provides citizens with online information about case filings, case status and electronic copies of orders and judgements from district and subordinate courts that have already been computerised. Information regarding 11.73 crore cases is available on this portal. eCourts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders and final judgements are available to litigants and advocates through eCourts web portal, Judicial Service Centres (JSC) in all computerised courts, eCourts Mobile App, email service, SMS push and pull services. Information Kiosks have been setup at all computerised court complexes for disseminating judicial information related to cause lists and other case related information to the lawyers and litigants. eCourts Project has been consistently amongst the top 5 Mission Mode Projects of country.

- (iii) Filling up of vacant positions in Supreme Court, High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts: From 01.05.2014 to 24.06.2019, 31 Judges were appointed in Supreme Court. 454 new Judges were appointed and 366 Additional Judges were made permanent in the High Courts. Sanctioned strength of Judges of High Courts has been increased from 906 in May, 2014 to 1079 currently. Sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts has been increased as follows:—

As on	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
31.12.2013	19,518	15,115
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- (iv) Reduction in Pendency through/follow up by Arrears Committees: Further, in pursuance of resolution passed in Chief Justices' Conference held in April, 2015, Arrears Committees have been set up in High Courts to clear cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District Judges too. Arrears Committee has been constituted in the Supreme Court to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in High Courts and District Courts.
- (v) Emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR): Commercial Courts Act, 2015 (as amended on 20th August, 2018) stipulates mandatory pre-institution mediation and settlement of commercial disputes. Amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been made by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2015 for expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.

- (vi) Initiatives to Fast Track Special Type of Cases: The Fourteenth Finance Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government to strengthen the judicial system in States which included, *inter alia*, establishing Fast Track Courts for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children etc., and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution from 32% to 42% to meet such requirements. At present, 581 such Fast Track Courts are functioning across the country. To fast track criminal cases involving elected MPs/MLAs, twelve (12) Special Courts were set up in eleven (11) States (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and NCT of Delhi) and proportionate funds have been released to these States by the Government. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 has been enacted on 11.08.2018 to amend the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

(d) During the Conference of the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts held in April 2016, it was resolved that High Courts shall assign top priority to cases pending for over three years and for the disposal of cases pending for over ten years on a mission mode basis; the State Governments shall take steps to fill up vacancies of sanctioned posts in jails on a mission mode basis, and co-operate in all respects in the provision of effective legal aid and legal service to prison inmates.

Electoral reforms to prevent commercialisation of elections

722. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent report by an independent think tank-Centre for Media Studies (CMS) stating that BJP has spent close to 27,000 crore *i.e.* 45 per cent of the total expenditure which is estimated to be close to 60,000 crore in the recently concluded Lok Sabha elections pointing to the excessive commercialization of elections;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is considering a proposal for major electoral reforms in order to prevent the commercialisation of elections to ensure a fair and independent elections?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Settlement of pending cases

†723. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether judiciary has more holidays in comparison to legislature and executive and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether reduction in the number of leaves, opening of courts on Sundays, speedy filling of all the vacancies of judges and limiting the number of hearings would be helpful in settlement of all pending cases; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by Government to settle pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Holidays in Supreme Court and High Courts are regulated by the respective Courts. Holidays in subordinate courts are regulated by the respective High Courts. The Supreme Court has notified the Supreme Court Rules, 2013 on 27th May, 2014 wherein, *inter alia*, it is provided that the period of summer vacation shall not exceed seven weeks. It is further provided that the length of the summer vacation and the number of holidays for the Court and the offices of the Court shall be such as may be fixed by the Chief Justice and notified in the official Gazette so as not to exceed one hundred and three days, excluding Sundays not falling in the vacation and during holidays.

(b) Setting up and functioning of Morning/Evening/Shift/Special Courts is within the domain of the State Governments and the High Courts. Thirteenth Finance Commission has made a provision of ₹2,500 crore for the States for increasing the working hours of Courts through setting up Morning/Evening/Shift/Special Judicial Magistrate Courts utilising the existing infrastructure. This arrangement is primarily aimed at disposal of petty cases so as to clear the backlog of cases and to relieve pressure on judicial time. After the conclusion of the tenure of the Thirteenth Finance Commission and in accordance with the resolution passed in the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held in April, 2016, morning and evening courts have been discontinued in all States except four States (Delhi, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu). It was resolved in the aforesaid Conference that the existing judicial infrastructure of the State judiciaries be utilised for setting up Morning/Evening or Holiday Courts, as the case may be, by utilising

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the services of retired Judges. These courts may be constituted to deal with cases relating to petty offences, such as traffic cases and legal aid cases at the discretion of the High Court.

Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, *inter alia*, include availability of adequate number of judges, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stakeholders *viz.* bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures. No time-frame has been prescribed for disposal of various kinds of cases by the respective courts.

(c) The Government is fully committed to speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms established by the Government has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration through various strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure for courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, and filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court. The major achievements during the last five years under various initiatives to make the functioning of judiciary more efficient are as follows:

- (i) Improving infrastructure for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts: As on date, ₹6,986.50 crores have been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, 3,542.20 crores (which are 50.70% of the total amount released till date) have been released to the States and UTs since April, 2014. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 19,101 as on date and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 16,777 as on date under this scheme. In addition, 2,879 court halls and 1,886 residential units are under construction. The Central Government has approved continuation of the Scheme beyond the Twelfth Five Year Plan period *i.e.* from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an estimated additional outlay of ₹3,320 crore.
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- (iii) Filling up of vacant positions in Supreme Court, High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts: From 01.05.2014 to 24.06.2019, 31 Judges were appointed in Supreme Court. 454 new Judges were appointed and 366 Additional Judges were made permanent in the High Courts. Sanctioned strength of Judges of High Courts has been increased from 906 in May, 2014 to 1079 currently. Sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts has been increased as follows:—

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- (v) Emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR): Commercial Courts Act, 2015 (as amended on 20th August, 2018) stipulates mandatory pre-Institution mediation and settlement of commercial disputes. Amendment to the Arbitration and

Conciliation Act, 1996 has been made by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2015 for expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.

- (vi) Initiatives to Fast Track Special Type of Cases: The Fourteenth Finance Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government to strengthen the judicial system in States which included, *inter alia*, establishing Fast Track Courts for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children etc., and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution from 32% to 42% to meet such requirements. At present, 581 such Fast Track Courts are functioning across the country. To fast track criminal cases involving elected MPs/MLAs, twelve (12) Special Courts were set up in eleven (11) States (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and NCT of Delhi) and proportionate funds have been released to these States by the Government. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 has been enacted on 11.08.2018 to amend the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

Ratio of judges to population

724. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment regarding the ratio of judges to population in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to fill up the posts of judges lying vacant in various courts of the country and also to increase the number of judges?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) In the case of *Imtiyaz Ahmed versus State of Uttar Pradesh and others*, the Supreme Court had asked the Law Commission of India to evolve a method for scientific assessment of the number of additional courts required to clear the backlog of cases. In 245th Report (2014), the Law Commission observed that filing of cases per capita varies substantially across geographic units as filings are associated with economic and social conditions of the population. As such the Law Commission did not consider the judge population ratio

to be a scientific criterion for determining the adequacy of the judge strength in the country. The Law Commission found that in the absence of complete and scientific approach to data collection across various High Courts in the country, the "Rate of Disposar" method, to calculate the number of additional judges required to clear the backlog of cases as well as to ensure that new backlog is not created, is more pragmatic and useful.

In August 2014, the Supreme Court asked the National Court Management System Committee (NCMS Committee) to examine the recommendations made by the Law Commission and to furnish its recommendations in this regard. NCMS Committee submitted its report to the Supreme Court in March, 2016. The report, *inter alia*, observes that in the long-term, the judge strength of the subordinate courts will have to be assessed by a scientific method to determine the total number of "Judicial Hours" required for disposing of the case load of each court. In the interim, the Committee has proposed a "weighted" disposal approach *i.e.* disposal weighted by the nature and complexity of cases in local conditions.

As per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 02.01.2017, the Department of Justice has forwarded a copy of interim report of the NCMS Committee to all the State Governments and High Courts to enable them to take follow up action to determine the required Strength of district and subordinate judiciary.

(c) Filling up of vacancies in the Supreme Court and High Courts is a continuous and collaborative process, between the Executive and the Judiciary. It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities. Initiation of proposal for appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court vests with the Chief Justice of India, while initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges in High Courts vests with the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies in High Courts do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges and also the increase in the strength of Judges.

As per the Constitutional framework, the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of High Court and State Government concerned. In September, 2016, Union Minister of Law and Justice wrote to the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of High Courts to enhance the cadre strength of the District and Subordinate Courts and provide physical infrastructure to the State judiciary. The same was reiterated in May, 2017. In August, 2018, in the context of increasing pendency of cases, the Union Minister of Law and Justice has written to all Chief Justices of High Courts to monitor the Status of the vacancies regularly and to ensure proper coordination

with the State Public Service Commission to fill up vacant posts as per time schedule prescribed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Malik Mazhar Sultan case. The filling up of vacancies is also being monitored by the Supreme Court in a *suo-moto* Writ Petition (Civil) No. 2 of 2018.

A series of meetings were held with Registrars General of all High Courts and Law Secretaries of all State Governments/UTs through Video Conferencing in the month of January, 2018, July, 2018 and November, 2018 to follow up on filling up posts of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts. The Department of Justice has hosted a web-portal on its website for reporting and monitoring of sanctioned and working strength, and vacancies of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts on monthly basis.

In order to facilitate regular filling up of these vacancies in a smooth and time-bound manner, the Department of Justice *vide* its letter dated 28th April, 2017 suggested creation of a Central Selection Mechanism to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *suo-moto* converted the Government's suggestions into a Writ Petition on 09th May, 2017 and directed all State Governments (including Union Territories) to file their responses and suggestions by way of affidavits to the Supreme Court Registry.

Conducting Civil Services Preliminary Examination in Tamil

725. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of examination conducted in Tamil language by the Union Public Service Commission;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Civil Services Preliminary Examination is held only in English and Hindi; and
- (c) whether Government would consider conducting Civil Services Preliminary Examination in Tamil and other Indian languages in addition to English and Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) conducts various Direct Recruitment Examinations as per the Rules of Examinations notified by the Government. As per the existing Rules of the Civil Services Examination, candidates have the option to answer all question papers of the Civil Services (Main) Examination, except the Qualifying Language Papers, in any one of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India, which includes 'Tamil' also. Further, the candidates opting for Indian Language medium for the written part of the Civil Services (Main) Examination, may choose either the same Indian Language or English or Hindi as the medium for the interview.

(b) The Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination is a language neutral Examination. It is an objective type test and candidates are only required to shade bubbles against their preferred answers. Further, the question papers of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination are printed in Hindi and English languages.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration for conducting Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination in Tamil and Other Indian Languages, in addition to English and Hindi.

Proforma promotion under NBR

726. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rules/guidelines for grant of proforma promotion under Next Below Rule (NBR);

(b) whether an officer, approved by DPC but serving outside the cadre in public interest, is entitled to proforma promotion under NBR in case only one vacancy being available in a year in the cadre;

(c) whether the Department's O.M. dated the 15th July, 1985 regarding modification of NBR is still operational; and

(d) if so, the meaning of "approved junior" mentioned in para 2(a) of the said O.M. vis-a-vis the words 'no junior officer eligible for promotion' used in its para 1?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) When an officer in a post (Whether within the cadre of his service or not) is for any reason prevented from officiating in his turn in a post on higher scale or grade borne on the cadre of the service to which he belongs, he may be authorized by special orders of the appropriate authority pro forma officiating promotion into such scale or grade and thereupon be granted the pay of that scale or grade, if that be more advantageous to him, on each occasion on which the officer immediately junior to him in the cadre of his service (or if that officer has been passed over by reason of inefficiency or unsuitability or because he is on leave or serving outside the ordinary line or forgoes officiating promotion of his own volition to that scale or grade, then the officer next junior to him not so passed over) draws officiating pay in that scale or grade.

Proforma Promotion is granted subject to fulfillment of certain conditions under the relevant instructions issued from time to time keeping in view the vacancy position.

To obviate the hardship caused in cases where all the seniors of the officer outside the line are promoted and there is no junior officer eligible for promotion within the cadre despite clear regular vacancies available for making promotions, the benefit of 'Next Below Rule' is allowed to the officers working outside their regular line in dispensation of the requirements of 'one for one' and 'promotion of atleast one junior', subject to the fulfillment of the following further conditions: (a) that a post within the cadre remains unfilled for want of an approved person junior to the officer; and (b) the vacancy caused in the cadre is not filled up by making promotion on *ad-hoc* basis till the release of the next panel when some juniors become eligible for promotion. OM No. 8/4/84-Estt (Pay-I) dated 15th July, 1985, issued in this regard is still in force.

Under-representation of SCs/STs/OBCs

727. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that SCs, STs and OBCs are under represented in the upper rungs of the Central Government jobs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the representation of these groups in Government departments from Under Secretary to Secretary level in comparison to the general/unreserved category, post-wise and category-wise; and
- (c) the reasons why these groups are under-represented at the upper rungs and the steps taken by Government to bridge the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of representation of officers from Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in Under Secretary and equivalent Grade and above in Central Secretariat Service (CSS) and Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service (CSSS) and the representation of officers from SCs, STs and the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) under the Central Staffing Scheme, in various Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government, is given in Statement (*See below*).

As there is no reservation in promotion for Other Backward Classes (OBCs), the data with regard to representation of OBCs in CSS and CSSS cadres is not maintained.

- (c) The Group A posts in Central Secretariat Service (CSS) and Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service (CSSS) are filled up 100% by promotion. There is no reservation in promotion within Group A posts. The shortfall, if any, observed under some grades is due to non-availability of eligible candidates in the feeder grade.

In so far as the appointments to the posts at the levels of Joint Secretary, Additional Secretary and Secretary to the Government of India are concerned, these are made from among the pool of officers empanelled to hold the posts and whose services are available to the Government of India. Many officers belonging to reserved categories often enter the service late, *i.e.*, at higher ages, as compared to other categories and thus, a number of such officers retire from service by the time their batches are considered for empanelment for Additional Secretary and Secretary level poses. As a result, their proportionate representation in higher positions in Government of India is comparatively lower. However, from amongst the reserved category officers available for consideration, efforts are made to give them as much representation as is possible.

It is the continued endeavour of the Government to ensure higher representation of reserved category officers in terms of guidelines for empanelment to hold posts at various level which, *inter alia*, provide that "in case the selection process does not lead to adequate representation of categories like SC/ST in the panel, the criteria for empanelment would be suitably relaxed to give due representation to these categories".

Statement

Details of representation from SCs, STs in various Ministries/Department of the Central Government

(A) Representation in Central Government Ministries/Departments in Under Secretary Grade to above in Central Secretariat Service:—

Grade	In position	UR	SC	ST
Joint Secretary (<i>in-situ</i>)	26	16	6(23.08%)	4(15.38%)
Director	124	89	24 (19.35%)	11(8.87%)
Deputy Secretary	570	433	78(13.68%)	59(10.35%)
Under Secretary	1788	1360	274 (15.32%)	154 (8.61%)

(B) Representation in Central Government Ministries/Departments in Under Secretary Equivalent Grade and above in Central Secretariat Stenographer's Service:—

Grade	In position	UR	SC	ST
PSO/Sr. PPS	357	263	81(22.68%)	13 (3.64%)
PPS	1135	820	296 (26.07%)	19 (1.67%)

(C) Representation in Central Government Ministries/Departments in Under Secretary Grade and above under Central Staffing Scheme**:-

Grade	In position	SCs	STs	OBCs*
Secretary	89	01 (1.12%)	03 (3.37%)	00 (0%)
Addl. Secretary	93	06 (6.45%)	05 (5.38%)	00(0%)
Joint Secretary	275	13(4.73%)	09 (3.27%)	19 (6.91%)
Director	288	31(10.76%)	12 (4.17%)	40 (13.89%)
Deputy Secretary	79	07 (8.86%)	03 (3.80%)	21(26.58%)
Under Secretary	02	00(0%)	0(0%)	00(0%)

* The data for OBC officers is being maintained only after OBC reservation was introduced.

** In the Central Staffing Scheme officers are drawn from various services on deputation basis.

Abolition of application fees for government examinations

728. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many aspiring candidates are unable to pay fees to participate in Government's recruitment examinations and other competitive examinations;

(b) whether Government is considering to abolish application fees for examinations of Government posts by bringing new affordable technology in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to abolish application fee for all candidates appearing for Government recruitment examinations.

However, candidates belonging to Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe, persons with disabilities, ex-servicemen and women candidates are already exempted from payment of fee for Government recruitment examinations.

Complaint of corruption in Kendriya Bhandar

729. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Chief Vigilance Officer of Kendriya Bhandar has received complaints of rampant corruption in the purchase of sugar in Kendriya Bhandar; and
- (b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRASINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A complaint, regarding bulk procurement of sugar, has been received by the Chief Vigilance Officer of Kendriya Bhandar, which has been processed as per the extant rules/guidelines in this regard.

Discontinuation of overtime allowance

730. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to discontinue overtime allowance for categories other than operational staff and industrial employees;
- (b) whether it has also been decided to link grant of overtime allowance with biometric attendance; and
- (c) whether Government has also decided not to revise the rate of overtime allowance for the operational staff and they would continue to get the amount as per its order issued in 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, in pursuance of the recommendations of the 7th Central Pay Commission, the Government has decided to discontinue overtime allowance for categories other than operational staff and the industrial employees governed by statutory provisions, *w.e.f.* 01.07.2017.

- (b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

Letters/e-mails from members of Kendriya Bhandar

731. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of letters/e-mails received by the Chief Welfare Officer (CWO) of DoPT from the Members of Kendriya Bhandar during the last two years;
- (b) whether it is a fact that CWO neither acknowledges nor replies to such letters/emails and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any day has been fixed by CWO to meet public to hear their grievances personally and if not, the reasons therefor; and

- (d) the details of steps taken to improve the working of CWO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per available records, approximately 17 emails from the members of Kendriya Bhandar were received by the Chief Welfare Officer (CWO) during the last two years which were duly forwarded to the Managing Director, Kendriya Bhandar, for necessary action, as Government of India is not directly involved in the day-to-day functioning of Kendriya Bhandar. As per the co-operative principles enshrined in the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002, cooperatives like Kendriya Bhandar are democratic organisations controlled by the members, who actively participate in setting the policies and in the decision making, and in which the Government has no direct role.

(c) and (d) The CWO is responsible for the implementation and supervision of all the welfare schemes instituted by the Government of India for the Welfare of the Government Employees and their families, and is always available and accessible, in person and on emails as well. A weekly meeting is held to monitor the progress of the ongoing welfare activities, and improvements in the working are a continuing process, based on the feedback received and various exigencies of work.

Vacant seats in Central Ministries under ST quota

732. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes in Central Government are vacant; and
- (b) if so, the details of such vacancies, Ministry-wise and Department-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Vacant posts of reserved category candidates are not centrally maintained, as the recruitment process is carried out by the respective cadre controlling authorities through concerned recruitment agencies. However, Department of Personnel and Training monitors the progress in filling up of backlog reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes with ten Ministries/Departments, having more than 90% of the employees in Central Government.

As per information provided by the ten Ministries/Departments, which includes their Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions, Central Public Sector Undertakings, etc.,

out of 22829 backlog vacancies for Scheduled Tribes, 15874 backlog vacancies were filled up during the period from 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2016 and 6955 backlog vacancies remained unfilled as on 01.01.2017.

Out of these ten Ministries/Departments, five Ministries/Departments have further informed that out of 6887 backlog vacancies for Scheduled Tribes, 3595 backlog vacancies were filled up as on 31.12.2017 and 3292 backlog vacancies remained unfilled as on 01.01.2018.

Statements showing backlog vacancies for Scheduled Tribes in the ten Ministries/Departments, as on 01.01.2017, and that of five Ministries/Departments, as on 01.01.2018, are in Statement-II & II, respectively.

Statement-I

Details of backlog vacancies (as on 31.12.2016), vacancies filled up (as on 31.12.2016) and unfilled vacancies (as on 01.01.2017) in respect of Scheduled Tribes

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Department	Scheduled Tribes		
		Vacancies	Filled up	Unfilled
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Posts	717	257	460
2.	Defence Production	1597	1579	18
3.	Financial Services	6456	5391	1065
4.	Atomic Energy	398	191	207
5.	Defence	893	527	366
6.	Railways	4266	3942	324
7.	Revenue	2226	585	1641
8.	Housing and Urban Affairs	257	82	175
9.	Human Resources Development	614	145	469
10.	Home Affairs	5405	3175	2230
	TOTAL	22829	15874	6955

Statement-II

*Details of backlog vacancies (as on 31.12.2017), vacancies filled up
(as on 31.12.2017) and unfilled vacancies (as on 01.01.2018)
in respect of Scheduled Tribes*

Sl. No. Ministry/ Department	Scheduled Tribes		
	Vacancies	Filled up	unfilled
1. Posts	218	37	181
2. Defence Production	4086	2428	1658
3. Financial Services	1923	815	1108
4. Atomic Energy	398	239	159
5. Housing and Urban Affairs	262	76	186
TOTAL	6887	3595	3292

Removing poverty

733. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Planning Commission has, so far, conducted any study/exercise to estimate the level of poverty in the country or formulate any policy to remove it;
- (b) if so, the norms and methodology adopted by the Commission for this purpose;
- (c) when such study/assessment was made by the Commission and the details thereof indicating the figures of poverty lines, State-wise; and
- (d) the steps Government has taken, so far, to address the issue of poverty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The erstwhile Planning Commission estimated the number of people living below the poverty line from the Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. Based on this data, the erstwhile Planning Commission estimated poverty lines and poverty ratio in 2011-12 following the extant Tendulkar Committee methodology and

released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July 2013. The State-wise poverty lines during 2011 -12 are given in Statement (*See* below).

2. Government has initiated several targeted schemes that aim to improve the quality of life of the people and reduce population below poverty line in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes. These include Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation Mission (AMRUT), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY), National Health Mission (NHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Swachh Bharat Mission, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/ National Food Security Act (NFSA), road connectivity through the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana etc. There are many other initiatives which are directly taken by the State Governments keeping in view the State and district-specific requirements. The emphasis of the Government is on "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas" which symbolizes inclusive development.

Statement

Poverty Lines for 2011-12 (Tendulkar Methodology)

Sl. No.	State	Poverty Line (₹)	
		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	860	1009
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	930	1060
3.	Assam	828	1008
4.	Bihar	778	923
5.	Chhattisgarh	738	849
6.	Delhi	1145	1134
7.	Goa	1090	1134
8.	Gujarat	932	1152

1	2	3	4
9.	Haryana	1015	1169
10.	Himachal Pradesh	913	1064
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	891	988
12.	Jharkhand	748	974
13.	Karnataka	902	1089
14.	Kerala	1018	987
15.	Madhya Pradesh	771	897
16.	Maharashtra	967	1126
17.	Manipur	1118	1170
18.	Meghalaya	888	1154
19.	Mizoram	1066	1155
20.	Nagaland	1270	1302
21.	Odisha	695	861
22.	Punjab	1054	1155
23.	Rajasthan	905	1002
24.	Sikkim	930	1226
25.	Tamil Nadu	880	937
26.	Tripura	798	920
27.	Uttarakhand	880	1082
28.	Uttar Pradesh	768	941
29.	West Bengal	783	981
30.	Puducherry	1301	1309
ALL INDIA		816	1000

Discussion on Electric Vehicle Policy

734. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether NITI Aayog had recently met officials of several Ministries to discuss the Electric Vehicle (EV) Policy;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any policy decision has been taken by the Ministry, and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, by when the policy is likely to be framed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Steering Committee of the "National Mission on Transformative Mobility and Battery Storage" chaired by the CEO, NITI Aayog has held many meetings since the formation of the mission.

(b) Meetings were held on 1st April 2019, 18th April 2019, 14th May 2019 and 28th May 2019.

(c) and (d) The decisions have been taken by concerned Ministries/Departments as per the proceedings of the Steering Committee.

Empowering NITI Aayog

735. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of new roles, responsibilities and power taken up by NITI Aayog to transform the age old approach of planning and implementation;
- (b) whether the institution has achieved its goals set at its inception in 2014; and
- (c) whether Government plans to empower NITI Aayog to conduct independent evaluation and speed up the implementation of Government projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Government has replaced Planning Commission with a new institution named NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) by issuing a Gazette Notification of Cabinet Secretariat Resolution on 1st January, 2015. A copy of the Resolution is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

As per the resolution, the NITI Aayog will work towards the following objectives:

- (a) To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States in the light of national objectives. The vision of the NITI Aayog will then provide a framework 'national agenda' to which the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers can provide impetus to.
- (b) To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation.

- (c) To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of Government.
- (d) To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy.
- (e) To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefitting adequately from economic progress.
- (f) To design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy. The lessons learnt through monitoring and feedback will be used for making innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections.
- (g) To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and International like-minded Think Tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions.
- (h) To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners.
- (i) To offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda.
- (j) To maintain a state-of-the-art Resource Centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in sustainable and equitable development as well as help their dissemination to stake holders.
- (k) To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery.
- (l) To focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives.
- (m) To undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the execution of the national development agenda, and the objectives mentioned above.

The financial year 2016-17 was the terminal year of Twelfth Five Year Plan. It was decided to discontinue the system of five-year Plans beyond March, 2017. Government of India has decided to formulate:

- (i) a seven year strategy for achievement of the national development agenda from 2017-18 to 2023-24, implementable policy and action as a part of "National Development Agenda" with a mid-term review after 3 years *i.e.* the year ending March 2020, and
- (ii) a three-year Action Plan for 2017-18 to 2019-20 based on the predictability of resources during the currency of Fourteenth Finance Commission Award period. The three year Action Agenda has been prepared which was unveiled by the Finance Minister along with Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Petroleum and Natural Gas Shri Dharmendra Pradhan on 24th August, 2017 and the "Strategy for New India @ 75" document was released by NITI Aayog on 19th December, 2018.
- (b) The achievements of goals of NITI Aayog since its inception are given in Statement-II (*See below*).
- (c) The Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) was established in 18th September 2015 as attached office of NITI Aayog for fulfilling the mandate of Evaluation and Monitoring assigned to NITI Aayog. The findings of the evaluation studies, among others, helps to improve the scheme implementation and outcomes.

Statement-I

Copy of the Gazette Notification of Cabinet Secretariat Resolution

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY [Part I- Sec. 1]

CABINET SECRETARIAT

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 1st January, 2015

No. 511/2/1/2015-Cab. Mahatma Gandhi had said: "Constant development is the law of life, and a man who always tries to maintain his dogmas in order to appear Consistent drives himself into a false position". Reflecting this spirit and the changed dynamics of the new India, the institutions of governance and policy have to adapt to new challenges and must be built on the founding principles of the Constitution of India, the wealth of knowledge from our civilizational history and the present day socio-cultural context.

2. The Planning Commission was set up on the 15th of March, 1950 through a Cabinet Resolution. Nearly 65 years later, the country has metamorphosed from
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an under-developed economy to an emergent global nation with one of the world's largest economies.

3. From being preoccupied with survival, our aspirations have soared and today we seek elimination, rather than alleviation, of poverty. The people of India have great expectations for progress and improvement in governance, through their participation. They require institutional reforms in governance and dynamic policy shifts that can seed and nurture large scale change. Indeed, the 'destiny' of our country, from the time we achieved Independence, is now on a higher trajectory.
 4. The past few decades have also witnessed a strengthening of Indian nationhood. India is a diverse country with distinct languages, faiths and cultural ecosystems. This diversity has enriched the totality of the Indian experience. Politically too. India has embraced a greater measure of pluralism which has reshaped the federal consensus. The States of the Union do not want to be mere appendages of the Centre. They seek a decisive say in determining the architecture of economic growth and development. The one-size fits-all approach, often inherent in central planning, has the potential of creating needless tensions and undermining the harmony needed for national effort. Dr. Ambedkar had said with foresight that it is "unreasonable to centralise powers where central control and uniformity is not clearly essential or is impracticable".
 5. At the heart of the dynamics of transforming India lies a technology revolution and increased access to and sharing of information. In the course of this transformation, while some changes are anticipated and planned, many are a consequence of market forces and larger global shifts. The evolution and maturing of our institutions and polity also entail a diminished role for centralised planning, which itself needs to be redefined.
 6. The forces transforming India are many and include:-
 - (a) The industry and service sectors have developed and are operating on a global scale now. To build on this foundation, new India needs an administration paradigm in which the Government is an "enabler" rather than a "provider of first and last resort". The role of the Government as a "player" in the industrial and service sectors has to be reduced. Instead, Government has to focus on enabling legislation, policy making and regulation.
 - (b) India's traditional strength in agriculture has increased manifold on account of the efforts of our farmers and improvements in technology. We need to
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continue to improve, and move from pure food security to a focus on a mix of agricultural production as well as the actual returns that farmers get from their produce.

- (c) Today, we reside in a 'global village', connected by modern transport, communications and media, and networked international markets and institutions. As India 'contributes' to global endeavours, it is also influenced by happenings far removed from our borders. Global economics and geopolitics are getting increasingly integrated, and the private sector is growing in importance as a constituent within that. India needs to be an active player in the debates and deliberations on the global commons, especially in relatively uncharted areas.
 - (d) India's middle class is unique in terms of its size and purchasing power. This formidable group is increasing with the entry of the neo-middle class. It has been an important driver of growth and has enormous potential on account of its high education levels, mobility and willingness to push for change in the country. Our continuing challenge is to ensure that this economically vibrant group remains engaged and its potential is fully realised.
 - (e) India's pool of entrepreneurial, scientific and intellectual human capital is a source of strength waiting to be unleashed to help us attain unprecedented heights of success. In fact, the 'social capital' that is present in our people has been a major contributor to the development of the country thus far and, therefore, it needs to be leveraged through appropriate policy initiatives.
 - (f) The Non-Resident Indian community, which is spread across more than 200 countries, is larger in number than the population of many countries of the world. This is a significant geo-economic and geo-political strength. Future national policies must incorporate this strength in order to broaden their participation in the new India beyond just their financial support. Technology and management expertise are self-evident areas where this community can contribute significantly.
 - (g) Urbanisation is an irreversible trend. Rather than viewing it as an evil, we have to make it an integral part of our policy for development. Urbanisation has to be viewed as an opportunity to use modern technology to create a wholesome and secure habitat while reaping the economic benefits that it offers.
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- (h) Transparency is now a *sine qua non* for good governance. We are in a digital age where the tools and modes of communication, like social media, are powerful instruments to share and explain the thoughts and actions of the Government. This trend will only increase with time. Government and governance have to be conducted in an environment of total transparency - using technology to reduce opacity and thereby, the potential for misadventures in governing.
7. Technology and information access have accentuated the unity in diversity that defines us. They have helped integrate different capabilities of our regions, States and eco-systems towards an interlinked national economy. Indeed, Indian nationhood has been greatly strengthened on their account. To reap the benefits of the creative energy that emerges from the Indian kaleidoscope, our development model has to become more consensual and co-operative. It must embrace the specific demands of states, regions and localities. A shared vision of national development has to be worked out based on human dignity, national self-respect and an inclusive and sustainable development path.
8. The challenges we face as a country have also become more complex:
- (a) India's demographic dividend has to be leveraged fruitfully over the next few decades. The potential of our youth, men and women, has to be realized through education, skill development, elimination of gender bias, and employment. We have to strive to provide our youth productive opportunities to work on the frontiers of science, technology and knowledge economy.
- (b) Poverty elimination remains one of the most important metrics by which alone we should measure our success as a nation. Every Indian must be given an opportunity to live a life of dignity and self respect. The words of Tiruvalluvar, the sage-poet, when he wrote that "nothing is more dreadfully painful than poverty", and "gripping poverty robs a man of the lofty nobility of his descent", are as true today as they were when written more than two thousand years ago.
- (c) Economic development is incomplete if it does not provide every individual the right to enjoy the fruits of development. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya had enunciated this in his concept of Antyodaya, or uplift of the downtrodden, where the goal is to ensure that the poorest of the poor get the benefits of development. Inequalities based on gender biases as well as economic
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disparities have to be redressed. We need to create an environment and support system that encourages women to play their rightful role in nation building. Equality of opportunity goes hand in hand with an inclusiveness agenda. Rather than pushing everyone on to a pre-determined path, we have to give every element of society - especially weaker segments like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - the ability to influence the choices the country and Government make in setting the national agenda. In fact, inclusion has to be predicated on a belief in the ability of each member of society to contribute. As Sankar Dev wrote centuries ago in the Kirtan Ghosh: "To see every being as equivalent to one's own soul is the supreme means (of attaining deliverance)".

- (d) Villages (Gram) continue to be the bedrock of our ethos, culture and sustenance. -They need to be fully integrated institutionally into the development process so that we draw on their vitality and energy.
 - (e) India has more than 50 million small businesses, which are a major source of employment creation. These businesses are particularly important in creating opportunities for the backward and disadvantaged sections of the society. Policy making must focus on providing necessary support to this sector in terms of skill and knowledge upgrades and access to financial capital and relevant technology.
 - (f) Responsible development implies environmentally sound development. India is one of the mega-diverse countries. Our environmental and ecological assets are eternal, and must be preserved and safeguarded. The country's legacy of respect for environment is reflected in our reverence for trees and animals. Our legacy to future generations must be sustainable progress. Each element of our environment (paryavaran) and resources, namely water, land and forest(Jal, Jameen evam Jungle) must be protected; and this must be done in a manner that takes into account their inter-linkages with climate (jal vayu) and people (jun). Our development agenda has to ensure that development does not sully the quality of life of the present and future generations.
9. The role of the Government in achieving 'national objectives' may change with time, but will always remain significant. Government will continue to set policies that anticipate and reflect the country's requirements and execute them in a just manner for the benefit of the citizens. The continuing integration with the world
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- politically and economically - has to be incorporated into policy making as well as functioning of the Government.

In essence, effective governance in India will rest on the following pillars:

- (a) Pro-people agenda that fulfils the aspirations of the society as well as individual,
 - (b) Pro-active in anticipating and responding to their needs,
 - (c) Participative, by involvement of citizens,
 - (d) Empowering women in all aspects,
 - (e) Inclusion of all groups, with special attention to the economically weak (garib). the SC, ST and OBC communities, the rural sector and farmers (gaon and kisan), youth and all categories of minorities,
 - (f) Equality of opportunity to our country's youth,
 - (g) Transparency through the use of technology to make Government visible and responsive.
10. Governance, across the public and private domains, is the concern of society as a whole. Everyone has a stake in ensuring good governance and effective delivery of services. Creating Jan Chetna, therefore, becomes crucial for people's initiative. In the past, governance may have been rather narrowly construed as public governance. In today's changed dynamics - with 'public' services often being delivered by 'private' entities, and the greater scope for 'participative citizenry', governance encompasses and involves everyone.
11. The institutional framework of Government has developed and matured over the years. This has allowed the development of domain expertise which allows us the chance to increase the specificity of functions given to institutions. Specific to the planning process, there is a need to separate as well as energize the distinct 'process' of governance from the 'strategy' of governance.

In the context of governance structures, the changed requirements of our country, point to the need for setting up an institution that serves as a Think Tank of the Government - a directional and policy dynamo. The proposed institution has to provide Governments at the central and state levels with relevant strategic and technical advice across the spectrum of key elements of policy. This includes matters of national and international import on the economic front, dissemination

of best practices from within the country as well as from other nations, the infusion of new policy ideas and specific issue-based support. The institution has to be able to respond to the changing and more integrated world that India is part of.

An important evolutionary change from the past will be replacing a centre-to-state one-way flow of policy by a genuine and continuing partnership with the states. The institution must have the necessary resources, knowledge, skills and ability to act with speed to provide the strategic policy vision for the Government as well as deal with contingent issues.

Perhaps most importantly, the institution must adhere to the tenet that while incorporating positive influences from the world, no single model can be transplanted from outside into the Indian scenario. We need to find our own strategy for growth. The new institution has to zero in on what will work in and for India. It will be a Bharatiya approach to development.

12. The institution to give life to these aspirations is the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India). This is being proposed after extensive consultation across the spectrum of stakeholders including *inter alia* State Governments, domain experts and relevant institutions. The NITI Aayog will work towards the following objectives:

- (a) To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States in the light of national objectives. The vision of the NITI Aayog will then provide a framework 'national agenda' for the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers to provide impetus to.
 - (b) To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation.
 - (c) To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of Government.
 - (d) To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy.
 - (e) To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefitting adequately from economic progress.
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- (f) To design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy. The lessons learnt through monitoring and feedback will be used for making innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections.
 - (g) To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholder and national and international like-minded Think Tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions.
 - (h) To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners
 - (i) To offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda.
 - (j) To maintain a state-of-the-art Resource Centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in sustainable and equitable development as well as help their dissemination to stakeholders.
 - (k) To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery.
 - (l) To focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives.
 - (m) To undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the execution of the national development agenda, and the objectives mentioned above.

13. The NITI Aayog will comprise the following:

- (a) Prime Minister of India as the Chairperson
 - (b) Governing Council comprising the Chief Ministers of all the States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories
 - (c) Regional Councils will be formed to address specific issues and contingencies impacting more than one state or a region. These will be formed for a specified tenure. The Regional Councils will be convened by the Prime
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Minister and will comprise of the Chief Ministers of States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories in the region. These will be chaired by the Chairperson of the NITI Aayog or his nominee.

- (d) Experts, specialists and practitioners with relevant domain knowledge as special invitees nominated by the Prime Minister.
 - (e) The full-time organizational framework will comprise of, in addition to the Prime Minister as the Chairperson:
 - (i) Vice-Chairperson: To be appointed by the Prime Minister.
 - (ii) Members: Full-time.
 - (iii) Part-time members: Maximum of 2 from leading universities research organizations and other relevant institutions in an ex-officio capacity. Part time members will be on a rotational basis.
 - (iv) Ex Officio members: Maximum of 4 members of the Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister.
 - (v) Chief Executive Officer: To be appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed tenure, in the rank of Secretary to the Government of India.
 - (vi) Secretariat as deemed necessary
14. Swami Vivekananda said "Take up one idea. Make that one idea your life think it, dream of it, live on that idea. Let the brain, muscles, nerves, every part of your body, be full of that idea and just leave every other idea alone. This is the way to success." Through its commitment to a cooperative federalism, promotion of citizen engagement, egalitarian access to opportunity, participative and adaptive governance and increasing use of technology, the NITI Aayog will seek to provide a critical directional and strategic input into the development process. This, along with being the incubator of ideas for development, will be the core mission of NITI Aayog.
15. This Resolution shall come into force and shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 1st day of January, 2015 and Resolution No. 1-P(C)/50 dated the 15th March 1950, shall stand superseded with effect from the date of coming into force of this Resolution.

Sanjukta Ray, Director

Statement-II***Major Achievements of NITI Aayog since its inception***

NITI Aayog, established in January 2015, as a successor to the Planning Commission, is one of Indian democracy's youngest institutions. As a dedicated Think Tank of the Government, NITI Aayog is expected to carry out this 'directional' role, strategically charting the future of the nation, through specialized inputs and with active involvement of States. It fosters cooperative federalism through structured support and policy guidance to the States on a continuous basis.

NITI Aayog, in its fifth year, continues the work of transforming the policy making arena and move towards a resurgent India. The Some of its key achievements in this direction are detailed hereunder:

1. **Strategy for New India @75:** In a departure from the six-decade old practice of 5 year and annual plans, NITI Aayog launched the 3 year action plan, the 7 year strategy document envisioning New India by 2022, and is working on the 15 year vision document. This ensures better alignment of development strategy with the fast-changing reality of our country by bringing in innovation, enterprise and efficient management together at the core of policy formulation to achieve the twin aims of economic transformation and inclusive growth. NITI has defined clear objectives to be achieved and made policy recommendations covering areas of drivers of growth, infrastructure, inclusion and governance.
2. **Aspirational District Programme:** The on-going 'Aspirational district Programme' launched by NITI Aayog under which 112 backward districts in 27 States have been taken up for rapid transformation in key sectors has emerged as an innovative platform for accelerating development in difficult areas. Launched on January 5, 2018 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, districts are competing among each other in 49 indicators to excel in provision of public services that affects quality of life as well as economic productivity of common citizens. This unique initiative has been fully supported by the Central Ministries and the State Governments. Due to such team efforts, districts have made significant progress in key sectors viz. Health, nutrition, education, agriculture and water resources, financial inclusion and skill development and creation of basic infrastructure.

Since progress in these sectors is closely related to attainment of SDGs, this initiative has emerged as an important programme to serve the twin objective of inclusive development and attainment of SDGs.

3. **Sustainable Development Goals:** With the objective of monitoring the progress of SDGs in the country, NITI took the lead in developing the SDG India index and Dashboard in 2018, which comprehensively documents and measures the progress made by States/UTs towards various SDG targets by ranking them on key SDG indicators across the Global Goals. This index aligns the 17 SDGs with our National Development Agenda and provides the first holistic strategy to measure progress on socio-economic environmental parameters of development. The SDG India Index, which is the first baseline report on SDGs in the country, has enabled States/UTs to benchmark their progress relative to others and identify priority areas. The consultations for the second version of the SDG Index are underway.
4. **Poshan Abhiyaan:** The National Nutrition Mission and the Poshan Abhiyan, launched in 2018, India's flagship programme to improve nutritional outcomes for children, women and mothers, through a multi-pronged strategy of inter-sectoral convergence for intensified service delivery, real-time monitoring of nutritional status of women and children, and creating a Jan Andolan to raise awareness and synergize efforts, is being effectively steered by NITI Aayog with all key stakeholders.

The activities in Poshan Abhiyan focus on Social Behavioural Change and Communication (SBCC). The broad themes are: antenatal care, optimal breastfeeding (early and exclusive), complementary feeding, anaemia, growth monitoring, girls' - education, diet, right age of marriage, hygiene and sanitation, eating healthy - food fortification. A dedicated Poshan Maah has given a major impetus to the Abhiyaan as 30.6 Crore people were reached in 30 days. Additionally, on similar lines Poshan Pakhwada was observed during 8th March, 2019 to 22nd March, 2019 to mark the one year anniversary of POSHAN Abhiyaan. Poshan Pakhwada has been successful in taking forward the Jan Andolan by reaching around 45 crore people.

5. **Atal Innovation Mission:** Furthering its mandate of creating a robust knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of experts and practitioners, NITI's flagship initiative- AIM continues to spread its work towards establishing an integrated chain of innovation-incubation-entrepreneurship at school, university and industry levels, by linking NGOs, venture capital and private industries in the process. AIM, with 3020 Atal Tinkering Labs being established at school level, 47 Atal Incubators at university and institutional levels, 24 Atal India Challenges launched to stimulate product

innovation, is fast creating a collaborative network of institutions-mentors-industry in the country.

