

Vol. 250

No. 13



सत्यमेव जयते

Wednesday

4 December, 2019

13 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

CONTENTS

Papers laid on the Table (pages 1-11)

Message from Lok Sabha —

The Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019 – *Laid on the Table* (page 11)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (page 12)

Final Action Taken Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (pages 12-13)

Motion for election to the Committee on Public Undertakings – *adopted* (page 13)

Motion for election to the Committee on Public Accounts – *adopted* (pages 13-14)

Matters raised with Permission —

Environmental hazard due to poisonous gas being released from cement factories in Satna (page 14)

Rehabilitation of BPL families staying at railway premises in Rayagada, Odisha (pages 14-15)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Need to implement recommendations of the Koshyari Committee for the benefit of pensioners (pages 15-16)

Change in the arrangement of Private Member Bills in the Rajya Sabha (pages 16-17)

Concern over rising sea levels (pages 17-19)

Safety of girl students in the Allahabad University Girls Hostel (pages 19-21)

Problems due to traffic jams in Moradabad due to incomplete railway bridge (pages 21-22)

Need for protection of ancient port city Arikamedu in Puducherry (page 22)

Need to celebrate birth anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as “Rashtriya Gyan Divas” (pages 22-23)

Need for withdrawal of guidelines restricting loans to students studying in NAA/ NBA accredited institutions (pages 23-24)

Problems being faced by residents of O-Zone in Delhi (pages 24-25)

Need for a nationwide toll-free number for eye donation (pages 25-27)

Revival of sugar mill in Motihari, Bihar (pages 27-28)

Need for formulating a law to check closure of schemes/projects due to change of Governments in States (page 28-29)

Maintenance of National Highways in Odisha (page 29)

Acute shortage of medical teachers in the country (pages 30-31)

Need to lift the ban on recruitment of teachers and employees in Allahabad University (page 31)

Need to upgrade the Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Government Medical College and the Chhatrapati Pramila Raje Hospital at Kolhapur, Maharashtra (pages 31-32)

Need for payment of adequate compensation to farmers under the Bharatmala Project (pages 32-33)

Website	:	<a href="http://rajyasabha.nic.in">http://rajyasabha.nic.in</a> <a href="http://parliamentofindia.nic.in">http://parliamentofindia.nic.in</a>
E-mail	:	<a href="mailto:rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in">rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in</a>

Politicising investigations into cases involving Urban Maoists (pages 34-35)

Need to change the nomenclature of the Madras High Court as the 'High Court of Tamil Nadu' (pages 35-36)

Acute shortage of doctors in the country (page 36)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 37-98)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 99-104)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 104-364)

Government Bills – *Passed*

The National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Bill, 2019 (pages 365-431)

Special Mentions —

Demand to retain the route of the Bhagalpur – Ranchi Express – *Laid on the Table* (pages 431-432)

Demand to re-assess India's Open Defecation Free (ODF) status (page 433)

Demand to upgrade the Veer Surendra Sai University, Burla, Odisha as an Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (pages 433-434)

Demand to expedite the pending cases of D-voters of Assam in the Foreigners Tribunal (pages 434-435)

Demand for extending the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act to Nomadic Tribes (page 435)

Demand to provide sufficient budgetary allocation for the Polavaram project without involving Bank (pages 435-436)

Demand to provide funds to West Bengal to tackle the devastation caused by the cyclone "Bulbul" (pages 436-437)

Demand to ponder over rising mental health problems among people (page 437)



## **RAJYA SABHA**

*Wednesday, the 4th December, 2019/13 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

*MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.*

### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

#### **I Report and Accounts (2018-19) of various companies and related papers**

#### **II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the IPE, Vishakhapatnam and the SFPL, Noida and related papers**

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

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 903/17/19]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 899/17/19]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 896/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 902/17/19]
- (v) (a) Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 901/17/19]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Petro Resources Limited (BPRL), Mumbai, Maharashtra, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 900A/17/19]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 895/17/19]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Balmer Lawrie and Co. Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 897/17/19]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Balmer Lawrie Investments Limited (BLIL), Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 898/17/19]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 900/17/19]
- II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 28 and sub-section (4) of Section 27 of the Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy Act, 2017:—
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy (IIPe), Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1159/17/19]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Society for Petroleum Laboratory (SFPL), Noida, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 904/17/19]

#### **Notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI

V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Notification No. S.O. 3962 (E), dated the 31st October, 2019, extending the provisions of the said Act to apply to the establishments, employing ten or more persons and covered under the provision of the erstwhile the Jammu and Kashmir Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1961 as it stood before its repeal by the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019, with effect from the 1st day of January, 2020.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 906/17/19]