6. **Artificial Intelligence:** Pursuant to the announcement made in the Budget 2018-19 and recognizing the potential of Artificial Intelligence to transform economies along with the need to strategize technology to deliver better services to its 1.33 billion citizens, NITI worked on its mandate and released a discussion paper on National Strategy for AI in 2018. Titled 'AI For AH', the strategy focuses on sectors with the greatest need for public goods such as agriculture, healthcare, education, smart cities, and mobility. Moreover, the role of the Government in promoting these solutions has been clearly delineated in terms of promoting research, skilling, accelerating adoption of AI and the role of ethics in AI. Projects are being pursued for promoting dynamic content in regional Indian languages, precision agriculture and developing the world's largest bio-bank of cancer images. This roadmap aims to leverage the transformational effects of AI, block-chain and Internet of Things in three key sectors of Education, Healthcare and Agriculture.
7. **Driving Clean Mobility:** Working on India's commitment to move from the conventional mobility model to a sustainable and seamless mobility ecosystem, "MOVE" - India's first Global Mobility Summit was organized by NITI Aayog so as to bring focus on transforming the mobility paradigm in India.

To ensure a seamless travel across metros and other transport systems in addition to retail shopping and purchases, the Government of India came out with the National Common Mobility Card (NCMC) Program and the One Nation One Card was launched in 2019. NITI Aayog played a key role in finalising modalities of NCMC architecture through Inter Ministerial and Industry consultation meetings.

In addition, Government has undertaken a series of measures to move towards electric vehicles, such as developing the Charging Infrastructure Policy which permits private charging at residences/offices, regulatory amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act, while taking steps to promote manufacturing of lithium-ion batteries. The National Mission on Transformative Mobility and Battery Storage, housed in NITI Aayog, has been constituted to launch concerted efforts to spearhead electric mobility by recommending key policy guidelines to drive clean, connected, shared, sustainable and holistic mobility and storage initiatives.

8. **The Challenge of Water:** Water and its management is one of our biggest challenges. Currently, 600 million Indians face high to extreme water stress. Millions

of lives and livelihoods are under threat due to the crisis. Several States have taken path breaking measures to efficiently manage water. In view of the limitations on availability of water resources and using the increasing demand for water, sustainable management of water resources has acquired critical importance. The Composite Water Management Index developed by NITI Aayog challenges States/UTs to improve their water management techniques as this is directly linked to agricultural prosperity.

9. **Competitive Federalism:** NITI was constituted to actualize the goal of competitive and cooperative federalism among States. To drive the spirit of competition among States/UTs, NITI has sought to establish a structure of evidence based policy making by devising robust mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of outcomes in key sectors of governance. The Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework developed by NITI Aayog has created a paradigm shift from outlays to outcome based governance for improved evidence-based policy-making. Focusing on effective management and better outcomes backed by data analysis, NITI has developed a number of social indices and dashboards. The Water, Health and SDG indices developed by NITI Aayog rank States/UTs in the spirit of competitive federalism.

Atal Tinkering Laboratories

736. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Atal Tinkering Laboratories established in schools across the country since the inception of the project under the Atal Innovation Mission;
- (b) the number of students who have been benefitted by such laboratories; and
- (c) the total amount of Grant-in-Aid provided by the Ministry to the schools under the Atal Innovation Mission to establish Atal Tinkering laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) A total of 8878 schools have been selected and 3020 schools have been given the ATL grant in aid for establishment of ATL.

(b) On average, a school selected for ATL establishment has at least 400 students. Currently, more than 12,00,000 (Twelve Lakh) students have access to ATL in their school.

(c) Each school is sanctioned Grant in Aid of ₹ 20,00,000/- (Rupees Twenty Lakhs Only) over a period of five years as establishment and operational cost. Out of the total

amount, grant in aid of ₹ 12,00,000/- (Rupees Twelve Lakhs Only) have been transferred as the first tranche. Till date, ₹ 3,62,40,00,000/- (Rupees Three Hundred and Sixty-Two Crores and Forty Lakhs Only) have been transferred as ATL grant in aid.

**New company for commercial exploitation of
research and development**

737. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is setting up a new company under the Department of Space to commercially exploit the research and development works;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what would be the functions of this company and how this would bring additional benefits to Government in comparison to the existing set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SING): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) New Space India Limited (NSIL), has been incorporated on 06th March 2019, as a wholly owned Government of India Undertaking/Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE), under the administrative control of Department of Space (DOS) to commercially exploit the research and development work of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) Centres and constituent units of DOS.

(c) NSIL functions involve viz. (i) Small Satellite technology transfer to industry, wherein NSIL will obtain license from DOS/ISRO and sub-license it to industries; (ii) Manufacture of Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) in collaboration with Private Sector; (iii) Productionisation of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) through Indian Industry; (iv) Productionisation and marketing of Space based products and services, including launch and application; (v) Transfer of technology developed by ISRO Centres and constituent units of DOS; (vi) Marketing spin-off technologies and products/services, both in India and abroad; and (vii) any other subject which Government of India deems fit.

The above mentioned mandate for NSIL would enable Indian Industries to scale up high-technology manufacturing and production base for meeting the growing needs of Indian space programme and would further spur the growth of Indian Industries in the space sector.

Status of Gaganyaan project

†738. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of Gaganyaan project previously carried out by Government;
- (b) whether it is a fact that India is taking help from Russia and France for this project; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Gaganyaan project is approved by Government of India and is operating under a newly formed Centre, Human Space Flight Centre (HSFC). Gaganyaan Project team is identified and appropriate management system is in place. The design activities are progressing for the targeted manned flight in December 2021.

(b) Yes, Sir. In order to meet the stringent schedule, help is being sought from Russia and France for human centric systems, where ISRO would gain experience.

(c) The specific areas for collaboration have been identified wherein Russia and France could help in meeting the Gaganyaan schedule. Discussions are in advanced stage with Russia in the areas of environmental control and life support system and part of the crew selection and training. With France, discussions are proceeding with respect to training of Flight surgeons and long term activities on bioastronautics, combined development and experiments in space medicine area.

National Sample Survey Office

739. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA:
SHRI ANAND SHARMA:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved merger of Central Statistics Office (CSO) and National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) into a single body;
- (b) whether the Ministry is proposing to restructure the National Statistical System;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details of the proposed restructuring and justification for the merger of CSO and NSSO;

(d) whether Government has consulted all the stakeholders including National Statistical Commission regarding the proposal of restructuring and the merger and its impact on the autonomy of national statistical system; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to remove their reservations, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) In pursuance to the decisions of the Union Cabinet on 19.05.2005, the Government, through its resolution dated 01.06.2005, decided to set up the National Statistical Commission. It also decided to merge the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) into a single entity called the National Statistical Organisation (NSO). The Government followed the due process of inter-ministerial consultation as an integral part of the decision making process.

Twenty Point Programme

740. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a Twenty Point Programme;

(b) if so, when this programme was last updated and the progress report last published;

(c) whether this programme has any priorities to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by the United Nations;

(d) if so, the various programmes and policies adopted by Government towards achieving MDGs; and

(e) the details of progress made in achieving these goals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was last restructured in 2006 and the latest progress report for the period April, 2017-March, 2018 was published in September, 2018. The details of the programmes and achievement made by the Government in the area of the Millennium Development Goals had been published in the publication "Millennium Development Goals-Final Country Report of India, 2017" which is available on the website of the Ministry. The MDGs were

applicable from 2000 to 2015 and, thereafter with a view to monitor development from a social, economic and environmental perspective, the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by member countries during 2015-30. The SDGs comprise 17 goals, 169 targets and around 232 global indicators. Government has prepared the National Indicator Framework for monitoring SDGs in consultation with Central Ministries and Departments. NITI Aayog is responsible for implementation of SDGs and mapping of the Central Sector Schemes to the SDGs.

Improving statistical system to monitor progress of SDGs

741. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry proposes to prepare National Report on baseline data to monitor the progress of goals and targets set under Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- (b) whether the Ministry plans to further improve statistical system to meet the data requirements in the emerging socio-economic scenario of the country;
- (c) whether the Ministry is evolving a National Policy on Official Statistics to give furtherance to the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics; and
- (d) whether the Ministry is taking steps to revise the base years of Gross Domestic Products (GDP), Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and Consumer Price Index (CPI)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) This Ministry has prepared the Baseline Report of the National Indicator Framework (NIF) on SDGs, and this is available on the website of the Ministry (www.mospi.gov.in).

- (b) Improvement in the statistical system is a dynamic and ongoing process.
- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) The Government has decided to review the Base Year of key macro-economic indicators like GDP, IIP and CPI.

Training to weavers

742. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of training imparted to weavers to upgrade their skills and increase productivity in the handloom sector in various States, including Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the details of amounts spent for undertaking various training programmes in the handloom sector during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Textiles, Government of India is implementing Scheme for 'Capacity Building in Textile Sector - SAMARTH', under which Handloom Sector is also covered for training of the weavers. Besides it, Government of India is also implementing National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) across the country including the State of Uttar Pradesh, under which assistance is provided to handloom weavers for skill up-gradation, technology upgradation (Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata-HSS), Worksheds, Product diversification, Product development, Design innovation, Setting up of Common Facility Centres(CFCs) and lighting units. During the last three years, 1778 skill development training programmes have been conducted across the country including Uttar Pradesh covering 51787 beneficiaries. Under the HSS, 25815 number of weavers have been provided modernized looms and accessories for improving quality and productivity of handloom products. Under these schemes, since 2015-16 a sum of ₹215.63 crores has been released.

Boost to textile sector

743. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to boost the textile sector, and has revised the provisions of Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme to create jobs;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard including remedial measures taken to revive the sick textile industries; and

(c) the details of budget provisions made and the incentives being offered to handloom sector for the said purpose during the current financial years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) After extensive discussions with stakeholders and with a view to promote ease of doing business in the country and achieve the vision of generating employment and promoting exports by way of technology upgradation in textile sector through "Make in India" with "Zero effect and Zero defect", the old version of Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) was revised and according! a new scheme viz. Amended Technology Upgradation

Fund Scheme (ATUFS) was launched in January 2016 with an outlay of ₹ 17,822 crore upto 2022. The objective of the scheme is to facilitate augmenting of investment, productivity, quality, employment, exports along with import substitution in textile industry and also to indirectly promote investment in textile machinery manufacturing. Under the scheme, higher incentives have been provided to garmenting/technical textiles for reimbursement of Capital Investment Subsidy. ATUFS is expected to mobilize new investment of about ₹ 95,000 crore and employment for 35 lakh persons by 2022. In pursuance to the decision of Inter Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) under ATUFS held on 23.03.2018 and subsequent discussions with stakeholders, the guidelines of ATUFS have been further revised on 02.08.2018 to streamline the processes and to make online platform (iTUFS) an end-to-end solution for effective implementation of the scheme.

Details of various other actions and remedial measures taken by the Government to achieve, growth and boost textile sector in the country are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) In order to promote handloom sector across the country, financial assistance is provided under the following scheme for raw materials, purchase of looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill upgradation, marketing of handloom products and loan at concession rates:

- (i) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)
- (ii) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)
- (iii) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)
- (iv) Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS).

Details of budget provisions for the year 2019-20 under schemes of Handloom sector are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of various other actions and remedial measures taken
by the Government in textile sector*

- (i) Special Package for Textile and Apparel sector: ₹ 6000 crore package was launched in June 2016 to boost employment and export potential in the apparel and made up segments. This package consists of Remission of State Levies for garmenting and made-ups; additional production and employment linked subsidy of 10%

under ATUFS for garmenting; assistance for the entire 12% employers' contribution towards EPF; fixed term employment in garmenting, increasing overtime caps; and income tax concessions under section 80JJAA for the garmenting sector.

- ii. Textiles India 2017: The Ministry of Textiles organized a 3 day mega textile exhibition namely, Textiles India 2017 from 30th June to 2nd July, 2017 at Gujarat. The principal objective of organizing the said mega event was to bring all segments of the Textiles sector under one umbrella trade event and showcase the strength of the Indian Textiles sector to the world. This event witnessed participation of buyers from 105 countries, international delegates and representatives and artisans and weavers.
- iii. Enhanced Customs Duty to boost domestic manufacturing: To boost indigenous production and Make in India, Government has increased Basic Customs Duty from 10% to 20% on 501 textile products.
- iv. Power Tex India: A comprehensive scheme for powerloom sector was launched in April, 2017 with an outlay of ₹ 487 crore for three years. This scheme has components relating to powerloom upgradation; infrastructure creation, concessional access to credit, etc. The scheme has been designed to attract investment of ₹ 1000 crore and employment to 10000 persons in the powerloom sector and will also result in higher returns to powerloom units.
- v. National Handloom Development Programme and National Handicrafts Development Programme: These programmes aim at holistic development of handloom and handicrafts clusters through integrated approach. The strategic interventions under the programme include financial assistance for new upgraded looms and accessories, design innovation, product and infrastructure development, skill upgradation, training, setting up of mega clusters for increasing manufacturing and exports, easy access to working capital through customized Mudra loans for weavers and artisans and direct marketing support to weavers and artisans.
- vi. 'India Handloom Brand' Scheme has been launched by the Government in 2015 to enhance the quality in weaving, designing and defect free handloom products for safeguarding the interest of the buyers in the domestic and international markets. It will promote production of niche handloom products with high quality, authentic traditional designs with zero defect and zero effect on environment.
- vii. SAMARTH- The Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS): The scheme has been approved with an outlay of ₹ 1300 crore with a target to train 10 lakh people in various segments of textile sector by March 2020.

- viii. Silk Samagra: Government of India has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme "Silk Samagra" for development of sericulture in the country with components such as Research & Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and I.T Initiatives, support to seed organisations, coordination and market development and, quality certification Systems (QCS)/ Export Brand Promotion and Technology Upgradation. R&D efforts have also been initiated to evolve new products by blending silk with other fibres such as wool, coir, cotton etc. which have demand in international markets.
- ix. Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP): This scheme is implemented in Public Private Partnership mode to attract private investments in developing new clusters of textiles manufacturing. Government of India provides financial assistance up to 40% of the project within a ceiling of ₹ 40 crores. 19 new projects were sanctioned from 2014 onwards.
- x. North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS): This scheme promotes textiles industry in the North Eastern Region by providing infrastructure, capacity building and marketing support to all segments of textile industry. The scheme has an outlay of ₹ 500 crores during 2017-18 to 2019-20.
- xi. Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP): Government of India has recently approved IWDP for implementation during 2017-18 to 2019-20 after integrating and rationalization of various schemes for holistic growth of wool sector by providing support to entire chain of wool sector from wool rearer to end consumer to increase the wool production as well as its quality.
- xii. Jute (ICARE): A project Jute ICARE (Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise) was introduced in 2015 for improving productivity and quality of raw jute through carefully designed interventions. The project has benefitted more than 1.33 lakhs farmers in various States in the country.
- xiii. JUTE - SMART: The Office of the Jute Commissioner has developed an end-to-end web-based platform for procurement, inspection and dispatch of jute bags which is transparent, rule based, simple to use and real time.
- xiv. The Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) work in close co-operation with various organizations of the Government to promote the growth and export of their respective sectors *viz.* readymade garments, cotton, silk, jute, powerloom, handloom, handicrafts and carpets, in global markets. EPCs participate and organize fairs and exhibitions and standalone shows in India & overseas markets to enhance exports and access new markets.

- xv. Enhancement of rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS): To further boost exports of apparel and made-up sectors, interest rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) has been enhanced from 2% to 4% for apparel, 5% to 7% for made-ups, handloom and handicrafts w.e.f. 1st November, 2017.
- xvi. Interest rate subvention: Credit interest rate subvention for pre and post shipment was restored in 2015 for three years. The Government has enhanced interest equalization rate for pre and post shipment credit for the textile sector from 3% to 5 % w.e.f. 02.11.2018.
- xvii. Market Access Initiative (MAI): The objective of scheme is to promote India's exports on a sustained basis. The scheme is formulated on product-focus country approach to evolve specific market and specific product through market studies/survey. The following activities are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme:
- Marketing Projects Abroad
 - Capacity Building
 - Support for Statutory Compliances
 - Studies
 - Project Development
 - Developing Foreign Trade Facilitation web Portal
 - To support Cottage and handicrafts units Scheme-wise funds allocated under handloom sector during 2019-20

Statement-II*Scheme-wise funds allocated under handloom sector during 2019-20*

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	BE 2019-20 (₹ in crore)
1.	National Handloom Development Programme	135.00
2.	Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme	40.00
3.	Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	20.00
4.	Yarn Supply Scheme	195.00
	TOTAL	390.00

Block level clusters in Andhra Pradesh

744. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has sanctioned two block level clusters at Chennur and Venkatachalam in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh under National Handloom Development Programme;

(b) if so, to what extent the above clusters have helped the handloom weavers in those blocks and surrounding areas in increasing their income and also upgrading their skill, looms and product development; and

(c) in what manner the Ministry, with the help of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry plans to promote, propagate and market Ventakagiri Saree from Nellore which have got Geographical indication?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Government of India has sanctioned two block level clusters at Chennur and Venkatachalam in Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh under National Handloom Development Programme. To improve the skill of the weavers and increasing their income, various interventions such as training programmes in weaving, designing have been conducted and technology upgradation items identified for distribution in the clusters by State Government of Andhra Pradesh. Further benefits such as support for new innovative product diversification, Design innovation, Worksheds and lighting units are also provided.

(c) Geographical Indication (GI) Registry has registered 'Venkatagiri Saree' (GI No. 189) on 11/05/2011 and is valid till 12/11/2019. The Government has undertaken several steps to promote propagate and market Venkatagiri Saree such as participation in events to promote and create awareness on GIs, promotion of GI through social media, seminars, workshops, organizing Hastkala Sahyog Shivir and awareness camps involving State Governments for facilitation of GI producers.

Generation of employment for unskilled youth

745. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to create more jobs in textile, garments and leather industry to generate employment for the unskilled youth in the country, particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is working in this direction to create jobs in these segment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) With a view to boost textile sector in the country and also to create employment in the textiles and apparel sector, Government is implementing several important schemes, some of which are:—

- (i) SAMARTH: Scheme for skill development and capacity building in textile sector targeting 10 Lakhs beneficiaries covering textiles, apparel, handloom, handicrafts, skill and jute segments.
- (ii) Knitting and Knitwear Sector: In order to boost production in knitting and knitwear clusters, Government has launched a separate scheme for development of Knitting and Knitwear Sector which will provide employment to nearly 24 lakh persons.
- (iii) To boost investment, employment and exports in the garmenting and made-ups sector, Government has provided additional production linked incentive of 10% under the Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) for generating additional employment.
- (iv) Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP): Government provides 40% subsidy with a ceiling limit of ₹ 40 crore for setting up textiles parks for infrastructure creation and additional job generation.
- (v) National Handloom Development Programme, Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme, Handloom Weaver Comprehensive Welfare Scheme and Yarn Supply Schemes for basic inputs, looms and accessories, design and development, infrastructure development, marketing of handloom products, etc.
- (vi) National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP) and Comprehensive Handicraft Cluster Development Schemes aim at holistic development of handicrafts clusters through integrated approach by providing support on design, technology up-gradation, infrastructure development, market support etc.
- (vii) PowerTex India: A comprehensive scheme for powerloom sector with components relating to powerloom up-gradation, infrastructure creation, concessional access to credit, etc.
- (viii) Skill Samagra - An integrated Scheme for development of silk industry with components of research and development, transfer of technology, seed organization and coordination, market development, quality certification and export.

- (ix) Jute ICARE for increasing the income of farmers by at least 50% through promotion of certified seeds, better agronomic practices and use of microbial re-using of Jute plant.
- (x) Integrated Wool Development Programme for growth of wool sector by way of machine sheep shearing, strengthening of wool market and processing and woollen product manufacturing.
- (xi) North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) for promoting textiles industry in the NER by providing infrastructure, capacity building and marketing support to all segments of textile industry.
- (xii) Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL)- providing the full employer's contribution of 12% of the employment Provident Fund (EPF) under the Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRPY).
- (xiii) Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS): Government had been implementing Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) where 11.14 lakh persons were trained out of which 8.43 lakh persons were given placement.
- (xiv) Further, the Government has approved a new scheme viz., "Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS)" for providing demand driven placement oriented National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant skilling programme for the entire value chain of textile sector (excluding Spinning and Weaving in the organized sector).

With regards to Leather, "Indian Footwear, Leather and Accessories Development Programme" providing primary skill development training is being implemented under Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). Training programmes on footwear are also being conducted under Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise through the Footwear Training Institutes.

All the schemes are being implemented pan India and will benefit youths of the country including that of Madhya Pradesh.

Functioning of textile mills

746. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of textile mills functioning in the country during the last three years, city-wise;
- (b) the number of workers and employees working in each mills; and
- (c) the profit and loss of such mills during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) 28 mills under National Textile Corporation (NTC) are functioning in the country. The details of their status of operation, location, employee strength and net profit/loss are in Statement-I (*See below*). Other than NTC mills, cotton/man-made fibre textile mills in Non Small Scale Industry (Non- SSI) functioning in the country and the number of workers employed by them during last three years *i.e.* 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are as given below:

Sl. No	Year (March end)	Mills (in nos.)	Workers (in Nos.)
1.	2017	1,403	5,95,990
2.	2018	1,397	5,93,308
3.	2019	1,376	5,88,196

State-wise details of these textile mills (Non- SSI) as on 31.03.2019 are at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of operation, Location, employee strenght and net profit/loss of 28 NTC working mills during last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Location	Profit / Loss (₹ in crores)			On Roll Employees as on 31/03/2019	
			2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Workers	Empl- oyees (Mana- gerial/ Staff but exclu- ding wor- kers)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A) "23" Mills revived by NTC itself							
Andhra Pradesh							
1.	Tirupathi Cotton Mills (Partialy Modernized)	Renigunta	-2.73	-3.86	-4.25	214	16
Gujarat							
2.	Rajnagar Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	-20.46	-24.82	-16.43	478	58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala							
3.	Algappa Tex.Mills	Algappanagar	-9.91	-11.00	-10.42	522	31
4.	Cannanore Spg. and Wvg.Mills	Cannanore	-11.66	-15.27	-6.12	589	28
5.	Kerala Laxmi Mills	Trichur	-8.65	-9.86	-8.64	534	27
6.	Vijayamohini Mills	Trivandrum	-8.17	-6.47	-6.82	385	24
Karnataka							
7.	New Minerva Mills	Hassan	-21.64	-25.16	-18.28	506	31
Madhya Pradesh							
8.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	Burhanpur	-13.74	-18.62	-11.11	874	70
9.	New Bhopaltex. Mills	Bhopal	-18.24	-23.20	-12.15	855	39
Maharashtra							
10.	Podar Mills	Mumbai	-16.95	-13.56	-10.78	268	42
11.	Tata Mills	Mumbai	-33.80	-27.70	-23.82	818	97
12.	India United Mill N0.5	Mumbai	-17.07	-14.04	-14.53	558	52
13.	Barshi Tex.Mills	Barshi	-5.96	-5.70	-5.05	386	40
14.	Finlay Mills	Achalpur	-28.29	-32.33	-21.68	818	57
Puducherry							
15.	Cannanore Spg. and Wvg.Mills	Mane	-9.58	-8.72	-6.77	360	22
Tamil Nadu							
16.	Cambodia Mills	Coimbatore	-8.91	-10.08	-8.17	568	24
17.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills	Coimbatore	-5.26	-6.22	-7.78	362	31
18.	Pankaja Mills	Coimbatore	-10.15	-8.33	-6.42	423	26
19.	Pioneer Spinners Mills	Kamudakudi	-16.33	-14.38	-11.16	629	32
20.	Sri Rangavilas S. and W. Mills	Coimbatore	-8.81	-6.51	-5.32	485	27
21.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' Unit	Kalayarkoil	-12.24	-10.85	-6.30	628	30
22.	Coimbatore SPG and WVG Mills (Partially Modernized)	Coimbatore	-4.24	-4.22	-3.81	202	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal							
23.	Arati Cotton Mills	Dassnagar	-12.80	-16.60	-15.00	449	25
SUB TOTAL "A"			-305.59	-317.50	-240.82	11,911	847
(B) 5 NTC Mills working under Joint Venture							
Maharashtra							
24.	India United Mills No.1	Mumbai	8.07	7.87	8.22	34	-
25.	Apollo Tex.Mills	Mumbai	7.27	8.44	8.28	368	-
26.	Goldmohur Mills	Mumbai	6.60	8.16	7.31	479	-
27.	New City of Bombay Mfg. Mills	Mumbai	4.39	-0.34	-1.33	15	-
28.	Aurangabad Textile Mills	Aurangabad	0.58	-0.64	-0.75	27	-
SUB TOTAL "B"			26.91	23.49	21.73	923	-
GRAND TOTAL "A+B"			-278.68	-294.01	-219.09	12,834	847

Statement-II

State-wise Cotton Man-Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non-SSI) functioning and workers as on 31.03.2019

Sl.No	State	No. of Mills	Workers
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	107	33387
2.	Assam	0	0
3.	Bihar	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	4826
6.	Daman and Diu	0	0
7.	Delhi	0	0
8.	Goa	1	72
9.	Gujarat	53	62940
10.	Haryana	30	7883
11.	Himachal Pradesh	15	10780

1	2	3	4
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	6750
13.	Jharkhand	1	707
14.	Karnataka	18	9395
15.	Kerala	17	6141
16.	Madhya Pradesh	40	39625
17.	Maharashtra	134	63384
18.	Manipur	0	0
19.	Odisha	3	1797
20.	Puducherry	8	4190
21.	Punjab	96	62577
22.	Rajasthan	40	64261
23.	Tamil Nadu	739	181240
24.	Telangana	28	12082
25.	Uttar Pradesh	14	3397
26.	Uttaranchal	6	3314
27.	West Bengal	14	9448
TOTAL		1376	588196

Welfare schemes for handloom weavers

747. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of welfare schemes initiated by Government to improve the lot of handloom weavers in the country during the last three years;

(b) the details of amount allocated and spent on these schemes, State-wise; and

(c) whether any analysis has been made by Government about these schemes and whether these schemes have actually, benefited the handloom weaver community, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Government of India, Ministry of Textiles is implementing following schemes for the welfare of handloom weavers to improve their condition and development of handloom sector across the country during the last three years:

- (1) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)
- (2) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)
- (3) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)
- (4) Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

1. **Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme:—**

Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) is providing Life, accidental and disability insurance coverage to handloom weavers/workers under the components Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Converged Mahatma Gandhi Bumkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY).

2. **National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)**

- (i) **Education of handloom weavers and their children:** Ministry of Textiles has signed Memorandums of Understanding with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) to secure educational facilities for the weavers and their families. NIOS offers Secondary and Senior Secondary level education with specialized subjects on design, marketing, business development, etc. through distance learning mode for handloom weavers, whereas IGNOU offers continuing education programs through accessible and flexible learning opportunities relevant to the aspirations of handloom weavers and their children for career progression.

Ministry of Textiles is providing reimbursement of 75% of the fee towards admission to NIOS/IGNOU courses in case of SC, ST, BPL, and Women learners belonging to handloom weavers' families.

- (ii) **Weaver MUDRA Scheme:** Under the Weavers' Mudra Scheme, credit at concessional interest rate of 6% is provided to the handloom weavers. Margin money assistance to a maximum of ₹10,000 per weaver and credit guarantee for a period of 3 years is also provided. MUDRA portal has been developed in association with Punjab National Bank to cut down delay in disbursement of funds for margin money and interest subvention.
- (iii) **Block Level Cluster** Introduced in 2015-16 as one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP). Financial assistance upto ₹2.00 crore per BLC for various interventions such as skill upgradation,

Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata, product development, construction of workshed, project management cost, design development, setting up of Common Facility Centre (CFC) etc. is provided. Besides, financial assistance upto ₹50.00 lakh is also available for setting up of one dye house at district level.

- (iv) **Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS):** Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS) was introduced on 1st December 2016 with an objective to provide looms/accessories to the weavers to enhance their earnings through improved productivity and quality of the handloom products. Under the scheme, 90% of the cost of loom/accessory is borne by the Government of India while remaining 10% is borne by the beneficiary. The Government of India's share is released directly in the Bank account of the beneficiary through designated agency.
- (v) **Handloom Marketing Assistance:** is one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme. In order to provide marketing platform to the handloom agencies/weavers to sell their products directly to the consumers, financial assistance is provided to the States/eligible handloom agencies for organising marketing events in domestic as well as overseas markets.

3. **Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme**

The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) is implemented for development of Mega Handloom Clusters covering atleast 15000 to 25,000 handlooms and financial assistance as Gol share from ₹40.00 to ₹70.00 crore is in a period of 5 years. 8 mega handloom clusters taken up as announced in the Budgets *i.e.* Varanasi, Sivasagar (2008-09), Virudhunagar, Murshidabad (2009-10): Prakasam and Guntur districts and Godda and neighboring districts (2012-13), Bhagalpur and Trichy (2014-15).

Under the scheme, components like conducting Diagnostic Study, engaging Designer, Product Development, Corpus for raw material, Construction of Worksheds (for BPL/SC/ST/Women weavers), Skill upgradation etc. are fully funded by Government of India, while the components like Technology upgradation, Design Studio, including the Computer Aided Design System, Marketing Complex, Value Addition (setting up of garment unit), Common Infrastructure, Publicity etc., are funded by the GOI to the extent of 80%.

4. Yarn Supply Scheme:

Yarn Supply Scheme is being implemented throughout the country to make available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price. The scheme is being implemented through National Handloom Development Corporation. Under the Scheme freight is reimbursed and depot operating charges @2% is given to depot operating agencies. A component of 10% price subsidy also exists on hank yarn, which is applicable on cotton, domestic silk and woollen yarn with quantity caps.

(b) Under the NHDP AND CHCDS, funds are not allocated State-wise and releases are made based on the viable proposals received. A statement showing State-wise funds released/spent under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) and Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) during the last three years is in Statement-I (*See below*).

Under the Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme and Yam Supply Scheme, the funds are released to the implementing agencies *i.e.* LIC of India and NHDC respectively. The details of funds allocated and released during the last three years is in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Government of India has conducted evaluation studies through independent agencies for smooth implementation of Developmental Schemes. Evaluation studies have revealed increase in working days, productivity and wages of the handloom weavers. The suitable suggestions if any, made by evaluating agency for improvement of schemes are incorporated in the handloom sector schemes from time to time.

Statement-I

Details of state-wise fund released/spent under NHDP and Comprehensive Handloom Clusters Development Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Funds released/ spent during 2016-17 to 2018-19 (₹ in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.56
2.	Bihar	5.63
3.	Chhattisgarh	1.22

1	2	3
4.	Delhi	0.22
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2.49
6.	Haryana	0.04
7.	Gujarat	3.56
8.	Kerala	1.15
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3.00
10.	Maharashtra	2.78
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.82
12.	Jharkhand	11.00
13.	Karnataka	2.61
14.	Odisha	12.96
15.	Rajasthan	0.81
16.	Tamil Nadu	95.08
17.	Telangana	2.93
18.	Uttar Pradesh	23.99
19.	Uttarakhand	0.90
20.	West Bengal	22.03
	TOTAL	220.78
	NER	
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.480
22.	Assam	49.10
23.	Manipur	4.32
24.	Mizoram	1.77
25.	Nagaland	4.16
26.	Meghalaya	0.08
27.	Sikkim	0.97
28.	Tripura	1.4
	TOTAL	64.34
	GRAND TOTAL	285.12

Statement-II*The details of funds allocated and released during the last three years*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds allocated	Funds released
1.	Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	63.55	53.59
2.	Yarn Supply Scheme	616.91	588.03

The funds are released to the implementing agencies as per the proposals initiated by them and utilization of the previously released funds.

Amending Legal Metrology Rules for garment industry

748. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 are adversely affecting the garment companies and giving elbowroom for inspector raj;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that Government officials are issuing notices to textile companies saying that there is no expiry date on ready made shirts or socks or centimeters is written as 'cm' instead of 'cms' making directors of companies liable; and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry would amend the above rules to suit the garment industry?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) No Sir. The provision of expiry date is only applicable for commodities which become unfit for human consumption after a period of time. However, to avoid any ambiguity and in the interest of garment industries, Government has issued advisories to the Controllers of Legal Metrology of all States/ UTs that only a few declarations in the interest of consumers may be made for garments sold in loose forms.

Support to Chikankari artisans

749. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government extends any support or social security to chikankari workers and other traditional artisans and if so, the details thereof;

(b) in what manner Government plans to organise this sector and rid it off middlemen to save the workers from financial exploitation; and

(c) whether Government plans to help artisans sell their products domestically and earn direct profits rather than exposing them to exploitation by middlemen?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Government of India extends support to Chikankari artisans/workers and other traditional artisans under following schemes of Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles;

(i) Mudra Loan with Interest Subvention and Margin Money for Handicrafts Artisans:

Mudra Loans are being provided to provide adequate and timely assistance to artisans/weavers at Interest subvention of 6 % for a period of 3 years to a maximum of ₹ 100000/- to meet their credit requirements. Further to encourage the artisans to avail the facility of MUDRA loan, 20% of MUDRA loan amount is also being provided as Margin money in their loan amount not exceeding to ₹ 10,000/- . Handicrafts Service Centers are facilitating artisans in availing the credit facility by mobilizing them, creating awareness and submitting applications to the Banks.

(ii) Support to Artisans in Indigent Circumstances (Pension Scheme):

This scheme provides Financial Assistance to the aged awardees artisans including chikankari craft who are the recipient of Shilp Guru Award/National Award/Nation Merit Certificate hold/State Award in handicrafts and are not less than 60 years of age having annual income less than ₹ 50,000. Financial assistance of ₹ 3,500/- P.M. is given to Master Craftsperson in Indigent Circumstances.

(iii) Insurance Scheme for Handicrafts Artisans:

Handicrafts artisans/workers in the age group of 18-50 years are being provided life, accident and disability cover under the PMJJBY & PMSBY. Group of handicrafts artisans /workers in the age group of 51-59 years already enrolled under the Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) are being continued to get covered under the Converged Modified Aam Admi Bima Yojana (Converged AABY).

(c) Yes Sir, Government helps artisans to sell their products domestically and thereby earn direct profits through following means:-

1. The Office of Development Commissioner organises National Events to showcase the best of the Indian handicrafts in quality design and versatility

across the country, where artisans can interact directly with consumer, buyers and exporters.

2. Gandhi Shilp Bazaars are organized in metropolitan cities/State capitals/ places of tourist or commercial interest/other places to provide wider marketing platforms to artisans.
3. Craft Bazaars are organized in consideration with important fairs/festivals/ historic places/places of tourist interest etc. of the particular selected areas.
4. Smaller marketing events (Exhibitions) are also organised to provide marketing opportunity at local level to group of artisans from the area.
5. The Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) also hire stalls at prominent places at established fairs to display and sell the products of the handicrafts artisans.

Reviving traditional skills of weaving

750. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts made by Government to revive the nearly lost traditional skill of weaving of textiles across the country; and
- (b) the details of various health insurance and other welfare schemes being run by Government for the weavers, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Government of India has been implementing Block Level Cluster scheme across the country under which training for Skill upgradation is imparted to handloom weavers in Weaving, Designing, Dyeing and Printing, Management and Information Technology. For holistic development of handloom sector, Ministry of Textiles is implementing the following schemes across the country including Uttar Pradesh:-

- (i) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS);
- (ii) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP);
- (iii) Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme (CHCDS); and
- (iv) Yarn Supply scheme

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided for raw materials, purchase of looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill upgradation, marketing of handloom products, loans at concessional rates.

A. Handloom Weavers 'Comprehensive Welfare Scheme:

Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) is providing life, accidental and disability insurance coverage under the components Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY).

(B) Education of handloom weavers and their children:

Ministry of Textiles has signed Memoranda of Understanding with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) to secure educational facilities for the weavers and their families. NIOS offers Secondary and Senior Secondary level education with specialized subjects on design, marketing, business development, etc. through distance learning mode for handloom weavers, whereas IGNOU offers continuing education programs through accessible and flexible learning opportunities relevant to the aspirations of handloom weavers and their children for career progression.

Ministry of Textiles is providing reimbursement of 75% of the fee towards admission to NIOS/IGNOU courses in case of SC, ST, BPL, and Women learners belonging to handloom weavers' families.

(C) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP):

- (i) **Block Level Cluster:** Introduced in 2015-16 as one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP). Financial assistance upto ₹2.00 crore per BLC for various interventions such as skill upgradation, Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata, product development, construction of workshop, project management cost, design development, setting up of common facility centre (CFC) etc. is provided. Besides, financial assistance upto ₹ 50.00 lakh is also available for setting up of one dye house at district level.
- (ii) Handloom Marketing Assistance is one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme. In order to provide marketing platform to the handloom agencies/weavers to sell their products directly to the

consumers, financial assistance is provided to the States/eligible handloom agencies for organising marketing events in domestic as well as overseas markets.

- (iii) **Weavers' MUDRA Scheme:** Under the Weavers' Mudra Scheme, credit at concessional interest rate of 6% is provided to the handloom weavers. Margin money assistance to a maximum of ₹ 10,000 per weaver and credit guarantee for a period of 3 years is also provided. MUDRA portal has been developed in association with Punjab National Bank to cut down delay in disbursement of funds for margin money and interest subvention.

(D) **Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme:**

The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) is implemented for development of Mega Handloom Clusters covering atleast 15000 to 25,000 handlooms and financial assistance as Gol share from ₹ 40.00 to ₹70.00 crore is in a period of 5 years. 8 mega handloom clusters taken up as announced in the Budgets *i.e.* Varanasi, Sivasagar (2008-09), Virudhunagar, Murshidabad (2009-10), Prakasam and Guntur districts and Godda and neighboring districts (2012-13), Bhagalpur and Trichy (2014-15).

Under the scheme, components like conducting Diagnostic Study, engaging Designer, Product Development, Corpus for raw material, Construction of Worksheds (for BPL/SC/ST/Women weavers), Skill up-gradation etc. are fully funded by Government of India, while the components like Technology up-gradation, Design Studio, including the Computer Aided Design System, Marketing Complex, Value Addition (setting up of garment unit), Common Infrastructure, Publicity etc., are funded by the GOI to the extent of 80%.

(E) **Yarn Supply Scheme:**

Yarn Supply Scheme is being implemented throughout the country to make available all types of yam at Mill Gate Price. The scheme is being implemented through National Handloom Development Corporation. Under the Scheme freight is reimbursed and depot operating charges @2% is given to depot operating agencies. A component of 10% price subsidy also exists on hank yam, which is applicable on cotton, domestic silk and woollen yarn with quantity caps.

(F) **Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS):**

Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS) was introduced on 1st December 2016 with an objective to provide looms/accessories to the weavers to enhance their

earnings through improved productivity and quality of the handloom products. Under the scheme, 90% of the cost of loom/accessory is borne by the Government of India while remaining 10% is borne by the beneficiary. The Government of India's share is released directly in the Bank account of the beneficiary through designated agency.

- (G) **"India Handloom" Brand-** During the celebration of 7th August 2015 as National Handloom Day, 'India Handloom' Brand was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister for branding of high quality handloom products. It promotes production of niche handloom products with high quality, authentic traditional designs with zero defect and zero effect on environment. Since its launch, 1232 registrations have been issued under 122 product categories and sale of ₹ 689.72 crore as reported on 31-03-2019.
- (H) **e-commerce-** In order to promote e-marketing of handloom products, a policy frame work was designed and under which any willing e-commerce platform with good track record can participate in online marketing of handloom products. Accordingly, 23 e-commerce entities have been engaged for on-line marketing of handloom products. A total sales of ₹34.72 crore has been reported through the online portal as on 31-03-2019.

Work done for empowering tribals

†751. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of works done by Government to empower the tribals in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha during the last three years and the changes that have come into the lives of tribal people?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people living across the country including Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha, which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, skill development, livelihood etc. Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities in tribal areas/regions in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps.

During 2018-19, Ministry of Tribal Affairs had introduced a separate Scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) with the objective to provide quality middle

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and high school level education to Scheduled Tribes (STs) students in remote areas. Earlier, it was a component of Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. As per approval of the Government, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, will have an Eklavya Model Residential School by the year 2022. Across the country, as per census 2011 figures, there are 564 sub-districts *i.e.* blocks/ taluka/tehsil having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons. Out of these sub-districts, EMRS have been sanctioned in 102 sub-districts at the inception of the Scheme and in remaining sub-districts shall have an EMRS by the year 2022.

Besides Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short FRA). As per FRA and Rules thereunder, implementation of the Act lies with State Governments/UT Administrations. As per information received from State Governments of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha during the last three years on 31.03.2016 and 31.03.2019, the details of titles recognized and extent of forest land for which titles recognized under FRA is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of titles recognized (individual and community)	Extent of forest land for which titles recognized (in acres) (individual and community)
1	2	3	4
(As on 31.03.2016)			
1.	Chhattisgarh	3,47,789	7,41,318.22
2.	Jharkhand	43,125	87,989.80
3.	Odisha	3,76,610	7,59,495.62
(As on 31.03.2019)			
1.	Chhattisgarh	4,23,218	28,81,246.84
2.	Jharkhand	61,970	2,57,154.83
3.	Odisha	4,36,776	8,77,748.02

Schemes/Programmes being implemented by the Ministry is in Statement-I and scheme-wise details of funds released/utilisation and beneficiaries where available in the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha during the last three years is in Statement-II (See below).

Empowerment of tribals through such schemes is an ongoing process.

Statement-I

List of schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Sl. No.	Names of Schemes/Programmes
1.	Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students.
2.	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students.
3.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students for studying abroad.
4.	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students.
	(a) Scholarship for Higher Education (earlier known as Top Class Education For ST Students).
	(b) Fellowship (earlier known as Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for ST students).
5.	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations Working for welfare of STs.
6.	Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
7.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
8.	Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India.
9.	Special Central Assistance(SCA) to Tribal Sub-Scheme(TSS).
10.	Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes.
11.	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce.
12.	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporations.
13.	Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Mechanism of marketing of Development of Value Chain for MFP.
14.	Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others.

Statement-II

Scheme-wise details of funds released/utilised and beneficiaries in the State of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha during the last three years under the schemes/programmes of the Ministry

I. Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students:

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19
		Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released
1.	Chhattisgarh	2534.15	207956	1805.30	191864	4755.63
2.	Jharkhand	Nil	91464	1704.53	104942	2345.92
3.	Odisha	3376.36	222837	5134.98	211425	6665.88

II. Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19
		Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released
1.	Chhattisgarh	2674.82	135586	3811.26	143320	4609.57
2.	Jharkhand	8148.39	63029	2716.50	73385	5281.32
3.	Odisha	15556.48	176579	8784.18	185888	14801.92

III. Scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Funds Released	Utilization Reported	Funds Released	Utilization Reported	Funds Released	Utilization Reported
1.	Chhattisgarh	11717.82	11717.82	14327.49	13125.49	10342.65	1-342.65
2.	Jharkhand	9820.75	8656.91	11372.49	3676.43	8564.52	545.9
3.	Odisha	1806.27	11806.27	11975.00	2100.00	17553.22	0.00

IV. Scheme of Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP:

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	89.00	197.00
2.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Odisha	Nil	Nil	Nil

V Grants under Article 275 (1) (including EMRS*):

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Fund released		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		Fund released	Fund released	Fund released
1.	Chhattisgarh	10488.52	10964.49	11352.92
2.	Jharkhad	9489.38	12386.93	7354.30
3.	Odisha	11954.96	15995.30	21449.15

* Besides, 20 EMRSs were sanctioned in these three States during last three years resulting in creation of a total of 9600 seats for tribal students.

VI Development of Particularly Vulnerable tribal Groups:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Fund released		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		Fund released	Fund released	Fund released
1.	Chhattisgarh	1230.00	1089.50	1051.50
2.	Jharkhand	3120.00	2043.75	3295.79
3.	Odisha	1379.00	1297.00	3626.00

VII. Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of STs:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Chhattisgarh	65.97	75.36	110.33
2.	Jharkhand	405.76	966.29	1429.16
3.	Odisha	457.37	1168.97	2222.85

VIII. Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST girls in Low Literacy Districts:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Chhattisgarh	39.63	37.12	64.49
2.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	36.13
3.	Odisha	1929.41	1102.18	1013.56

Awareness component in central sector scheme for tribal welfare

752. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the awareness component in Central Sector Scheme for tribal welfare is less than twenty per cent of expenditure made;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of money spent for publicising schemes for tribal welfare during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the details of beneficiaries of the schemes during that period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) to (c) Total expenditure of ₹ 379.16 crore was made under the Central Sector Schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) during 2018-19.

The details of funds expended for publicizing benefits of the schemes of MoTA by way of newspaper advertisement, TV telecast etc. for tribal welfare during the last three years under the said scheme is given below:

Year	Amount (₹ in lakhs)
2016-17	0.00
2017-18	18.00
2018-19	151.71

Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds to the State Governments for implementation of schemes administered by this Ministry for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes.

(d) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scholarships under National Overseas Scholarship Scheme

†753. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated under the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme to ST students during the last three years and the number of applications received for this;

(b) the details of eligibility criteria and age limit prescribed under this scheme;

(c) the subjects/courses that could be taken up for scholarship and the time period of study prescribed along with the financial assistance; and

(d) whether there has been an increase in the number of students receiving such scholarships during the last few years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) The allocation of funds under the scheme of National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) Scheme for Scheduled Tribe (ST) candidates and number of applications eligible received for the last three years are as follows:—

Year	Fund Allocated		No. of eligible applications received for NOS award
	Budget Estimates (BE) (₹ in crores)	Revised Estimates (RE) (₹ in crores)	
2016-17	1.00	0.39	43
2017-18	1.00	1.00	96
2018-19	2.00	2.00	124

(b) The eligibility criteria and age limit prescribed under the Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe candidates is as under:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Minimum Qualifications

- (i) For Post Doctoral: 55% marks or equivalent grade in relevant Master's Degree and Ph.D. Experience: 5 years - Research/Teaching/Professional in the concerned field is desirable. Candidates with experience would be given preference.
- (ii) For Ph.D.: 55% marks or equivalent grade in relevant Master's Degree. Experience: 2 years - Teaching/Research/Professional/M. Phil Degree in the concerned field is desirable. Candidates with experience would be given preference.
- (ii) For Masters' Degree: 55% marks or equivalent grade in relevant Bachelor's Degree. Experience: 2 years' work experience in the concerned field is desirable. Candidates with experience would be given preference.

Age Limit: Below 35 years, as on first day of July of the relevant year of the award.

(c) The scheme provides financial assistance to ST students selected for pursuing higher studies abroad in certain subjects at the Masters level, and for Ph. D. and Post-Doctoral research programmes. A list indicating subjects/courses of study which will qualify for consideration for award of scholarship is given in the Statement (*See below*). The prescribed financial assistance shall be provided till completion of the course/ research or the following period, whichever is earlier:—

- (i) Post-Doctoral Research - 1½ years (One and a half year)
- (ii) Ph.D. - 4 years (four years)
- (iii) Master's Degree - 1/2/3 years (one/two/three years) depending upon the duration of the course. The extension of stay beyond prescribed period for levels of courses as mentioned above, may be considered without financial assistance of any kind except the air passage to return to India, if and only if recommendation of the competent concerned authority in the educational institution/university as well as the Indian Mission abroad is received certifying that such an overstay for a specified period, is absolutely essential for facilitating the candidate to complete the course. The final decision in this regard will, however, rest with the Government of India alone.

(d) There has been an increase in the number of students who are receiving scholarship under the NOS scheme for the last few years as per details given below:—

Year	No. of ST students joined universities abroad
2016-17	02
2017-18	12
2018-19	16

Statement

Illustrative list of identified subject/disciplines under the scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for ST students

Sl. No.	Name of the field of study	Subjects included in the field of study
1	2	3
1.	Engineering and Medicine	1. Bio-technology/Genetic Engineering 2. Industrial Environmental Engineering 3. Nano-Technology 4. Marine Engineering 5. Petro-Chemical Engineering 6. Plastic Technology 7. Cryogenic Engineering 8. Mechatronics 9. Automation Robotics in including Artificial Intelligence 10. Laser Technology 11. Radiology 12. Low Temperature Thermal Dynamics 13. Dock and Harbor Engineering 14. Imaging System Technology

1	2	3
		<p>15. Composite Materials Engineering including Decentralized Power Distribution (for solar Heat) system, Energy Storage Engineering, Energy Conservation, Energy Efficient Habitat Engineering</p> <p>16. Packaging Engineering/Technology</p> <p>17. Nuclear Engineering</p> <p>18. Information Technology including Computer Engineering, Software, Software Quality Assurance, Networking/Connectivity Engineering, Communication System under Hazardous or Post disaster conditions, Multi-media Communication</p> <p>20. Industrial Safety Engineering</p> <p>21. Neurology</p> <p>22. Pediatrics</p> <p>23. Psychiatry</p> <p>24. Reproductive health</p> <p>25. Oncology</p> <p>26. Nuclear Medicine</p>
2.	Agriculture/Allied field	<p>1. Agriculture and Agro Technology</p> <p>2. Agronomy</p> <p>3. Forestry</p> <p>4. Floriculture and Landscaping</p> <p>5. Food Sciences and Technology</p> <p>6. Forestry and Natural Resources</p>

1	2	3
		7. Horticulture
		8. Plant Pathology
		9. Farm Power and Machinery
		10. Veterinary Sciences
		11. Soils and Water Management
		12. Plant Breeding and Genetics
		13. Small-scale Rural Technology
3.	Humanities and Social Science	1. Economics
		2. Anthropology
		3. Sociology
		4. Journalism and Mass Communication
4.	Pure Science/Applied Science	1. Ocean and Atmospheric Science
		2. Mathematics
		3. Molecular Biology
		4. Physics
		5. Chemistry
5.	Finance/Management	1. Corporate Finance
		2. Development Finance
		3. Business management

Note: The list of course as per above table is only illustrative and not exhaustive.

Welfare scheme for PVTGs

†754. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing a scheme named Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) for the welfare of PVTGs; and

(b) if so, the details and the features thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This Ministry administers a scheme namely Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG). The scheme covers the 75 identified PVTGs in 18 States, and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, details of which are given in Statement (*See below*). The scheme aims at planning their socio-economic development in a comprehensive manner while retaining the culture and heritage of the communities by adopting habitat level development approach. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the State/UT Governments based on their proposals for development of tribal people in the sectors of education, housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs and to fill in the critical gaps. The projects taken up under this scheme are demand driven. Release of funds under the scheme in the past three years has been indicated *vide* Table 1.

Table-1

(₹ in crore)

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
338.00	239.46	250.00

Statement*State-wise list of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)*

States/Union Territory	Sl. No.	Name of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	1.	Chenchu
	2.	Bodo Gadaba
	3.	Gutob Gadaba
	4.	Dongaria Khond
	5.	Kutia Kondha
	6.	Kolam
	7.	Konda Reddi

1	2	3
	8.	Kondasavara
	9.	Bondo Porja
	10.	Khond Porja
	11.	Parengi Porja
	12.	Tothi
Bihar (including Jharkhand)	13.	Asur
	14.	Birhor
	15.	Birjia
	16.	Hill Kharia
	17.	Korwa
	18.	Mai Paharia
	19.	Parhaiya
	20.	Sauria Paharia
	21.	Savara
Gujarat	22.	Kolgha
	23.	Kathodi
	24.	Korwalia
	25.	Padhar
	26.	Siddi
Karnataka	27.	Jenu Kuruba
	28.	Koraga
Kerala	29.	Cholanaikayan
	30.	Kadar
	31.	Kattunayakan
	32.	Koraga
	33.	Kurumbas
Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	34.	Abujh Maria
	35.	Baiga
	36.	Bharia

1	2	3
	37.	Birhor
	38.	Hill Korba
	39.	Kamar
	40.	Sahariya
Maharashtra	41.	Katkaria /kathodi
	42.	Kolam
	43.	Maria Gond
Manipur	44.	Maram Naga
Odisha	45.	ChukutiaBhunjia
	46.	Birhore
	47.	Bondo
	48.	Didayi
	49.	Dongaria Khond
	50.	Juang
	51.	Kharia
	52.	Kutia Kondha
	53.	Lanjia Saura
	54.	Lodha
	55.	Mankirdia
	56.	Paudi Bhuiya
	57.	Saura
Rajasthan	58.	Saharia
Tamil Nadu	59.	Irular
	60.	Kattunayakan
	61.	Kota
	62.	Korumba
	63.	Paniyan
	64.	Toda
Tripura	65.	Raing

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand)	66.	Buksa
	67.	Raji
West Bengal	68.	Birhor
	69.	Lodha
	70.	Totos
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	71.	Great Andamanes
	72.	Jarawa
	73.	Onge
	74.	Sentinelese
	75.	Shompen

Museums for Tribal Freedom Fighters

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

- whether Government is setting up museums for Tribal Freedom Fighters in various States;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the details of places where the museums are being set up, the estimated project cost and present status of setting up of those museums?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) to (c) Government has decided to set up museums to commemorate the contribution of tribals in the freedom struggle. The particulars of museums sanctioned, location of museum and tribal freedom fighters/heroes associated with the museum are as under: –

Sl. No.	State	Location of Museum	Tribal Freedom Fighters/ Heroes
1	2	3	4
1.	Gujarat	Garudeshwar, Rajpipla	Prominent freedom fighters from across the country
2.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Shaheed Veer Narayan Singh

1	2	3	4
3.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Birsa Munda
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Lammasingi	Shri Alluri Seetha Ram Raju
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	TantyaBheel, Bheema Nayak, Khajaya Nayak, etc.
6.	Kerala	Kozhikode	Thalakkal Chandu
7.	Manipur	Makhal Village, Senapati	Rani Gaidinliu
8.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Ramji Gond

The particulars of estimated cost, funds released to States and present status of setting up of museum are given below:—

Sl. No.	State	Estimated Cost (in crore)			Funds released by MoTA (as on 24.06.19)	Current Status
		MoTA Commitment	State Share	Total		
1.	Gujarat	50.00	52.55	102.55	26.48	In planning'
2.	Chhattisgarh	15.00	10.66	25.66	7.50	Implementation
3.	Jharkhand	25.00	11.66	36.66	10.00	stage.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	15.00	20.00	35.00	7.50	•
5.	Madhya Pradesh	15.00	23.26	38.26	6.93	
6.	Kerala	15.00	1.16	16.16	7.50	
7.	Manipur	15.00	36.38	51.38	1.00	
8.	Telangana	15.00	3.00	18.00	1.00	
TOTAL		165.00	158.67	323.67	67.91	

Welfare scheme for naxal-affected areas of Chhattisgarh

756. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced some special welfare measures in naxal-affected areas of Chhattisgarh and other adjoining States as part of Central Government sponsored schemes during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds released during each of the last

three financial years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of benefits accrued to the tribal people of Chhattisgarh due to introduction of the special schemes?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people living across the country including Chhattisgarh and other adjoining States, which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, skill development, livelihood etc. Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities in tribal areas/regions in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has identified 177 priority districts across the country having tribal majority population ranging from $\leq 25\%$ to $\geq 50\%$ including LWE affected Districts that has to be prioritized for saturation with basic infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities with a view to bridge the gap between development indicators of Scheduled Tribes and rest of the population.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a large number of schemes including the scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) which is 100% grant from Government of India. Under the scheme, funds are released to State Governments. Its objective is to bridge the gap between Scheduled Tribes (STs) population and others by providing support education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, skill development, minor infrastructure etc. The interventions under the scheme are demand driven and funds are provided to State Government based upon proposals received from the State Government and after appraisal and approval by a Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry.

The inputs regarding naxal affected Districts in India laid in the table of Lok Sabha on 05.02.2019 by the Ministry of Home Affairs in reply to Unstarred Question No.401 raised by Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete on Government's Action Plan for development of naxal affected Districts, amount released and expenditure incurred in India and Achievements thereof is furnished *vide* Statement (*See* below).

During 2018-19, Ministry of Tribal Affairs had introduced a separate scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) with the objective to provide quality middle

and high school level education to Scheduled Tribes (STs) students in remote areas. Earlier, it was a component of Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. As per approval of the Government, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, will have an Eklavya Model Residential School by the year 2022. Across the country, as per Census 2011 figures, there are 564 sub-districts *i.e.* blocks/Aaluka/tehsil having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons. Out of these sub-districts, EMRS have been sanctioned in 102 sub-districts at the inception of the scheme and in remaining sub-districts shall have an EMRS by the year 2022. A Statement showing EMRSs sanctioned till date and decided to be set up by 2022 in the tribal majority naxal-affected areas of Chhattisgarh and other States is in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) During the last five years, 51 new EMRSs were sanctioned in the naxal-affected areas resulting in the creation of a total number of 24,480 seats for tribal students. Details of funds released and number of beneficiaries where available under certain schemes of the Ministry during each of the last three financial years in the naxal-affected State of Chhattisgarh and other adjoining States is in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Inputs regarding naxal affected Districts in India laid in Lok Sabha on 05/02/19 by Ministry of Home Affairs in reply to Unstarred Question no. 401 raised by Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete on Government's Action Plan for development of naxal affected districts, amount relased and expenditure incurred in India and achievements.

- 90 districts in 11 States are considered as affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). The State-wise list is at Statement-1-A (*See below*).
- 'Police' and Public order' being State subjects, the primary responsibility of meeting the challenge of LWE lies with the State Governments. However, the Central Government monitors the situation closely, supplements and coordinates the efforts of the State Governments. A National Policy and Action Plan to address LWE problem has been put in place that envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving security related measures, developmental interventions, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc. On security front, the Central Government assists the LWE affected State Governments by providing Central Armed Police Forces battalions, training, funds for modernization of State police forces, equipment and arms, sharing of intelligence etc. On development side, the Central Government has taken various measures including construction of roads, strengthening of communications network, installation of mobile towers, improving network of

banks, post offices, health and education facilities in the LWE areas through concerned Ministries.

- Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) envisages construction of 5,422 kms. roads at estimated cost of ₹8,593 crore. The scheme includes 454 km. roads and 2 critical bridges at Indravati and Godavari rivers in Maharashtra, of which 412 km. and 01 bridge at Godavari river has been completed. Road connectivity project for LWE areas (RRP-II) envisages construction of other district roads and village roads at estimated cost of ₹11,275 crore including 132 kms. roads in Maharashtra worth ₹270 crore. Mobile tower projects to improve mobile connectivity are under implementation in two phases. So far, 2235 (65 in Maharashtra) have been installed under Phase-I and 4072 towers (136 in Maharashtra) are now planned in Phase-II at an outlay of ₹7330 crore. For financial inclusion in LWE areas, Department of Posts sanctioned 1788 Branch Post Offices (142 in Maharashtra) in Phase-I in 32 most LWE affected districts, 1484 Branch Post Offices (142 in Maharashtra) have become functional. Further, Department of Financial Services has opened 604 new bank branches and installed 987 ATMs in 30 most LWE affected districts in 45 months (31.03.15 to 31.12.18). This includes 9 bank branches and 32 ATMs in Maharashtra.
- The Government of India has approved Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme for the most LWE affected districts, under which funds are provided to States for filling the critical gaps in public infrastructure and services which are of urgent nature. So far ₹775 crore has been released to the States, of which ₹25 crore has been released to Maharashtra for Gadchiroli district.
- The steadfast implementation of National Policy and Action Plan has resulted in considerable improvement in LWE scenario over the years in the LWE affected States as reflected by decline in number of LWE incidents and shrinkage in geographical spread of LWE influence.

Statement-I-A

State-wise details of districts affected by LWE and funds released under SCA

A. List of 90 districts of LWE affected States

Sl. No.	State	Number of Districts	Name of Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	East Godavari, Guntur, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, West Godavari

1	2	3	4
2.	Bihar	16	Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, East Champaran, Gaya, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimur, Lakhisarai, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas, Vaishali, West Champaran
3.	Chhattisgarh	14	Balod, Balrampur, Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Gariyaband, Kanker, Kondagaon, Mahasamund, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Sukma, Kabirdham
4.	Jharkhand	19	Bokaro, Chatra, Dhanbad, Dumka, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Giridih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Khunti, Koderma, Latehar, Lohardaga, Palamu, Ramgarh, Ranchi, Simdega, Saraikela-Kharaswan, West Singhbhum
5.	Kerala	3	Malappuram, Palakkad, Wayanad
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2	Balaghat, Mandla
7.	Maharashtra	3	Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia
8.	Odisha	15	Angul, Bargarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambhalpur, Sundargarh
9.	Telangana	8	Adilabad, Bhadradri-Kothagudem, Jayashankar- Bhupalpally, Khammam, Komaram-Bheem, Mancherial, Peddapalle, Warangal Rural
10.	Uttar Pradesh	3	Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonebhadra
11.	West Bengal	1	Jhargram
TOTAL		90	

- (b) Funds released under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) for the most LWE affected districts

(figures in ₹crore)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18		2018-19		Total
		Districts	Funds released	Districts	Funds released (as on 30.01.19)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	5	01	20	25
2.	Bihar	06	30	04	80	110
3.	Chhattisgarh	08	40	08	160	200
4.	Jharkhand	16	80	13	260	340
5.	Maharashtra	01	5	01	20	25
6.	Odisha	02	10	02	40	50
7.	Telangana	01	5	01	20	25
TOTAL		35	175	30	600	775

Statement-II

List of EMRSs in LWE districts

Sl. No.	State	LWE District Name	No. of EMRSs Sanctioned	No. of EMRSs Proposed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	4	2	6
		Srikakulam	2		2
		Visakhapatnam	5	6	11
		Vizianagaram	3	1	4
		West Godavari	1		1
2.	Bihar	Jamui	1		1
		Kaimur (Bhabua)		1	1
		Pashchim Champaran	1		1
3.	Chhattisgarh	Balod	1		1
		Balrampur	3	3	6
		Bastar	3	3	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Bijapur	2	2	4
		Dantewada	2	2	4
		Dhamtari	1		1
		Gariyaband	1	1	2
		Kanker	2		2
		Kondagaon	1	4	5
		Mahasamund	1		1
		Narayanpur	2		2
		Rajnandgaon	2	1	3
		Sukma	2	1	3
		Kabeerdham	1		1
4.	Jharkhand	Chatra	1		1
		Dhanbad	1		1
		Dumka	2	3	5
		Pashchimi Singhbhum	7	10	17
		Purbi Singhbhum	3	2	5
		Garhwa	1	1	2
		Giridih	1		1
		Gumla	2	10	12
		Khunti	4	2	6
		Latehar	3	1	4
		Lohardaga	5	1	6
		Palamu	1		1
		Ranchi	5	4	9
		Saraikela-Kharsawan	2	1	3
		Simdega	3	7	10
5.	Kerala	Palakkad	1		1
		Wayanad	2		2
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	1	1	2
		Mandla	2	3	5
7.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	3	3	6
		Chandrapur	1		1
		Gondiya	1		1
8.	Odisha	Balangir	1		1
		Debagarh	1		1

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Kalahandi	1	1	2
		Kandhamal	7	3	10
		Koraput	5	7	12
		Malkaagiri	3	2	5
		Nabarangapur	6	4	10
		Nuapada	1		1
		Rayagada	5	5	10
		Sambalpur	3	2	5
		Sundargarh	8	9	17
9.	Telangana	Adilabad	2	2	4
		Bhadradi	3	3	6
		Khammam	1	1	2
		Komaram Bheem	1		1
		Asifabad			
		Warangal Rural	1		1
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	1		1
11.	West Bengal	Jhargram	1		1
GRAND TOTAL			144	115	259

Statement-III

Scheme-wise details of funds released and beneficiaries under schemes/ programmes of the Ministry during each of the last three financial year in the State of Chhattisgarh and adjoining States

A Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19
		Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chhattisgarh	2534.15	207956	1805.30	191864	4755.63
2.	Jharkhand	Nil	91464	1704.53	104942	2345.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Odisha	3376.36	222837	5134.98	211425	6665.88
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	151611	5539.17	362120	5884.33
5.	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Telangana	Nil	28966	358.02	6196	693.84
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	5687	104.44	6256	Nil

B. Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19
		Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chhattisgarh	2674.82	135586	3811.26	143320	4609.57
2.	Jharkhand	8148.39	63029	2716.50	73385	5281.32
3.	Odisha	15556.48	176579	8784.18	185888	14801.92
4.	Madhya Pradesh	13054.00	263176	10320.50	272714	13405.24
5.	Maharashtra	22092.28	163321	10884.91	147262	15238.15
6.	Telangana	11483.00	112236	18031.25	153845	9921.68
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1057.50	5322	1244.91	600.25	8335

III. Scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5000.42	3624.77	5617.3900
2.	Bihar	743.74	0.00	0.0000
3.	Chhattisgarh	11717.82	14327.57	10342.6500
4.	Jharkhand	9820.75	11372.49	8564.5200

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Madhya Pradesh	19236.61	22828.70	16968.9700
6.	Maharashtra	9547.00	13760.38	13802.5700
7.	Odisha	11806.27	11975.00	17553.2200
8.	Telangana	3845.35	4493.55	2850.3225
9.	Uttar Pradesh	121.92	458.35	0.0000
10.	West Bengal	5995.50	5397.11	5833.4100

D. Scheme of Institutional Support for Marketing and Development of Tribal Products/Produce

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	219.00

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

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	2681.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	89.00	197.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	300.00	710.00
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	240.00	821.00
5.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	155.00

F. Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution (including EMRS)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2869.43	4591.11	6390.77
2.	Bihar	1467.58	991.89	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	10488.52	10964.49	11352.92

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
4.	Jharkhand	9489.38	12386.93	7354.30
5.	Madhya Pradesh	14971.43	22399.48	24635.30
6.	Maharashtra	1 1536.53	13862.24	17015.91
7.	Odisha	11954.96	15995.30	21449.15
8.	Telangana	3608.05	5015.32	3248.89
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1138.62	189.00	252.43
10.	West Bengal	5814.37	5376.51	9235.73

G Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5105.00	2076.00	1837.00
2.	Bihar	342.87	295.91	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	1230.00	1089.50	1051.50
4.	Jharkhand	3120.00	2043.75	3295.79
5.	Madhya Pradesh	10460.40	8232.46	7998.09
6.	Maharashtra	2077.00	1226.25	1230.26
7.	Odisha	1379.00	1297.00	3626.00
8.	Telangana	1139.00	778.00	533.00
9.	West Bengal	574.00	330.76	843.42
10.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	17.96	0.00

H. Details of Funds released under the Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of STs

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chhattisgarh	65.97	75.36	110.33
2.	Jharkhand	405.76	966.28	1429.16

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Madhya Pradesh	152.78	119.21	306.95
4.	Maharashtra	202.95	377.48	312.31
5.	Odisha	457.37	1168.97	2222.85
6.	Telangana	637.87	76.76	53.64
7.	Uttar Pradesh	34.49	67.43	Nil

I. Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Chhattisgarh	39.63	37.12	64.49
2.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	36.13
3.	Madhya Pradesh	420.05	325.21	635.02
4.	Maharashtra	158.38	149.86	254.60
5.	Odisha	1929.41	1102.18	1013.56
6.	Telangana	719.76	321.91	Nil

Rising malnourishment among children

†757. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of malnourishment among children within the age group of zero to five years in the country;

(b) whether bone infections among the malnourished children are on rise due to which they are becoming victims of disabilities; and

(c) the details of amount spent during the last three years under the schemes run by the Ministry to address malnourishment and outcome thereof, head-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4 conducted

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015-16, 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight and 38.4% are stunted.

(b) As per the information from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, although malnourished children are more vulnerable than normal children to any infection including bone infection due to lower immunity, there is no data to substantiate increase in bone infection among malnourished children due to which children are becoming victims of disability.

(c) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through States/UTs to address various aspects related to nutrition. This Ministry is implementing POSHAN Abhiyaan, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Anganwadi Services and Scheme for Adolescent Girls under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country. The details of amount spent during the last three years under these schemes are in Statement-I, II, III and IV.

Statement-I

*Status of funds released under POSHAN Abhiyaan
in years 2017-18 and 2018-19*

(₹ in lakh)			
Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1284.63	8604.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.93	2663.35
3.	Assam	2298.27	15492.36
4.	Bihar	6724.06	15001.67
5.	Chhattisgarh	965.45	9629.51
6.	Delhi	945.95	2206.88
7.	Goa	238.07	197.78
8.	Gujarat	3036.66	11228.04
9.	Haryana	400.97	5992.46

1	2	3	4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1557.26	4153.15
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	388.59	8343.52
12.	Jharkhand	1555.35	5110.45
13.	Karnataka	3351.05	9870.89
14.	Kerala	1273.37	6491.91
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3441.49	15894.17
16.	Maharashtra	2572.31	20989.28
17.	Manipur	340.46	3865.37
18.	Meghalaya	462.98	1713.27
19.	Mizoram	119.38	957.65
20.	Nagaland	163.74	1251.97
21.	Odisha	4600.46	10571.65
22.	Puducherry	39.24	393.70
23.	Punjab	819.51	6090.33
24.	Rajasthan	2045.73	9680.99
25.	Sikkim	98.59	328.47
26.	Tamil Nadu	1340.51	12210.93
27.	Telangana	1736.94	8595.70
28.	Tripura	277.91	3695.72
29.	Uttar Pradesh	8440.60	29582.87
30.	Uttarakhand	1866.25	4301.57
31.	West Bengal	5545.27	19294.11
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.22	416.89
33.	Chandigarh	158.88	306.82
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	108.83	129.32
35.	Daman and Diu	42.06	197.66
36.	Lakshadweep	60.00	138.90
TOTAL		58453.97	255593.99

Note: POSHAN Abhiyaan has been set up on 18.12.2017.

Statement-II

*Status of funds released under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana in years
2017-18 and 2018-19*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	163.08	41.13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7022.36	14101.75
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	912.83	36
4.	Assam	10448.26	817
5.	Bihar	17351.38	1253
6.	Chandigarh	290.41	248.08
7.	Chhattisgarh	4382.58	2025.85
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	102.62	75.85
9.	Daman and Diu	61.56	28.98
10.	Goa	168.85	107.26
11.	Gujarat	10186.87	5958.97
12.	Haryana	4324.3	3674.84
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1821.64	1793.84
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3137.84	828.42
15.	Jharkhand	5622.7	1453.37
16.	Karnataka	10248.81	6361.72
17.	Kerala	5536.64	3514.27
18.	Lakshadweep	27.82	4.44
19.	Madhya Pradesh	12320.53	18581.47
20.	Maharashtra	12821.1	11795.62
21.	Manipur	1474.07	75
22.	Meghalaya	1110.83	102
23.	Mizoram	710.78	294.7
24.	Nagaland	1035.06	52
25.	NCT of Delhi	2008.9	795.75

1	2	3	4
26.	Odisha	7143.33	383
27.	Puducherry	331.68	63.53
28.	Punjab	4648.73	1141.42
29.	Rajasthan	11486.97	9605.43
30.	Sikkim	354.33	21
31.	Tamil Nadu	12087.85	658
32.	Telangana	7196.4	385
33.	Tripura	1845.49	96
34.	Uttar Pradesh	33616.64	14216.71
35.	Uttarakhand	2610.99	1425.66
36.	West Bengal	10245.03	2938.72
TOTAL		204859.26	104955.77

Note: Scheme implemented across the country with effect from 01.01.2017.

Statement-III

State/UT-wise funds released in supplementary nutrition component of the Anganwadi Services Scheme during last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31467.53	31596.87	37353.55
2.	Bihar	52520.17	53741.97	76987.83
3.	Chhattisgarh	22461.93	25724.9	24279.95
4.	Goa	591.45	1011.2	859.5
5.	Gujarat	36162.61	38496.97	32051.56
6.	Haryana	7131.04	3945.75	7305.22
7.	Jharkhand	28723.1	25347.42	29083.25
8.	Karnataka	33914.94	56009.24	43588.97
9.	Kerala	8305.96	10976.6	10785.38

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	55779.33	66775.88	64088.78
11.	Maharashtra	32053.19	41445.78	106535.22
12.	Odisha	25519.58	47316.24	43450.56
13.	Punjab	3124.57	5282.25	3744.1
14.	Rajasthan	33045.65	34931.86	34950.74
15.	Tamil Nadu	26017.9	33186.7	37271.35
16.	Telangana	17418.86	18130.74	22045.61
17.	Uttar Pradesh	160784.24	129353.52	104579.08
18.	West Bengal	30462.46	67697.94	68046.87
19.	Delhi	7551.09	4051.41	3474.65
20.	Puducherry	1702.02	851.02	0
21.	Himachal Pradesh	4662.06	5795.63	6976.21
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	4035.18	4035.17	2128.5
23.	Uttarakhand	4649.44	15212.13	13612.57
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	262.68	284.57	369.94
25.	Chandigarh	190.49	592.09	769.72
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	203.8	129.89	168.86
27.	Daman and Diu	174.12	130.83	170.08
28.	Lakshadweep	68.32	85.35	100.26
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	4052.72	4035.02	4411.4
30.	Assam	17921.03	31554.71	30597.01
31.	Manipur	500	5244.2	7134.08
32.	Meghalaya	11184.72	12238.89	12364.04
33.	Mizoram	2156.92	1539.37	1843.36
34.	Nagaland	10611.05	7000.08	8231.2
35.	Sikkim	644.34	481.21	450.66
36.	Tripura	4010.56	6456.59	7781.78
TOTAL		680065.05	790689.99	847591.84

Statement-IV

*State/UT-wise funds released in Scheme for Adolescent Girls
during last three years*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	762.99	2259.52	1011.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	126.25	87.96	0
3.	Assam	1356.94	341.92	0
4.	Bihar	2696.83	4003.74	25.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	1389.69	2792.61	724.75
6.	Goa	131.5	302.77	0.4
7.	Gujarat	8443.18	2690.09	5092.44
8.	Haryana	104.74	589.97	37.41
9.	Himachal Pradesh	720.45	1129.42	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	194.63	255.91	560.39
11.	Jharkhand	145.57	1495.55	0
12.	Karnataka	740.73	2466.93	923.76
13.	Kerala	1057.73	692.91	289.74
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5302.02	8641.18	5442.4
15.	Maharashtra	5334.42	3995.68	3536.78
16.	Manipur	49.65	170.28	0
17.	Meghalaya	919.65	528.83	12.55
18.	Mizoram	91.78	123.95	69.32
19.	Nagaland	206.31	193.14	214.3
20.	Odisha	2867.25	2442.6	866.77
21.	Punjab	0	40.6	26.3
22.	Rajasthan	0	39.38	0
23.	Sikkim	32.54	15.42	0

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	2655.26	3196.22	0
25.	Telangana	572.39	81.4	107.49
26.	Tripura	334.81	674.38	19.16
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10932.99	4486.13	1000.35
28.	Uttaranchal	43.02	3.3	0
29.	West Bengal	40.41	282.47	101.85
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	107.05	51.35	3.18
31.	Chandigarh	12.11	12.68	2.33
32.	Daman and Diu	14.14	14.14	4.53
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.44	16.44	4.94
34.	Delhi	276.66	490.19	320.48
35.	Lakshadweep	2.2	11.65	3.11
36.	Puducherry	17.72	8.81	1.63
TOTAL		47700.06	44629.53	20403.88

Schemes under Nirbhaya Fund

758. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of proposals/schemes received from various Ministries and State Governments under Nirbhaya Fund during the last three years; and

(b) the number of proposals approved by the Empowered Committee of officers till date?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) A total of 59 proposals/ schemes have been received from various Ministries and State Governments and UT Administrations under Nirbhaya Fund during the last three years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 onwards. The details of the proposals/ schemes are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Till date, 30 projects/ schemes have been appraised and recommended by the Empowered Committee of officers for funding under Nirbhaya Fund.

Statement

Details of proposals/ projects/schemes received for funding under Nirbhaya Fund during the last three years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 onwards

Sl. No.	Proposal Details	Received from
1	2	3
1.	Installation of CCTV and GPS devices in the buses (DTC+Cluster)	Govt, of NCT Delhi
2.	Installation of CCTV in modern stainless steel bus queue shelters located at strategic locations	Govt, of NCT Delhi
3.	Proposal for development of an QR based App with installation of GPS in auto-rickshaws/ small vehicles (Abhaya Project)	Transport Department, Govt, of Andhra Pradesh
4.	Proposal of RSRTC.	Transport Department, Govt, of Rajasthan
5.	Installation of CCTVs in class rooms	East DMC, Govt, of NCT Delhi
6.	Panic Button System in Public Transport Vehicles	Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology
7.	Chirali Proposal, Women Empowerment Directorate	Department, of Women & Child Development (WCD), Govt, of Rajasthan
8.	Self Defence Training Scheme	MHA
9.	Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC), Govt, of Karnataka on Training women for heavy passengers vehicles	Transport Department, Govt, of Karnataka
10.	Proposal for implementing a 'Safe City Project' in Commissionerate Police, Bhubaneswar-Cuttack, Govt, of Odisha	Govt, of Odisha
11.	Innovative projects for preventing violence against women & girls.	Govt, of Maharashtra

1	2	3
12.	Safe City Programme for Jabalpur, Indore & Gwalior.	Department, of WCD, Govt. of MP
13.	Proposal on awareness programme for safety and security of women (in 5 districts)	Department, of WCD, Govt, of Uttarakhand
14.	Proposal for installation of CCTVs in buses of UPSRTC, Lucknow	Transport Department, Govt, of Uttar Pradesh
15.	Nirbhaya Shelter Home in Kohima,	Department, of Social Welfare, Govt, of Nagaland
16.	National Resource Centre for Mitigation of Sexual Assaults from Raksha Shakti University,	Govt, of Gujarat
17.	Cyber Security, Safety and Privacy of women by C-DAC, Hyderabad	MHA
18.	Delhi Police on Safe City Project	MHA
19.	Various other activities under scheme of safety of women of Delhi Police	MHA
20.	Safe City Project for 8 Cities- Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Ahmedabad and Lucknow	MHA
21.	Forensic Lab for Women/ sexual violence at CFSL, Chandigarh	MHA
22.	Proposal of C-DAC for customization, deployment and management of State-wise vehicle tracking platform.	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH)
23.	Strengthening DNA analysis, cyber forensic & related facilities in SFSLs	MHA
24.	Proposal for Design, Development and Implementation of "Single Security Help App" for security of women passengers.	Ministry of Railways
25.	Provision of Video Surveillance System at Konkan Railway Stations	Ministry of Railways
26.	Proposal for installation of security device in buses of Uttarakhand Transport Corp.	Transport Department, Govt, of Uttarakhand

1	2	3
27.	Proposal for installation of 200 CCTV Cameras in Buses to ensure safety of women and girl child.	Govt, of Tamil Nadu
28.	Strategic Communication Initiatives for Women's Safety and Security	Govt, of Tamil Nadu
29.	Proposal for setting up suicide prevention Helpline in the State.	Govt, of Tamil Nadu
30.	Proposals from 12 Universities of Tamil Nadu regarding women safety	Govt, of Tamil Nadu
31.	Women's Safety and Security concerns and violence against women in Bihar through multi-sectoral convergence efforts.	Govt, of Bihar
32.	Proposal for scaling up the Special Cells for Women to 112 sub divisional police stations.	Govt, of Bihar
33.	Proposals for 'Shaurya Dal Programme'	Govt, of Madhya Pradesh
34.	Proposal of KSRTC, Transport Deptt., Karnataka	MoRTH
35.	Proposal of NSRTC, Transport Deptt. Nagaland	MoRTH
36.	Proposal of RSRTC, Transport Deptt., Rajasthan	MoRTH
37.	Proposal for procurement of Forensic Kits for sexual Assault cases	MHA
38.	Proposal for setting up Fast Track Special Courts to dispose off cases pending trial under Rape & POCSO Act	Department of Justice
39.	Proposal on awareness programme for safety and security of women (in 2 additional districts)	Department of WCD, Govt, of Uttarakhand
40.	Proposal for establishment of One Stop Sexual Assault Examination, Care & Research Centre, AIIMS	AIIMS, Delhi
41.	Proposal to set up Protection Houses for combating Honour Killing	Department, of WCD, Haryana
42.	Proposal for Sashakta Vahini for capacity building programme for women and girls	Department, of WCD, Madhya Pradesh
43.	Setting up of Home for mentally ill women,	Govt, of Manipur

1	2	3
44.	Setting up of Night Shelters for vulnerable women including drug users and sexual workers,	
45.	Providing self defense training for women and girls.	
46.	Installation of CCTV in vulnerable areas of Imphal	
47.	Proposal to establish and strengthening of Women Safety, Security and Redressal Programmes under Kidwai Cancer Institute, Karnataka	Kidwai Cancer Institute, Karnataka
48.	Proposal for setting up of CCTV monitoring and backup	Govt, of Puducherry
49.	Proposal for safety and security of women	Department of Social Security & WCD, Punjab
50.	Proposal for Integrated Intelligence strengthening & surveillance, creation of Women Police Station etc.	Police Department, Govt, of Puducherry
51.	Proposal for SSWANGINI	Department of WCD, Govt, of Puducherry
52.	Preventive and reducing violence against young women	Department of WCD, Govt, of Andhra Pradesh
53.	Construction of reading cum library for girls, career counselling	District Magistrate, Sirmour, HP
54.	Renovation/ repair and extension of Heritage Building	District Magistrate, Sirmour, HP
55.	Safe Tourism Destination for women in MP	Tourism Department, Govt, of Madhya Pradesh
56.	Procurement of Buses as ladies special in all districts of Jammu and Kashmir	Transport Department, Jammu and Kashmir

1	2	3
57.	Proposal to ensure women safety in prisons 13 Jails of Punjab	Police Department, Punjab
58.	Procurement of buses and interceptor vehicles, implementation of passenger information system	Transport Department, Haryana
59.	Women rehabilitation centre for the Sakhi- One Stop Centre(OSC) inhabitants and provision of vehicle (four wheeler) in all 27 OSCs	WCD Department, Chhattisgarh

Financial assistance from UNESCO

759. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of women and children are affected by nutrition deficiency in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to meet this challenge;

(c) whether Government has received any financial assistance from the United Nations or UNESCO for women and child development schemes in the country;

(d) the details of funds released under different schemes during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether Government has formulated any monitoring system for executing these schemes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4 conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015-16, 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight, 38.4% are stunted and 58.5% are anaemic. Further, 22.9% women (15-49 years of age) have chronic energy deficiency (BMI less than 18.5) and 53% are anaemic.

(b) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through

States/UTs to address various aspects related to nutrition. This Ministry is implementing POSHAN Abhiyaan, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Anganwadi Services and Scheme for Adolescent Girls under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country.

(c) UN agencies provide technical support to the Government to prevent and reduce malnutrition among women and children. No financial assistance has been received from United Nations or UNESCO.

(d) The details of amount released during the last three years and current year under these schemes is at Statement-I, II, III and IV. (*See below*).

(e) The monitoring systems in-built in the schemes are as under:

- (i) NITI Aayog undertakes periodic monitoring and evaluation of POSHAN Abhiyaan through their 'Technical Unit' for assessing the impact of the programme. In order to ensure regular monitoring and review of all sectoral programmes under POSHAN Abhiyaan, a National Nutrition Resource Centre - Central Project Monitoring Unit (NNRC-CPMU) has been constituted.
- (ii) The Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana is implemented through web based Management and Information (MIS) Software, viz., Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana-Common Application Software (PMMVY-CAS) which is used as an effective tool for regular monitoring.
- (iii) The Anganwadi Services Scheme has an in-built monitoring system since its inception to track the physical progress of the scheme in respect of various input process, output and impact indicators through a standardized Management Information System (MIS). Further, in order to strengthen the performance of Anganwadi Services, Government has introduced monitoring and review mechanism at different levels (National/ State/ District/ Block and Anganwadi level).
- (iv) Under the Scheme for Adolescent Girls, monitoring committees have been set up at all levels (National, State, District, Block and Village level) to take stock of the progress of the scheme as also to strengthen the coordination and convergence between concerned departments.

Statement-I

*Status of Fund Released under POSHAN Abhiyaan in
years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Release in FY 2017-18	Release in FY 2018-19	Release in FY 2019-20
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1284.63	8604.68	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.93	2663.35	-
3.	Assam	2298.27	15492.36	-
4.	Bihar	6724.06	15001.67	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	965.45	9629.51	-
6.	Delhi	945.95	2206.88	-
7.	Goa	238.07	197.78	-
8.	Gujarat	3036.66	11228.04	-
9.	Haryana	400.97	5992.46	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1557.26	4153.15	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	388.59	8343.52	-
12.	Jharkhand	1555.35	5110.45	-
13.	Karnataka	3351.05	9870.89	-
14.	Kerala	1273.37	6491.91	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3441.49	15894.17	-
16.	Maharashtra	2572.31	20989.28	-
17.	Manipur	340.46	3865.37	-
18.	Meghalaya	462.98	1713.27	-
19.	Mizoram	119.38	957.65	-
20.	Nagaland	163.74	1251.97	-
21.	Odisha	4600.46	10571.65	-
22.	Puducherry	39.24	393.70	-

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Punjab	819.51	6090.33	-
24.	Rajasthan	2045.73	9680.99	-
25.	Sikkim	98.59	328.47	-
26.	Tamil Nadu	1340.51	12210.93	-
27.	Telangana	1736.94	8595.70	-
28.	Tripura	277.91	3695.72	-
29.	Uttar Pradesh	8440.60	29582.87	-
30.	Uttarakhand	1866.25	4301.57	-
31.	West Bengal	5545.27	19294.11	-
32.	Andaman and Nicobar	100.22	416.89	307.62
33.	Chandigarh	158.88	306.82	173.97
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	108.83	129.32	114.16
35.	Daman and Diu	42.06	197.66	131.98
36.	Lakshadweep	60.00	138.90	126.75
TOTAL		58453.97	255593.99	854.48

Note: POSHAN Abhiyaan has been set up on 18.12.2017.