#### **Notification of the Ministry of Civil Aviation**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 43 of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Notification F. No. AAI/OPS/707/GHR, dated the 24th September, 2019, publishing the Airports Authority of India (Ground Handling Services), Amendment, Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1103/17/19]

#### **I Report and Accounts (2018-19) of various companies and related papers**

#### **II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the NISST, Gobindgarh, Punjab and related papers**

इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

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

- (i) (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSTC Limited, Kolkata, including its subsidiary, the Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited, Bhilai, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 919/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the MECON Limited, Ranchi, Jharkhand, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 917/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), [Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP)], Visakhapatnam, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Nigam.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1168/17/19]
- (iv) (a) One Hundred and Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd. (BSLC), Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 918/17/19]
- (v) (a) Ninety-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Eastern Investments Limited (EIL), Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 920/17/19]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Secondary

Steel Technology (NISST), Gobindgarh, Punjab, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1170/17/19]

**Report and Accounts of various instituter and organisations and related papers**

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Siri Institute for Mentally Handicapped, Samalkot, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1026/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pragathi Charities, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1027/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pragathi Charities, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1027/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttar Pradesh Mook Badhir Vidyalay, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Vidyalay.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1019/17/19]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttar Pradesh Mook Badhir Vidyalay, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Vidyalay.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1019/17/19]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttar Pradesh Mook Badhir Vidyalay, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Vidyalay.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1019/17/19]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Association for the Blind, Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1031/17/19]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Parivarthan, Eluru, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1028/17/19]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Anuraag Human Services, Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1030/17/19]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Shanthiniketan, Vanasthalipuram, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institution.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1029/17/19]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the VELUGU, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organization.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1025/17/19]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Spastic Society of Tamil Nadu (SPASTN), Tamil Nadu, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1039/17/19]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Women's Community Management Group, Odisha, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Group.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1040/17/19]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sweekaar Rehabilitation Institute for Handicapped, Secunderabad, Telangana, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
  
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1022/17/19]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sweekaar Academy of Rehabilitation

Sciences, Secunderabad, Telangana, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1023/17/19]
- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Priyadarshini Service Organization, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organization.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1021/17/19]
- (xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Devnar Foundation for the Blind, Secunderabad, Telangana, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1024/17/19]
- (xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Narayan Sewa Sansthan, Udaipur, Rajasthan, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sansthan. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1017/17/19]

#### **Report of the NHRC, New Delhi and related papers**

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

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 20 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993:—
  - (a) Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.

- (b) Memorandum of Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1044/17/19]

#### **Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय): महोदय, मैं विदेशी विषयक आदेश, 1948 के खण्ड 2 के उप-खण्ड (2) के अधीन गृह मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (1) S.O. 1858 (E), dated the 28th May, 2019, appointing Chief Immigration Officer, Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Airport, Indore, as the ‘Civil Authority’ for the purposes of the said Order for Immigration Check Post located at Indore Airport in the jurisdiction of Madhya Pradesh State w.e.f. 28.05.2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1311/17/19]

- (2) S.O. 3260 (E), dated the 12th September, 2019, appointing the Foreigners Regional Registration Officers in the Bureau of Immigration, mentioned in column (2) of the table therein, as the “Civil Authority” for the purpose of the Foreigners Order, 1948, for the jurisdiction mentioned against each in column (3) of the said table. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1310/17/19]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.O. 1859 (E), dated the 28th May, 2019, designating Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Airport, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, as an authorized Immigration Check Post for entry into/exit from India with valid travel documents for all classes of passengers, under sub-rule (5) of Rule 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1950. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1312/17/19]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification No. S.O. 3259 (E), dated the 12th September, 2019 appointing the Foreigners Regional Registration Officers in the Bureau of Immigration, mentioned in column (2) of the table therein, as the “Registration Officer” to perform the functions of the Registration Officer under the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1992 and the Foreigners Order, 1948, for the jurisdiction mentioned

against each in column (3) of the said table, under sub-rule (1) of Rule 3 of the Registration of Foreigners Rule, 1992.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1309/17/19]

- IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 198, dated the July 7 - July 13, 2019 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, Central Reserve Police Force, Matron and Assistant Matron, Group 'A' Post Recruitment Rules, 2019, under article 309 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1054/17/19]

**MoU between the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the NSFDC and related papers**

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

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) and the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), for the year 2019-20.
- (ii) Executive Summary of the above Memorandum of Understanding.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 134/17/19]

---

**MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**

**The Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 2019.”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

---

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel:-

- (i) First Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Coal and Steel on the subject, “CSR Activities in Steel PSUs” relating to Ministry of Steel; and
- (ii) Second Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Coal and Steel on the subject, “CSR Activities by PSUs under Ministry of Mines” .