Statement-II

*Status of Fund Released under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana in years
2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No	State/UTs	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (As on 18.06.2019)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	163.08	41.13	45.75
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7022.36	14101.75	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	912.83	36	0
4.	Assam	10448.26	817	0

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bihar	17351.38	1253	0
6.	Chandigarh	290.41	248.08	56.33
7.	Chhattisgarh	4382.58	2025.85	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	102.62	75.85	0
9.	Daman and Diu	61.56	28.98	0
10.	Goa	168.85	107.26	0
11.	Gujarat	10186.87	5958.97	0
12.	Haryana	4324.3	3674.84	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1821.64	1793.84	329.74
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3137.84	828.42	0
15.	Jharkhand	5622.7	1453.37	0
16.	Karnataka	10248.81	6361.72	214.2
17.	Kerala	5536.64	3514.27	0
18.	Lakshadweep	27.82	4.44	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	12320.53	18581.47	0
20.	Maharashtra	12821.1	11795.62	0
21.	Manipur	1474.07	75	0
22.	Meghalaya	1110.83	102	0
23.	Mizoram	710.78	294.7	0
24.	Nagaland	1035.06	52	0
25.	NCT of Delhi	2008.9	795.75	0
26.	Odisha	7143.33	383	0
27.	Puducherry	331.68	63.53	0
28.	Punjab	4648.73	1141.42	888.42
29.	Rajasthan	11486.97	9605.43	0
30.	Sikkim	354.33	21	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	12087.85	658	0
32.	Telangana	7196.4	385	0
33.	Tripura	1845.49	96	0

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	33616.64	14216.71	430.05
35.	Uttarakhand	2610.99	1425.66	0
36.	West Bengal	10245.03	2938.72	0
	TOTAL	204859.26	104955.77	1964.49

Note: Scheme implemented across the country with effect from 01.01.2017*

Statement-III

State/UT-wise Funds released in Supplementary Nutrition component of the Anganwadi Services Scheme during last 3 years and current year (₹ in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20(As on 15.06.2019)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31467.53	31596.87	37353.55	11948.05
2.	Bihar	52520.17	53741.97	76987.83	25941.76
3.	Chhattisgarh	22461.93	25724.9	24279.95	9936.6
4.	Goa	591.45	1011.2	859.5	281.82
5.	Gujarat	36162.61	38496.97	32051.56	11929.8
6.	Haryana	7131.04	3945.75	7305.22	2803.38
7.	Jharkhand	28723.1	25347.42	29083.25	10663.86
8.	Karnataka	33914.94	56009.24	43588.97	18182.71
9.	Kerala	8305.96	10976.6	10785.38	3954.43
10.	Madhya Pradesh	55779.33	66775.88	64088.78	23188.49
11.	Maharashtra	32053.19	41445.78	106535.22	20186.91
12.	Odisha	25519.58	47316.24	43450.56	17016.35
13.	Punjab	3124.57	5282.25	3744.1	2745.67
14.	Rajasthan	33045.65	34931.86	34950.74	12181.34
15.	Tamil Nadu	26017.9	33186.7	37271.35	13110.55
16.	Telangana	17418.86	18130.74	22045.61	7762.52
17.	Uttar Pradesh	160784.24	129353.52	104579.08	57257.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	West Bengal	30462.46	67697.94	68046.87	19954
19.	Delhi	7551.09	4051.41	3474.65	2479.46
20.	Puducherry	1702.02	851.02	0	0
21.	Himachal Pradesh	4662.06	5795.63	6976.21	2557.95
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	4035.18	4035.17	2128.5	1560.91
23.	Uttarakhand	4649.44	15212.13	13612.57	4433.16
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	262.68	284.57	369.94	135.65
25.	Chandigarh	190.49	592.09	769.72	282.23
26.	D&Nagar Haveli	203.8	129.89	168.86	61.91
27.	Daman and Diu	174.12	130.83	170.08	62.36
28.	Lakshadweep	68.32	85.35	100.26	36.76
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	4052.72	4035.02	4411.4	1276.89
30.	Assam	17921.03	31554.71	30597.01	16513.9
31.	Manipur	500	5244.2	7134.08	3320.15
32.	Meghalaya	11184.72	12238.89	12364.04	3838.34
33.	Mizoram	2156.92	1539.37	1843.36	822.3
34.	Nagaland	10611.05	7000.08	8231.2	2655.9
35.	Sikkim	644.34	481.21	450.66	194.27
36.	Tripura	4010.56	6456.59	7781.78	2993.23
TOTAL		680065.05	790689.99	847591.84	312270.81

Statement-IV

State/UT-wise Funds released in Scheme for Adolescent Girls during last 3 years and current year

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	762.99	2259.52	1011.98	74.82

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	126.25	87.96	0	32.34
3.	Assam	1356.94	341.92	0	38.73
4.	Bihar	2696.83	4003.74	25.54	463.92
5.	Chhattisgarh	1389.69	2792.61	724.75	48.4
6.	Goa	131.5	302.77	0.4	0.05
7.	Gujarat	8443.18	2690.09	5092.44	838.87
8.	Haryana	104.74	589.97	37.41	18.96
9.	Himachal Pradesh	720.45	1129.42	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	194.63	255.91	560.39	46.53
11.	Jharkhand	145.57	1495.55	0	254.39
12.	Karnataka	740.73	2466.93	923.76	992.64
13.	Kerala	1057.73	692.91	289.74	1.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5302.02	8641.18	5442.4	767.44
15.	Maharashtra	5334.42	3995.68	3536.78	539.06
16.	Manipur	49.65	170.28	0	12.61
17.	Meghalaya	919.65	528.83	12.55	14.85
18.	Mizoram	91.78	123.95	69.32	13.16
19.	Nagaland	206.31	193.14	214.3	25.02
20.	Odisha	2867.25	2442.6	866.77	72.6
21.	Punjab	0	40.6	26.3	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	39.38	0	0
23.	Sikkim	32.54	15.42	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2655.26	3196.22	0	95.48
25.	Telangana	572.39	81.4	107.49	121.85
26.	Tripura	334.81	674.38	19.16	18.48
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10932.99	4486.13	1000.35	1827.57
28.	Uttaranchal	43.02	3.3	0	0
29.	West Bengal	40.41	282.47	101.85	126.72
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	107.05	51.35	3.18	0.87

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Chandigarh	12.11	12.68	2.33	2.06
32.	Daman and Diu	14.14	14.14	4.53	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.44	16.44	4.94	0.21
34.	Delhi	276.66	490.19	320.48	7.84
35.	Lakshadweep	2.2	11.65	3.11	0.04
36.	Puducherry	17.72	8.81	1.63	0
TOTAL		47700.06	44629.53	20403.88	6456.59

Buildings and services at Anganwadi centres in Jharkhand

760. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any complaint regarding poor condition of buildings and services at Anganwadi centres in the country including Jharkhand;
- (b) if so, the details of such complaints, location-wise;
- (c) whether Government has taken any action to resolve such complaints; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) This Ministry has received 39 complaints which includes complaints of Jharkhand during last five years regarding services at Anganwadi centres in the country. The complaints received pertaining to State Governments/UT Administrations is as below:

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Year	Number of complaints
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	2016	02
2.	Bihar	2016	01
		2017	02

1	2	3	4
		2018	0.1
3.	Chandigarh	2016	01
4.	Chhattisgarh	2016	01
5.	Delhi	2016	01
6.	Gujarat	2014	01
7.	Haryana	2014	01
8.	Jharkhand	2014	01
9.	Maharashtra	2015	02
		2016	01
		2017	01
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2016	05
		2017	03
		2018	01
11.	Meghalaya	2016	01
12.	Odisha	2016	01
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2016	05
		2017	02
		2018	02
14.	Uttarakhand	2016	02
		2017	01

(c) and (d) Since the Scheme is implemented by States/UTs, these complaints are referred to State Governments. Cases involving serious allegation are referred to the State Governments for reports. In order to resolve such issues and to strengthen the performance of Anganwadi Services Scheme, Government has introduced 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism at different levels (National/State/District/Block and Anganwadi level) for

monitoring the status of implementation of the scheme. Government has issued Guidelines on 31.03.2011 for constitution of Monitoring and Review Committees at different levels to review progress in implementation of the Scheme.

Own buildings for Anganwadis

761. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of Anganwadi centres in several States particularly Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are not having their own buildings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is providing funds specifically for construction of Anganwadi buildings; and

(d) the details of total Anganwadis with and without building facilities, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the information available, there are 13.73 lakh operational Anganwadi centres (AWCs) in the country. As regards Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, 20255 and 25502 AWCs are in operation in the government buildings (including schools and panchayats) respectively and remaining AWCs are being operated through rented buildings and community premises. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Under the revised scope of Anganwadi Services implemented from 01.12.2017, the Central assistance for construction of new Anganwadi Centre buildings in rural areas is available in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). Central assistance for construction of 1 lakh new Anganwadi buildings in a year is ₹ 1 lakh per Anganwadi building for all States/UTs. This amount is reimbursable to States/UTs after completion of construction of Anganwadi building. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement**Information on infrastructure facilities in Anganwadi Centres as on 31 March 2019**

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) running from																
		Govt. Building		Rented				Community										
				AWWs/AWHs House		Others		School		Panchayat		Others		Open Space				
		No. of Sanct- ioned AWCs	No. of opera- tional AWCs	No. of AWCs for which data is available	Kutcha	Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	55607	55601	113	18502	0	0	931	25730	14	5282	302	1289	22	3416	0	0
2.	Telangana	35700	35634	35613	526	9828	0	0	4395	8283	1638	7937	55	271	627	2053	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6225	6225	5801	0	378	0	0	0	29	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	62153	62153	61690	0	39319	0	11667	0	0	0	10704	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	115009	99583	99583	0	26097	0	0	41054	19954	0	4010	0	8468	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	51215	50209	12	33594	2955	1126	6611	2425	11	1242	25	856	120	1232	0	0
7.	Goa	1262	1262	1262	0	141	0	52	3	697	0	290	1	24	1	49	0	4
8.	Gujarat	53029	53029	53975	0	42557	0	0	0	7609	0	580	0	366	0	2863	0	0

9. Haryana	25962	25962	25962	0	10685	0	0	0	6612	0	2390	0	6275	0	0	0	0	<div> <div>Written Answers to</div> <div>[27 June, 2019]</div> <div>Unstarred Questions</div> <div>481</div> </div>
10. Himachal Pradesh	18925	18925	18925	5	2026	102	28	1505	7756	316	2807	21	337	233	3789	0	0	
11. Jammu and Kashmir	31938	29599	28636	33	716	8987	16735	949	933	7	241	3	14	2	9	7	0	
12. Jharkhand	38432	38432	38416	367	21288	2356	1255	4417	5969	25	1229	12	604	36	801	54	3	
13. Karnataka	65911	65911	64518	0	38686	0	0	10954	0	4379	0	1473	0	0	9026	0	0	
14. Kerala	33318	33244	33218	153	22723	208	8105	0	0	9	422	29	736	57	768	2	6	
15. Madhya Pradesh	97135	97135	90957	4988	60326	925	390	7581	15939	77	160	53	20	174	268	53	3	
16. Maharashtra	110486	110219	84854	0	45041	0	0	0	15769	0	12918	0	0	0	8081	0	3045	
17. Manipur	11510	11510	11510	1965	2554	2783	192	201	80	472	120	1030	363	1430	320	0	0	
18. Meghalaya	5896	5896	5896	0	2630	0	198	0	0	0	1476	0	1129	0	0	0	463	
19. Mizoram	2244	2244	2244	0	2215	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20. Nagaland	3980	3980	3980	2861	150	710	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	0	0	0	
21. Odisha	74154	72587	70849	0	17518	3336	2261	1257	8626	0	18252	0	7198	1440	10961	0	0	
22. Punjab	27314	27279	27180	0	1425	0	479	0	2784	0	7746	0	5950	0	8796	0	0	
23. Rajasthan	62010	61974	61355	0	25780	0	0	0	10491	0	18594	0	3904	0	2586	0	0	
24. Sikkim	1308	1308	1308	64	882	8	51	19	160	2	11	6	6	25	73	1	0	
25. Tamil Nadu	54439	54439	54439	7693	35389	2469	228	0	4641	274	954	191	1353	265	957	10	15	
26. Tripura	10145	9911	9911	0	9349	0	0	0	290	0	0	0	0	0	272	0	0	
27. Uttar Pradesh	190145	187997	187997	0	28590	0	0	0	22892	0	113522	0	22993	0	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
28. Uttarakhand		20067	20067	19940	0	2733	27	1276	118	6129	104	5099	30	2629	31	1752	11	1
29. West Bengal		119481	116107	115984	0	54487	0	0	0	20351	0	14234	0	3017	0	23888	0	7
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		720	720	719	1	169	11	3	22	192	0	8	47	188	12	66	0	0
31. Chandigarh		450	450	450	0	134	0	0	0	280	0	1	0	19	0	16	0	0
32. Delhi		10897	10897	10752	0	40	0	0	34	10653	0	1	0	7	1	16	0	0
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		302	302	302	0	155	30	60	28	27	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Daman and Diu		107	107	102	0	76	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	0
35. Lakshadweep		107	107	107	0	27	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry		855	855	855	0	369	0	2	0	443	0	3	0	31	0	7	0	0
TOTAL		1399697	1372872	1335524	24582	556201	25285	44185	80079	205824	7357	230235	3295	68051	4675	82070	138	3547
		[1400000																
		earlier																
		sanctioned																
		by GOI]																

Based on State level consolidated report and information obtained for APIP meeting from State Governments/UT administration

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Implementation of child rights

762. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country is lagging behind in implementation of child rights;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the significant challenges that Government faces in implementation of child rights?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) India, as a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNGRC), has committed itself to ensure that all children enjoy their right to survival, development, protection and participation. In pursuance of this the Ministry of Women and Child Development has adopted the National Policy for Children (NPC), 2013 on 26th April, 2013 which affirms the Government's commitment to realization of the rights of all children in the country. It recognizes every person below the age of eighteen years as a child and that childhood is an integral part of life with a value of its own, and a long term, sustainable, multi-spectral, integrated and inclusive approach is necessary for the harmonious development and protection of children. The Policy has identified survival, health, nutrition, education, development, protection and participation as the undeniable rights of every child, and has also declared these as key priority areas. Further the Ministry has also launched the National Plan of Action for Children, 2016 on 24.01.2017 in pursuance of the NPC, 2013.

The Government has enacted the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ. Act), to provide care and protection to vulnerable children, which mandates that no waiver of any of the right of the child is permissible or valid (Section 3(ix) of the JJ Act, 2015).

Proposal for women empowerment from Gujarat

†763. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the name of schemes implemented by Government for women empowerment in Gujarat;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of funds allocated by the Central Government to that State during the last three years and the details of unutilised funds out of these and the reasons behind the said funds remaining unutilised;

(c) whether the State Government has submitted any proposals in connection with women empowerment in the State and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decisions taken by the Central Government on these proposals so far?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes for women empowerment in States and Union Territories including Gujarat. These include Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK), Swadhar Greh, Ujjawala, Working Women Hostels (WWH), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), Women's Helpline, One Stop Centre (OSC) and Mahila Police Volunteers. Scheme-wise details of funds released/utilized/unutilized by Ministry of Women and Child Development related to the State of Gujarat is in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (b) One proposal for construction of Working Women Hostel in Surat, Gujarat was received from the State Govt, of Gujarat and the same was sanctioned/approved by this Ministry during 2017-18. First instalment of ₹ 1,83,76,125/- was released in the year 2017-18. No further grant has been given for the said hostel for want of complete documents from the State Government.

Statement

Scheme-wise details of funds released/utilised/unutilised by Ministry of Women and Child Development to Gujarat

1. Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme:

The details of fund released to the State Government of Gujarat

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Fund released	Unutilised amount
FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	
49.1	214.64	U.C. not received

Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme is being implemented with a funding ratio of 60:40 between Centre and State Government from November 2017. Under the Scheme, State

Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) is functional under the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Gujarat and District Level Centre for Women are functional in 07 districts out of 26 districts approved. Block Level activities through college student volunteers and capacity building of women collectives is yet to be initiated in the aspirational districts namely Narmada and Dahod.

2. Swadhar Greh:

The details of fund released to the State Government of Gujarat

(₹ in lakhs)

FY 2016-17			FY 2017-18			FY 2018-19		
Released	Utilised	Un-utilised	Released	Utilised	Un-utilised	Released*	Utilised	Un-utilised
30.53	17.03	13.51	37.86	17.83	20.03	24.39*	-	9.15

*An amount of ₹24.39 -lakhs out of unutilised amount of ₹ 33.54 lakhs has been revalidated for FY 2018-19. Swadhar Greh Scheme targets women victims of difficult circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity. The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health services as well as economic and social security for these women. Though funds during FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 have been released for construction of seven Swadhar Greh, actual construction work was taken up only for four Swadhar Greh during FY 2016-17 and five Swadhar Greh was taken for construction during 2017-18. This resulted in unutilization of some funds.

3. Ujjawala:

The details of fund released to the State Government of Gujarat

(₹ in lakhs)

FY 2016-17			FY 2017-18			FY 2018-19		
Released	Utilised	Un-utilised	Released	Utilised	Un-utilised	Released*	Utilised	Un-utilised
43.96	U.C not received		59.37	U.C received		25.02	U.C. not received	

Ujjawala Scheme is being implemented for prevention of trafficking with five specific components-Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-Integration and Repatriation of victims of trafficking. The scheme has been conceived primarily for the purpose of preventing trafficking on the one hand and rescue and rehabilitation of victims on the other. As per

the revised norms of Ujjawala scheme effective from 01.04.2016, the scheme is implemented through the State/UT Government.

4. Working Women's Hostel:

The details of fund released to the State Government of Gujarat

(₹ in lakhs)

FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
0	1.84	0

Working Women's Hostel scheme is being implemented by this Ministry since 1972-73 across the country including Gujarat State to provide safe and affordable accommodation to working women. These hostels have day-care facility for the children of inmates too.

5. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBP):

The details of fund released to the State of Gujarat

(₹ in lakhs)

FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
0	112.93	389.55

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBP) launched on 22nd January 2015, addresses the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) in the age group of 0-6 years and aims to change mindsets to value girl child, It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. The key elements of the scheme include nation-wide awareness and advocacy campaign and multi-sectoral action, initially in selected 100 districts (low on CSR) and got expanded to 61 additional districts in 2015-16. Considering the encouraging results of implementation in 161 districts the Government of India has expanded the BBBP Scheme in all 640 districts (as per census 2011) of the Country including state of Gujarat on 8th March, 2018. All 26 districts (as per census 2011) of State of Gujarat are covered under implementation of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBP). Out of these, 22 districts are covered under Multi - sectoral intervention, Media & Advocacy component and remaining 04 districts are covered under alert Media and Advocacy outreach component of the Scheme.

6. Scheme for Setting up 'One Stop Centre':

The details of fund released to the State of Gujarat

(₹ in lakhs)

2016-17	Fund released		Unutilised amount
	2017-18	2018-19	
38.82	127.15	562.70	766.42

The scheme of One Stop Centres was initiated in 1st April, 2015 for facilitating access to an integrated range of services including police, medical, legal, psychological support and temporary shelter to women affected by violence. The Scheme is funded through Nirbhaya Fund.

7. Scheme for Universalisation of 'Women Helpline':

The details of fund released to the State Government of Gujarat

(₹ in lakhs)

2016-17	Fund released		Unutilised amount
	2017-18	2018-19	
0	178.80	89.40	60.70

The Scheme of Universalisation of Women Helpline is being implemented since 1st April 2015 and is intended to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence through referral (linking with appropriate authority such as police, One Stop Centre, hospital) and information about women related government schemes/programmes across the country through a single uniform number (181). So far, women helplines have become operational in 32 States/UTs.

8. Mahila Police Volunteers:

The details of fund released to the State Government of Gujarat

(₹ in lakhs)

2016-17	Fund released		Unutilised amount
	2017-18	2018-19	
0	76.20	0	68.56

Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs has envisaged engagement of Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) in States/UTs who will act as a link between police and community and help women in distress.

Food supply in ICDS

764. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is increasingly using food fortification in the nutrition schemes for children and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of private companies involved in umbrella ICDS;
- (c) whether Government is aware of instances of corruption and leakages in food supply in ICDS, which has led to loss of public money meant for the poor; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Food fortification is a complementary strategy to address micronutrient deficiencies in addition to dietary diversification and micronutrient supplementation. Therefore, in order to reduce the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies, emphasis is given on all the three strategies through the Schemes/programmes implemented by the various departments/ministries. These include iron and folic acid supplementation, calcium supplementation, Vitamin-A supplementation and mandatory use of iodized salt. Also, nutrition education to promote the use of healthy balanced diets through dietary diversification is an important component of different Government programmes such as POSHAN Abhiyaan, Anganwadi Services, etc. Ministry has advised all the States/UTs to ensure use of relevant fortified food articles (wherever supplied) in the administration of the Supplementary Nutrition Programme.

(b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by States/UTs. The Scheme provides for a package of six services including Supplementary Nutrition (SNP) for children in the age group of 0-6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Supreme Court *vide* their order dated 07.10.2004, in a Public Interest Litigation - W.P. No.196 of 2001, had directed that the contractors shall not be used for supply of nutrition in Anganwadis and preferably ICDS funds shall be spent by making use of village communities, self-help groups and Mahila Mandals for buying of grains and preparation of meals. These directions were reiterated by the Supreme Court on 13.12.2006

and 22.04.2009. Accordingly, all the States/UTs were addressed on 17.12.2004 for compliance of Supreme Court order dated 07.10.2004. Later on, in Civil Appeal No.7104 of 2011 -Shagun Mahila Udyogik Sahakari Sanstha Maradit versus State of Maharashtra and others the Supreme Court gave judgment dated 19th August, 2011. All the States/UTs were requested on 9th May, 2012 to comply with the directions of the Supreme Court in the aforesaid judgment.

(c) and (d) In order to eradicate the corruption and strengthen the performance of Anganwadi Services Scheme, Government has introduced 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism at different levels (National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi level) for monitoring the status of implementation of the scheme. Government has issued guidelines on 31.03.2011 for constitution of Monitoring and Review Committees at different levels to review progress in implementation of the Scheme.

The complaints received in respect of irregularities/corruption in implementation of ICDS Scheme (now renamed as Anganwadi Services) are forwarded to concerned States/UTs for taking appropriate action. Reports on complaints which are serious in nature are sought from State Governments/UT Administrations. The States/UTs are responsible for their administrative control. Action for any misconduct or for involvement of any employee in any corrupt practices is taken by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations as per their service rules.

During the last 5 years, 39 complaints have been received regarding improper implementation of the Scheme. The complaints received pertain to State Governments/UT Administrations are as under:

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Year	Number of complaints
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	2016	02
2.	Bihar	2016	01
		2017	02
		2018	01
3.	Chandigarh	2016	01
4.	Chhattisgarh	2016	01
5.	Delhi	2016	01
6.	Gujarat	2014	01

1	2	3	4
7.	Haryana	2014	01
8.	Jharkhand	2014	01
9.	Maharashtra	2015	02
		2016	01
		2017	01
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2016	05
		2017	03
		2018	01
11.	Meghalaya	2016	01
12.	Odisha	2016	01
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2016	05
		2017	02
		2018	02
14.	Uttarakhand	2016	02
		2017	01

Since the Scheme is implemented by States/UTs, these complaints are referred to State Governments. Any complaint regarding serious allegation is referred to the State Government/UT for necessary action.

**Proposal for construction of Anganwadi centre
buildings from Rajasthan**

765. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Rajasthan Government regarding construction of Anganwadi Centre buildings in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any financial allocation for the said purpose;
and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government had received proposal from Rajasthan Government for construction of AngaWadi Centre (AWC) buildings in the urban areas during 2017-18. However, the ICDS scheme has been revised and construction of AWC buildings in urban areas has been discontinued.

Under the revised scope of Anganwadi Services implemented from 01.12.2017, the Central assistance for construction of new Anganwadi Centre building in rural areas is available in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). Central assistance for construction of 1 lakh new Anganwadi buildings in a year is ₹1 lakh per Anganwadi building for all States/UTs. This amount is reimbursable to States/UTs after completion of construction of Anganwadi building.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development had earlier released the funds to Rajasthan Government amounting to ₹ 16.62 crore for the construction of 1385 units of Anganwadi Centre buildings in 2015-16 and further ₹24.00 crore for the construction of 2000 units of Anganwadi Centre buildings in 2016-17.

Benefit of BBBP scheme to daughters of poor women

†766. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that daughters of poor women are not getting benefit of Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the extent of benefit that rural women has got till now alongwith the status of sex ratio in rural and urban areas of the country after the implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme aims to address the critical issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR). The specific objectives of the scheme are (i) prevent gender biased sex selective elimination (ii) ensure survival and protection of the girl child and (iii) ensure education and participation of the girl child through coordinated and convergent efforts. Out of 640 districts (as per Census 2011), 405 districts are selected under Multi-sectotal intervention and advocacy and media campaign, while remaining 235 districts are covered under advocacy and media campaign only.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

BBBP scheme has provision for awards and recognitions but no provision for direct individual cash transfer for any strata of society including daughters of poor women. It is not a DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) scheme. Under the Scheme combined data of urban and rural areas are considered for the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB). The latest reports of Health Management Information System (HMIS) of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) for the time period between F.Y. 2015-16 and F.Y. 2018-19, reveal that SRB is showing improving trends from 923 to 931, which include urban areas as well as rural areas of the country.

Evaluation of success of BBBP scheme

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

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the aims of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme is to address the issue of decline in the child sex ratio in critical districts through an awareness campaign as well as through multi-sectoral interventions like registration of pregnancies, increased institutional deliveries and prohibition of sex determination;

(b) whether Government has done any study or evaluation about the success of this programme since its inception; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) An evaluation study on Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme has been entrusted by the Ministry to National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi (NCAER).

Beneficiaries under NNM

768. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people benefited under the scheme Poshan Abhiyaan or National Nutrition Mission (NNM) since its inception;

(b) the decline per annum observed in stunting, under nutrition, anaemia among young children, women and adolescent girls and low birth weight since the inception of NNM; and

(c) the estimated amount of money spent by the Ministry under NNM since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) POSHAN Abhiyaan or National Nutrition Mission (NNM) is not a beneficiary centric scheme and looks at System Strengthening of services for beneficiaries which include pregnant women, lactating mother, children from 0-6 years and adolescent girls across the country in phased manner under various components. The Abhiyaan also looks at creating a Jan Andolan on the subject of nutrition leading to Community Mobilization at large. The baseline for indicators of stunting, wasting, low birth weight and anemia are from NFHS-4. Accordingly, the decline in the figures of key target indicators will be available after the release of NFHS-5 result. The expenditure incurred by the Ministry under POSHAN Abhiyaan since its inception till FY 2018-19 is ₹3470.15 crore.

Distribution of fortified ration

769. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have started disbursing fortified ration and the details of people who were provided rations, district-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether this plan is proposed to be expanded to other districts as well and if so, the roadmap thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether an assessment was made regarding nutrition requirement for children;

(d) whether the nutrition requirements were found to be same across all children and if so, the details thereof and if not, the basis for standardizing requirements, if any; and

(e) the details of report of assessment of its impact on food subsidy budget?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) As per the information received from Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution has approved the "Centrally Sponsored Pilot Scheme on Fortification of Rice and its distribution through Public Distribution System". Financial Assistance up to 90% in case of North-Eastern, Hilly and Island States and upto 75% in case of rest of the States has been extended. Further, Government of India has also advised all States/UTs especially those States/UTs that are distributing wheat flour through Public Distribution System (PDS), to

distribute fortified wheat flour through PDS. The details of the States/UTs disbursing fortified ration through PDS are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Nutrient requirements and recommended dietary allowances (RDAs) for all age groups of the population including children are set and revised periodically by the National Institute of Nutrition - Indian Council of Medical Research.

The requirement of nutrients in children varies with the age, gender and nutritional status of the children. The RDAs for Indian population are finalized by National Institute of Nutrition - Indian Council of Medical Research (NIN-ICMR) based on the recommendations of the Expert Group, based on individual variability and nutrient bioavailability from the habitual diet.

Statement

Details of the States/UTs disbursing fortified ration through PDS

Sl. No	States/UTs	Status of disbursing fortified ration under PDS
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	DFS (4 Districts)
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Fortified Wheat flour (All)
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	DFS(AII)
4.	Gujarat	Fortified Edible Oil(AII)
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Fortified Edible Oil(AII)
6.	Karnataka	Fortified Rice (1 District-Yadgir)
7.	Madhya Pradesh	DFS(20 Districts-Alirajpur, Dindori, Anuppur, Betul, Dhar, Balaghat, Ratlam, Barwani, Mandla, Khargone, Chhindwara, Shahdol, Seoni, Jhabua, Sheopur, Hoshangabad, Burhanpur, Khandwa, Sidhi, Umari)
8.	Maharashtra	Fortified Rice(1 District-Gadchiroli)

1	2	3
9.	Rajasthan	Fortified Edible Oil(AII)
10.	Tamil Nadu	DFS(AII)
11.	Uttar Pradesh	DFS (10 Districts-Meerut, Moradabad, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Hamirpur, Faizabad, Siddharthnagar, SantKabirnagar, Mau, Auraiya)
12.	West Bengal	Fortified Wheat Flour (All)

Restructuring of Anganwadi Centres

770. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan/ scheme to restructure Anganwadi Centres for overall development of children including giving them nutritious food, basic education and play activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Anganwadi Services is an ongoing Scheme since 1975 which is reviewed from time to time. Introducing reforms in the aforesaid scheme is a continuous process. A number of reforms have taken place in the recent past *i.e.* increasing the cost norms for Supplementary Nutrition (SN) given to beneficiaries, improving the availability of water and sanitation facilities at the AWCs, improving the service conditions of the Anganwadi Workers/ Anganwadi Helpers by given them better opportunities in their career progression and revision of their honorarium, release of funds based on the Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) of the States/UTs, introducing Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE) policy, Curriculum and Standards for ECCE, age-appropriate activity books under ECCE, etc.

The Government has set up POSHAN Abhiyaan which has a number of new components contributing to the improved services delivery under the Anganwadi Services *i.e.* monitoring of the scheme through Common Application Software (CAS) by providing

Smartphones to the Anganwadi Workers and lady Supervisors as job aid, introducing incentive for better performing States, provision of performance based incentives for Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers.

Drive to rescue missing children

771. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched any drive to rescue missing children at major railway stations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has details regarding missing children rescued from major railway stations during the last three years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed web portals "TrackChild" and "Khoya-Paya" to track the missing and found children. The TrackChild Portal is implemented in association with various stakeholders including Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Ministry of Railways, State Governments/UT Administrations, Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards, National Legal Services Authority, etc. The "Khoya-Paya" has been integrated as a citizen corner on TrackChild portal. In addition, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been prepared for tracing the missing children, and has been circulated to all States and UTs for further dissemination to all other stakeholders such as Police, Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) etc. This SOP lays down the uniform guidelines for expediting the search and rehabilitation of a missing child all over the country. The drive to rescue missing children at major Railway Stations is available through a dedicated toll free number, 1098 which is a 24X7 Child Helpline called Childline. It can be accessed by children in crisis or by adults on their behalf from any place in the geographical location of India.

Further Ministry is also collaborating with Ministry of Railways to rescue and rehabilitate children in difficult circumstances who come in contact with Railways by setting up child help desks at Railway platforms. These Child help Desks are being manned by CHILDLINE partners at the Railway Stations. Currently, Child Help Desk (CHD) has

been set up at 97 major Railway Stations. The details regarding children in contact with Railways in major railway stations who have been provided services during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details regarding children in contact with railways in major railway station who have been provided services during last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	498	1574	2187	4259
2.	Assam	77	377	428	882
3.	Bihar	49	499	2109	2657
4.	Delhi	935	2214	2687	5836
5.	Chandigarh	0	1	133	134
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	15	384	399
7.	Goa	0	0	89	89
8.	Gujarat	78	369	871	1318
9.	Haryana	0	0	162	162
10.	Jharkhand	72	299	920	1291
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	236	236
12.	Karnataka	1957	2904	3199	8060
13.	Kerala	0	11	1212	1223
14.	Madhya Pradesh	247	758	1487	2492
15.	Maharashtra	728	1541	3645	5914
16.	Odisha	0	244	1492	1736
17.	Punjab	0	21	309	330
18.	Rajasthan	95	440	971	1506
19.	Tamil Nadu	610	1442	1911	3963
20.	Telangana	542	570	933	2045
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1103	2766	5385	9254
22.	Uttarakhand	0	30	339	369
23.	West Bengal	699	2541	2874	6114
TOTAL		7690	18616	33963	60269

Schemes of the Ministry

772. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of ongoing schemes of the Ministry particularly in Assam and other North Eastern States;
- (b) whether these schemes have been formulated in consultation with respective States;
- (c) the details of financial allocations made during the last three years together with utilisation by the States during the period; and
- (d) the details of monitoring mechanism adopted by Government to ensure proper implementation of the schemes by various State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes across the country including Assam and other North Eastern States. The details of major schemes are as under:

- i. The Anganwadi Services Scheme is a unique programme for early childhood care and development. It offers a package of six services, viz. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-School Non-Formal Education, Nutrition and Health Education, Immunization, Health Check-Up and Referral Services. The beneficiaries under the Scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- ii. Poshan Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission) targets to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anemia and low birth weight babies by reducing mal-nutrition/under nutrition, anemia among young children as also, focus on adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- iii. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) scheme provides cash incentive amounting to ₹5,000/- in three installments directly to the Bank/Post Office Account of Pregnant Women and Lactating Mother (PW&LM) in DBT Mode during pregnancy and lactation in response to individual fulfilling specific conditions.
- iv. Scheme for Adolescent Girls aims at out of school girls in the age group 11-14, to empower and improve their social status through nutrition, life skills and home skills. The scheme has nutritional and non nutritional components which include nutrition, iron and folic acid supplementation, health check up and referral service, nutrition and health education mainstreaming for out of

school girls to join formal schooling, bridge course/ skill training, life skill education, home management etc, counselling/ guidance on accessing public services.

- v. National Creche Scheme provides day care facilities to children of age group of 6 months to 6 years of working women. The facilities are provided for seven and half hours a day for 26 days in a month. Children are provided with supplementary nutrition, early childcare education, health and sleeping facilities.
- vi. Child Protection Services Scheme aims to contribute to the improvement and the well-being of children in difficult circumstances, as well as, reduction of vulnerabilities to situation and actions that leads to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children from parent. The Scheme aims to spread awareness regarding the ways and means to prevent all children from child abuse of any kind including child sexual abuse.
- vii. Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme empowers rural women through community participation by involvement of Student Volunteers. The scheme is envisaged to work at various levels and at the national and state level technical support to the respective government on issues related to women is provided
- viii. Swadhar Greh scheme targets the women victims of unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity
- ix. Ujjawala is a comprehensive scheme to combat trafficking with the objective to prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, to facilitate rescue victims and placing them in safe custody, to provide rehabilitation services by providing basic amenities/needs, to facilitate reintegration of victims into the family and society, to facilitate repatriation of cross border victims
- x. Working Women Hostel aims at providing safe and affordable accommodation to working women. These hostels have Day care facility for the children of inmates too. The Ministry provides financial support for establishing such hostels by NGOs or State Governments.
- xi. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme is a tri-ministerial initiative of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development with a focus on awareness and advocacy campaign for changing mindsets, multi-sectoral action in select districts, enabling girls' education and effective enforcement of Pre-Conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act. The specific objectives of the

scheme include preventing gender biased sex selective elimination; ensuring survival and protection of the girl child and ensuring education and participation of the girl child.

- xii. One Stop Centre (OSC) facilitates access to an integrated range of services including police, medical, legal, psychological support and temporary shelter to women affected by violence. The Scheme is funded through Nirbhaya Fund.
- xiii. Women Helpline - The Scheme is being implemented since 1st April, 2015 to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence through referral and information about women related government schemes/programmes across the country through a single uniform number (181)
- xiv. Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) Scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs. It envisages engagement of Mahila Police Volunteers in States/UTs who act as a link between police and community and facilitates women in distress.

(b) to (d) Consultations/feedbacks with various stakeholders including State Governments is done as and when required. The State/UT-wise details of financial allocation/utilization under these schemes during each of the last three years are given at Annexure. The Ministry has developed web based Management and Information (MIS) Software to monitor implementation of various schemes such as PMMVY, Poshan Abhiyan and Anganwadi Services. PMMVY is monitored through PMMVY-CAS and Poshan Abhiyan and Anganwadi Services through ICDS-CAS. Monitoring of the other schemes is undertaken through meetings and video conferences with the officials of State Governments/UTs. Ministry officials undertake field visits to ascertain the status of implementation of the schemes.

Statement

Fund released under Anganwadi Services during last three years.

(₹ in lakhs)

State/UT		Funds released		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	11346.1	14588.5	12389.79
2.	Assam	64397.7	70237.5	83867.16

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Manipur	9998.54	17647.5	16856.60
4.	Meghalaya	19135.7	19865	17661.64
5.	Mizoram	4666.49	6174.29	4465.18
6.	Nagaland	15149.6	16652.4	12138.78
7.	Sikkim	1625.01	1983.22	2003.53
8.	Tripura	11710.6	13101.1	18714.14

Statement*Fund released under Poshan Abhiyaan since inception*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Funds released	
		2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.93	2663.35
2.	Assam	2298.27	15492.36
3.	Manipur	340.46	3865.37
4.	Meghalaya	462.98	1713.27
5.	Mizoram	119.38	957.65
6.	Nagaland	163.74	1251.97
7.	Sikkim	98.59	328.47
8.	Tripura	277.91	3695.72

Statement*Fund released/ utilized under PMMVY since its inception*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18		2018-19	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	912.83	0.95	36.00	265.75
2.	Assam	10448.26	418.96	817.00	3750.34
3.	Manipur	1474.07	65.81	75.00	274.23

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Meghalaya	1110.83	69.29	102.00	183.25
5.	Mizoram	710.78	233.33	294.70	665.52
6.	Nagaland	1035.06	0.00	52.00	101.44
7.	Sikkim	354.33	11.38	21.00	215.02
8.	Tripura	1845.49	16.57	96.00	578.32

* The expenditure includes unspent balance of previous year(s).

*Funds released under Scheme for Adolescent Girls.(SAG)
during last three years.*

(₹ in lakhs)

State/UT		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	126.25	83.49	87.96	42.76	0.00	18.44
2.	Assam	1356.94	149.18	341.92	0.00	0.00	774.51
3.	Manipur	49.65	161.87	170.28	62.34	0.00	34.21
4.	Meghalaya	919.65	919.65	528.83	540.36	12.55	23.75
5.	Mizoram	91.78	103.40	123.95	123.15	69.32	69.32
6.	Nagaland	206.31	206.31	193.14	191.61	214.30	139.36
7.	Sikkim	32.54	16.90	15.42	27.45	0.00	0.00
8.	Tripura	334.81	819.62	674.38	210.06	19.16	103.19

Funds released under National Creche Scheme (w.e.f 1.1.2017)

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Assam	204.48	188.86	218.23	196.54	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.17	0.00	59.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Manipur	158.41	0.00	169.07	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Meghalaya	31.50	28.38	33.62	31.74	39.00	0.00
5.	Mizoram	77.87	77.87	120.42	19.67	601.72	0.00
6.	Nagaland	36.56	0.00	39.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Tripura	60.63	37.29	64.71	39.57	336.55	0.00
8.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	65.74	62.41	55.79	0.00

Funds released under Child Protection Services during the last three years.

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.29	179.54	643.71	180	37.63
2.	Assam	413.64	1112.98	2932.68	1787.53	3379.63
3.	Manipur	241.34	709.47	1886.33	2103	3866.99
4.	Meghalaya	2060.33	2060.33	1846.6	1846.6	2254.51
5.	Mizoram	1949.55	1949.55	1917.51	1917.51	2042.28
6.	Nagaland	1350.37	1447.5	1457.45	1457.45	1787.12
7.	Sikkim	601.18	365.87	662.76	125.43	379.25
8.	Tripura	676.04	415.3	446.81	499	885.77

Funds released under Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme since November, 2017

(₹ in lakhs)

S.N.	State/UT	Funds Released	
		2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	151.35
2.	Assam	980	Nil

1	2	3	4
3.	Manipur	137.34	33.21
4.	Meghalaya	61.31	158.85
5.	Mizoram	117.82	166.77
6.	Nagaland	95.13	221.57
7.	Sikkim	Nil	99.85
8.	Tripura	19.9	125.50

Funds released under Swadhar Greh Scheme during the last three years

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.54	8.11	18.05
2.	Assam	237.56	197.03	152.60
3.	Manipur	284.07	189.83	424.30
4.	Meghalaya	0	8.72	0
5.	Mizoram	16.72	16.22	81.08
6.	Nagaland	6.54	8.11	25.69
7.	Sikkim	6.54	8.11	6.72
8.	Tripura	26.17	32.45	46.23

Funds released under Ujjawala Scheme during the last three years.

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1.68
2.	Assam	280.88	365.59	0
3.	Manipur	117.66	253.88	364.06

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
5.	Mizoram	21.67	26.87	8.23
6.	Nagaland	12.07	14.96	19.45
7.	Sikkim	0	24.82	0
8.	Tripura	0	0	0

Funds released under Working Women Hostel Scheme during the last three years.

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	192.54	193.47	116.76
2.	Assam	-	8.83	7.78
3.	Manipur	149.75	462.27	915.52
4.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
5.	Mizoram	-	-	-
6.	Nagaland	442.48	690.14	419.58
7.	Sikkim	-	-	-
8.	Tripura	-	-	-

Funds released under BBBP Scheme during the last three years.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	32.50	165.42
2.	Assam	-	2.78	12.73

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Manipur	-	44.95	269.45
4.	Meghalaya	16.23	17.13	15.97
5.	Mizoram	-	32.50	100.00
6.	Nagaland	24.05	23.30	295.52
7.	Sikkim	32.50	42.09	50.00
8.	Tripura	-	-	25.00

Funds released under One Stop Centre Scheme during the last three years.

(₹in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Fund releasee			Fund utilisation		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.41	53.19	782.02	0	64.78	30.02
2.	Assam	75.66	0	786.95	0	0	0
3.	Manipur	0	0	357.22	0	0	0
4.	Meghalaya	28.41	7.75	186.40	0	5.93	4342
5.	Mizoram	0	61.41	272.65	0	11.1	15.13
6.	Nagaland	67.11	80.42	454.87	45.88	80.41	55.41
7.	Sikkim	0	30.71	39.23	0	46.58	0
8.	Tripura	0	0	269.01	0	0	40.89

Funds released under WHL Scheme during the last three years.

(₹in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Fund releasee			Fund utilisation		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	59.50	81.36	0	76.50	92.71
2.	Assam	0	0	16.12	0	0	16.58

1	2		3	4	5	
3. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Meghalaya	0	0	32.70	0	0	49.70
5. Mizoram	0	85.20	85.20	0	102.2	85.28
6. Nagaland	29.11	76.33	68.16	67.70	34.08	68.16
7. Sikkim	0	0	33.81	0	0	46.99
8. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Funds released under Mahila Police Volunteer Scheme
during the last three years.*

(₹ in lakhs)

States	Fund released		Fund utilisation	
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2018-19
Mizoram	0	35.85	0	0.00

Implementation of law preventing domestic violence

†773. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government for effective implementation of the law enacted for prevention of domestic violence;

(b) whether no significant reduction is being witnessed in the incidents of domestic violence in the country owing to lack of proper enforcement of the law enacted for prevention of domestic violence;

(c) whether very few cases have been registered under this law due to lack of awareness; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government for spreading awareness and better enforcement of the said law?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) State Governments and UT Administrations are responsible for implementation of The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005. The Central Government issues advisories and provides financial assistance and other support of spreading awareness about this law.

(b) and (c) As Per the National Crime Bureau (NCRB) data which is available upto 2016, a total number of 426 cases in 2014, 461 cases in 2015 and 437 cases in 2016 were registered under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. The number of cases filed under the Act shows that women are taking recourse to this law to get reliefs from domestic violence. Further there was a drop in the number of registered cases from 2015 to 2016 as per NCRB data.

(d) Awareness generation among men and women in the society is undertaken through media campaign. Further, a letter from the Ministry of Women & Child Development was issued on 12th July, 2018 requesting the Chief Ministers of State Governments to appoint sufficient number of Protection Officers having independent charge of the PWDVA, who should be approachable and should also cover the spread of population, and to allocate separate budget for smooth functioning of Protection Officers, providing support to survivors, training and capacity building of police, judiciary, medical officers, service providers and for creating mass awareness around the Act. In addition, it has also requested that the information regarding Protection Officers and service providers should be published and made available in public domain at panchayat offices, police stations, through wall writings etc. For prevention and early intervention, States and UTs have been requested to undertake mass awareness generation programs and gender sensitization trainings at all levels. They have also been requested that the Form IV under Rule 8(1)(ii) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Rules, 2006, which provides information on rights of aggrieved persons under the PWDVA, should be made available in local languages so that aggrieved women are able to understand their rights in a simplified manner. For effectively creating mass awareness about this law, innovative approaches such as spreading of social/ informative messages through LPG gas bills in regional languages, television and radio spots, use of creatives for IRCTC and displays at airport, in metro, on access cards etc. have been undertaken as part of the media campaign by this Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 27th of June, 2019, has allotted time for the Government Legislative and Other Business as follows:—

Sl. No.	Business	Time Allotted
1.	Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019 (No.5 of 2019) promulgated by Four Hours the President on the 21st of February, 2019, (To be admitted in the names of Shri D. Raja, Shri Binoy discussed Viswam and Shri Elamaram Kareem, together)	Four Hours (To be discussed together)
2.	Consideration and passing of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019, after it is passed by Lok Sabha — <i>to replace an Ordinance.</i>	
3.	Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Companies (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019, (No. 6 of 2019) promulgated by the President on the 21st of February, 2019, admitted in the names of Shri D. Raja, Shri Binoy Viswam, Shri Elamaram Kareem and Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.	Two Hours (To be discussed together)
4.	Consideration and passing of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2019, after it is passed by Lok Sabha — <i>to replace an Ordinance.</i>	
5.	Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Ordinance, 2019 (No.7 of 2019) promulgated by the President on the 21st of February, 2019, admitted in the names of Shri Binoy Viswam, Shri D. Raja and Shri Elamaram Kareem.	Two hours (To be discussed together)
6.	Consideration and passing of the Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Bill, 2019, after it is passed by Lok Sabha — <i>to replace an Ordinance.</i>	

Sl. No.	Business	Time Allotted
7.	Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (No.8 of 2019) promulgated by the President on the 1st of March, 2019, admitted in the names of Shri D. Raja, Shri Binoy Viswam and Shri Elamaram Kareem.	Two hours (To be discussed together)
8.	Consideration and passing of the Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Bill, 2019 after it is passed by Lok Sabha <i>—to replace an Ordinance.</i>	
9.	Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019 (No. 9 of 2019) promulgated by the President on the 2nd of March, 2019, admitted in the names of Shri D. Raja, Shri Binoy Viswam, Shri Elamaram Kareem and Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.	
10.	Consideration and passing of the Aadhaar and Other laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019, after it is passed by Lok Sabha <i>— to replace an Ordinance.</i>	Three hours (To be discussed together)
11.	Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Ordinance 2019 (No.10 of 2019) promulgated by the President on the 2nd of March, 2019, admitted in the names of Shri D. Raja, Shri Binoy Viswam and Shri Elamaram Kareem.	Two hours (To be discussed together)
12.	Consideration and passing of the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2019, after it is passed by Lok Sabha <i>— to replace an Ordinance.</i>	
13.	Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance 2019 (No.11 of 2019) promulgated by the President on the 2nd of March, 2019, admitted in the names of Shri D. Raja, Shri Binoy Viswam and Shri Elamaram Kareem.	
14.	Consideration and passing of the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019, after it is passed by Lok Sabha <i>—to replace an Ordinance.</i>	Two hours (To be discussed together)
15.	Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Central	

Sl. No.	Business	Time Allotted
	Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 13 of 2019) promulgated by the President on the 7th of March, 2019, admitted in the names of Shri D. Raja, Shri Binoy Viswam and Shri Elamaram Kareem.	
16.	Consideration and passing of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Bill, 2019, after it is passed by Lok Sabha- to replace an Ordinance.	Four Hours (To be discussed together)
	...(Interruptions)...	
17.	Consideration and passing of the Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2019, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	Two Hours
18.	Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 12 of 2019) promulgated by the President on the 2nd of March, 2019, admitted in the names of Shri D. Raja, Shri Binoy Viswam and Shri Elamaram Kareem.	
19.	Consideration and passing of the Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha - to replace an Ordinance.	Three Hours (To be discussed together)

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of climate change and the steps taken by the Government in regard thereto.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Calling Attention to the matter of urgent public importance. Shri Rewati Raman Singh to call the attention of the Minister.

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु मंत्री का ध्यान देश में जलवायु परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न स्थिति और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की ओर आकर्षित करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, climate change is one of the biggest challenges the world is facing today. The cumulative accumulation of greenhouse gases historically since industrial revolution led by the developed nations has resulted in the current problem of global warming and climate change. However, despite the fact that we were not part of the problem, India is conscious that development doesn't need to come at

[Shri Prakash Javadekar]

the cost of environment. With the rapidly-growing economy, challenge of climate change is being considered as an opportunity for India to adopt a cleaner growth path with environmental sustainability. India has been engaging positively at international forums including the work under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The Paris Agreement adopted in 2015 brought together the world in charting the new long-term global framework to combat climate change. India has ratified the Paris Agreement and has submitted the first Nationally Determined Contributions which include a reduction in the emissions intensity of GDP by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030 from 2005 level and achieving about 40 per cent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030. India will also work towards creating an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of Carbon Dioxide equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

The Government is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change with eight Missions, namely, National Solar Mission, National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency, National Mission on Sustainable Habitat, National Water Mission, National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, National Mission for a "Green India", National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture and National Mission on Strategic knowledge for Climate Change. All these missions are being implemented by the respective Ministries and Departments and are being coordinated by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

The Ministry motivated the State Governments to prepare their State Action Plan on Climate Change in line with the strategies outlined in National Action Plan on Climate Change. So far, 33 States/Union Territories have prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change. Climate actions at the State level are based on the state action plans on climate change. The National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change, launched in 2015-16, is to meet the cost of adaptation measures in areas that are vulnerable to climate change. Till date, 30 adaptation projects have been approved at a total cost of ₹ 847 crore, covering vulnerable sectors such as water, agriculture and animal husbandry, forestry, ecosystems and biodiversity, etc. ₹ 437 crore has been released by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

Climate Change Action Programme was launched in 2014, with a total cost of ₹ 290 crore, for a duration of five years. It aims at (i) creating and strengthening the scientific and analytical capacity for assessment of climate change in the country, (ii) putting in place appropriate institutional framework for scientific and policy initiatives and (iii) implementation of climate-related actions in the context of sustainable development. The Climate Change Action Programme includes Carbonaceous Aerosols Programme, Long-term Ecological Observatories Programme and Coordinated Studies on Climate Change for the North-East Region.

Climate Change Action Programme supports the States/UTs in the implementation of State action plans. The programme has enabled establishment of dedicated climate change institutions/cells in the States/UTs to coordinate activities related to climate change. States/UTs have initiated capacity building actions and demonstration projects to implement the State Action Plan on Climate Change since the formulation of the State Action Plan on Climate Change. Four demonstration projects have been supported to mainstream the implementation of State Action Plans. The programme has also enabled establishment of observation networks at 11 regionally-representative sites to understand scientific complexities related to carbonaceous aerosols on drivers of regional climate change across India.

We recently submitted our second Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change reporting India's greenhouse gas inventory in 2014. I would like to inform you all that the emission intensity of GDP has decreased by 21 per cent in 2014 as compared to 2005 levels, thereby already achieving our voluntary pre-2020 goal of reducing emission intensity by 20-25 per cent from 2005 levels by 2020.

India is guided by its own values and beliefs in sustainable lifestyles which respect nature. It is evident from the fact that our share in cumulative historical global greenhouse gas emissions is only about three per cent and our per capita emissions are just about one-third of the global average.

Our renewable energy capacity stands at more than 78 GW today which includes about 28 GW from solar. We are also investing in energy efficiency measures, sustainable cities and transport systems.

Our forest and tree cover has increased by one per cent, as compared to the assessment of 2015. It is also worth highlighting schemes like *Ujala* for LED distribution, which has crossed the number of 351 million while *Ujjwala* for distributing clean cooking stoves to women below poverty line has covered more than 72 million households.

India also showed leadership by announcing the pledge to eliminate single-use plastic by 2022 on the World Environment Day in June, 2018. Another initiative is the decision to leapfrog from Bharat Stage-IV to Bharat Stage-VI emission norms by April 2020, which was to be earlier adopted by 2024.

India has strengthened its response to the threat of climate change in accordance with the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and our leadership in undertaking ambitious climate actions is being cited globally as an example for other countries to follow.

श्री उपसभापति: मैं बहस शुरू करने के लिए श्री रेवती रमन सिंह को आमंत्रित करता हूँ। आपको सिर्फ तीन मिनट बोलना है और *specific and to the point queries* पूछनी हैं, इसमें अलग किस्म का कोई भाषण नहीं होना है। आप एक अनुभवी सांसद हैं, इसलिए इसका ध्यान रखें।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, अगर मैं सब बातों का उल्लेख नहीं करूंगा, तो वह तथ्य कैसे पूछ पाऊंगा, जो मुझे पूछना है?

श्री उपसभापति: आप तथ्य ही पूछें। अपनी बातों का उल्लेख करते हुए आप तथ्य पूछिए, जो आपको पूछने हैं।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: जी, धन्यवाद।

मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने विद्वतापूर्ण भाषण में बहुत सारी बातें बताई हैं। अभी यह जलवायु परिवर्तन न केवल भारत में, बल्कि दुनिया में चल रहा है और बड़ी तेजी से चल रहा है। 2015 में पेरिस एकार्ड हुआ था और चीन तथा भारत ने उसमें सहभागिता देने की बात कही थी। अगर आज आप देखें, तो माननीय मंत्री जी, आज देश में इतना भारी जलवायु परिवर्तन दिखाई पड़ रहा है कि केरल में अभी दो साल पहले इतनी बाढ़ आ गई कि पूरा केरल डूब गया। केरल जब से बना है, तब से मैंने देखा है कि केरल में बाढ़ आई ही नहीं। अगर आई होगी, तो इस अप्रत्याशित रूप में नहीं आई होगी। अभी केरल में मानसून 10 दिन बाद आया। पहले चेन्नई के डैम भर जाते थे, लेकिन चेन्नई में अभी तक पानी नहीं जा पा रहा है। अगर आप उत्तर भारत में देखें, तो उत्तर भारत में मानसून 22 जून तक आता था। अभी यह मम्बई में 15 दिन विलंब से पहुंचा है। अभी उत्तर भारत में *pre-monsoon rain* कहीं भी नहीं हुई है। मान्यवर, स्थिति इतनी भयावह है कि आने वाले दिनों में जैसे सिंधु घाटी, मोहनजोदड़ो और हड़प्पा की सभ्यता विनष्ट हो गई थी, उसी तरह पूरी दुनिया की सभ्यता विनष्ट होने की ओर अग्रसर है। अटलांटिक में बर्फ का हमारा जो पूरा भंडार भरा हुआ है, वह बड़ी तेजी से गल रहा है। वह इतनी तेजी से गल रहा है कि अगर वह गल जाएगा, तो उसके बहुत ही भयावह परिणाम होंगे।

मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी बड़े विद्वान मंत्री हैं। मैं उनसे एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने नेशनल हाईवेज हैं, उनका चौड़ीकरण किया गया है। शेरशाह सूरी ने फलदार और छायादार वृक्ष लगवाए थे। मान्यवर, आप भी बलिया के रहने वाले हैं, आप भी देखते रहे होंगे कि उन सड़कों पर चलने पर कितना सुखद अनुभव होता था। अगर आज आप उन सड़कों पर जाएं, तो वे एकदम सपाट हैं। आपको एक भी पेड़ कहीं दिखाई नहीं पड़ेगा, न तो इस सरकार की पेड़ लगाने की कोई कार्य योजना है। कोई कार्य योजना भी नहीं है। मान्यवर, अभी चार धाम मात्रा में चार लेन की सड़क बनाने में हिमालय में हजारों पेड़ काट दिए गए। वहां वे पेड़ काट दिए गए, जो अब वहाँ कभी उगाए नहीं जाएंगे - चीड़ और देवदार के। ये पेड़ काट दिए गए। उन पथरीले इलाकों में उन पेड़ों को दोबारा नहीं लगाया जा सकेगा।

मान्यवर, ऐसी भयावह स्थिति हो रही है। उसी के कारण आप देखेंगे कि अभी मानसून का अता-पता नहीं है। यह कब आएगा, मौसम विभाग वाले भी नहीं बता पा रहे हैं। विडंबना यह है कि किसान अपनी खेती मौसम विभाग के बताने पर करता है। आज क्या स्थिति है, पानी कब बरसेगा, अगर यह बरसेगा, तो कितने दिन बाद बरसेगा, इसका कोई अता-पता नहीं है। यह सरकार भी नहीं बता पा रही है और मौसम विभाग भी नहीं बता पा रहा है। मान्यवर, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो बात बताई, अगर

आपकी बात में सार्थकता है, तो आपने कहा कि 2014 में ग्रीन हाउस गैस की सूची में जो रिपोर्ट की गई थी...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय रेवती रमन जी, आपके पास सिर्फ एक मिनट का समय और है, आप अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: मान्यवर, मैं दो-तीन प्रश्न पूछ कर अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा। 2005 के स्तर की तुलना में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का उत्सर्जन 21 प्रतिशत कम हुआ है। इसमें जो 21 प्रतिशत की कमी आई है, वह आपको दिखाई क्यों नहीं पड़ती? 21 प्रतिशत अच्छा-खासा आंकड़ा है।

मान्यवर, अगर ग्रीन हाउस में कमी आई है, तो उसकी तरफ ध्यान क्यों नहीं जा रहा है? अगर यही रहा, तो समुद्र का पानी हर साल 1.2 मीटर के औसत से बढ़ने लगेगा, जिससे आने वाले दिनों में मुम्बई जैसे शहर पानी में समा जाएंगे।

मान्यवर, यह बहुत गंभीर स्थिति है। जिस तरह से आप इस पर अमल कर रहे हैं, मेरे अनुसार वह नाकाफी है और सरकार जलवायु परिवर्तन रोकने में सक्षम नहीं हो पाई है।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, climate change is no more an environmental issue, but it has become a major global challenge for all of us. Sir, we know that way back in 2000, when climate change was talked about, it seemed that something was happening in the North and South Poles and nothing really affecting us. But, we see since 2005 that there have been several climate events which make us wake up to this call.

Sir, our Government, then under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh, had passed the NAPCC. They had published the National Action Plan for Climate Change, where eight missions were laid down. Under these eight missions, three very important principles were laid down. I wish to ask the hon. Minister that out of those three principles, one was having the national growth while ensuring ecological sustainability. Now, we see that the environmental clearances are being given left, right and centre. Are we not concerned about marshy lands? Are we not concerned about mangroves? Especially in the area of Mumbai, lands are reclaimed which are mangroves and they are very important parts of the biodiversity.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): In Tamil Nadu also.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Yes, in Tamil Nadu also. Even when we talk about coal, there are coal mines which are open-cast and they are at the cost of very rich forests and green cover. So, are we allowing this to happen? How are we really trying to bring about national growth while ensuring that there is ecological balance? That is my question number one.

Secondly, there was another principle which said that we have to protect the poor and the vulnerable. Yes, I have to give credit to the Government that when there were

[Shrimati Vandana Chavan]

storms recently, the Disaster Management Cell flew into action and there were no casualties luckily; people were evacuated. But, what is the system to ensure that we have no settlements in such vulnerable areas?

Sir, my third question is that the implementation of all these programmes and missions had to happen through civil society, local Government and public-private partnership. Sir, we don't see that civil society being involved at all. I think if we have to address the issue of climate change, action has to happen at the grassroot, that is, the local Government. If you ask any corporator in the local Government, in the municipal corporation, Javadekarji will subscribe to me that they do not know what climate change is; they do not know what the impacts are. So, what is the Government going to do to ensure that this reaches the grass-root level?

Sir, my last question is that several countries have made legislations and policy frameworks. The U.K. has a very robust legislation which they have put in. Is our Government also planning to have such a legislation so that we can address this issue?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to call the attention of hon. Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change regarding the situation arising out of the climate change in our country. The main cause of global warming, that is, polluting the air, is through petrol and diesel driven cars. All of us know that. Sir, the carbon emissions from these cars cause lots of problems to the mankind. Now, our Government has taken very good steps to promote the electric cars. Sir, I appreciate it. But the usage of bicycles should also be encouraged. Our hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma gave free bicycles to all the children who were studying in all Government or Government-aided schools. Now, the bicycles are on roads. Sir, we should promote that all the school-going children start using bicycles. Sir, there should also be complete plastic ban. This has to become a pan India movement. Our hon. Chief Minister has put complete ban on usage of non-degradable plastic, plastic cups, plastic bottles; all these things have been eradicated and from the last one year there is complete plastic ban in our State. Sir, the next point is about the solid waste management programmes. Sir, when I was the Mayor of my city, I was sent to see the Pune Municipal Corporation, where my colleague, MS. Vandana Chavan was also the Mayor of that city at that time. So, I went there and saw how the solid waste was collected there. In my city, everyday collection of solid waste is about 150 metric tones. Hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had a very good foresighted vision, so we started segregating all the solid waste and bring it at one place. Sir, we segregated it, brought it at one place...(Time-bell-rings)... and then produced a refuse-driven fuel from the waste. Sir, from that there was a carbon credit which was achieved and

which can compensate the daily vehicular traffic which is used by the city. So, that should also be promoted. Then, Sir, the planting of trees should be promoted. Around 70 lakh trees were planted every year by hon. Amma. Now, My colleague is saying that lakhs of trees are being cut down.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, these trees are being cut down for the expansion of roads and bridges. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether there is any National action plan for the protection of trees and how much amount is now allotted for planting of trees?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, my final point is that all the vehicles should go through an emission test. The vehicle has to be carbon free, and through that we have to reduce the carbon emission. Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, the time allotted was three minutes but it is only two minutes now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The time there has to be corrected. It is already three minutes, and my watch is one minute ahead of that.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Thank you hon. Deputy Chairman Sir. I rise as part of my co-speakers in the House and I go back to Karl Marx. In his first scientific socialist analysis, he was very emphatic. He not only made a diagnosis of the kind of environmental crisis we are facing today, but he also provided a solution unlike very many thinkers whose only job was to interpret the current situation. Sir, following Karl Marx, John Bellamy Foster, who was one of the leading Marxist ecologist, said that the emphasis when we talk about climate change, we emphasis on individual ecological morality, that is no solution. Sir, the central fact of our social political life is global capitalism. Unless we diagnose that and the kind of havoc it is creating, I think, we are not going to arrive anywhere. We will make changes in one or two ways. Then, he calls it global treadmill of production. Sir, I wish to point out certain things. First thing is increasing accumulation of wealth, *i.e.*, capital by a relatively small section of the population at the top of the social pyramid. Second, there is a long-term flow of workers from self-employment to wage earning and that is solely dependent upon a technology which tries to appropriate everything which nature has offered without any apology, forget any compensation. Third, the competitive struggle between businesses necessitates on pain of extinction, the allocation of accumulated wealth to new, revolutionary technologies that serve the expansion of production. Fourth, wants are manufactured in a manner that creates insatiable

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

hunger for more, and, finally, the dominant means of communication and education are part of this treadmill serving to reinforce its priorities. Sir, I wish to draw attention to the fact that these are the kinds of issues which one should make us move beyond individual ecological moralities and look at the root of the systemic problem.

Capitalism is the problem, Sir. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, give me just thirty seconds. Sir, unless we develop across all political spectrums, unless we look at it with a nuance argument, what ails us, we will never arrive at a solution. We will discuss it in piecemeal. That should be the purpose of calling attention. Thank you very much.

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद ।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I have a couple of comments and a couple of questions. Sir, the current situation of climate change and global warming demands that international community as well as nation States should understand the dialectics of nature to maintain harmonious relationship between people, land, water and air. And, I join my colleague, Prof. Manoj Jha, who referred to Karl Marx. In fact, Karl Marx and Engels both talked about the dialectics of nature. The time has come one should go back and read what the great theoretician spoke about nature, how to maintain harmonious relationship with nature.

Sir, there is a tendency in the world that developed nations try to blame it on developing nations and the most populous nations like China and India for causing global warming for pollution in the world. This argument should be rebut and refuted and we should not agree to such an argument. In fact, in the Paris Climate Summit, how the United States administration behaved should be a warning to us, how it tried to bully all developing nations and declared that it would walk out from the Climate Summit. Our Government should take note of such behaviour of developed nations including the United States of America.

Now, you are entering into many agreements with America. You should speak with America on global warming. What is the role of America and what has been its contribution to increase the global warming? In fact, I am glad that you have said that emissions from our side are very less than the global average of emissions.

Having said this, I would like to put two questions. What are you going to do with the waste management, whether it is medical waste or electronic waste or biological waste or other forms of waste? Sir, I think, our country lags behind in waste management. There should be some crash master plan.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have one minute left. You have already taken three minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I will finish it in half-a-minute. In relation to Tamil Nadu, in the name of development, you allowed Sterlite to go to Thoothukudi. People are agitated because of its effects on their living. They said that the Sterlite company will pollute air, pollute water and destroy all the means of livelihood, and, there was police firing and thirteen people had to lose their lives. *(Time-bell rings)*... *...(Interruptions)*... I am finishing, Sir.

Hydrocarbons is another issue. People are saying that it will deplete groundwater. Why should the Centre impose such projects on States where it leads to agitation? So, the Centre will have to be realistic and it has to deal with the State Governments in close cooperation. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, many years ago, we had a debate on Climate Change in this very House. At that time, when the Government of the day unveiled a series of measures to deal with climate change, the Opposition of the day criticized the Government saying that you are selling out India, you are jeopardizing development and you are falling prey to western propaganda. I am very glad that those who were sitting here ten years ago, and, are now sitting there ten years later, are continuing with pretty much the same strategy that was unveiled in 2008-09. However, if you read this document, you will find India became climate sensitive only in 2014. This is just a comment. I would like the hon. Minister to at least acknowledge that there has been a background to what he has enumerated in this document. Having said this, my basic question is: How can you be serious on climate change if you are going to liberalize all your environmental policies? You are weakening The Forest (Conservation) Act. You are neglecting The Forest Rights Act. You are liberalizing Coastal Regulation Zone. You are looking at environmental laws from the perspective of Ease of Doing Business. And we have an Environment Minister who every day says, "I have cleared a thousand projects. The Environment Ministry is no longer a bottleneck to industrial expansion." Sir, the job of the Environment Minister is not to clear projects. The job of the Environment Minister is to protect the environment. And if you are going to deal with climate change, you have to take some hard decisions. And those hard decisions, I am afraid, are going to clash sometimes with Ease of Doing Business. And the Environment Minister must stand up and say that climate change is more important than Ease of Doing Business. That needs courage that we expect the hon.

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

Minister to demonstrate. I hope he will be allowed to demonstrate that because India cannot be a global leader on climate change if it is not going to be a leader within its own country. I don't think that we should look at climate change as a global issue alone. It is an issue that affects us. Our monsoons are affected; our glaciers are affected; our forests are affected; and our coastal areas are affected. Forget the Americans, I don't think you should listen to Mr. D. Raja. Whatever the Americans say or don't say, it is in our interest to deal with climate change. We have to look at it from our perspective. And the fact, Mr. Deputy Chairman, is that there is no country in the world which is more vulnerable to climate change than India. India must do things on climate change, not because of the Paris Agreement, but because it is in our interest to do so. And to do so, the Environment Ministry must stand out and must say with a bold voice that environmental laws will not be weakened and that environmental laws will be enforced without fear or favour. Thank you, Sir.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Sir, climate change is one of the most complex problems facing the entire world. Regrettably, India is one of the most vulnerable countries in this regard. India has one of the highest densities of economic activity in the world and has a very large proportion of population that depends on agriculture for its livelihood.

Sir, the United Nations body to assess climate change, the Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change, in its latest Report has warned and I quote, "Climate change is likely to make rainfall erratic, would lead to rising sea levels and bring about extreme weather conditions such as droughts, floods and heat waves." Sir, this is already happening in India and its severity seems to be rising every year alarmingly. The current heat wave that is sweeping large parts of the country is testimony to that. According to a recent report of the World Bank, by the year 2020, the pressure on India's water, air, soil and forest is expected to become the highest in the world. So, it is no longer the problem for the rest of the world. It is very much a problem for us. What are we going to do about it? What is our strategy to address this big challenge? Scientists are saying that we are currently unprepared to face this challenge. How can we make the New India envisioned by the hon. Prime Minister a reality without addressing the problem that hurts the lives of at least 400 million poor people in our country?

Mr. Deputy Chairman, through you, Sir, I strongly urge the Government to take this challenge with all the seriousness it deserves. The Government must come out with a strategic plan. And for that, detailed studies must be conducted sector-wise for agriculture,

forests, health and infrastructure. In each of these sectors, we have to identify institutions, have a network and a long-term strategic mandate. Finally, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, after all, climate change is our existential problem and immediate action plan needs to be formulated before it is too late. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as many other Members have already explained here, our country is the most vulnerable country in the world. Climate change affects us in a very big way. At this juncture, I want to know this from the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister has already explained about many missions. But I want to know whether adequate steps have been taken by the Government till date because it has become an imminent danger so far as our country is concerned. Unfortunately, things are happening the other way round. You had diluted CZR notifications. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware of that. Recently, again, CZR notification has been diluted. You are allowing real estate and infrastructure works at inter-tidal zones, ultimately resulting in utter destruction of our coastal eco-system. Why are we doing this at this juncture? How are we using the Land Acquisition Act? We are doing that in the name of development. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that thousands of acres of tribal land are being snatched away for corporate development. It is done in the name of 'development'. How many acres of agricultural land is being converted in the name of development and SEZ? We have seen in the newspapers that in Jharkhand, recently, 1,500 acres agricultural land is being converted and given to Adani group for a thermal plant. Sir, at this juncture, how can we do such things? Sir, how many hills are being destroyed? Sir, instead of taking actions to protect our environment, unfortunately, things are happening the other way round. I think the hon. Minister will also respond as to whether our current development model needs to be revisited because the present development model destroys our eco-system in the name of development. Of course, I agree that there should be a proper balance between environmental concerns and development goals.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rageshji, please conclude.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: In the name of development, development always gets more weightage than protecting the environment. So, I want to know whether the present development model needs to be revisited. Sir, it is too late to address the question of climate change. Sir, rainfall is irregular which, on the one hand, results in floods and, on the other hand, results in droughts.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Your time is over.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, we are witnessing extreme weather conditions. So, at this juncture, I request the hon. Minister to intervene and protect the environment of our country. I want, to know about the steps that you are taking to protect the environment. Thank you.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, जलवायु परिवर्तन एक गंभीर समस्या है, चिंता का विषय है। इसका असर सीधा-सीधा हमारे जीवन पर पड़ता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से तीन प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। वैज्ञानिकों ने आशंका जाहिर की है कि तापमान बढ़ने से कहीं बाढ़, कहीं सुखाड़ की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है। कहीं न कहीं हम इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। हम प्राकृतिक चीजों से छेड़छाड़ कर रहे हैं। तालाब, पोखर और नदी पर हम मकान बना रहे हैं। उस पर कोई रोक नहीं हो रही है। पेड़-पौधे काटे जा रहे हैं। विश्व बैंक ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि इसके बदलाव का असर भारत के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद पर पड़ेगा। इसका हमारे जीवन पर असर पड़ेगा। "जय जवान, जय किसान" का नारा तभी सार्थक हो पाएगा, जब हम खेती को सही से कर पाएँ। जलवायु परिवर्तन का असर खेती पर पड़ रहा है। समय पर वर्षा नहीं हो रही है। वर्षा औसतन 117 से.मी. होती है, लेकिन उसका केवल 6 प्रतिशत ही खेती करने में उपयोग होता है। आप यह बताएँ कि जलवायु की मार से बचने के लिए आप कौन-कौन से उपाय कर रहे हैं?

तीसरा एक सुझाव है। क्या आप रेलवे लाइन के बगल में और एनएच के किनारे पेड़ लगाने का विचार रखते हैं अथवा नहीं? धन्यवाद।

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, with your permission, I would like to speak in Bangla, my mother tongue and the language of Rabindranath Tagore and Qazi Nazrul Islam. * "The issue of climate change, about which Hon'ble Members of this House have spoken, has posed as a great danger before India and the world. So I hope that the policy-makers and our Government would tackle this issue with all sincerity and importance.

Firstly, I have two specific questions before the Hon'ble Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate change:

There is a lack of a National study and research on the impact of Climate change. As per World Bank report, as many as 60 crore Indians are at risk and danger from the effects of climate change. Yet, India, where one in every seventh person on the planet lives, has no national study or survey on the impact of climate change. This is a very sad state of affair. India must have the requisite data to frame a policy to take on the challenge that climate change poses and also to assess the impact of climate change on agriculture, health, coastal communities and wildlife. Sir, I want to put this question before the Hon'ble Minister—does he have any plan to start a national study to assess the impact of climate change?

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Bengali.

Secondly, Sir, there is a growing concern that the process of compensatory afforestation has not been successful in the country so far. Funds amounting to about ₹ 520 billion were lying unused with the Central Government, till August, 2018, for carrying out compensatory afforestation or to plant trees across India to counter deforestation. This fund could be used to increase India's forest cover and thus to fulfil our key commitment under 2015 Paris Climate agreement.

My question has two parts: Firstly, in a land-stressed country like ours, where there is a huge lack of land, how will the Ministry ensure land to create more forest cover and compensatory plantation? Secondly, how is the Government going to ensure that these funds are utilised in time? Thank you, Sir."

सर, आप कुछ समझे होंगे, क्योंकि आप कोलकाता में थे।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज सदन में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय लिया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जयराम रमेश जी के कहने से ऐसा लगता था कि यह कोई मिनिस्ट्री का विषय है, लेकिन यह कोई एक मिनिस्ट्री या कोई एक पार्टी का विषय नहीं, बल्कि यह पूरी दुनिया का एक बड़ा विषय है। मैं इस स्टेटमेंट के माध्यम से हमारे मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि पेरिस समझौते में जिस प्रकार से विकासशील देशों में भारत ने अपनी भूमिका निभाई है और उनका नेतृत्व करके न केवल पेरिस समझौते को दुनिया में अंगीकृत कराया है, बल्कि उसके साथ-ही-साथ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सौर ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में भी भारत ने एक पहल करते हुए, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सौर ऊर्जा का गठबंधन भी किया है, लेकिन जो मूल प्रश्न है, तो इस स्टेटमेंट को पढ़ने के बाद दो-तीन प्रश्न उभरते हैं, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि वे ज़रूर उनका स्पष्टीकरण करें।

पहला यह कि अभी जो हमारे शहरों की capacity 377 मिलियन है, वह बढ़ कर 600 मिलियन तक होने वाली है। जितना शहरों का विस्तार होगा, उतनी ही ज्यादा क्षमता से स्थानीय प्राकृतिक रिसोर्सेज़ गैस, कोल आदि का उत्सर्जन होगा। देश में जिस प्रकार की भंडारण क्षमताएं हैं, उनको देखते हुए, भविष्य में उनको किस प्रकार से हम एक नियोजित तरीके से इस विकास को करें, इसकी संकल्पना पूरे देश के सभी वर्गों से निकल कर आनी चाहिए। वंदना चव्हाण जी ने जो विषय रखा था, 'National Action Plan on Climate Change', लेकिन उसके बाद हमारे 30 से ज्यादा राज्यों ने 'State Action Plan on Climate Change' घोषित किए हैं। आज हमारे संघात्मक ढांचे में जो सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है, वह यह है कि 'State Action Plan on Climate Change' में co-ordination किस प्रकार से हो? देश में जिस प्रकार से कार्बन उत्सर्जन का विषय है, तो जो हमारे देश का क्षेत्रीय विकास का ढांचा है, उसमें किस प्रकार से संतुलन बनाया जाए?

महोदय, तीसरा विषय हमारे जंगल को बचाने का है। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा कि कहा जाता है कि वर्ष 2014 से पहले का यह उल्लेख नहीं है। सब बातों का उल्लेख होना आवश्यक नहीं है, वास्तव में जयराम जी इस बात को जानते भी हैं कि फॉरेस्ट राइट्स एक्ट जो आया, उसके सौ साल बाद भी, जो फॉरेस्ट में रहने वाले लोग थे, उनको राइट्स देने का काम, जिन्होंने इस देश में सरकार चलायी

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

थी, उन्होंने नहीं किया। 10 साल पहले ही वे फॉरेस्ट राइट्स मिले हैं, लेकिन हम जब environment को बचाने की बात करते हैं, तो हमारे जंगल केवल कार्बन उत्सर्जन के स्रोत न हों, वहां पर रहने वाले वनवासियों के अधिकारों की रक्षा भी किसी प्रकार हो। विदेश की जो दृष्टि है, वह लोगों से जंगल को खाली कराने की है, लेकिन उनको जंगल में रखते हुए, उनको जोड़ते हुए और उनके अधिकारों को जोड़ते हुए हम किस प्रकार से काम करेंगे?

महोदय, मैं अंतिम विषय कहना चाहूंगा कि जो नीति आयोग की रिपोर्ट आयी है कि गंगा के ग्लेशियर्स के बारे में वह हम सब लोगों की चिंता का विषय है। गंगा की जो धारा है, उसकी tributaries और गंगा का जो पूरा कैचमेंट एरिया है, उसको बचाने के लिए सरकार जो प्रयास कर रही है, उन प्रयासों को ज्यादा सार्थक किस प्रकार से करेंगे, मंत्री जी बताएंगे तो अच्छा रहेगा।

श्री उपसभापति: भूपेन्द्र जी, धन्यवाद। श्री तिरुची शिवा...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, it becomes inevitable that I have to take the names of some of the Members who have spoken early because the points are relevant. One is, Shri Raja mentioned about the developed countries. I would like to take to the knowledge of the Minister that he can recall in the 1997 when U.F. Government was in office; Shri Murasoli Maran was the Commerce Minister. In WTO Conference in Doha, he prevailed upon the developed countries, and India established itself in that Conference. Agriculture was exempted at that time. It was discussed very much at that time.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Shri Vajpayee's Government.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Okay, yes. So also, the developed countries are imposing reduction of emission on developing countries to the proportion of their level. Whereas the contribution of emission is more from the developed countries, but their stipulation is proportionate to their level means that it cannot be equivalent. So, I think you have to establish that. We cannot only to our level. For India, it is maintaining below the average level. Second is what Shrimati Vandana Chavan said about the mangrove forests. In Tamil Nadu, near Chidambaram, Pichavaram there are mangrove forests which, of course, stood as a very big castle during the tsunami and otherwise also in the case of environment. But, now, it is afraid that they are becoming extinct. When we are expected to grow more mangrove forests, already which are in existence are to the level of extinct. So, if you can take care of that... that will also help a lot for the environment and save us from climate change. And the third point is e-waste management. Many of us are ignoring the fact that the usage of electronic goods is increasing day-by-day and no one is bothered about as to how it is being disposed of. When I was the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Industry, I took it as a subject and we called the mobile companies. These mobiles which

are used by people are thrown away. The refrigerators which we buy for thousands of rupees are resold for ₹ 500 and no one cares about it. Today, there was an explosion in Chennai in a refrigerator and three persons died at home. It was not because of the explosion but because of gas emission. So the cellular companies were called and we said that the used mobiles would be deposited in a place and they have to take it up and recycle instead of throwing it outside because only the unorganised sector people are taking it. They take whatever they want and cause hazardous atmosphere. So, I think, you have to take e-waste management very seriously. Institutions like mobile manufacturers could be called and they could get back these electronic products and that will help a lot in saving the climate. Sir, these are the three points – mangrove forests, prevailing upon the developed countries that we cannot be equivalent to you, and e-waste management. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): सर, पृथ्वी का तापमान बढ़ने के कारण वैज्ञानिकों के अनुसार अगर उत्सर्जन इसी प्रकार चलता रहा, तो 21वीं शताब्दी तक पृथ्वी का तापमान 3 से 8 डिग्री तक बढ़ जाएगा, जिससे पहाड़ों की सारी बर्फ पिघल जाएगी और समुद्र का जल स्तर बढ़ जाएगा, कई शहर जलमग्न हो जाएंगे और दुनिया के अंदर इतनी तबाही मचेगी कि यह सब किसी भी विश्व युद्ध से कम नहीं होगा। इसको रोकने का इलाज यह है कि हम लगातार ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के विषय में देश और दुनिया के लोगों को जानकारी प्रदान करें और किस प्रकार हम वातावरण को दूषित होने से रोक सकते हैं, उसका लगातार प्रयत्न करें।

सर, मैं दिल्ली का रहने वाला हूँ और दिल्ली को represent करता हूँ। दिल्ली के अंदर लगातार pollution की वजह से हर साल deaths बढ़ती जा रही हैं। दिल्ली के अंदर pollution का मुख्य कारण है दिल्ली के borders यू.पी., पंजाब और हरियाणा, जहां पर फसलें जलाई जाती हैं। जब कई हजार टन फसलों के अवशेषों को जलाया जाता है, तो उनसे जो दिल्ली के अंदर pollution आता है, उससे लगातार दिल्ली महानगर जो densely polluted है, उस pollution के कारण यहां पर लोगों को साँस की समस्याएं बढ़ गई हैं, यहां पर लोगों को heart disease की समस्या प्रतिदिन बढ़ रही है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सतत विकास के लिए पृथ्वी के sustainable development के लिए यूनेस्को के हिसाब से हम लगातार शिक्षा, चिकित्सा और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों को बचाते हुए यदि pollution को कम करेंगे, तो वह हिंदुस्तान की एक महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि होगी। अगर pollution को फैलने से रोकना है, हमें ग्लोबल वार्मिंग को रोकना है, तो सबसे पहले हम शिक्षा का प्रचार करें। दिल्ली के अंदर, दिल्ली सरकार 26 प्रतिशत बजट शिक्षा पर लगा रही है और 13 प्रतिशत बजट हेल्थ पर लगा रही है, परंतु इसके बावजूद भी हम प्राकृतिक संसाधनों को किस प्रकार से बचा कर रख सकते हैं... (समय की घंटी)... rainwater harvesting को दिल्ली के अंदर 500 मीटर से ऊपर हर घर के अंदर compulsory कर दिया जाए। दिल्ली सरकार हर वर्ष यहां पर पौधारोपण करती है। हमने हरित क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश की है। मैं आपके माध्यम से हिंदुस्तान की ग्लोबल वार्मिंग को जहां रोकने की बात करता हूँ, दिल्ली के लोगों को pollution से बचाने के लिए यू.पी., हरियाणा और

3.00 P.M.

राजस्थान के अंदर जो फसलों के अवशेष जलाए जाते हैं, उनके संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसी योजना बनाए... उन सरकारों को ग्रांट दे, ताकि वहां के किसान उस अवशेष को जलाने के बजाय उसका कुछ और उपयोग कर सकें... क्योंकि यह एक परंपरागत आदत है...(समय की घंटी)... लोग सालों से उसको जलाते हुए आ रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: सुशील कुमार गुप्ता जी, अब खत्म कीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: सर, मैं बस यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि केन्द्र सरकार उन किसानों को कुछ न कुछ राहत दे, एक alternative रास्ता निकाले, ताकि दिल्ली के लोग उस pollution की वजह से मरने से बच सकें।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद श्रीमन्, climate change और global warming, मुख्य रूप से जो greenhouse gases का emission होता है, उसकी वजह से होता है। दुनिया की जितनी developed countries हैं, इस global warming और climate change में उनका सबसे ज्यादा योगदान है, लेकिन विभिन्न समझौतों के जरिए developing countries पर शर्तें लगाकर - चाहे वह पेरिस समझौता हो या और कोई समझौता हो - तमाम तरह की बंदिशें लगाने की कोशिश की जाती है। वे कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो धान की खेती होती है, उससे methane gas का emission होता है और global warming में इसका contribution है, जोकि बहुत कम है। जो भैंसें पाली जाती हैं, इनकी हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत बड़ी संख्या है, बहुत बड़ी तादाद है। वे कहते हैं कि इनकी वजह से भी methane gas का emission होता है और यह greenhouse gas है जो global warming और climate change में contribute करती है। इन पर अंकुश लगाने की बात की जाती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वे बताएं कि developed countries के द्वारा जो हो रहा है, global warming और climate change में उनके यहां जो चीजें कारण बनती हैं, उनका कितना बड़ा हिस्सा है और जो developing countries हैं, उनका कितना बड़ा हिस्सा है, कितना परसेंट है? ये आंकड़े तो आपके पास होंगे ही।

महोदय, यह एक ऐसा विषय है जिसे isolate करके नहीं देखा जा सकता है कि अगर हम हिन्दुस्तान में रोक देंगे तो नहीं होगा। अगर दुनिया में गैसों का emission हर जगह होगा तो हिन्दुस्तान में आप बिल्कुल रोक देंगे, तो भी यहां पर उनका असर होगा। यह रुक नहीं सकता है, लेकिन फिर भी यहां पर बड़े पैमाने पर इसे रोकने का प्रयास होना चाहिए। एक तो यहां पर मनमानी बहुत होती है, किसी कानून का कोई पालन नहीं होता है। Automobile industry के संकट की स्थिति यह हो गयी है कि दिल्ली में आप कहीं भी चले जाइए, वहां घरों के सामने पार्किंग के लिए कोई जगह नहीं है - एक-एक घर में दस-दस गाड़ियां खड़ी हुई हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने पेट्रोल और डीज़ल की जगह सीएनजी तो कर दिया, लेकिन जो सड़को पर खड़े होने की कोई जगह नहीं रह गयी है, इस पर कुछ नियंत्रण तो लगाना ही पड़ेगा। लोग कहेंगे कि यह Right to Liberty में बाधा है, लेकिन यह दिक्कत है। जितने पेड़ लगाए जा रहे हैं, उससे ज्यादा काटे जा रहे हैं।...(समय की घंटी)... कोई contribution नहीं है। एक-एक रात में गुलावटी के आस-पास पूरे के पूरे आम के बाग कट जाते हैं, नागर साहब यहां बैठे हैं, वे जानते हैं।

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR (Uttar Pradesh): Organized way में।

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव: जी, organized way में। महोदय, तो जहां forestation होना चाहिए, उसकी जगह deforestation हो रहा है। आप कहते हैं कि इतने करोड़ पेड़ लगाए।...**(समय की घंटी)**... आज ही मैंने देखा, यह विज्ञापन आया कि इतने पेड़ लगाएंगे। आप किसी को जिम्मेदारी दीजिए। अगर स्कूल लगाएंगे, बच्चे लगाते हैं तो उनमें से कितने survive कर रहे हैं, इसकी monitoring कभी नहीं होती।

महोदय, मैं automobile की बात कर रहा था। हमारी सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़े पैमाने पर cycle tracks बनाए थे कि कम से कम दो-चार किलोमीटर तो आदमी cycle से चले, उसके लिए गाड़ियों का use न करे। उनको maintain नहीं किया गया। आगरा से लेकर इटावा तक यमुना के किनारे बीहड़ों में cycle track पर हजारों लोग चलते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया समाप्त करें।

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव: ये चीजें हैं, जिन्हें यहां भी देखना होगा, लेकिन मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि बड़े देश अपने industrialisation में किसी तरह की कोई कमी नहीं ला रहे हैं। सबसे ज्यादा greenhouse gases का emission करके global warming में contribute कर रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रोफेसर साहब, कृपया conclude करें।

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव: आप उनके दबाव में न आएं और हिन्दुस्तान पर जो यह थोपने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि धान की खेती न करो, भैंसों को कम पालो, इन चीजों में मत पड़ें।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रोफेसर साहब, conclude करें।

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव: आप सदन के सामने बताएं कि वास्तविकता क्या है, वरना लोग यह समझते रहेंगे कि बड़ी polluted country है। यह सही है कि अभी यह आंकड़ा आया कि दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा polluted शहरों में दिल्ली और अन्य राज्य हैं...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रोफेसर साहब, प्लीज conclude करें।

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव: ये कोई climate change पर ज्यादा असर डालने वाली बातें नहीं हैं। जिनसे असर होता है, जिनसे greenhouse gases का emission होता है, उनको कैसे कम किया जाए, इस पर ज्यादा जोर देने की आवश्यकता है, धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। यह वैश्विक समस्या भी है और हमारी स्थानीय समस्या भी है। इसको हम दो हिस्सों में बांट नहीं सकते हैं। दुनिया में जो western countries हैं, जो developed countries हैं, उन्होंने commitments किए थे कि वे इसके लिए एक फंड बनाएंगे। दुनिया के अंदर technology के अंदर जो परिवर्तन होने चाहिए, क्या वे हुए हैं और क्या उन्होंने उसके लिए अपना contribution दिया है? मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में Paris Agreement के बाद क्या बदलाव हुए हैं? लेकिन उसी के साथ हिन्दुस्तान में भी दो तरह की समस्याएं हैं। एक तरफ तो

[श्री प्रदीप टम्टा]

प्रो. राम गोपाल जी ने कहा भी है कि एक survival का emission है, जो किसानों से और खेती से आ रहा है और दूसरी तरफ luxury का emission है, इसके प्रति हमारा क्या दृष्टिकोण है? क्लाइमेट चेंज वास्तविक संकट है और दुनिया में भी और भारत में भी अगर सबसे ज्यादा कोई victims हैं, जिनके ऊपर सबसे बड़ी मार पड़ी है, तो वह गरीब तबका है। केरल की ऐतिहासिक बाढ़ हो, जो 100 वर्षों के बाद आई या वर्ष 2013 का उत्तराखंड स्थित केदारनाथ में जो भयंकर फ्लड आया था, उसने अगर किसी को सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित किया है, तो सामान्य वर्ग को, आम आदमी को प्रभावित किया है। हमारी खेती, हमारे किसान, हमारे गरीब पर इसका असर पड़ रहा है। क्या इसके संबंध में सरकारों ने कोई अध्ययन किया है? हिन्दुस्तान के 2500 किलोमीटर पर हिमालय है, जिस हिमालय को हम भारत की सभ्यता का प्रतीक मानते हैं। अगर हिमालय बचेगा, तो हमारी नदिया बचेंगी, लेकिन हमारा हिमालय तथा नदियां तब बचेंगी, जब हमारे जंगल बचेंगे। क्या उन जंगलों को बचाने का कोई कार्यक्रम चल रहा है? एक तरफ छोटे-छोटे विकास के मामलों में लोगों को रोक दिया जाता है और दूसरी ओर क्लाइमेट चेंज पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इतने बड़े-बड़े डैम बनाए जा रहे हैं। हजारों लोग डिस्प्लेस हो रहे हैं, तो वहां पर हम क्लाइमेट चेंज को क्यों भूल जाते हैं? उत्तराखंड में, जहां से मैं आता हूं, वहां के पिथौरागढ़ क्षेत्र में, पंचेश्वर डैम जोकि दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा डैम है, वह बनने जा रहा है। इससे करीब-करीब चार-पांच लाख लोगों का डिस्प्लेसमेंट होगा, 31,000 परिवार displace होंगे और bio-diversity तबाह हो जाएगी। क्या इसके बारे में हम सोच रहे हैं? इससे हजारों गरीब लोग प्रभावित होंगे। क्या उन हजारों displace हुए लोगों को rehabilitate करने के लिए हमारे पास जमीन है?

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप कनक्लूड करें।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: क्या हमने dams के effects का कोई अध्ययन किया है? हिमालय पर हजारों डैम्स बनने जा रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार ही यह कह रही है कि 292 डैम बनने जा रहे हैं। आपकी बिजली की समस्या है, तो उसके लिए सबसे बड़ा स्रोत सोलर है, आप उस ओर क्यों नहीं जाते हैं? इन सवालियों को लोगों के दृष्टिकोण से देखना होगा कि इस क्लाइमेट चेंज का क्या असर हो रहा है। इस बारे में भी हमको समझना चाहिए और विचार करना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I will make three points and ask a question of the Minister. The first point is that India is in a unique situation as far as environment is concerned because from ancient times, we have worshipped the environment, we worshipped the rivers, worshipped the trees, worshipped the rocks, etc. Therefore, to teach India about environment is absolutely pointless. It is only a question of resources and this is a fact that we have faced for almost several years of foreign invasions and foreign imperialist rules. Therefore, today, for India to take to environment will be very easy because of its history and its heritage.

The second point is that the Prime Minister has given a national focus at the micro-level for environment-for instance the Ujjwala Yojana. The smoke in villages now has begun to disappear because cylinders are replacing burning of wood. Similar is the case on toilets. There are vast varieties of micro projects which he has introduced. He has also

introduced cleaning up of the Ganga. For the first time, I think, in our history, we have a Prime Minister who has directly focussed the minds of the people at the bottom-level on the concept of environment and, that is why, today, the Minister, in his rather well-phrased statement, has made it very clear that we have met some of the targets much ahead of time.

The third point that I would like to make is that although after the Copenhagen Convention there was a formulation in 2009 by the previous Government on some eight projects or promises. But none of these achieved any of the objectives because the objectives were placed in concrete terms. But after 2015, the targets have been in specific terms and some of them have been met much before 2020. So, the question that I would like to raise is, we have got to be careful that Western country's requirement of environment now, after having plundered the environment for so many centuries, is to impose, what is now necessary for them, on us also. We have got to be very careful on that. I think, the focus should be on the Environment Ministry, on encouraging other Ministries to start new technologies. For example, desalination of sea water. Similarly, the thorium for electricity generation will be one of the cleanest. Hydrogen fuel cells for automobiles will be totally pollution free. So, encouraging new technologies and motivating the IITs and so on is the way forward for developing the environment psychology in the country. Thank you very much.

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, डा. स्वामी। माननीय सदस्यगण, कुल 16 सदस्यों ने इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में हिस्सा लिया और आप जानते हैं कि "कॉलिंग अटेंशन" का एक घंटे का वक्त मंत्री जी का जवाब जोड़कर होता है। फिर भी, विषय का महत्व देखकर लगभग 2.30 बजे तक जितने स्पीकर्स के नाम आए, हमने उन सब को समय दिया और 16 सदस्यों ने इसमें हिस्सा लिया। उसके बाद भी कई सदस्यों के नाम आए, लेकिन यह चेयर की हैल्पलेसनेस है कि हम उनको बोलने का समय नहीं दे पाए, क्योंकि अभी मंत्री जी का जवाब नहीं हुआ है। माननीय मंत्री जी के जवाब के बाद ही "कॉलिंग अटेंशन" की चर्चा खत्म होती है, इसलिए अब माननीय मंत्री जी अपना जवाब दें।

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर: उपसभापति महोदय, सारे सदन को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। एक बहुत अहम विषय पर 16 माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे, सवाल भी पूछे और सुझाव भी दिए। श्री रेवती रमन सिंह, श्रीमती वदना चव्हाण, श्रीमती विजिला सत्यानंत, प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा, श्री डी. राजा, श्री जयराम रमेश, श्री नरेन्द्र जाधव, श्री के. के. रागेश, श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर, श्री अहमद हसन, श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव, श्री तिरुची शिवा, श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव, श्री प्रदीप टम्टा और डा0 सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी जी ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिए और उन्हें हमने नोट भी किया है और उसका विस्तार से हरेक को जवाब भी मिलेगा। जैसा कि प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने कहा कि विकसित देश, आज जो क्लाइमेट चेंज हो रहा है, उसके लिए जिम्मेवार हैं और हमें दबाव में नहीं आना चाहिए, मैं यहीं से अपने जबाब की शुरुआत करता हूं कि यह सच है कि दुनिया का 70 फीसदी greenhouse gas emission, यह विकसित देशों द्वारा हुआ और 200-300 साल से औद्योगिक क्रांति के साथ, जो धुंआ 9 कार्बन डाईऑक्साइड वायु

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

में जमा हुआ, उसी के कारण यह हुआ है और यह फैक्ट है। भारत का कंट्रीब्यूशन आज emission में केवल तीन फीसदी है, लेकिन गंभीर बात यह है कि हमें भुगतना बहुत ज्यादा पड़ता है, क्योंकि हम geographically भी, socially भी, economically भी इस status में हैं कि भुगतना हमारे यहां के गरीबों को पड़ता है, vulnerable sections को भुगतना पड़ता है और हमें इस पर बहुत priority से काम करना है।

(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए)

महात्मा गांधी जी हमेशा कहते थे कि Earth will take care of everybody's need, but not agreed. वह जो greed का प्रदर्शन दुनिया में ज्यादा हुआ, अति उपभोग की तरफ हम गए, उसके कारण भी यह संकट बढ़ा है। इसके संबंध में, मैं एक आंकड़ा बताता हूं। हमारे यहां एक हजार की जनसंख्या पर 20 या 25 cars हैं, लेकिन विदेशों में यह सत्ता, खासकर विकसित देशों में यह एक हजार की जनसंख्या पर 600 से 800 cars की है। वहां पर एक हजार लोगों के ऊपर इतनी गाड़ियां हैं। हमारे यहां पर बिजली की खपत प्रति व्यक्ति एक साल में एवरेज 1,000 यूनिट है, लेकिन विदेशों में और विकसित देशों में बिजली की खपत प्रति व्यक्ति एक साल में 10,000 से 12,000 यूनिट है। बिजली की कौन ज्यादा खपत कर रहा है, जिसके कारण greenhouse gas emission का निमार्ण हो रहा है, यानी इस बात को समझना चाहिए। It is very important. इसलिए पेरिस में हम पीछे नहीं बैठे, हम backbenchers नहीं थे, बल्कि भारत ने लीड किया और लीड करके basic देशों के साथ हमने काम किया। सारे विकासशील देशों के साथ, LMDC हो, G 77 or China हो या और बाकी देश हों, सभी देशों के साथ हमने काम किया तथा लगातार काम किया। उसके कारण पेरिस के समझौते का पहले दिन जो draft बना, वह ठीक नहीं बना, तो हमने उसे रोका और फिर भारत के प्रधान मंत्री जी, सम्मेलन के अध्यक्ष और ओबामा जी तथा अन्य सब लोगों ने बात की तथा जब सब वरिष्ठ नेताओं की बातचीत हुई, तो उसके बाद Preamble में प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो विषय रखे थे कि यह lifestyle का इश्यू है, यदि आप रात भर बिजली जलाते रहेंगे, तो इस तरह से अति उपभोग करने से आप अपने जीवन में कोई बदलाव नहीं लाएंगे। अतः इस संकट का सामना हम नहीं कर सकते। वह विषय और climate justice, Preamble में आया और बाकी विकासशील देशों की जो मांगें थीं, वे पूरी हुईं। इसलिए प्रो. राम गोपाल जी, हम इतना ही कहेंगे कि अभी भी, चूंकि उसके नियम बदल रहे हैं और यह सब फाइनल स्टेज में है, लेकिन हम किसी के दबाव में नहीं आएंगे। हम भारत के हित में ही काम करेंगे, यह मैं निश्चित रूप से बताना चाहता हूं।

महोदय, एक बात समझनी चाहिए कि भारत सरकार जो काम कर रही है, वह अच्छा कर रही है, क्योंकि आखिरकार पर्यावरण क्या है, global emissions की जब हम चर्चा करते हैं, तो इसका मूल क्या है - जल, वायु, अग्नि, पृथ्वी और आकाश, ये पंच महातत्व ही इसके मूल में हैं। इनकी रक्षा करना ही तो पर्यावरण की रक्षा करना है।

महोदय, मैं श्री जयराम रमेश जी को भी आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि मैंने कभी भी ऐसा नहीं कहा कि हम प्रोजेक्ट्स मंजूर करेंगे। मेरा पहला वाक्य है कि पर्यावरण की रक्षा करते हुए हम विकास सुनिश्चित करेंगे। Yes, in our country, environment protection and growth both are possible hand-in-hand, यह हमारी भूमिका है। इन दोनों को हम साबित करके दिखाएंगे, क्योंकि हमने जो

condition लगाई हैं, उनके बारे में आपको पता है और श्री जयराम रमेश जी को भी मालूम है कि हमने चार-पांच साल में, सभी इंडस्ट्रीज़ के जो pollution norms थे, जो emission norms थे, उन्हें बदल दिया और कहा कि emission कम करना पड़ेगा और आप ज्यादा emission नहीं कर सकते हैं, यह काम हमने किया है। पर्यावरण के बाकी सारे नियम भी पूरे किए हैं।

महोदय, एक पेड़ कटा, तो हमें पेड़ कटने की बात समझ में आती है, लेकिन मैं पेड़ लगाने का एक छोटा-सा उदाहरण देता हूँ। मैं वर्ष 2002 से दिल्ली में हूँ। जब दिल्ली में मेट्रो स्टेशन बनने शुरू हुए, उस वक्त कुछ NGOs ने विरोध किया और कहा कि एक स्टेशन बनाने के लिए 25-30 पेड़ काटने पड़ रहे हैं। उस समय यह तय हुआ था कि एक पेड़ काटेंगे, तो चार पेड़ लगाए जाएंगे और आज जब 17 साल के बाद हम स्थिति को review करते हैं, तो हमें क्या दिखता है- मेट्रो के अब तक 271 स्टेशंस बने हैं तथा इन्हें बनाने में जितने पेड़ कटे, उनसे चार गुना पेड़ लगे, जिन्दा रहे, बढ़े और उसके साथ-साथ अनेक पेड़ transplant हुए, वे भी बचे। आज हर रोज 27 लाख लोग, पर्यावरण पूरक transport mobility कर रहे हैं। पर्यावरण प्रोटेक्शन और विकास साथ-साथ कैसे होता है, यह उसका उदाहरण है, हमें अब इसी दिशा में आगे जाना है।

महोदय, जब मोदी जी ने Solar Power का target बताया कि हम renewable power का 175 गीगावाइट, यानी 1 लाख 75 हजार मेगावाॉट बिजली बनाएंगे, तो दुनिया को अचम्भा हुआ। जब हमने कहा कि हम 1 लाख मेगावाॉट सोलर पॉवर जेनरेट करेंगे, तब दुनिया में लोगों को इस बारे में विश्वास नहीं हुआ, लेकिन पांच साल में भारत के सभी लोगों और देश के सभी राज्यों ने मिलकर जो काम किया, उसका नतीजा है कि आज हमने 28 हजार मेगावाॉट सोलर पॉवर और 78 हजार मेगावाॉट की renewable energy के काम को आगे बढ़ाना शुरू किया है। यह हम कर रहे हैं। इसलिए यह भी महत्वपूर्ण है, इस बात को हमें समझना चाहिए।

महोदय, अब जैसे आपने कहा कि दिल्ली के प्रदूषण का Greenhouse Gas से बहुत ज्यादा ताल्लुक नहीं है, लेकिन यह महत्वापूर्ण विषय है और इसका असर थोड़ा दिल्ली में है और चूंकि इसकी चर्चा होती है, इसलिए मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि pollution पांच चीजों से होता है। पहली चीज़ vehicle pollution है। सभापति जी, आज व्हीकल प्रदूषण में सबसे मुख्य मुद्दा यह आता है कि वाहनों से जो प्रदूषण निकलता है, वह खतरनाक होता है। हमें 2024 में जो BS-VI (भारत स्टैंडर्ड VI) का fuel मिलने वाला था, वह आज दिल्ली में मिलने लगा है और 2020 से, यानी अगले साल से देश भर में मिलेगा। इतना ही नहीं, अगले साल से BS-VI fuel compliance vehicle भी मिलने लगेंगे। अगले साल, जब आप किसी वाहन की खरीददारी करेंगे, तो वह BS-VI compliant होगा। इससे वाहनों का 75 से 80 फीसदी तक प्रदूषण कम होता है।

सर, मैं peripheral expressway के बारे में बताऊंगा कि दिल्ली के रिंग रोड से, दिल्ली में एक तरह से ऐसे बहुत वाहन आते थे, जिनका दिल्ली में आने का कोई काम नहीं था। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए नितिन गडकरी जी ने एक फास्ट एक्सप्रेस पेरिफरी बनाई है और इसका लास्ट काम भी इसी साल पूरा होगा। लगभग 60 हजार ट्रक्स, जो रोज़ दिल्ली से होकर गुजरते थे, आज उनका दिल्ली में आना बंद हो गया है। हमें यह भी समझना चाहिए कि इसका यह सुखद परिणाम मिल रहा है।

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

महोदय, जैसे हमारा बदरपुर का पावर स्टेशन था - उस समय पीयूष जी ऊर्जा मंत्री थे, हमने एक चर्चा की और बदरपुर का पावर प्लांट बंद किया गया। उसके प्रदूषण से निपटने से पहले हम यह समझते थे कि पावर प्लांट शहर में चाहिए, बीचो-बीच चाहिए, लेकिन बाद में यह परिकल्पना बदली और हमने यह बदरपुर पावर प्लांट बंद कर दिया। यह कदम भी प्रदूषण को कम करने में सहायक रहा है।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता है कि रोज़ जनसंख्या भी बढ़ती है और वाहन भी बढ़ते हैं, इसलिए एक दिन मैं इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। एक switch off किया तो लाइट बंद हो गई, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी समस्याओं के हल का एक स्विच नहीं होता है। It is a continuous action.

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, population भी एक continuous action है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: हाँ, population भी है।...(व्यवधान)... This is Venkaiahji.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Chairman!...(Interruptions)... यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि हम लोग उसके ऊपर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। मंत्री जी, आपको अपना जवाब पाँच मिनट में समाप्त करना है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: जी, मैं करता हूँ।

महोदय, जैसे एलईडी बल्ब के लिए प्रयास किया गया। आज लोगों के घरों में 35 करोड़ बल्ब गए हैं। इससे लगभग 25,000 करोड़ रुपये की बिजली की बचत हुई और 25000 करोड़ रुपये लोगों के लिए बिल कम हुए और हमारे लिए प्रदूषण कम हुआ। अगर 8 करोड़ गैस चूल्हे घरों में पहुँचें हैं, तो मेरे उतने पेड़ कटने से भी बचे हैं न? वह मुद्दा भी तो महत्वपूर्ण है। अगर टॉयलेट बनते हैं, तो वॉटर के साथ-साथ और जो सारा प्रदूषण होता रहता है, वह भी कम होता है।

सभापति जी, एक सदस्य ने वेस्ट का उल्लेख किया, यह भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है। हमें तैयारी के लिए तीन साल दिए गए थे, तीन साल हो गए हैं, इसलिए मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने छह Waste Management Rules बनाए हैं। Solid Waste Management Rules, e-Waste Management Rules, Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, Plastic Waste Management Rules, Hazardous Waste Management Rules and Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, मैं आज यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो producers' responsibility है, इसकी तैयारी के लिए उद्योगों और सभी को, तीन साल दिए थे, वे तीन साल हो गए हैं, अब इससे ज्यादा इंतजार नहीं होगा। इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी घोषित करना चाहता हूँ कि Waste Management Rules पर अब कड़ाई से अमल होगा और हम इसको करेंगे।

महोदय, जैसे पेड़ लगाने की बात है, तो हमारे सामने हाईवे, रेलवे और गंगा तीनों का नाम आया। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ, रेलवे मंत्री जी तो साथ में बैठे ही हैं, उन्होंने रेलवे की सारी जगहों की मैपिंग की है और वहाँ बड़े पैमाने पर वृक्ष लगाने का और उनका पूरा संरक्षण करके ग्रीन करने का एक बहुत अच्छा प्लान बनाया है। श्री नितिन गडकरी जी ने घोषित किया है कि सभी बने हुए और बनने वाले हाईवेज के आस-पास पाँच सालों में 125 करोड़ पेड़ लगाए जाएंगे, उनका संरक्षण किया जाएगा और उनको बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा क्योंकि यही इस समस्या का निदान है, यही इस समस्या का उपाय है,

इसलिए Himalayan ecosystem भी सुधारने की बात है। हम हर उद्योग की energy efficient efficiency check कर रहे हैं कि हर उद्योग में energy efficiency कैसे आएगी? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो विकसित देश हमें कह रहे थे - उन्होंने पहले कहा था कि वे 100 बिलियन डॉलर पर ईयर देंगे, लेकिन आज उन्होंने प्रत्यक्ष रूप से 10 बिलियन डॉलर भी नहीं दिए हैं। हमें, मतलब भारत को नहीं देने थे, पूरे विकासशील देशों को देने थे, सुधार के लिए, लेकिन उन्होंने पैसे नहीं दिए। दूसरा, उन्होंने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि technology transfer करेंगे, लेकिन वह भी नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए दुनिया में जो आने वाले सम्मेलन होंगे, उनमें भारत इसकी अगुवाई करेगा और इस technology transfer और finance के लिए दबाव बनाएगा। वह सभी विकासशील देशों को साथ लेकर ऐसा करेगा।

सर, इसमें लोगों की सहभागिता भी चाहिए। यह मेरा लास्ट मुद्दा है। जब तक यह जन-आंदोलन नहीं बनता, तब तक सफलता नहीं मिलेगी। जो वंदना जी ने कहा, वह महत्वपूर्ण है कि क्या कॉरपोरेट्स को मालूम है कि वह सहभागी हो रहा है। आज दुर्भाग्य से उत्तर बहुत ज्यादा हाँ नहीं है। इसलिए लोग पेड़ लगाएँ, पेड़ बढ़ाएँ और उनका संरक्षण करें। हमें अपनी जिन्दगी के लिए 10 पेड़ लगते हैं, जो हमें जिन्दगी भर की ऑक्सीजन दे सकते हैं। अनेक देशों ने अब यह कानून बनाया है कि ग्रेजुएट होने तक 10 पेड़ लगाने हैं और बढ़ाने हैं। इस तरह से पेड़ का एक काम है। साथ ही साथ, लोग साइकिल चलाएँ, जैसा आपने कहा कि चार किलोमीटर तक साइकिल चलानी चाहिए। फिर वाहनों की maintenance करना, PUC के बारे में आपने जैसा कहा, PUC किया जाए। इन सब उपायों में जनता को भी participate करना है, तभी पर्यावरण की रक्षा होगी, विकास भी होगा, गरीबी भी दूर होगी और देश की समृद्धि आगे बढ़ेगी। यही हम सबका कार्यक्रम है।

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION SEEKING DISAPPROVAL OF THE SPECIAL
ECONOMIC ZONES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2019 (NO. 12 OF 2019)**

AND

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Bill, 2019

MR. CHAIRMAN: Statutory Resolution and the Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Bill, 2019 to be discussed together.

The Statutory Resolution is to be moved by Shri D. Raja, Shri Binoy Viswam and Shri Elamaram Kareem. Are you moving?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move:

"That this House disapproves the Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 12 of 2019) promulgated by the President on the 2nd of March, 2019."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved.

[Mr. Chairman]

Okay. Now, Shri Piyush Goyal, the Minister, to move a motion for consideration of the Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved. There is one amendment by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray for reference of Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Bill, 2019 to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha. Member may move. Because he is not there, I am going ahead to the next item.

The Statutory Resolution and the Motion for consideration of the Bill are now open for discussion. Any Member desiring to speak may do so after which the Mover of the Resolution and the Minister will reply.

Now, the first speaker, as per the list given to me is Shri Mahesh Poddar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपके प्रति अपना आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, let the Minister explain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will explain. He met you personally and explained. But he will explain in the House also.

श्री महेश पोद्दार: सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपके प्रति अपना आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, in the preliminary note, he has to explain the urgency of. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, he should explain the... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: What is the urgency in the Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will ask him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ramesh, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The trust is going to benefit. He is trusting one trust. Who is that trust? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will ask. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. बिना अनुमति आप मत बोलिए। पर्यावरण का पर्यवेक्षण करना है और यहाँ वातावरण का भी पर्यवेक्षण करना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I have agreed. I will ask him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Let him explain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because I have already called that person. I can't stop him in between. I will definitely ask.

श्री महेश पोद्दार: 17वीं लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किया गया यह पहला विधेयक है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even before replying, Mr. Minister, in-between, when I will call you, please explain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री महेश पोद्दार: महोदय, भारत में निवेश के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निवेशकों का विश्वास बढ़ाने की जरूरत महसूस की जा रही थी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will explain. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will ask him to explain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I seek your protection. He has to explain ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will explain. ...*(Interruptions)*... तीन लोग खड़े होकर ऐसा करेंगे, तो मैं क्या करूँ? You have to explain how can three people speak at one time. One can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... मधुसूदन जी, बैठिए, मैं समझ गया। Mr. Minister, please explain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: We have given this Resolution, Sir. What is the fate of the Resolution?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will be decided afterwards, after discussion. Yes, Mr. Minister.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Chairman, Sir, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not giving total reply.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Not a reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Discussion is yet to take place.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, just to give a little perspective, Special Economic Zones were earlier being operated through rules that were formulated, until 2004. Around 2002-03, rules were made, various policy initiatives taken and Special Economic Zones were run all across the country. However, sometime in 2005, the then Finance Minister and the Government of the day realised that it was extremely difficult to generate confidence in the international market until we made a law. Therefore, in 2005, the SEZ law was formulated. It was approved by both the Houses and, since then, SEZs have been governed by the SEZ law. When it was formulated, the SEZ law allowed various entities to invest in SEZs. It could be proprietorship, partnership, private limited or public

[Shri Piyush Goyal]

limited companies, and so on. So, various instrumentalities or entities were allowed to invest in the SEZs. At that point of time, in 2005, trusts, as an investment vehicle, did not exist. Trusts usually come in in the form of alternate investment funds, AIF, in which several people pool in their capital. The Trust invests in any business or any venture and the returns from that go to the various stakeholders in the proportion of their investment. There has been a thinking in the Government for several years. I am given to understand that even when the erstwhile Government was in place or our earlier Government was there, the thinking was that India should gradually promote International Financial Centres. We have IFCs in London, Hong Kong, Singapore and New York and, in International Financial Centres, largely investments are carried out through newer and newer investment vehicles one of which is an entity called trust, and that is the AIF model. The Reserve Bank of India defines the various entities that can invest in the International Financial Centres and, while defining it, the Foreign Exchange Department of RBI said, "financial institutions shall include... (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)" and in (iv) they have said, "Any artificial juridical person not falling within any of the preceding categories..." and in the Explanation, amongst various types of bodies they included the trusts also. Subsequently, the Securities and Exchange Board of India, SEBI, took out a circular on 26th November, 2018, where they brought out operating guidelines for these Alternative Investment Funds in International Financial Services Centres, and there they permitted the trust to come in in the AIF model. Now, we believe that that should have been enough, but just like in 2005, to generate confidence among the international investor community, all these rules had to be converted into law. The feedback that we got was that people would like to have a clarity and surety that the SEZ law also permitted the trust before they could consider investing in India through this AIF model. The SEBI guidelines came out somewhere in November, 2018. Thereafter we started preparing the law and, but vetting from the Legal Department took time. We had a very small Budget Session in which Vote-on-Account was done and largely Parliament was not able to function or approve any legislation or Bills. Therefore, at that point of time, it was not possible to get this approved by Parliament and get it converted into law. There is a sunset clause coming in for SEZs in 2020. Any delay in formulating and finalizing this Bill and allowing trusts or AIFs to come into India would have resulted in going back by another six-seven months. We would then not even be in a position to start accepting applications or give confidence to the international investor community that they can come to India through this mechanism also. Therefore, this Ordinance was promulgated. The hon. President was pleased to allow it and we brought it to Lok Sabha. Now we have brought it to the Rajya Sabha today and I can assure ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right. Mr. Minister, you may reply afterwards. Now, Shri Mahesh Poddar.

श्री महेश पोद्दार: महोदय, इस बैकग्राउंड में श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने कई कामों में पहल की और कई कामों को आगे बढ़ाया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your party has three speakers and forty-eight minutes to speak, so please keep that in mind and go ahead.

श्री महेश पोद्दार: कई बार कई विधेयक, जो आवश्यक थे, लेकिन शोर-शराबे के कारण या अन्य व्यवधान के कारण पास नहीं हो पाये और राज्य सभा में लंबित रहे। महोदय, globalization यानी खुले बाजार की अर्थव्यवस्था के प्रचलन के बाद उद्योग, व्यापार, निवेश आदि का पूरा scenario, पूरा परिदृश्य बदल गया है। बहुत सारे परम्परागत तौर-तरीके से बदलाव की आवश्यकता महसूस होती है और परम्परागत तरीके से चल कर जिस तेज़ी से हम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, उतनी तेज़ी से हम आगे बढ़ भी नहीं सकते। India was one of the firsts in Asia to recognize the effectiveness of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) model in promoting exports, with Asia's first EPZ set up in Kandla in 1965. The SEZ Policy was announced in April, 2000 to make SEZs an engine for economic growth supported by quality infrastructure, trained manpower and huge investment, which was open for all. Sir, the SEZs in India functioned from 1.11.2000 to 9.02.2006 under the provisions of the Foreign Trade Policy. But, Sir, the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 was passed by the Parliament in May, 2005. The main objectives of the SEZ Act are -generation of additional economic activity, promotion of exports of goods and services, promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources. And, the Special Economic Zones have contributed significantly towards economic growth of the country over the years. There is a saying that the numbers don't lie. The fact is that in the last year, the investment—I will just read the investment till 31st March, 2019—is ₹5,07,000 crores, the employment is 20,61,000 and the exports in the year 2017-18 is ₹7,01,000 crores, and in the six months of the current fiscal year, ₹3,33,000 crores. The total investment of about five lakh crore is just the beginning. The potentials are huge. To tap these potentials and the unlimited amount of employment generation, we have to open our minds, open our policies and open the doors. Sir, I come from trade and industry background. I find that the Prime Minister has set up, the Government has set up a target of five trillion dollars economy from 2.8 trillion dollars at present, which was about two trillion dollars in 2014. And, if they could do from 2 trillion to 2.8 trillion in the last five years, there is a need to run faster to reach the objective of five trillion dollars in the next five years. For that, we have to change many things and we have to change it fast. सर, कुछ लोग शक कर सकते हैं कि यह सम्भव है या नहीं है, लेकिन महोदय, मुझे कुछ दिन पहले सौभाग्य से BRICS countries के political consultation में भाग लेने का मौका मिला था, जहाँ मैं अपनी पार्टी को represent कर रहा था। वहाँ

[श्री महेश पोद्दार]

पर जब मैंने बताया कि इस देश में करीब-करीब सारे घरों में शौचालय बन गए हैं, and, that is about 9 to 10 crores, everybody was shocked as to how it is possible to do it in five years. But, Sir, if we can do that, this five trillion dollars again is not an impossible task. And, very rightly said, "मोदी है, तो मुमकिन है।" For that, we need the support of everybody, every section of the society including all the political parties. सर, यह उस दिशा में प्रस्तावित बिल है, जिससे अधिक निवेश और अधिक प्रकार के निवेश, अधिक लोगों के द्वारा किये जा सकें। There are SEZs to provide hassle-free environment for export and to replicate China's success in using SEZs to boost the economy, manufacturing and employment. Sir, when we hear that China has become the factory of the world, we don't feel inferior. Rather, we feel that we can also do it and we can do it better. I think, with these kinds of changes, with these kinds of initiatives, we are opening our doors to make these major changes. Sir, SEZ benefit from the strong connections they have with the hinterland. These connections are essential for lowering logistic costs and increasing export competitiveness. The current policy of integrating existing coastal SEZ into overreaching plan of coastal development under Sagarmala can lead to a turnaround for SEZs. Sagarmala focuses on back-end connectivity with hinterland. That is what many of the zones need and they have expressed that this is what was lacking so far. जैसा कि पूरा सदन अवगत है कि भारत की वर्तमान विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र नीति अध्ययन रिपोर्ट तत्कालीन वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री, श्री सुरेश प्रभु को सौंपी गई थी। इस नीति अध्ययन रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने के लिए देश के प्रसिद्ध उद्योगपति - भारत फोर्ज लिमिटेड - के चेयरमैन, श्री बाबा कल्याणी जी की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित की गई थी। इस समिति को SEZ नीति का आकलन करने और इसे विश्व व्यापार संगठन, World Trade Organization - WTO, के मानकों के अनुस्तुत बनाने के लिए सुझाव देने को कहा गया था। उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया और रिपोर्ट बनाकर प्रस्तुत कर दी।

इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि यदि भारत को वर्ष 2025 तक 5 लाख करोड़ डॉलर की अर्थव्यवस्था में तब्दील होना है तो manufacturing sector के साथ-साथ competitive ability के अलावा service sector से जुड़े मौजूदा परिवेश में भी बुनियादी बदलाव सुनिश्चित करने होंगे। साथ ही आई.टी. सेक्टर और इससे जुड़ी सेवाओं के क्षेत्र में मिली कामयाबी को स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं, वित्तीय सेवाओं में विस्तार करना होगा। महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि वित्तीय सेवाओं में हम अभी काफी पीछे हैं, इस क्षेत्र में काफी संभावनाएं हैं और दूसरे माननीय सदन में भी इस पर काफी विस्तार से चर्चा की जा चुकी है। इसी से जुड़ी कानूनी मरम्मत और डिजाइन सेवाओं जैसे अन्य सेवा क्षेत्रों/सेक्टरों में भी ऐसा प्रावधान करना होगा।

इसके अलावा रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में विकास की गति तेज करने के लिए हमें आवश्यक कदम उठाने होंगे। जैसे यहां बताया गया कि देश में केवल 4-5 राज्य ऐसे हैं, जहां SEZ नहीं है और उनमें से झारखंड एक है। ऐसा पहली बार देश में हुआ है जब अपने पड़ोसी देश को बिजली देने

के लिए एक SEZ का निर्माण झारखंड में किया जा रहा है। इसके लिए 425 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में 14,000 करोड़ रुपए की विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र - SEZ परियोजना को मंजूरी दी गई है। उम्मीद की जाती है कि साल 2017-18 के बाद, अन्य क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ, इस क्षेत्र में भी काफी प्रगति होगी।

महोदय, SEZ के जरिए कानून में व्यक्तियों की परिभाषा में Trust को भी जोड़ने का प्रावधान किया जा रहा है तथा अन्य entities को जोड़ने की भी व्यवस्था हो रही है, जो आवश्यक था और आवश्यक है, क्योंकि दुनिया में तरह-तरह के लोगों के द्वारा निवेश किए जाते हैं और उनकी कानूनी स्थिति अलग प्रकार की होती है। संभावना है कि इसमें वैकल्पिक निवेश का जो चलन आया है, उसका मौका भारत को भी लेना चाहिए। कुछ लोग इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध कर रहे हैं - पता नहीं क्यों? आज चीन अमेरिका को पछाड़कर दुनिया की नम्बर वन economy बनने जा रहा है। 20 वर्ष पहले कोई सोच भी नहीं सकता था कि ऐसा सम्भव हो सकता है। सोवियत रूस भी नहीं पछाड़ पाया, जबकि Second World War में उसके पास सभी प्रकार की technology उपलब्ध थी और वह भी एक साम्यवादी देश था। लेकिन अचानक चीन उछला और शिखर पर जा पहुँचा। ऐसा क्यों हुआ, जबकि वह भी एक साम्यवादी देश है। उसने अपनी उन्मुक्त आर्थिक व्यवस्था और उन्मुक्त नीतियों के माध्यम से खुले पूंजी निवेश के जरिए बड़े-बड़े SEZ से मिलते-जुलते औद्योगिक प्रांगण बनाए। लाखों छोटी-मोटी factories ने भी दुनिया भर से तकनीकी ज्ञान लाकर वहीं उत्पादन करना शुरू कर दिया। अपने श्रम को चीनी लोगों ने पसीने में बदला और उस पसीने को डॉलर में बदला। चाइनीज कम्युनिस्ट होते हुए भी इस चीज से नहीं बंधे कि कौन निवेश कर रहा है, कितना निवेश कर रहा है और उसका स्वामित्व क्या है?

महोदय, यह मेरा सौभाग्य है कि चीन में मैंने कई SEZs देखे हैं। मैंने यह भी सुना है, यद्यपि देखा नहीं, कि कई SEZs ऐसे हैं, जिनके अपने airports हैं। कई SEZs ऐसे हैं जिनके अपने शहर हैं। वे सारे लोग विदेशों के लिए उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। वहां पूरे देश में विभिन्न चीजों के निर्माण के लिए अलग-अलग SEZ बने हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत में भी यह सम्भव है। महोदय, हमारे पास युवा शक्ति है और इस सरकार के प्रयास से हर वर्ष लाखों लोग कौशलता के कार्यक्रमों द्वारा कुशल कामगार बन रहे हैं। ये भी अपने श्रम को पसीने में और पसीने को डॉलर में बदलना चाहते हैं। बस, हमें इनको एक मौका देना है, रोजगार देना है और रोजगार के नए अवसर देने हैं।

महोदय, यह संभव है कि कुछ दुरुपयोग की संभावनाएं व्यक्त की जाएं, लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि आज के दिन में यह सरकार दुरुपयोग होने नहीं देगी, नियंत्रण रखेगी।

I appreciate the measures taken by the Government to boost the economic powerhouse that an SEZ is. It is expected that this will trigger a large flow of domestic investment in SEZs, in infrastructure and productive capacity, leading to generation of additional economic activity and creation employment opportunities. I urge the Members of this House to support this Bill now and afterwards also.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I must start with a disclosure that I have never been a great proponent of SEZs. The SEZs in India are borrowed from Special Economic Zones of

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

China. In China, they are restricted to maximum ten or twelve economic zones. But, by the time we introduced this concept of SEZs in India, we had hundreds of Special Economic Zones. In fact, if I remember right, at one point of time, we had over four hundred SEZs in our country. It made a mockery of the concept of SEZs. Secondly Sir, thousands of acres of land was acquired in the name of SEZs under the old Land Acquisition Law of 1894. Sir, the land was acquired without paying adequate compensation to land owners. I have been in the Commerce Ministry myself. Sir, I have myself seen how the land was acquired for SEZs and no economic activity was installed there for years together and the land was not even returned back to the owners. So, in town after town, in city after city, we have big boards for SEZs. Sir, if you land in Tirupati, you are greeted by a big board saying 'SEZ' which is in front of thousands of acres of vacant land. This land has been acquired under the old law. So, I must start by saying that I have never been a great supporter of this SEZ concept. However, I have a problem with the Minister's maiden attempt today at a Bill, in this Session, at least. If I remember right, national elections were announced on the 10th of March, 2019. Sir, one week in advance, the Prime Minister and the Government of the day know approximately when the elections are going to be announced. This Ordinance is issued on the 2nd March, 2019. It is issued only about a week in advance of the election, when it is pretty much clear, when the election is going to be announced. My first question to the hon. Minister and he is a very persuasive salesman. He can convince me that the black is white and the white is red. So, I am sure he must have an answer to this. My first question is what was the tearing hurry to issue an Ordinance on the 2nd March, 2019 knowing fully well that the elections are going to be announced after seven days. My second question to him is, from the day of issue of the Ordinance till today, how many trusts have actually applied for SEZs? What is the urgency in ramrodding this Ordinance first on the 2nd March, 2019 and now to convert the Ordinance into a Bill? Sir, I am sure the Bill will get passed, but the point is that these questions have to be addressed. My third question is the word "trust". Sir, nothing is more distrustful,—Sir, I am learning from you—you can mistrust the trust, you cannot trust a trust. This word 'trust' like a Shell company is a very dangerous word. So, when you are bringing up a law and saying that a trust will be allowed to set up a SEZ, who is this trust? What are their antecedents? Are you going to check who is behind these trusts? Who are these trusts? Are they paper trusts; are they trusts set up for some form of tax evasion or are they actually going to be investor trusts that are going to invest in the SEZs? I think, the hon. Minister should answer these questions before the Ordinance gets converted into the Bill. But I do want to reiterate once again that it was very, very improper to issue such a far-reaching Ordinance

one week before the announcement of elections. I don't know what the tearing hurry was. There is something that is not being disclosed, which will only come to light a few months from now. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Ram Gopal Yadav.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, can we take his time? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you cannot. They are a different party and you are a separate entity.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जो ट्रस्ट आएंगे, वे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट द्वारा अप्रूव्ड ही होंगे, इसके लिए उनकी conditions क्या होंगी? वे ट्रेस्ट कौन-सी conditions को fulfill करेंगे, जिससे वे आ पाएंगे और उन्हें SEZ के लिए land allot हो सकेगा?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam.

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak on this Bill, which has been just now introduced by the Commerce and Industry Minister, Shri Piyush Goyal to allow the trusts to set up units in Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

Sir, in February, the Union Cabinet had approved the introduction of the Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Bill, 2019 to replace an Ordinance promulgated by the previous Government. The Ordinance seeks to amend the definition of a person under the SEZ Act 2005, which will enable a trust to be considered for grant of permission to set up a unit. The amendment seeks to provide flexibility to the Central Government to include 'trusts' in the definition of a 'person' in a bid to facilitate investments in these zones.

Exports from SEZs rose by 21 per cent and reached seven lakh crore of rupees in the 2019. As of March 31st, there were 232 SEZs, of which 25 are multiproduct, and the rest are sector specific, with 5,109 approved units. According to this Bill, after the amendment of sub-section (v) of Section 2 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, a trust or any entity notified by the Central Government will be eligible to be considered for grant of permission to set up a unit in SEZs.

Sir, this Bill which seeks to allow trusts to set up units in Special Economic Zones by amending the SEZ law was passed by Lok Sabha on Wednesday. The Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Bill, 2019 became the first legislation to be passed by the newly-constituted 17th Lok Sabha. Now, it is being moved for passage in Rajya Sabha.

[Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam]

Sir, the intention of the Government is that unless this amendment is passed, it would be very difficult to allow individuals or others to set up SEZs. So, they are bringing this amendment. This amendment may not cause much difficulty. I think, it is proper and the Act can be amended as per the Bill. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Derek O'Brien. He is going to speak in Bengali.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir. I will speak in English first, and then, Bengali.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Otherwise, only you and I can understand, and, others won't.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN Sir, before I get to the content of the Bill, I would like to make two observations on the way we are still doing legislation. There was a tradition here in Parliament that if ten Bills were passed, one was Ordinance. That was the score in the first thirty years of our country. In the next thirty years of our country, the new score was that out of every ten Bills passed, about two were Ordinances. But, Sir, in the last three or four years, out of every ten Bills passed, four are Ordinances. This quick fix ordinance is not good. It is not a good solution. So, through you, Sir, I appeal to this Government that don't keep using this ordinance route. Otherwise, you keep on crying wolf and you are going to pass everything like that.

Sir, second point is on the scrutiny of the Bills. It is not enough to say that this Bill is changing or adding only one word and that it is a simple Bill, so we don't need to scrutinize it. We used to scrutinize Bills. In the earlier Parliaments, the average in the first 65 years was 70-72 per cent. In the last five years, scrutiny of Bills by Parliamentary Committees is down to 25 per cent. Sir, you are the custodian of the House. You must help us to protect this. As it is, the Standing Committees, which came in 1993, are semi-toothless. Because unlike many established conventions in other countries, here, for whatever reason, we don't allow Ministers to be asked questions on the Standing Committees and the bureaucrats have to come. I am not now suggesting that the Ministers should start coming, but at least take the Standing Committees seriously. On the logic that it is a one-line Bill or one-word Bill, in that case, India that is Bharat is a Union of States. You change one word there and say that India that is Bharat is not a Union of States. Put one three-letter word there but then the context is changed. I don't want us to be discussing the content of the Bill as to the words. Let us come to the Bill itself.

4.00 P.M.

Firstly, I want to use this opportunity to wish the former Leader of the House, Mr. Arun Jaitley, a quick recovery because it was he who piloted this Bill as Commerce Minister and Vajpayee ji was in charge of the Government. The Trinamool Congress has a very clear view on this. We are opposed to the policy of SEZs. It has always been on our manifesto and Mamata di has fought for this for many, many years. Arun Jaitley ji brought it and one of the reasons to bring it, of course, was to compete with China. There were infrastructure issues, and then you had issues related to power. The current Power Minister says power is in surplus. These were the original reasons to bring the SEZs. That was not the argument which we bought into. You need infrastructure, and you need power surplus, in that first SEZ, which was in Mumbai, the number of jobs that it generated was —not even one job. It was nothing, but a flop show. Then came the Dr. Manmohan Singh's Government. And what happened then? From a flop show, three years later, it became a land scam show. Land was being acquired left, right and centre. Trinamool Congress said this in its manifesto and we repeatedly expressed our serious apprehensions and disagreement on SEZs. Our voices were not heard. And the mistake on this continues to be made. Today, most people agree that SEZs have failed the nation. They have become a tool in the hands of a few vested interests and the land mafia. That is the Trinamool manifesto. I am going to read three lines from another manifesto. There is the history of the NDA and then the UPA. Now, there is another manifesto from 2009. The country needs to know this, Sir. I quote, "The UPA Government has approved 572 Special Economic Zones that cover 50,000 acres, three times the size of Singapore. This is absurd. This spells disaster for the farm sector. We will not allow the conversion of fertile farmland for industrial, commercial projects or Special Economic Zones." That was a disaster in 2009. This was the BJP manifesto of 2009. So what they say depends on where they sit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek, you know them better because you sat with both of them.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We didn't sit, Sir. We stood and they always sat. *Now I will speak in Bengali.

To speak about land acquisition - the person, who was always at the forefront of the movement against Land Acquisition, was Mamata Banerjee. You all know about the movement against land acquisition in Nandigram, Singur and other places. Mamata di sat on fast for 26 long days in 2006. Why did she do this? So that no one could take away agricultural land. This was the concept. And what happened afterwards? Singur Land

*English translation of original speech delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

Rehabilitation Bill was passed in West Bengal Assembly". All this has happened. Finally, the Supreme Court of India termed the land acquisition agreement in Singur as illegal and unconstitutional. Sir, this is one party in India and she is one leader in India, who has had a consistent stand, from the time we started our party in 1998 up till now, that you cannot acquire land. For this, you might ask: Why are you so anti-industry? Sir, we are not anti-industry. Our belief is that industry and agriculture can co-exist and that has been the basis of our policies. Special Economic Zones have not worked. You can even look at the number of jobs besides all these land scams. In answer to a question of my colleague, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, in the Rajya Sabha, the numbers of the Special Economic Zones and the jobs lost were given. I am not going into the details of the jobs lost although only a few jobs were generated. The basic bottom line of the Special Economic Zones was to generate jobs. If you look at the numbers, they get worse after demonetization. At least, it was one lakh or two lakh before that. Those numbers have since dropped. Sir, now, let us come to another point. The number of non-functional SEZs is also available. There are so many CAG reports also which are available. It is all in the public domain that the SEZs have not worked.

Sir, there is a provision for 'trust'. Trust means who? I don't want to play on the words because my colleague from the Congress Party has done a great job on words. But, Sir, this is a serious issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... Are these also religious trusts? Which company or large corporation today runs on a trust? Nobody is under a trust. Here, all are companies, etc. Now, when you say 'trust', the only big brand I know, at least in my limited knowledge of trust, I don't know if there is any other, but Patanjali is a trust. It is one example. I am sure all of you may come up with different examples. What is this trust? Are we not talking about religious trusts? Big corporations do not need trusts.

Sir, there are two more points before I conclude. Sir, in February, in Jharkhand — Jharkhand is sadly in news sometimes and we get responses sometimes — the first stand-alone power project in India, an SEZ, was to Adani. The project will save the company ₹ 3.2 billion annually. Why was it chosen? What is the criteria? Sir, we need to look into that.

Sir, now, I want to conclude because this is not only an SEZ issue. This is a land issue. That is the core of this issue. Rabindranath Tagore has written this:

"Of my land only a little remained, the rest having been mortgaged away. The *zamindar* said one day, "Know what, Upen? This too should come my way."

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): *Hs' buy it.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: * Yes, will buy it. Thank you, Pradipda.

"I said, "O Lord, countless are the plots of land you already own, But consider —I only have land enough to bury me when I'm gone!" Sir, it is important. This is the division of the class struggle written by Rabindranath. We may not have read this poem. In 1953, there was another great Bengali.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: What does it mean? I don't know Bengali.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: It should be translated on your headphone. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will just come to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is coming. It is being translated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The basic concept is this. He described the class divide and the forceful land-grabbing by a *zamindar* from a poor peasant in a poem. Bimol Roy, another great Bengali, in 1953, made this film 'Do Beegha Zameen' and this is the story. Sir, this is not the kind of legislation, this is opaque. The Trinamool Congress, even if we are the only people standing here, would oppose SEZ. We would oppose SEZ, we would oppose SEZ! Thank you, Sir.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में खड़ा हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the way - propose, oppose and then later dispose.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह: अभी जयराम रमेश जी बोल रहे थे और देरेक ओब्राइन जी बोल रहे थे। महोदय, बिहार में कोई SEZ नहीं है। अभी बात हो रही थी कि SEZ की परिकल्पना थी, वह पूरी की पूरी परिकल्पना एक्सपोर्ट ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह: एक्सपोर्ट आधारित थी और परिकल्पना चाइना से आई थी। वहां जो शुरुआत हुई थी, उसमें जो SEZ की स्थापना की गई थी, वह जो non-agricultural land था, उस पर की गई थी। हम लोग हिंदुस्तान में बाहर से सब चीज़ ले आते हैं और यहां SEZ की स्थापना हुई, उसमें अगर आप गौर करेंगे, तो बहुत सारे स्टेट्स में, बहुत सारी ज़मीनों को जो *forcefully acquire* किया गया, उसमें agricultural land भी काफी था। जहां कहीं भी SEZ की स्थापना होती है, *baron land*, non-agricultural land, वहां पर यह होना चाहिए, उसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। जैसे ही आप agricultural land को *forcefully acquire* करते हैं, तो यह आपत्तिजनक है। आज पूरा का पूरा जो

*English translation of original speech delivered in Bengali.

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

यह *Special Economic Zone* का concept है, उस पर हम लोगों को *rethink* करना चाहिए और जितनी भी ज़मीनें हैं, जिनकी चर्चा हो रही थी, जितनी भी ज़मीन *acquire* की गई, जब कई बार उसकी *study* कराई गई, तो 50 per cent से ज्यादा *land vacant* है। वह उपयोगी नहीं है। वहां कृषि भी नहीं हो रही है, किसानों को भी लौटायी नहीं गई है और उसका *alternate use* क्या हो, इसके बारे में भी कोई *scheme* नहीं आई है। महोदय, मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए और अभी महेश पोद्दार जी बता रहे थे कि पूरी चीज़ों को *study* करने के लिए बाबा कल्याणी की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनाई गई। उन लोगों ने रिपोर्ट दे दी है और रिपोर्ट देने के साथ ही बताया भी है कि जो *Special Economic Zone* है, उन्होंने उसका नाम चेंज करके *Employment Economic Enclave* किया है। इसमें यह है कि हमारा *Employment* भी हो, हमारी *economic activity* भी बढ़े और हमारे प्रावधान मंत्री जी ने जो लक्ष्य रखा है कि हमारी 5 trillion dollars की इकोनॉमी हो, जिसके लिए जरूरी है कि सिर्फ और सिर्फ हम *export-oriented growth* नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो सब चीज़ों का समावेश करके - *manufacturing sector* का, *service sector* का है और यह जरूरी है कि सब चीज़ों को करने के लिए हम जो भी Act बनाएं, उसमें जो भी *definition* लाएं, वह जो *definition* हो, वह *internationally compliant* हो, *WTO compliant* हो। ये कुछ बातें थीं, जिनके बारे में मैंने सोचा कि आपके सामने रख दूं। यह बहुत छोटा-सा *Amendment* है, जो *include* कर रहे हैं 'trust' को, उसे *include* किया जाना चाहिए। यह जरूर ध्यान रखा जाए कि पूरा का पूरा concept है, इसको फिर से *rethink* किया जाए और हम लोगों को सब चीज़ों पर विचार करके किसानों को इससे - यह उनकी ज़मीन है, बिल्कुल अलग रखा जाए और जहां अगर बहुत जरूरी हो और किसानों की ज़मीन ली जाती है - आप देखेंगे कि 10 हेक्टेयर में भी *SEZ* है, 1,000 हेक्टेयर में भी *SEZ* है और भी ज्यादा ज़मीन पर है, तो जहां कहीं भी लिया जाता है, तो उसमें उनको *stakeholder* बनाया जाए। यह न हो कि सिर्फ एक बार उनकी ज़मीन ले ली, उनको *dispose* कर दिया और उनकी ज़मीन चली गई और जो उनका *livelihood* का था, वह भी खत्म हो गया और जो वहां पर *Special Economic Zone* बनता है, वहां उनकी जो *earning* होती है, उसका उनको फायदा नहीं मिलता है। यदि हमें *include* करना भी पड़े, तो उसमें उनको *stakeholder* बना लें। इस *observation* के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, my friend Mr. Derek dropped many powerful bombs on this Bill; so, I want to have a very soothing discussion. I agree with my other hon. colleagues in the House about the urgency. What was the urgency of promulgating this Ordinance? Sir, of late, this has been the practice with any Government this side or that side. When these people were in the Ruling Party they were also habituated with this. At that time, the people who are ruling today were opposing promulgation of ordinances. Now, they are coming out with ordinances after ordinances. None of us are opposing. I fail to understand, particularly in this case, as to what was the urgency of promulgating this Ordinance. Promulgating ordinances is not a new practice. If I am correct, it was prevalent in the pre-Independent days also during the British time. The Britishers

were also promulgating ordinance misusing the provisions of Government of India Act of 1935. This provision was also misused. This has been the habit with all the Governments. That should stop. If we frequently issue ordinances, it helps growth of a legislative authority parallel to this Parliament. That should be discouraged. In this Bill, particularly, there is no urgency. Just on the eve of the elections, a couple of days before the notification of election by the Election Commission, the Government came out with this Ordinance. I fail to understand as to what was the urgency. Shri Jairam Ramesh was rightly asking that within this three-and-a-half months of time, how many trusts have come taking advantage of the ordinances? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI PRASANNAACHARYA: How many entities have come in taking advantage of the ordinance? No, if I am correct, it is zero. Nobody has come out. What was the urgency of promulgating this Ordinance? The law was enacted when hon. Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Prime Minister. If I am not mistaken, I stand corrected, during that time in Lok Sabha, there was turmoil. The then Opposition party, if I am not incorrect, boycotted it. It did not participate in the discussion. Now, for the same Bill they have come out with an amendment.

One of the concepts, I understand, of SEZ is to attract more Foreign Direct Investment. It is a good thing. But, Sir, report says that last year, the FDI had come down in comparison to previous year, 2017. What is the use of creating so much of this SEZ? Will the provision of adding trusts and entities bring in more FDI into our country? Is the Government sure that by making this provision and incorporating two trusts and new entities, do they hope that more FDI will come in? I have doubt about it. Has that happened in between these three months after promulgation of this ordinance? There is a gloom in the world trade today. We all know that there is a gloom in the world trade today and such a few cosmetic changes are not going to help us in improving our import. A lot many things need to be done.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what has happened to the Committee headed by Baba Kalyani in this regard. The Baba Kalyani Committee submitted the report long back. My question to the hon. Minister is, has the Government, in principle, accepted the recommendations of the Baba Kalyani Committee? Is this amendment a reflection of the recommendation of that Committee? Why is the Government sitting for so many years on the recommendations of this Committee? The hon. Minister must clear that.

Sir, another point which I would like to make is this. We are talking about China. In China, not a single agricultural land is acquired for SEZ; if I am correct. But, what are we

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

doing in our country? Thousands and thousands acres of agricultural lands are being acquired and that is lying un-utilized for years together. For years together, those agricultural lands we snatched it from the farmers and we kept it un-utilized. That is what is happening in this country. So, that must stop.

Finally, Sir, trade union activities are banned in the SEZ areas. My point is, where will the poor labourer go for their grievance? We do not allow trade union activities in the SEZ areas. No trade union can be formed in that area. So, what will happen if there is exploitation? Where will the labourer go? What can we do in this? Therefore, I want the hon. Minister to clarify these few simple questions before I support this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Elamaram Kareem. You have three minutes.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I rise to oppose the Special Economic Zone Ordinance, 2019. Sir, it is a well-established principle that Article 123(1) can be invoked only in extraordinary circumstances. Here, in this case, what is the exigency, emergency or extraordinary compelling circumstance prevailing in this country before issuing this Ordinance? Hon. Minister's explanation is not satisfactory. For the Government, while bringing this Ordinance, there were demands from several corners to review the existing status of SEZs. The Special Economic Zones Act was passed by the Parliament in 2005. The intended purpose was to provide a stable policy framework for creating Special Economic Zones which would serve as engines for industrial growth and exports. However, following the drafting of these rules and the commencement of the process of granting approvals for the SEZs, a host of issues have surfaced which necessitates a relook at the entire SEZ policy framework. Agricultural land is being acquired for the setting up of SEZs in several cases resulting in displacement of farmers and other sections of people, which have serious implications. Moreover, several provisions made in the SEZ Rules have raised concerns of misuse of the SEZ Act for creating a speculative real estate bubble instead of building industrial infrastructure. The Reserve Bank of India has warned against the possibilities of uneven development between different regions owing to the SEZ Policy. There are also apprehensions regarding substantial revenue losses on account of the tax concessions provided under the SEZ Act. A major difference between the SEZ policy in India and that of China, which had pioneered in the creation of SEZ, is in the case of China, the State acquired the land and developed the required infrastructure where private enterprises were invited to set up units. The land continued to be owned by the State. In Indian case, private entities are being involved in developing the SEZ infrastructure. Land is being acquired by the State and handed over to private developers.

Some of the proposed SEZs involved huge tracts of land over 10,000 hectares in some cases which are owned by private players. Here, in the Ordinance and in the proposed Bill, a minor change is proposed. What is the intention of this Amendment?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kareemji, you have to conclude.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Yes, Sir. I am concluding. Why is trust or entity being incorporated in the definition of the Ordinance? It may cause several confusions while implementing. Who is this trust? Who is this entity? How it may be defined? It may go to several speculations, and several allegations may arise out of its implementation. So I request for a relook of this Ordinance and make a complete thorough study of the present status of the SEZ and forward the new proposed Bill. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, it is sheer irony and irony must have died a hundred deaths. Before this, we were discussing under climate change and I spoke about 'global treadmill of production', an expression used by Bellamy Foster. Let that be the case of irony. I can only request the hon. Minister, Sir, that you said 'minor changes, simply some words'. The amendment also reads 'words'. Sometimes, words change the world and I am reminded of what Ghalib said, the original couplet and not the Whatsapp one, which says,

"बे खुदी बे-सबब नहीं 'ग़ालिब'
कुछ तो है जिस की पर्दा-दारी है।"

So I would request you to raise the curtain and tell us. Secondly, my important concern is, one of the Members from the Treasury Benches said that we should be happy that this is the first legislation to come out of the 17th Lok Sabha, the new Lok Sabha. I do not know why and how I should be so elated and happy that this is the first legislation. I believe there are hundreds of other important issues where we would have expected the Government to intervene and come out. You know, Sir, SEZ, what are they? Huge tax holidays, huge support base, and at the end of it, सर, मैं हरियाणा के एक इलाके का जिक्र करूंगा। वह एक बड़ा औद्योगिक घराना है, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लूंगा, उनकी बड़ी पकड़ है। सर, वे पालने से लेकर कब्र तक के सारे आइटम तैयार करते हैं और उस औद्योगिक घराने ने कोई गतिविधि नहीं की। आदरणीय मंत्री जी, सन सेट गरीबों का होता है, सन सेट कभी उद्योग और पूंजी का नहीं होता है। आप कर दोगे, तो कहीं और सन राइज़ हो जाएगा। हमें यह तय करना होगा कि कृषि योग्य जो उपजाऊ जमीन हम लेते हैं, क्या यह उचित है? कृषि योग्य उपजाऊ जमीन जो लेते हैं, क्या यह उपयोगी है? We must strive to make sure that the land which is allocated as part of SEZ, should be a barren land. Why should we allow this to continue? One more important fact

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

which scares me that there have been reports, the Department-related Parliamentary Committees have noted that the industrial houses have taken loan on the basis of SEZ land. There is no penal provision. We must revisit our priorities. As a Member of this House, if possible, because I am hugely worried that the way there is a consensus, there is no alternative to capitalism and this kind of global capital movement. Sir, not today, may be fifty years later, people will sit down and regret the economic policies we followed in the last fifty years. That is all I have to say as a matter of caution. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Manoj Kumarji. Now, Dr. Narendra Jadhav.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to wholeheartedly support the Bill. At the very outset, it may be noted that SEZ contribution to the world trade today is about two hundred billion US dollars, and they provide worldwide about 40 million high paying jobs. In order to appreciate this Amendment, Sir, one must look at why was it necessary, in the first place, to have the SEZ Act of 2005? That is clarified in the Preamble to the 2005 Act, and I quote from the Preamble.

"The present system does not lend enough confidence for investors to commit substantial funds for development of infrastructure and for setting up of the units in the Zones for export of goods and services. In order to give a long term and stable policy framework with minimum regulatory regime and to provide expeditious and single window clearance mechanism, a Central Act for Special Economic Zones has been found to be necessary in line with international practice."

Sir, when the Special Economic Zones came into being, several of them were established, one in Santacruz, Mumbai, Cochin in Kerala, Surat in Gujarat, Chennai in Tamil Nadu, Vaizag in Andhra Pradesh and elsewhere. Unfortunately, several States even today do not have SEZ. Now, when the original scheme was made operational, when Special Economic Zones came into being, at that time, while all entities were allowed to invest, at that time, the Trust as an alternate investment vehicle did not exist, and unlike Mr. Jairam Ramesh, I have no distrust in Trust. When we want to promote international financial centres, we can allow the Trust to invest provided that there is a sufficient diligence shown by the RBI as well as the SEBI. Now, the RBI has allowed inclusion of Trust as an alternate investment fund and the SEBI has also confirmed, all these changed rules should be generating trust among the foreign investors and that is why there was a need to go for an Amendment. Moreover, there is a sun set clause of 2020. So, taking all these factors into account, an Ordinance was issued, and it is now being translated into an Amendment of the Act. The question that was raised again and again here is that why

there is such a tearing hurry for this Amendment. One has to understand that China came up as an economic super power, aided greatly by the foreign direct investment. Right now, in last several months or nearly a year, there is a big the U.S.-China trade war going on. Because of the trade war that is going on, the international investors are looking for an alternative destination for directing their foreign direct investment. This is an opportunity that India must seize upon and that is why this tearing hurry.

Finally, Sir, I am convinced that this Bill, first, will remove the procedural irritants in establishing more SEZs; secondly, it will invite a boost for foreign direct investment into our country; thirdly, it will help create several international financial centres in our country; and, fourthly, it will create hundreds of well paying jobs for our people.

Keeping all these in mind, Sir, I wholeheartedly support this Amendment Bill.

SHRIANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise in support of the Special Economic Zone (Amendment) Bill, 2019. The Special Economic Zone (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 was promulgated on 2nd March, 2019. It amends the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 which provides for establishment, development and management of Special Economic Zones for the promotion of exports.

Sir, under the Act, the definition of the 'person' includes an individual, a Hindu Undivided Family, a company, a cooperative society, a firm or association of persons. The Ordinance adds two more categories to this definition by including a trust or any other entity which may be notified by the Central Government. Sir, an SEZ is an area in which the business and trade laws are different from the rest of the country. SEZs are located within a country's national borders and their aims include increased trade balance, employment, increased investment, job creation and effective administration. To encourage businesses to set up in these SEZs, the financial policies are introduced. The policies, typically, encompass investing, taxation, trading, customs, quota and labour regulations. Additionally, companies may be offered tax holidays whereupon for establishing themselves in a zone, they are granted a period of lower 'taxation. Sir, the creation of an SEZ is largely aimed at attracting Foreign Direct Investment. The benefits the company gains by being in an SEZ may mean that it can produce and trade goods at a lower price aimed at being globally competitive. Sir, the basic aim is to generate employment, to have more production and to be very effective as far as exports are concerned. That is the aim for what this legislation will be intending by adding 'trust' into its fold.

Sir, Mumbai, and basically in Maharashtra, was once known as the Manchester of India. That many textile mills and textile production were there; large employments were there. But, unfortunately, mills were closed down and unemployment became rampant.

[Shri Anil Desai]

Similarly, there were some auto hubs; there were engineering companies. For some reason or the other, these got closed and unemployment became very rampant. In Maharashtra, we needed an SEZ, on one side, and the SEZ came at the right time, which really gave a boost to employment, production and the economy also started developing. It grew by leaps and bounds. But, at the same time, on the other side, large tracts of lands were acquired with the aim to set up SEZs in Maharashtra, particularly in Raigarh district, but were kept without any function. Without any function, it was kept for years together having no activity. Some malpractices were also in the offing with the industrialists, with the reason for which they bought the tracts of land for SEZ not coming through. They had ulterior motives. At the right time, the Government intervened and it was not allowed to happen. Otherwise, fertile lands are being acquired for no fault of farmers. The farmers are rendered completely frustrated, hopeless. They are left with no means to livelihood and on the other side, the crony capitalist or industrialist with some ulterior motives take it to their advantage. That should be deterred. That should be checked by the Government. Employment which will take place in a big way by introduction of SEZ activities will help us with production also and that will help us to really reach 5 trillion dollar economy. That is what the hon. Prime Minister is looking at. With this, I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I would request you to give a little more time and BJP has kindly agreed to share their time with me. Sir, I rise to support the Bill and as explained by the Minister, this Bill will enable trust and other entities apart from companies, AoP, individuals, HUF to invest in India. Globalisation has led to the pooling of resources by various stakeholders and as businesses have evolved, newer entities are being created. I am surprised that my friend, Derek, who claims to be a quiz-master, says which company or which business does business through trusts. He has probably not heard of real estate investment trusts which invest all over the world. This is the new way businesses are being funded by those who have a lot of money be it pension funds, be it endowment funds. This is the route they take to enter a country and today, India desperately needs FDI if we have to create jobs for our teeming millions. On the one hand, they complaint that under Shri Modi's Government there has been joblessness and when steps are being taken to create new jobs, they want to create hurdles. I don't understand this logic. Sir, Jairam Ramesh was absolutely right and I agree with him that when a stage came in the UPA-I when land was being taken over in the name of giving to these entities, certain unscrupulous individuals in the Govt. had treated this as an ATM. Licences were being given for SEZs for three acres, four acres, ten acres and it only became a real estate play. Land was being taken away from poor farmers in the name of SEZs and these SEZs never

fructified. They never came into existence. Not only that, Sir, thereafter, SEZs which were functioning quite well, which had been promoted and given a lot of incentives by the Vajpayee Government, systematically were made to fail and Sir, I would like to give some figures here. Please understand one thing. These SEZs function if Government policies are consistent. Flip-flop policies means FDI will not come into our country and this is exactly what you people did at that time. Sir, first of all, income tax exemption on income derived from business of development of SEZs in a block of 10 years and 15 years under Section 80-IAB of the Income Tax Act was withdrawn. Exemption from minimum alternate tax under Section 115-JB of the Income Tax Act was also withdrawn. Exemption from dividend distribution tax under Section 115-0 of the Income Tax Act was also withdrawn. If you do all these things, who is going to come to India? That is why the flow of FDI slowed down and it all went to China. Sir, today, please look, China is the power house in the world. Today it is competing with the U.S. Forty years ago, what was the situation in China. Our onp was higrw than China. Our per capita income was higher than China. But, I would say, myopic policies by the Government of that era has led to this situation. Sir, when blue-collar jobs were flying away from the West to the East, they first wanted to come to India. Why did they want to come to India? They wanted to come because we are a democracy, we have a functioning judiciary which the world respects and our people also speak English which help the Western world. Instead, they all flew over us and went to China! Why did they go to China? It is because our Government in those years saw CIA behind every curtain. So, we did not let them enter here. They went to China, although, they had very bad relations with China at that time. But, Sir, you would recall that Mr. Kissinger was sent there by Nixcon was there and that is when the growth of China started. Sir, America provided them with capital. The US provided them with technology and, above all, US provided them the market and the result is before us to see. Sir, I beseech them, let us not make the same mistake again. We have held back this country for so many years. We need to have FDI in our country. We need to attract investment, because our savings rate is not enough to convert it into investment. We have to provide jobs to millions of our youth. So, for that, I would urge the hon. Minister to make consistent policies. There should be no flip-flop. If you offer an incentive, there should be a sunset clause for 10 years or 15 years or 20 years or whatever. But, in between, it should never be changed as was done by the Congress regime.

Sir, I would like to share some figures with you again. They were the ones who distributed these licences freely. As I said, it was an ATM at that time. Sir, 67 SEZs asked to cancel their licences during their regime and 27 have done so after 2014. This is the plight today in the country that 94 SEZs have said, 'Please take back our licences. We

[Shri Naresh Gujral]

cannot flourish in this country.' So, it is imperative to pass whatever Minister is proposing unanimously, so that FDI can come back to this country and this country can flourish again and our youth can find jobs again. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He had only four minutes. But, BJP has given two minutes from its quota. Now, Shri T.K.S. Elangovan. I would request Members, please see to it that everybody strictly confines to the time allotted. An additional minute or two can be given to smaller parties, and see to it that the entire debate is completed before 5.30 p.m. then there will be reply and voting, if required.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Special Economic Zone idea was first conceived by Mr. Murasoli Maran when he was Minister of Industries during the earlier BJP Government. Then, an Act was brought in during the UPA Government.

Sir, the question is not about the Act; it is the urgency with which this Amendment Bill has been brought in. Sir, an Ordinance, normally called Presidential legislation, has to be brought only when there is urgent requirement. Otherwise, what is the purpose? It says that if, in an SEZ, a Hindu Undivided Family, cooperative society, company, firm, property concern, association of persons, cooperative association could not do anything, then you can call a trust to do something. But, what is the urgency? The Ordinance was issued in March this year. The point is: What is the outcome of the present SEZs in the country? What is the profit they are making? What is the activity they are doing? Everybody is comparing China with India. Sir, there is one basic difference between China and India. China is concentrating more on manufacturing sector. Service industry may bring profits to the owner and may also bring taxes to the Government, but no employment is generated in the service industry. In the manufacturing industry, employment generation is there. In the past five years, this Government has helped in promoting service industry more than that of the manufacturing industry. In Tamil Nadu, we have a Special Economic Zone where we have brought in many motor vehicle industries. Samsung have come there, Motorola have come there. So many industries have come in the Special Economic Zone. The idea was mooted by Mr. Murasoli Maran. It was fully utilized by the DMK Government between 1996 and 2001. But, after that, there are no new manufacturing industries. If there are no manufacturing industries, there is no use of having Special Economic Zones. We have developed three or four Special Economic Zones, particularly, in Tirunelveli district of our State, but it is still a barren land without any activity. There is no Government support. If this Trust can bring in any investment in that part of the country, we will

welcome it. But it is not going to do that. The people who put up industries in Special Economic Zones enjoy certain concessions. They can import goods without duty. They also get income tax concessions. In fact, they get many concessions. The units which have been put up there are making use of those concessions but they are not giving anything in return to the country. That is the point. Now, before making an amendment to the Act, the Government must have made some study. There is also a report by a committee constituted especially to go into the affairs of the Special Economic Zone. What impact the Government has received in that, the Report has not been placed before the House. But, without considering all these things, just bringing forward a legislation or an ordinance, will not serve the purpose. Sir, particularly, during the period of this Government, many Ordinances have come. When a Bill is not passed by the Upper House, immediately, an Ordinance comes. It is some sort of an insult to the Parliament. That is what I feel. What is the need of issuing an Ordinance? You have a majority in one House. The Bill is passed there. There are discussions, there are Amendments to that same Bill. That should be accepted. Immediately, they will issue an Ordinance and bring forward a new Bill. That is what has happened in Triple talaq. That is what has happened in many of the Bills. The Government wants to subvert parliamentary system and do something on their own, which is highly condemnable. I oppose this Amendment Bill, Sir. Thank you.

SHRI SHWAIT MALIK (Punjab): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Bill, 2019, is a very important Bill. सर, मैं डिस्कशन सुन रहा था, but, I found that conflict is between the positive approach mindset and the negative approach mindset. लेकिन जो conflict है, that is opposition just for the sake of opposition. यह तो सिर्फ एक simple amendment है और Special Economic Zones का existing Bill है। मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की ग्रोथ के लिए, देश का फ्यूचर के लिए यह बिल एक golden gate है।

जहां तक industrialization की बात है, तो देश की economy पर industrialization का भी अपना एक असर है। हमने देखा है कि जिन देशों ने भी आज तरक्की की है, चाहे वह चाइना हो, अमरीका हो, रशिया हो या यूरोपियन यूनियन हो, जिन्होंने भी ग्रो किया है, उसके पीछे industrialization का बहुत बड़ा हाथ रहा है। हमें आज ऐसे प्राइम मिनिस्टर मिले हैं, जो पॉज़िटिव सोच लेकर आए हैं। अब तक जो कुछ नहीं हुआ है, अब वह हमें करना है। हमें 2022 तक 'New India' बनाना है। यह time-bound है, visionary है। उन्होंने अगर 'सबका साथ' की बात कही है, तो 'सबका विकास' और 'सबका विश्वास' की बात भी कही है। ये वे प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं, जिन्होंने नारा दिया ' "जय जवान, जय किसान, जय विज्ञान, जय अनुसंधान।" जब हमारे पास ऐसी लीडरशिप है, तो ऐसे में हम पुरानी बातों को क्यों सोच रहे हैं? अगर यह काम अभी तक नहीं हुआ, तो उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेवार हैं? किसकी सरकार थी, सन् 2000 में और 2005 में? जब 2005 में यह बिल पास हुआ, तो उसके बाद SEZ को successful करने की किनकी जिम्मेवारी थी? SEZ का जो concept है, उसको empower करने के लिए उसका मेन मकसद यह है कि Foreign Direct Investment आये, उसमें अधिक से अधिक हमें

[Shri Shwait Malik]

foreign reserves मिलें, foreign exchange मिले। हमारा जो उद्देश्य है, जो मोदी जी ने एक स्वप्न देखा है कि इस देश के 130 करोड़ नागरिकों का जीवन सर्वसुविधा सम्पन्न बनाना है, देश को परम वैभव पर लेकर जाना है, विश्व शक्ति बनाना है, विश्व गुरु बनाना है, तो यह कुछ करने से होगा या केवल बात करने से होगा? कोई भी अच्छा reform आता है, तो कुछ दोस्त उसको oppose करने के लिए oppose करते हैं। क्या GST हमारी सरकार लेकर आयी? हाँ, implement किया, तो implement नहीं हो सका था। अगर demonetization है, उससे एक चेंज आया है, वे उसको भी oppose कर रहे हैं। उसके जो असर हैं, वे इस समय नजर आ रहे हैं। ऐसे ही industrialization है। मोदी जी conceptually research करके, लेकर आये हैं - Make in India, Made in India, Skill Development, मुद्रा योजना। इसका मतलब क्या है? आज तक तो mindset था - केवल import और intake का, कि जो चाहिए, विदेशों से मंगवा लो। हर स्तर पर विदेशों के ऊपर निर्भर रहने की मानसिकता थी। ये मोदी जी हैं, जो यह लेकर आये हैं कि अब हम विदेशों से नहीं मंगवायेंगे, अब तो हम निर्यात करेंगे, हम विदेशी पूंजी को earn करेंगे और उस पूंजी से हम इस देश का विकास करेंगे। तो उसके लिए जहां एक बड़ी लम्बी category है, companies आ सकती हैं, prosperity, partnership... एक लम्बी लिस्ट है, उसमें हमने अगर एक 'trust' को introduce कर दिया, तो उसको oppose किया जा रहा है। जो legality है, उसके ऊपर monitoring तब भी थी, अब भी है, परन्तु जो trust है, जैसे अभी गुजराल जी ने कहा कि trust बहुत हो चुका है। जब उनका investment इस देश में आयेगा, तो रोज़गार किसको मिलेगा, इस देश को मिलेगा, financial stability किसको मिलेगी, इस देश को मिलेगी, industrial growth किसको मिलेगी, इस देश को मिलेगी और जो लाभ इस देश को मिलना है, हम उसको oppose कर रहे हैं कि आप clause को लेकर आ रहे हो, SEZ को बन्द कर दो, demonetization को बन्द कर दो, GST को बन्द कर दो, बेनामी प्रॉपर्टी को बन्द कर दो, यानी criticism for the sake of criticism.

अब आज यह जो industrialization की सोच लेकर आये हैं कि जब इन SEZs में इतने लोग invest करेंगे, तो उसके बाद employment कितना मिलेगा, उसके बाद कितने लोग जो agriculture sector से और दूसरे sectors से हैं, उनको हम इसके माध्यम से self sufficient करेंगे, उस पर रिसर्च हुई है। जैसे कि बाबा कल्याणी जी का आया। वे 'भारत फोर्ज' के चेयरमैन थे। उनके साथ बड़े eminent सदस्य बने और उन्होंने जब चिन्तन किया, तो उस चिन्तन में से निकल कर यह आया कि अब इसके लिए trust को involve करना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत सराहनीय कदम है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को और पीयूष गोयल जी को इसके लिए बधाई दूंगा। हमें निर्भीक होकर अभी और भी ऐसे अमेंडमेंट्स लाने हैं, क्योंकि लक्ष्य अभी तक दूर है। ऐसे अमेंडमेंट्स आने चाहिए, क्योंकि जो हर क्षण है, वह learning stage है, हर क्षण में हम सुधार कर सकते हैं। अगर हमने जो लक्ष्य रखा है कि इस देश को हमें सबसे अग्रिम पंक्ति में, सबसे अग्रिम स्थान पर लाना है, तो हमें mindset बदलना पड़ेगा। मैं विपक्ष के दोस्तों से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जो nationalism के मुद्दे हैं, उनको oppose करने के बजाय साधन बनें और साधक बनें और आओ, हम सब मोदी जी के साथ मिल कर 'नव भारत' का निर्माण करने का साधन बनें, धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am very glad that you have given me the opportunity to explain a few things. I know that the hon. Minister is a very intelligent person. He would explain things and easily manage to get the Bill passed one way or the other. But I have certain things to say and wish to seek some clarifications. The Bill says that after the words 'local authority' the words 'trust or any entity as may be notified by the Central Government' may be added. What do you mean by the word 'entity'? It is a big word. Do you think that the Government of India has a very long hand and whomsoever they want they can support or bless without having any scrutiny? If so, then you may write it this way, 'The Government of India has the right and it is the Government of India's property. Whatever action they wish to take they may take.'! It has been made clear that for the words 'authority or a company' the words 'trust or an entity' shall be substituted. What is the use, Sir? इसे insert करने की क्या जरूरत है? कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। You could have used just one word, 'trust' and that the trust would be formed by judicial, non-judicial and official people. Then it would have been easily understood. Unfortunately, you have not done that.

Sir, it has been clearly said here that the Special Economic Zone (Amendment) Bill, 2019, which seeks to replace the Special Economic Zone (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019, provides for amendment of clause 5 of the said Section of the Act so as to include the expression 'trust or entity' in the definition of a person. May I know from the hon. Minister what he means by the word 'person'? You have already said very clearly 'trust or entity'. Then you also use it in the definition of 'person'. Why? What do you mean to say by using this word 'person' in particular? Is there something hidden somewhere? I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the word 'person' means. Do you or the Government have anybody in your mind? If so, kindly clarify.

Sir, I have a few more points to make. I would be extremely happy if you give clarifications. SEZs are major export hubs. It says here, 'Units set up in SEZs enjoy fiscal and non-fiscal incentives such as 'no licence' —underline the words 'no licence' — requirement for imports, freedom for sub-contracting and no routine examination by the Customs authorities'. Kindly underline these words, 'no requirement' for an 'entity' to set up a unit. Entity is a large word. It could be anybody; it could be me or you. Then, why is it without having any examinations by the Customs authorities? I would request the hon. Commerce Minister to kindly drop these words. There should be routine examination by the Customs. Give full authority to the Customs for investigation. Otherwise, what is the meaning of saying 'routine examination by Customs'? What is the use? The Government could potentially use its powers to allow any entity to set up a unit in SEZ and provide undue advantage to its units. A Board of Approval headed by the Commerce Secretary

[Shri P. Bhattacharya]

scrutinizes and approves the setting up of these units. Given that the Secretary is a part of the Executive, the independence of the Board comes into question too. Sir, lastly, I would say, as my other colleagues very clearly explained, SEZ requires huge areas of land. In our State, not only our State but in other States too, these are mostly the agricultural land. Why all this agricultural land will be destroyed? If the Government wanted to set up SEZ, why are they not searching for the barren land? Sir, through you, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly find out the barren land and say very clearly, not to use the agricultural land, but non-cultivable land. Use that word. Don't use the land which is very, very useful for the farmers. My esteemed colleague said very clearly 'that thousands of people will be unemployed. Sir, in our country, there is no protection for agricultural labourers. The Government of India, though they have increased the minimum wages for agricultural labour but when you are going to set up the SEZ, hundred, thousands, even the lakhs of agricultural labour will be unemployed. How will they be provided employment? Can they provide employment to them in the SEZ? If so, then where is the provision? When all these amendments came, why not this Amendment come? Those who will be ousted from their land, will they be provided employment in the SEZ after giving the proper training? Why not? So, all these things are coming. I think the hon. Minister will be able to give clarification on all these things. Thank you, Sir.

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): मान्यवर, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन बिल पर अपनी बात कहने के लिए अवसर दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। जो बातें अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहीं, एक रिपोर्ट है, अभी यहां पर देरेक जी कह रहे थे कि 2009 तक पूरे देश में 50 हजार एकड़ जमीन SEZ के नाम पर अधिगृहीत की गई थी। यह जो रिपोर्ट है, यह सरकार की रिपोर्ट है और इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि 47,803 हेक्टेयर जमीन मानी देश भर में करीब-करीब 1,20,000 एकड़ जमीन SEZ के नाम पर अधिगृहीत की गई, जिसमें किसानों की जमीन थी तथा और भी बहुत सारी जमीन थी। लेकिन जब पूछा गया कि आपने इसमें से कितनी जमीन का इस्तेमाल किया, इस संबंध में सरकार का जवाब है कि 37 प्रतिशत जमीन का इस्तेमाल हुआ है, 60 प्रतिशत जमीन का इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ यानी करीब-करीब 17,689 हेक्टेयर जमीन का इस्तेमाल हुआ है, बाकी जमीनों का इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 60 प्रतिशत जमीन, जो अभी तक SEZ के नाम पर अधिगृहीत ही नहीं की गई, तो क्या उन जमीनों को किसानों को लौटाने की कोई योजना है?

दूसरा, 17 दिसम्बर, 2018 को लोक सभा में एक प्रश्न पूछा गया था, जिसका उत्तर कुछ इस प्रकार है। इसमें पूछा गया कि खाली पड़ी भूमि के अधिकतम उपयोग के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए या उठाए जा रहे हैं? उस समय के कामर्स एवं इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर, सी. आर. चौधरी जी, जो स्टेट मिनिस्टर थे, उनका जवाब है कि ये सारी जमीनें डेवलपर्स के पास हैं। वे जमीनें, जो इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रही हैं, वे जमीनें, जो किसी काम की नहीं हैं, वे जमीनें, जो सिर्फ इकट्ठा कर ली गईं, ले ली गईं और

5.00 P.M.

किस लिए ले ली गई, इस पर संसदीय समिति की एक रिपोर्ट है। उस पर जनसत्ता की रिपोर्टिंग है, उसमें यह है कि SEZ की जमीन गिरवी रख कर कर्ज लेने पर संसदीय समिति चिंतित। यह पार्लियामेंट की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। इसमें लिखा गया है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र, कर्णाटक, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के 11 डेवलपर्स ने SEZ भूमि को गिरवी रख कर 6,309 करोड़ फपए का ऋण इकट्ठा किया, जोकि नियमों के विरुद्ध है।

अधिनियमों या नियमों में SEZ की भूमि को गिरवी रखने या नहीं रखने के बारे में कोई स्पष्ट निर्देश नहीं है। आप SEZ की जमीन को गिरवी रखकर उसके ऊपर हजारों करोड़ रुपए का कर्ज इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं, इससे फायदा क्या मिल रहा है?

तीसरी बात, जिन एरियाज़ में आप SEZ बना रहे हैं, उन एरियाज़ के लोगों के लिए आपकी क्या चिंता है? वहाँ के स्थानीय लोगों को आप जमीन से हटाते हैं। मैंने बताया कि पूरे देश में 1 लाख 20 हजार एकड़ जमीन SEZ के नाम पर ली गई है, अधिगृहीत की गई है। क्या उन एरियाज़ से हटाए गए लोगों के लिए आपके पास कोई योजना है, कोई चिंतन है? जो लोग वहाँ से हटाए जा रहे हैं, क्या उनको रोजगार देने के लिए आप कोई नियम बना रहे हैं? जब सरकार के मिनिस्टर्स से पूछा जा रहा है कि इसकी विशेषताएं क्या हैं, इस SEZ में आपने क्या-क्या मुख्य प्रावधान रखे हैं, तो उसमें तमाम चीजों के incentives इन SEZ एरियाज़ के लिए हैं, जिन्हें सुनकर आप हैरान हो जाएंगे कि किस प्रकार के incentives सरकार की ओर से दिए गए हैं। पाँच सालों तक इनकम टैक्स में छूट दी गई है, duty free import and domestic procurement of goods for the development, operation and maintenance of SEZ units, 100 per cent इनकम टैक्स में छूट और पाँच वर्षों के लिए 50 per cent, उसके बाद export profit re-investment, इसमें तमाम तरीके के कर की छूट दी गई है। इसमें कोई zero rated under IGST Act, 2017 के बारे में लिखा हुआ है, जिसके अनुसार SEZ एरियाज़ में किसी भी प्रकार का टैक्स जीरो है, वहाँ जीएसटी भी नहीं देना है, राज्य का भी कोई टैक्स नहीं देना है, किसी भी प्रकार का कोई टैक्स नहीं देना है। अगर आप देश के किसानों, मजदूरों और नौजवानों को इतनी प्रकार की छूट दें और SEZ के नाम पर जो कर्ज लिया गया है, वह नौजवान लोगों को छोटे-छोटे उद्योग लगाने के लिए दे दें, तो आप लाखों लोगों को रोजगार दे सकते हैं।

सर, इसमें investment की बात भी कही जा रही है, बड़े-बड़े दावे किए जा रहे हैं। मैं एक अंतिम बात कहकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। कहा जा रहा है कि इससे foreign investment बढ़ेगा, इस तरह के तमाम दावे किए जा रहे हैं। यह सरकार के एक मंत्री का जवाब है, मेरा जवाब नहीं है। इसमें पूछा गया है कि investment में कितनी वृद्धि हुई, तो उन्होंने बताया है कि वर्ष 2013-14 में निवेश में 59,946 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि हुई, जो वर्ष 2011-11 में घटकर 42,131 करोड़ रुपए हो गई, यह वर्ष 2015-16 में घटकर 37,700 करोड़ रुपए हो गई, वर्ष 2016-17 में यह फिर बढ़कर 46,695 करोड़ रुपए, वर्ष 2017-18 में 51,728 करोड़ फपए और वर्ष 2018 के नौवें महीने तक का जो इनका आंकड़ा है, उसके अनुसार 17,395 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश बढ़ा है।

श्री उपसभापति: संजय जी, conclude करिए।

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, अंतिम बात है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो लगातार निवेश बढ़ाने का दावा किया जा रहा है, वह भी गलत बात है, वह भी पूरी तरह से गलत है। मेरे इसमें मंत्री जी से सिर्फ दो सवाल हैं, पहला यह कि SEZ एरियाज़ में जो जमीनें कब्जा की गई हैं और इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रही हैं, क्या उनको किसानों को वापस करने की कोई योजना है? दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जिन SEZ एरियाज़ में आपने यह 1,20,000 एकड़ जमीन अधिगृहीत की है, उन एरियाज़ के नौजवानों को, किसानों के बच्चों को, वहाँ के रहने वालों को रोजगार देने की कोई योजना है?

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का समय दिया। मैं अपनी पार्टी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। The Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Bill, 2019, जो कि Special Economic Zones Act, 2015, में amendment के लिए यहाँ पेश किया गया, जो Ordinance 2 मार्च, 2019 को जारी किया गया था, उसको repeal करते हुए, इसको स्थापित करने के लिए यह लोक सभा के बाद राज्य सभा में है। इसमें बहुत कम संशोधन किए गए हैं और ये बहुत बड़े संशोधन नहीं हैं। माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था ने आज पूरे विश्व के अंदर जो स्थान बनाया है, उसमें मैं कहूँ कि वर्ल्ड में हमारी इकोनॉमी का जो fastest growing rate है, वह अपने आपमें सराहनीय है। आज हमारा स्थान कहाँ आ गया है, इसके बारे में मेरे पूर्व के सम्माननीय वक्ताओं ने बहुत कुछ बताया है, उसी के मद्देनज़र "न्यू इंडिया" को एक और मजबूत गति देने के लिए यह अमेंडमेंट बिल आपके सामने पेश किया गया है।

इसकी हिस्ट्री के बारे में बहुत कुछ बता दिया गया है। भारत का प्रयास सन् 1965 में कांडला से शुरू होता है, जिसमें एक्सपोर्ट प्रोसेसिंग जोन की स्थापना होती है और फिर बहुत लम्बा समय बीत जाता है। इतना लम्बा समय बीत जाने के बाद 1990s के दौरान हमारे financial और economic crisis हुए, उसके बावजूद तत्कालीन सरकारों ने गंभीरता से नहीं सोचा कि हमारे जो SEZ होने चाहिए और हमारे जो एक्सपोर्ट प्रोसेसिंग सेंटर स्थापित किए जा रहे थे, उनमें वृद्धि की जाए, उनको विशेष सुविधाएँ दी जाएँ, ताकि FDI और FDI हमारे यहाँ इन्वेस्टमेंट करें। वह स्थिति वर्ष 2000 तक रही। वर्ष 2000 में माननीय श्रद्धेय अटल जी के नेतृत्व की सरकार में इसको गंभीरता से लिया गया। तत्कालीन कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर की देख-रेख में इसका पूरा अध्ययन किया गया और देखा गया कि वर्ष 2000 तक इस देश के अंदर ऐसे सिर्फ सात एक्सपोर्ट प्रोसेसिंग सेंटर स्थापित हुए थे, वे क्यों नहीं बढ़े। फिर उसकी प्रक्रिया चली। वर्ष 2005 में यूपीए सरकार ने इसको एक ऐक्ट का रूप दिया और फरवरी, 2006 में यह लागू हुआ। मैं समय को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपनी बात को संक्षेप में कहूँगा।

मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि वर्ष 2005 से लेकर 2014 तक जिस तरह के इकोनॉमिक जोन्स बनाए जाते हैं, उनके पीछे एक ही उद्देश्य होता है कि हम इन्वेस्टर्स को एफडीआई के द्वारा, चाहे वह एक्सटर्नल हो या इंटरनल हो, उनको वे सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराएँ। हम ऐसे जोन बनाएँ, जिस के अंदर उनको कस्टम ड्यूटी, एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी, इनकम टैक्स और जैसा हमारे साथी, संजय सिंह जी ने जो बताया कि बहुत सारी छूटें हैं, उनका लाभ उनको मिले, ताकि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में वृद्धि हो, हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़े, additional economic activities बढ़ें, employment बढ़े और देश का balance of payment भी हमारे favour में हो और foreign exchange भी एक्सपोर्ट के आधार पर हमें मिले। इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए यह किया गया।

अभी हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के भाइयों, विशेष रूप से कांग्रेस के लोगों तथा कुछ और लोगों ने कहा कि economic zone जैसी कल्पना को बन्द कर देना चाहिए, इससे फायदा नहीं हुआ। इससे फायदा क्यों नहीं हुआ, इसके कारणों को यूपीए सरकार ने नहीं देखा। तत्कालीन सरकार ने बहुत सारे जो कारण बताए, उनमें से एक सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कारण यह था कि जब हमारे यहाँ FDI, कोई foreign investor या internal investor आता है, तो सबसे पहले वह यह देखता है कि देश का वातावरण कैसा है, देश के अंदर वातावरण अनुकूल है या नहीं है। मैं सदन को बताना चाहूँगा कि वर्ष 2014 से पहले, वर्ष 2008 से 2014 तक financial system इस तरह से disturb हो चुका था कि करप्शन चरम सीमा पर था। तब बहुत सारे taxes थे। हम देखें कि बैंकिंग इंडस्ट्री के अंदर जो 18 लाख करोड़ से बढ़कर वर्ष 2014 तक 52 लाख करोड़ तक हो गया था, उसके कारण वातावरण अनुकूल नहीं था और उसके कारण हमको जो Investment मिलना चाहिए था, वह नहीं मिला। महोदय, आज नरेन्द्र मोदीजी का सपना है कि देश समृद्ध हो, विकसित हो और उन्होंने 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास' के साथ कार्य किए, उसी की परिकल्पना के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं दो मिनट और लूँगा।

श्री उपसभापति: रामकुमार जी, आप एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: महोदय, मैं दो मिनट और लूँगा। मैं कहता हूँ कि जिस तरह का हमने वातावरण देखा, मुझे यहां तीन वर्ष हो गए। इश्यू कितने ही इम्पोर्टेंट हों और बिल्स कितने ही Important हों, विपक्ष का ज़िा तरह से नेगेटिव attitude रहा और सदन को नहीं चलने दिया, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस कारण हम इम्पोर्टेंट बिल्स भी पास नहीं करा सके। उसी का रिजल्ट है कि 2 मार्च, 2019 को यह अध्यादेश जारी किया गया। एफडीआई के वातावरण में आज मामूली अमेंडमेंट किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत अच्छा है और मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Raja. You have six minutes' time.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, at the outset, I must point out that unlike BJP, the Left Parties are consistent on the issue of SEZs. In fact, BJP had opposition to SEZs in 2009 and now they have changed their position. It is their prerogative but unlike BJP, we are consistent on this issue.

Sir, I am one of the movers of this Statutory Resolution. I would like to raise three broad points. First, what was the tearing hurry to resort to Ordinance? Sir, I always consider that Indian Parliament is a vibrant Parliament. Even if it does not work for minimum 100 days, it is a vibrant Parliament and we should respect our Parliament and its capacity. So, why should we take the Ordinance route? In the same House, we used to pass Bills even without any discussion when there was consensus, or, when there was no controversy but here there are issues involved. So, why did the Government resort to Ordinance route? That is why, we opposed it and moved the Statutory Resolution. So, the Government should explain as to what was the tearing hurry?

Then, Sir, as far as the content of the Bill is concerned, the Bill says that, "after the words, 'local authority', the words, 'trust or any entity as notified by the Central Government' shall be inserted.

[Shri D. Raja]

Now, are the SEZs autonomous bodies above the laws of the land as the Central Government notifies and the land is acquired in some State! What is the role of the State Government? How are the SEZs operating? Are they operating under the laws of the country? Do they have their own rules or regulations? Are they under the control of the Government? These are all issues which the Government needs to explain.

The other issue is about foreign money. Many Members are talking about bringing foreign money. My good friend, Narendra Jadhav and Mr. Naresh Gujral also mentioned about foreign investment. We had a situation in India which we should not forget, the Lehman Brothers episode, how the foreign investors ran away after taking loans from banks. Even now, we are facing certain problems, how the public sector banks were looted by some industrialists, who took away huge money and ran away. Now, they are living like fugitives. In such a situation, what is the trust of these companies or entities which are coming to India? It is not the question of mistrust or distrust. Mr. Jairam Ramesh should have become some kind of linguist but he is sitting in Parliament. The question is about this trust? What is this trust, I want to know. When my good friend Derek was speaking, he also raised certain issues of electoral bonds. Whether these trusts can buy electoral bonds, whether these trusts can give electoral bonds to some political parties, I do not know. What is the power of these trusts? What is this trust? This is what I am asking. I am raising a political question. It is not a linguistic question. It is a political question. What is this trust? What are the powers of this trust? I want to know whether this trust can buy electoral bonds. I want to know whether this trust can give electoral bonds to some political parties. I want to know whether this trust can be allowed to interfere and influence the political course of the country. This is a political question. I would like the Minister to respond with convincing answer and facts, because it is a serious issue. That is why we have serious apprehensions. You may agree or you may not agree with this, but you will have to give due consideration to the concerns expressed by us. We are expressing and articulating these concerns in the interest of the country and its future, if you love the country, we also love the country. This country belongs to you. This country belongs to me. This country belongs to us. That is why we are raising all these concerns in the national interest, in the country's interest. We have passed through several situations and the financial sector crisis is deepening in India. In such a situation, you are opening the gates for various entities. I don't know what the bodies are. It has 'individual', 'entity', 'trust' and so many things. How do you define them? How do you bring them under the law of the land? This needs to be explained. In such a situation, we thought it is better if this Bill is referred to a Select Committee. That is what we demanded. This can go to a

Select Committee for further scrutiny. After all, we are passing legislations. Those legislations should be fair enough for the country and the people. That is why we thought this legislation is a serious one. It needs further scrutiny. It can be referred to a Select Committee. But it is up to the political parties and the Members present here to decide upon it. I think it deserves to be sent to a Select Committee. There are other issues which we raised. The Minister, as everybody says, Mr. Piyush Goyal, is a very intelligent person. He even acted as the Finance Minister for a brief period. He presented the interim Budget. With his rich experience and knowledge, he can respond. After all, these are all serious questions. We need you to respond and give us a convincing reply. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, when the Lok Sabha was debating this Bill, 13 eminent Members of Parliament spoke on it. I was quite impressed that Members could evince so much interest for a Bill such as this. Today, I am even more impressed that the House of Elders has 18 eminent Members of Parliament showing interest in this Bill.

Sir, at the outset, I must, since he concluded the discussion, tell Mr. D. Raja that none of us in this House or in this country has any doubt whatsoever that you are always talking in the national interest and you are as much committed to the nation's good as any one of the other 130 crore citizens of this country. We are not under any such wrong impression, you may rest assured. At the same time, the Left can never be Right. And, therefore, I will certainly respond to all the concerns and apprehensions.

श्री उपसभापति: राजा जी आपके राइट साइड में ही बैठे हुए हैं।

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: He likes to remain on my right side. Well, I think we all will have to wait for a long time for him to move anywhere else. But I have an open invitation for you to come onto the right side. Not my right side but your right side.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am on the correct side. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Way back in July, 2003, the then NDA-1 Government led by Shradhey Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji brought out the SEZ Policy. Framed several rules under SEZ Rules, brought in several fiscal incentives and created a very robust framework in which SEZs were sought to be promoted in the country. SEZs have been prevalent in many other parts of the world. As several speakers before me mentioned, they have become engines of economic progress, engines of growth, have supported large-scale exports and have created lakh number of jobs and investment opportunities around the world. When the Congress-led UPA Government came to power in 2005, they were faced with a number of requests, suggesting that the Special Economic Zone Rules and all the other matters related thereto should be converted into an Act, an Act of Parliament. The

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reason —and it is mentioned in the Preamble of the Act —was to instil confidence in investors and to signal the Government's commitment to a stable SEZ policy regime and to impart stability to the SEZ regime, thereby generate greater economic activity and employment through the establishment of SEZs. If I am not mistaken, I think, you were supporting the UPA at that point of time. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am talking of UPA-1. You should not forget that in 2005, you were a part of UPA-1. My good friend, Mr. Derek O'Brien, and his party, supposedly to be consistently opposed to SEZs, was also supporting the Congress in UPA-1. So, the first point that I would like to clarify to the august House, through you, Sir, is that if at all you want to say that you have been consistent or my friend, Mr. Derek, wants to suggest that they have been consistent, it is demolished in this very first instance that you all supported this Act and I did not hear any murmurs from Mr. Derek's party or from the Communists opposing the SEZ laws. And I believe that they rightly brought in this law because international investors are always looking for a stable and predictable regime under which they want to do the investment. However, as Mr. Gujral rightly pointed out, the Government, which wanted to bring stability in the regime, sadly withdrew most of the fiscal benefits, particularly related to Income-Tax, Dividend Distribution Tax, exemption from MAT, etc. because of which, the SEZ framework had certainly faced stress post 2010-11 when the Budget brought out these changes and in-between caused the policy framework to become weak and left several investors in SEZs in the lurch. In some sense, it will explain why SEZs have large areas of land but do not have enough takers for it. Because of this instable policy and the flip-flop that we saw, I think many investors lost interest and large areas of land in SEZs remain unused, as my good friend, Prof. Manoj Jha, just mentioned. But, at the same time, one cannot ignore the reality that SEZs have created a large number of jobs, SEZs have brought in large amount of investment, SEZs have been able to create a lot of export opportunities. The approximate figure at the end of March, 2019 states that the investments in SEZs were a whopping ₹ 5 lakh crore plus. The employment in SEZs was over 20 lakh people. And the exports from SEZs were over ₹ 7 lakh crore. So, one can't deny what Mr. Vajpayee started and what Dr. Manmohan Singh and his Government rightly supported and continued, save and except for the withdrawal of the income-tax benefits, had become an engine of growth and an engine of creating jobs. I think all of us in this august House are deeply appreciative and supportive of this SEZ concept.

There is some talk about the urgency of the Ordinance. I did explain it in the beginning when the House asked for an explanation and Mr. Mahesh Poddar had to stop. But at the cost of repetition, I would like to once again inform the hon. Members that we would all

recall the amount of disturbances that happened in both the Houses almost throughout the 2018-19 period during which no law could be passed.

Because of this, the Government in its first term was forced to bring many issues of urgent nature through the form of Ordinances. Economic development, growth, investment, jobs cannot wait just because a few Members of Parliament or one or two political parties keep disturbing the Houses and do not allow the House to function. It was shameful that for the first time we saw the hon. Prime Minister's Speech being disturbed in the House of Parliament which we had normally never seen. Maybe, somebody can raise a comment or two. There can be a small disturbance but never before has the hon. Prime Minister had to have a whole Speech running into probably maybe three-fourth of an hour with complete disturbance. In this kind of a logjam, when a situation was that Bills could not be passed, obviously, the Government, which has been elected by the people of India to perform its functions in national interest and public interest, is expected to take every possible step at its command so that investments, growth, jobs do not get stalled. Therefore, when the Reserve Bank of India defined Alternate Investment Funds as an investment vehicle, when SEBI came out with its framework to allow Alternate Investment Funds to invest in financial services sector, international financial services centres, through the medium of trusts, some time, in November 2018, we started the process of making the law. Since the House was not functioning and there was very little possibility of having the House pass any new law, the then Government decided that waiting for the next Session of Parliament—which should have in any case been in June-July—would only delay the investment possibilities. We decided to come out with the Ordinance in this regard.

It is important to note this, and many Members have tried to play around the word 'trust', distrust, mistrust. I think hon. Chairman's effect is coming on all the Members gradually. When the Reserve Bank of India defined the Alternate Investment Funds as a potential form or as a vehicle of investment, they very categorically explained who are the people who are allowed to invest. Financial institutions shall include—it's sort of an exclusive definition—a company, a firm, an association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, any artificial juridical person not falling within any of the above preceding categories engaged in rendering financial services or carrying out financial transactions. Then, in the explanation, they have included several categories of investors which, for your kind information, include merchant banks, investment banks, pension funds, mutual funds, trusts, exchanges, clearing houses etc. and then they have defined what are financial services. Now, obviously, the country and the laws of the land are governed by regulators. It is not as if any trust or anybody can come into Special Economic Zones or international financial services centre, and make any investment. Similarly,

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Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) on 26th November, 2018 brought out the operating headlines for Alternate Investment Funds in international financial services centres in which they have brought out the legal framework. They have combined into this all the various circulars until then. Here also, they have brought in very categorical guidelines on who shall be allowed to invest, who can become a sponsorer of an Alternate Investment Fund. What the minimum amount that would be required to invest is and all the various requirements and the restrictions, clauses, all the framework around which the investment would come in, have been very, very detailed articulated by SEBI when they brought out these guidelines. But, as was the situation in 2005, when the Congress led U.P.A., supported by Trinamool Congress and supported by the Communist parties converted the then rules, circulars and policies into a law so that the investors have certainty. Thus, we also wanted to give investors the confidence and certainty for which we brought in this law. We would have ideally liked to have it passed by Parliament, if it had functioned properly in the Winter Session and if we were able to run the Budget Session smoothly. But, sadly, it became evident from the entire proceedings of both the Houses that it would not be possible to get any laws passed in the disturbance, in the din of the House. So, we were required to bring it in as an ordinance. Some Members did raise the issue about how much investment has come and all sorts of very, I think, below the belt aspersions have sought to be cast on this including the fact that whether there were electoral trusts and what not have you. I do not think SEBI and RBI, all of them are governing electoral trusts over here. They are governing investment trusts. For your kind information, until now, we have 8 proposals from such trusts and all from reputed companies. The total amount comes to about ₹ 8,000-odd crores. The total investment potential out of these 8 applications is about ₹ 8,000 crores. Our expectation is that the changes that are being proposed will pay result in about 3 billion dollars. That is about ₹ 20,000 crores plus annually in terms of investment coming into the International Financial Services Centre (IFSC).

Yesterday, the hon. Prime Minister was very rightly saying that this august House represents the will of the States of the people of India. I think, it is time we choose whether we want to be in old India or we want to be in new India. Trust was not an investment vehicle in 2005; otherwise, an illustrious economist like Dr. Manmohan Singh would have possibly included it at that point of time also. New structures of investment evolve over a period of time. As Shri Gujral, who is himself an eminent Chartered Accountant, said that new structures will keep coming in and, therefore, we brought in trusts as a possible investment source. By the same logic, two years down the road, some new form of

investments could come in. Some new type of entities may be developed by the international world which will become a vehicle for investments. Every time we do not have to come to Parliament for these small amendments. Therefore, what we have said is that trusts—~~it~~ has nothing to do with the trusts—~~or~~ any entity that may be notified by the Central Government. Now, in future, if some new form of investment vehicle comes, we can notify it, and I would request Shri Bhattacharya not to belittle the Central Government so much because I was just checking The Special Economic Zones Act which has been passed by his party in the same two Houses of Parliament. Almost on every clause, the Central Government is empowered to do one thing or the other. After all, the Government functions in an organized fashion. We have a complete system, policy and procedures. So, anything Government does is not in a light fashion. It is done with full responsibility.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I have not challenged...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please Bhattacharyaji, nothing will go on record.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: *

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Should the Central Government choose to notify any of the type of entity which can become an investment vehicle; obviously, it will be placed as subordinate legislation before both the Houses of Parliament also. We will have every right and every opportunity if at all some wrongdoing has been done at any point of time by any Government to discuss and debate it in the House.

My own sense is that actually it is a small amendment which can have large impact of investment in jobs, economic growth. It is sad that Shri Jairam Ramesh sought to make SEZ a mockery of law by saying that 400-plus were approved. Shri Jairam, as Shri Gujral rightly pointed out, while Vajpayeeji's Government was there, only two were approved. I think, one in Tamil Nadu and one in Gujarat. ...*(Interruptions)*... There were not more than two that were approved. Who approved 400-plus and who was the Commerce Minister at that time? Somebody talked about 80 and all; I mean, I do not write those types of things in my notes. That is for ail of us to reflect and remember. While most of these SEZs were being approved, I think, Mr. Derek, your party was very much supporting the UPA. I think, Mr. Raja, you were very much supporting the UPA.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Can i disturb you? I did not want to disturb you. I clarified at the end. It is good you said. We were supporting or not supporting; the Parliamentary record is there on the very Land Acquisition Act. That is my limited point.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: No. Not the Land Acquisition Act. We are talking about the SEZ Act.

*Not recorded

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Yes. We opposed it then. We got only 13 votes but we opposed it then.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: SEZ Act or Land Acquisition Act?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Both. We were not with the Congress. We had 13 but we opposed it. That is the limited point.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: But you continue to enjoy the fruits of power and remain in the Government. Incidentally, there was a lot of talk about land acquired from the farmers. May I clarify to this august House, Sir, that the SEZ Act very clearly prohibits land to be acquired from farmers for setting up this SEZ, barring a few exceptions, which have been properly articulated in the guidelines and in the process of approval also? The Board of Approval will approve a proposal for establishment of SEZ only after the concerned State Government recommends it in the first place and the State Governments have been advised that in case of land acquisition, first priority should be for acquisition of waste and barren land and, if necessary, only if necessary, single crop agriculture land could be acquired. Then, it further says, if per force,—and per force has a strong meaning in law—a portion of double crop agriculture land has to be acquired to meet the minimum area requirements, especially, for multi-product SEZs, the same should not exceed ten per cent of the total land required for the SEZs. And this also if I remember correctly, though I was in opposition, was put in because land has to be contiguous. So if there are various patches of land, barren land or single crop land and if there is a small patch in between which is double crop, the small patch cannot stop the industrial development of the whole State or the region. Therefore, this 10 per cent clause was brought in that you can add maximum that much land which is multi-crop. In any case, the Central Government does not allot any land or acquire any land. If at all it is done, whatever is done is done by the State Governments. For the record, my party did not have too many State Governments at the time when most of this land was acquired. And most of this land got acquired in that same period about which I have been referring on more than one occasion so far. Most of this land was acquired before 2011; in any case, after the income-tax benefits were withdrawn, this policy has almost seen stagnancy and seen a tapering effect. Whatever investments came in, whatever was the add-on investments, that continue to happen, but there was a tapering effect. What we are trying to do, Sir, is to engage with the rest of the world. Today, we have International Financial Services Centres in London, New York, Singapore, Hong Kong. We have people raising funds worth billions of dollars and, we, from India go to these Centres to raise funds. We provide jobs to the people in those International Financial services Centres. Why should we not be doing all that to India? Why should not we have

International Financial Services Centres set up in India? And that is the intention why we are trying to promote the concept of financial services, why we are trying to see we can become a hub of activity which creates millions of jobs, which encourages people from the world to come to transact in India, which becomes a Centre, where instead of our going to London and New York, the world comes to India and raises money in this IFC in which investors from all over the world can invest, can set up different operations and that does not affect the domestic economy at all. This entire activity is carried out within the confines of the SEZ or the International Financial Services Centre with absolutely no relationship to the domestic economy, but, indirectly provides support to the domestic economy. It provides jobs to us, Indians, and it provides opportunities to ensure that we do not become dependent on rest of the world, while gives us an opportunity to make other parts of the world dependent on India as a large and a strong services Centre for operations. There was some talk about the conditions of the Trust before they are allotted land. Firstly, we don't allot any land. Secondly, the condition of the Trust, as set up by the SEZ, is by the SEBI and the RBI. We don't have to set up. Likewise, there are hundreds of legislations. Each one does not define each term and each activity. It is defined by different laws and whatever is residual, goes to the General Clauses. So, I think, each law cannot define in detail what will be the nature of Trust, and I do wish that we should rise from petty comments or trying to belittle over the Trust and this and that. It can be religious Trust, somebody said. I think, some people are so scared that they see religion in everything. But, don't be so scared. I don't think we need to give up as yet, and everything is talked about religion. These are pure economic decisions, and I have no doubt in my mind that these decisions will help India become a part of the developed world, become a strong nation. We can hold our head high in the rest of the world. One hon. Member mentioned that the first SEZ was in Mumbai. But, I think, that is technically and factually wrong. In Mumbai, there are small SEZs most approved during the period when you were supporting the Government, and those are largely IT SEZs which are in Mumbai. We have to promote the IT sector. I don't think anybody in this House will deny IT to be a shining example of India's ability to engage with the world on equal terms. By the way, BJP's manifesto was also talked about. I am amazed how can anyone do some selective reading without an understanding of what we have said in the manifesto. Certainly, it was a part of our manifesto. But, at no point of time, did that manifesto ever oppose SEZs for the sake of opposition. What they said in our BJP manifesto was, among other comments, in conclusion, the entire issue of SEZ and acquisition of land for industrial use will be addressed after a careful scrutiny of the Parliamentary Standing Committee's report, and factoring in the need to protect the farm sector and enhance food production. This is our BJP manifesto.

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इसमें क्या गलत है? And, by the way, we did not win in 2009. We, of course, took the defeat very gracefully, and after 2014, in any case, as I explained, after eleven months, the income tax concessions came, there has been no land acquisition for those. So, there is nothing more to do about this manifesto item.

I did not understand much about the Bengali poetry. But, about Singur, I don't think this has any relevance to this thing. Singur has never been acquired for an SEZ. It was some industrial project of a private company, and surely, your party has every right to oppose a project or support a project. We are not discussing that in this forum. At the same time, you did mention about the power SEZ. Now, we are trying to engage with our neighbours and expand opportunities to set up power plants in India which can supply power to our neighbouring countries. It was in human dimension. Our neighbouring country which largely has people from the minority community in India, they have some majority over there, if their people get 24-hour power, I think, it is a matter of pride for every Indian. We should all be happy that India is going to provide power to Bangladesh. By the way, that SEZ is set up near Bangladesh, and will be supplying power to Bangladesh. And, if at all, that SEZ is not made competitive, then, nobody will buy power from us. And the rule of exports internationally is, you should export your goods and services, not your taxes, and therefore, if a plant comes up which exports power for India, and helps millions of poor people who are in majority in that country, get benefit of power, just like under Prime Minister Modi's Government, every Indian today has the ability to get 24-hour power.

Sir, we are power surplus today in the I country. It is time to support our neighbours also and that is all that we are trying to do.

आपने दो बीघा जमीन का ज़िक्र किया, मैं उसके बारे में बहुत कुछ कह सकता हूँ, किस प्रकार से दो बीघा जमीन के नाम पर राजनीतिज्ञों ने इस देश के किसानों के साथ अन्याय किए हैं, इस देश के गरीबों के साथ अन्याय किए हैं। यह सरकार इस देश के गरीब, इस देश के किसान, इस देश के हर वर्ग, जिनके साथ सदियों से अन्याय हुए हैं, उनको आत्मविश्वास दिलाने की, उनको आत्मनिर्भर करने की कोशिश कर रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन प्रयासों में आप सब भी सहभागी होइए। अगर आप सब भी समर्थन करेंगे, तो देश और दुनिया को एक अच्छा मैसेज जाएगा कि यह पूरा सदन अच्छी आर्थिक नीतियों के साथ खड़ा है।

माननीय आर.सी.पी. सिंह जी ने जरूर कहा कि बिहार में कोई SEZ नहीं है, पर दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति यह रही है कि उस समय जब SEZs के लिए scope था, तब की आपकी बिहार सरकार ने रुचि नहीं ली। जब तक वहाँ सरकार का परिवर्तन हुआ, तब तक शायद SEZ policies के कानून इतने बदल गए थे कि उसके बाद कोई ज्यादा SEZ लगाने में किसी ने रुचि नहीं रखी। फिर भी आपकी बात सही

है। हमने इस पूरी पॉलिसी के ऊपर बाबा कल्याणी कमिटी बिठाई थी, जिसमें हमने अलग-अलग वर्ग के लोगों को बिठाया था - उद्योग जगत से, व्यापार जगत से, कुछ सरकारी लोग थे, कुछ Think Tanks थे, Experts थे। उन सबने अपने comments दिए हैं। हमारी सरकार ने उन सब comments को पूरे तरीके से study करके उसकी एक-एक recommendation पर पूरा आगे का अपना roadmap बना रखा है। कुछ items implement हो गए हैं और बाकी items, जो रूल्स द्वारा हो सकते हैं, उनको मैंने लोक सभा में timelines के साथ बताया कि हम कितने items किस तारीख तक पूरे कर देंगे। कुछ items के लिए कानून में परिवर्तन करने हैं। उनके लिए मैं फिर एक बार सदन के समक्ष आऊंगा।

प्रसन्न आचार्य जी, मैंने urgency की बात बताई। उस समय व्यवधान रहता था, सदन नहीं चलता था। इससे इलेक्शन का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इलेक्शन खत्म होने तक, इन नई सरकार के आने तक हमने किसी एक application को भी मंजूरी नहीं दी थी। पूरे तरीके से जो नई सरकार आती, वह मंजूरी देती, पर प्रयास यह था कि process शुरू हो जाए। देश-विदेश में भी लोग कोई बैठे नहीं हैं कि आज आपने इसे बनाया और वे कल आ जाएँ। लोग देखते हैं, समझते हैं, पूरे तरीके से assess करते हैं। यह बड़े संतोष की बात है कि 8,000 करोड़ के निवेश की applications इलेक्शन के दौरान आई हैं। यह दर्शाता है कि विश्व को confidence था कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार वापस आएगी।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप conclude करें।

श्री पीयूष गोयल: उन्होंने उस दौरान भी applications डालीं।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप conclude करें।

श्री पीयूष गोयल: मैं समझता हूँ कि और कोई विषय नहीं रह गया है। प्रसन्न जी, आपने ट्रेड यूनियन की एक बात कही। Trade union activities को लेकर SEZ में कोई छूट नहीं है। Trade union activities are allowed. SEZ में भारत के हर कानून का पालन करना आवश्यक है। जहाँ-जहाँ कुछ concessions हैं, वे SEZ law में 2005 में पूरे तरीके से रखे हैं, जिनमें ट्रेड यूनियन को कोई exemption नहीं है।

मनोज जी, मैं समझता हूँ कि ग़ालिब का जो भी quote था, मैं उर्दू इतना नहीं समझता हूँ। आप ज़रा और ज्यादा शैरो-शायरी करेंगे, तो मैं आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता इसे सीख लूंगा। लेकिन मैंने पूरा पर्दा खोल कर और पूरे स्पष्टीकरण के साथ आपके समक्ष यह रखा है कि हम क्यों यह कानून लाए। आपने जो कहा कि 50 साल बाद लोग पिछले 50 साल की policies पर regret करेंगे, तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिला सकता हूँ कि 2014 के बाद बनाई गई एक-एक पॉलिसी पर यह देश और दुनिया गर्व करेगी और भारत एक विश्व शक्ति बन कर रहेगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। I shall first put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Elamaram Kareem to vote.

The question is:

"That this House disapproves the Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 12 of 2019) promulgated by the President of India on 2nd March, 2019."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion moved by Shri Piyush Goyal to vote. The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: we shall now take up Clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 and Clause 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I move: That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

***SPECIAL MENTIONS - Contd.**

Demand to Speed up the work on the project of linking of rivers in the country

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena.

श्री किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): महोदय, देश में दुनिया की आबादी के 16 फीसदी लोग रहते हैं, जबकि पानी केवल 4 फीसदी है। देश में लोग घातक पानी पीने को मजबूर हैं और इस कारण प्रतिवर्ष करीब 1 लाख लोग पानी से जुड़ी बीमारियों से मर जाते हैं। भूजल स्तर हर साल एक फीट की रफ्तार से नीचे जा रहा है। नासा के अनुसार भारत के ही करीब 15 करोड़ लोग भीषण जल संकट से जूझ रहे हैं। आज देश के 5,723 ब्लॉक्स में से 839 ब्लॉक्स डार्क ज़ोन में आ चुके हैं। राजस्थान में 236 में से 140, गुजरात में 184 में से 131, महाराष्ट्र में 231 में से 210, कर्णाटक में 175 में से 65, केरल में 154 में से 10, तमिलनाडु में 384 में से 142, आंध्र प्रदेश में 1,125 में से 219, छत्तीसगढ़ में 146 में से 110, मध्य प्रदेश में 459 में से 30, दिल्ली में 27 में से 7, पंजाब में 138 में से 103 एवं हरियाणा में 108 में से 55 ब्लॉक्स में पानी खत्म हो चुका है। यह संख्या लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। चहुँ ओर पानी की मारा-मारी हो रही है। सबसे भयावह स्थिति राजस्थान की है। भारत में हर साल बरसात से जितना पानी मिलता है, उसका 8% हिस्सा ही उपयोग में आ पाता है, 82% पानी नदियों में बह कर चला जाता है। नगर खेती, औद्योगिकीकरण, शहरीकरण तथा लाइफस्टाइल में पानी का खर्च होना और भी समस्या पैदा कर देने वाला है।

पेयजल की समस्या के स्थायी समाधान हेतु एवे सिंचित क्षेत्र बढ़ाये जाने की दृष्टि से 'नदी जोड़ो परियोजना' पर त्वरित कार्य चालू किया जाये।

*Laid on the Table.

Demand for providing support for setting up a new Green Field Airport in Chennai

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tamil Nadu boasts of four international airports - Chennai, Coimbatore, Trichy and Madurai, and two domestic airports in Salem and Thoothukudi. Chennai has a broad industrial base in the automobile, computer, technology, hardware manufacturing and healthcare sectors. Chennai is the fourth busiest airport in the country, making a strong business case for establishment of a large green field airport. The existing Chennai International Airport is unable to meet the-projected requirement of passengers/cargo traffic and hence there is need for a green field airport. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has already announced the need for an additional airport in Chennai since passenger demand is likely to surpass Chennai International Airport's peak capacity of 23 million passengers soon. Tamil Nadu Government has proposed sites for the establishment of a second airport to serve the city of Chennai. Chennai has become the hub of medical tourism drawing people from across the country as well as the globe. Increasing flight connectivity of Chennai will be a boon to lakhs of patients wishing to travel to Chennai from other States for treatment and medical care. Early setting up of a green field airport in Chennai will boost industrial and business activities in the State which will auger well for the economy of the country. I appeal to the Government to extend its support and consider the proposal positively and sanction the new green field airport with equity participation by Government of India/Government of Tamil Nadu/Airport Authority of India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia. Not present.

Demand for stringent regulations for maintenance of electric wires in the aftermath of the accidental electrocution of people in Rajasthan

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): A pandal in Barmer district of Rajasthan collapsed during Ram Katha resulting in death of fourteen people and injuring fifty others. It was reported that a live electric wire fell during the storm resulted in stampede in which many people were electrocuted. This brings us a great pain as deaths due to such reasons can easily be avoided.

Deaths due to accidental electrocution are a common occurrence. The major reason for this is that maintenance is not done periodically. The non-conductor part of joints will become brittle after 30-40 years and it breaks. Private electricity vendors should also be authorised, registered and well-trained so that they disseminate electricity at a high standard, reduce technical and behavioural negligence. Hence, there is an urgent need to create high standard regulations for maintenance of electric wires.

I urge the Central Government to take steps in order to avoid such accidental deaths.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. Not present. Shri Sanjay Seth. Not present. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav.

Demand to restore the old pension scheme for government employees

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं करोड़ों सरकारी कर्मचारियों के भविष्य से जुड़े हुए अत्यन्त लोक महत्व के अविलम्बनीय विषय पर सदन व सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए अविलम्ब कार्यवाही की अपील करता हूँ।

पुरानी पेंशन योजना के मुकाबले नई पेंशन योजना में अनेक प्रकार की खामियां हैं, जैसे पुरानी पेंशन योजना में कर्मचारी को प्रति माह पेंशन की निश्चित राशि मिलती थी, जबकि नई पेंशन योजना में पेंशन की कोई निश्चितता नहीं है। पुरानी पेंशन योजना में प्रत्येक 6 माह बाद महंगाई भत्ते का प्रावधान था, जो नई पेंशन योजना में नहीं है।

नई पेंशन योजना से न केवल सरकारी कर्मचारियों वरन् सरकार का भी भारी नुकसान हो रहा है। इस योजना में कुल वेतन का 10 प्रतिशत कर्मचारी का और 14 प्रतिशत सरकार का अंशदान सरकार के पास न जाकर सेवा प्रदाता कम्पनी के खाते में जा रहा है। पुरानी पेंशन योजना में सरकार को 14 प्रतिशत भुगतान नहीं करना पड़ता था वरन् सरकारी कर्मचारियों का अंशदान सरकार के खाते जी.पी.एफ. में जमा होता था, जिस पर सरकार एक निश्चित ब्याज का भुगतान करती थी, जबकि नई पेंशन योजना में सरकार को 14 प्रतिशत अंशदान के रूप में भुगतान करना पड़ता है। इससे सरकारी कर्मचारियों में अवकाश प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् बुढ़ापे में पेंशन की अनिश्चितता के कारण भय व असुरक्षा की भावना बढ़ रही है। इसे लेकर देश भर के कर्मचारी आक्रोशित व आन्दोलनरत हैं।

अतः मैं इस लोक महत्व के अविलम्बनीय विषय पर कर्मचारियों व सरकार के हितों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, पुरजोर शब्दों में, पुरानी पेंशन योजना को लागू करने की मांग करता हूँ।

Demand for concrete plan to check climate change

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, हाल के वर्षों में देश के सभी भागों में तापमान में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। इस गर्मी में देश का पूरा मैदानी भाग गर्मी से तप रहा है और तापमान 50 डिग्री के पार पहुंच चुका है। इस भीषण गर्मी के दौरान कुछ दिन पहले पीने के लिए पानी न होने या न मिलने से मध्य प्रदेश के देवास जिले के एक जंगल में 15 बंदरों की लू लगने से मौत हो गई। विज्ञान और पर्यावरण केन्द्र के अनुसार तेज धूप और गर्मी के चलते दिल्ली एनसीआर क्षेत्र में ओज़ोन प्रदूषण का खतरा बढ़ गया है। धरती का तापमान बढ़ने से हिमालय की हिमनदियां, जिसमें गंगोत्री ग्लेशियर भी प्रमुख है, तेजी से पिघल रही हैं, जिससे एक ओर तो समुद्र के जल-स्तर के बढ़ने से तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में जलमग्न होने का खतरा है।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह जलवायु परिवर्तन की समस्या पर ध्यान दे और इसे रोकने के लिए पर्यावरण का संतुलन बिगाड़ने वाली गतिविधियों पर रोक लगाने सहित अन्य समुचित ऐहतियाती, निवारक, नियंत्रण, सुधारात्मक, उपचारात्मक कदम उठाने के साथ-साथ विश्व के अन्य प्रभावित देशों के साथ मिल कर हिमनदियों के पिघलने को रोकने हेतु कोई ठोस कार्य-योजना बनाए।

**Demand for financial support to dying powerloom industry in
Bhiwandi, Maharashtra**

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, the textile industry which continues to be the biggest employer, providing livelihood to an estimated two lakh people, is on its death throes. Today, only seven lakh powerloom units are operational, providing employment to two lakh people.

For decades, powerlooms set up by small entrepreneurs in Bhiwandi have been suffering and proceeding towards closing down.

First, imports from China badly hurt the margins of the powerloom industry. Since then, the introduction of GST has forced 25 per cent of the looms to shut down. The main reason behind shutting down powerlooms is GST, —many deals in the industry are done on kaccha bills and there is lack of Government control on yarn prices, which in a day goes up and down like the share market an unfavourable garment import-export policy and rise in electricity bills.

Around 2 to 2.5 lakh people lost their jobs after GST.

The powerloom owners' constant meetings with the Ministry have not yet brought any relief. Little came out of it and the woes of Bhiwandi's powerloom industry lingers on.

It is an urgent request to the Central Government to not just extend financial assistance to the State of Maharashtra and ensure compensation to the affected powerloom workers but also take a long-term perspective of the dying textile industry. There should be an assessment of aids and stable policies that encourage growth of textile industry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 hours on Friday, the 28th June, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-four minutes past
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Friday, the 28th June, 2019.*