---

**FINAL ACTION TAKEN STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED  
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemical and Fertilizers:—

- (i) Final Action taken Statement on Fifty-second action taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-fourth (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) Report on the subject ‘ Demand for Grants 2018-19’ of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals);
- (ii) Final Action taken Statement on Fifty-third action taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-ninth (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) Report on the subject ‘ Assam Gas Cracker Project’ of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals); and

- (iii) Final Action Taken Statement on Fifty-fifth Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-sixth (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) Report on the subject ‘Promotion and Coordination of Basic, Applied and Other Research in Areas Related to the Pharmaceuticals Sector’ of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).

---

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON  
PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI  
V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I move the following Motion:-

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one Member from Rajya Sabha *vice* Shri Surendra Singh Nagar, who resigned from the membership of Rajya Sabha *w.e.f.* 02.08.2019, to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from among the Members of this House to serve on the said Committee.”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

---

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON  
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one Member from Rajya Sabha *vice* Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita, who resigned from the membership of Rajya Sabha *w.e.f.* 05.08.2019, to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from among the Members of this House to serve on the said Committee.”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received a notice from Shri Sanjay Singh. This matter had already been discussed in the House, so I am not allowing it.

---

### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

#### **Environmental hazard due to poisonous gas being released from cement factories in Satna**

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान सतना जिले की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश का सतना जिला वर्तमान में cement factories का हब बना चुका है। इन cement factories के कारण वहां पर प्रदूषण की समस्या एक चुनौती बनकर उभर रही है। इस प्रदूषण की समस्या के कारण वहां के निवासियों के स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ रहा है, उन्हें स्वास्थ्य संबंधी बीमारियां हो रही हैं, हृदय संबंधी बीमारी हो रही है, कैंसर जैसी बीमारी के भी वे शिकार हो रहे हैं। प्रदूषण का मानक, जो सामान्यतः सतना में PM 2.5 से लेकर PM 60 तक होना चाहिए, आज वह बढ़कर PM 200 से अधिक हो रहा है। प्रदूषण के नियंत्रण के लिए इन factories में जो प्रदूषणरोधी संयंत्र लगना चाहिए, वह किसी भी factory में नहीं लगा हुआ है। प्रदूषण के विरुद्ध अपने शरीर के अंदर प्रतिरोधक क्षमता का विकास करने के लिए पहले यहां पर स्थानीय निवासियों और कर्मचारियों को गुड़ बांटा जाता था, अब वह गुड़ बांटना भी बंद कर दिया गया है। इन factories में स्वास्थ्य के लिए जो अस्पताल या dispensary की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, वह व्यवस्था भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। सतना के पूर्व कलेक्टर श्री संतोष मिश्र ने प्रदूषण के निवारण के लिए एक निर्देश जारी किया था, लेकिन उनके स्थानांतरण के पश्चात उनका निर्देश भी हवा हो गया है और इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि इन factories में प्रदूषण के नियंत्रण के लिए प्रदूषण से पैदा होने वाली बीमारियों के इलाज के लिए dispensary की व्यवस्था हो, अस्पताल की व्यवस्था हो, वहां पर प्रदूषणरोधी संयंत्र लगाए जाएं तथा वहां काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों और आस-पास के स्थानीय निवासियों को जिस तरीके से पूर्ववत गुड़ बांटा जाता था, वह प्रक्रिया फिर से प्रारम्भ हो, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

#### **Rehabilitation of BPL families staying at railway premises in Rayagada, Odisha**

श्री भास्कर राव नेक्कांति (ओडिशा) : धन्यवाद चेयरमैन सर, आज मैं रेलवे के बारे में एक विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ। वहां पर रायगड़ा division एक नया division बना है, इसके लिए मैं Government of India को धन्यवाद देते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर रेलवे की जगह

पर करीब, 2,000 labourers reside कर रहे हैं। **Problem** यह है कि रायगड़ा में गवर्नमेंट की जगह है ही नहीं, **except railway land**. पहले जो महाराजा, जयपुर थे, उस वक्त रेलवे ने जितनी जगह की मांग की थी, उतनी जमीन रेलवे को दे दी गयी थी, इसलिए रेलवे के पास बहुत जगह है। यहां तक कि आपके **division** के लिए जितनी जगह की जरूरत है, उसके बावजूद भी वहां पर बहुत सी जगह खाली पड़ी रहेगी। इसलिए मेरी रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट से रिक्वेस्ट है कि कम से कम उनके लिए जितनी जरूरत हो, उतनी लैंड स्पेयर करे। जरूरत पड़ने पर हम लोग गवर्नमेंट ऑफ ओडिशा की लैंड रेलवे को किसी और जगह पर देने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए भी तैयार हैं, क्योंकि जो ये 10 हजार लोग हैं, जो रेलवे की जगह पर **reside** करते हैं, यह सब लोग रायगड़ा टाउन पर निर्भर रहकर अपनी जीविका चला रहे हैं। इसीलिए उनको कंसिडर करने के लिए मेरा सुझाव है।

**DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha):** Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Bhaskar Rao Nekkanti.

**DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha):** Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Bhaskar Rao Nekkanti.

**श्री सभापति:** मेरी एक ऑब्ज़र्वेशन है, कृपया सदस्य इस विषय पर ध्यान दीजिए।

Railways is always growing. Railways need some space also. Rehabilitation is very important. I allowed you to ask for rehabilitation but not at the present site or next to the railway station, etc. This is becoming a tendency everywhere including my town. There is also this demand. Finally, at the end of it, at airports, you are seeing what is happening, like, in Mumbai airport and others. We must see to it that they are properly rehabilitated and their interests are taken care of. Now, Shri Rajmani Patel.

**Need to implement recommendations of the Koshyari Committee  
for the benefit of pensioners**

**श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश):** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं एक बहुत ही मानवीय और महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर माननीय सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, जो कि कोशियारी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की सिफारिश लागू करने के संबंध में है। सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों के भविष्य निधि का 11 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक सरकार के खजाने में जमा है। पेंशनभोगियों को उसका लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। 24 वर्षों से करीब 6 करोड़ सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है, जिसके खिलाफ कोशियारी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट लागू करने तथा हायर पेंशन दिए जाने की मांग को लेकर सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारी संगठनों द्वारा प्रजातांत्रिक तरीके से आंदोलन चलाया जा रहा है। वर्तमान में सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों को 1,000 रुपये प्रतिमाह यानी 33 रुपये प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से पेंशन दी जा रही है, यह बहुत ही गंभीर विषय है। यह उनकी मेहनत और सम्मान का अपमान है, जिन्होंने

[श्री राजमणि पटेल]

देश और प्रदेश के लिए सेवा की, उनके साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार हो रहा है। सरकार द्वारा कोशियारी कमेटी का गठन किया गया था, जिसमें 10 माननीय सांसद और 4 अधिकारी थे। कमेटी ने 29 अगस्त, 2013 में रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की, जिसमें कर्मचारियों को कम से कम 3,000 रुपये प्रति माह पेंशन तथा प्रचलित दर पर महंगाई भत्ता देने की सिफारिश की गई थी। कमेटी के कर्मचारियों द्वारा 8.33 प्रतिशत अंशदान देने को हास्यास्पद बताते हुए पूरा अंशदान देकर न्याय देने की बात कही थी। कर्मचारी पेंशन को पूरा सूचकांक से जोड़ने की भी अनुशंसा थी।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस संबंध में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने आर.सी. गुप्ता विरुद्ध केन्द्र सरकार के फैसले में कहा था कि यदि कर्मचारी ने पूर्ण वेतन पर भविष्य निधि अंशदान जमा कराया है, तो उसको पूर्ण वेतन के आधार पर पेंशन निर्धारण की पात्रता है। इस निर्णय के परिप्रेक्ष्य में श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय द्वारा 23.03.2017 को आदेश प्रसारित किए गए थे और देश भर में हायर पेंशन का निर्धारण भी शुरू हुआ था। वर्तमान में देश में लगभग 23 हजार कर्मचारियों को हायर पेंशन मिल रही थी, लेकिन ईपीएफओ द्वारा विगत एक वर्ष से हायर पेंशन का लाभ देना भी बंद कर दिया गया है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस तरह से पेंशनभोगी कर्मचारियों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री से और सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि पेंशनभोगियों की गंभीर...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rajmaniji, your time is over.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar) : Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Rajmani Patel.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Rajmani Patel.

#### **Change in the arrangement of Private Member Bills in the Rajya Sabha**

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this House, Private Members' Bills and Resolutions are typically taken up on Friday afternoon. The attendance of Members in the House at that time is generally very poor because several Members take off to visit their constituencies.

As a result, the importance attached to Private Members' Bills has been waning and, in general, the seriousness attached to consideration and passing of Private Members' Bills has been grossly undermined, which is most unfortunate. Sir, it is my submission that consideration be given to changing the arrangements of business such that Private Members' Bills can be taken up on a day falling in the middle of the week, rather than at the end of the week.

This will certainly help better participation and more fruitful outcomes. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is required...(Interruptions)... I don't agree with this. What is required is change of mindset and behaviour of the Members. If you are interested, you be in the House. If you are serious, you be in the House. Now, Shrimati Vandana Chavan.

### Concern over rising sea levels

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, exactly a month back, every newspaper carried headlines to the effect, "Rising Sea will sink Mumbai by 2050" . It was a shocker not only for the Mumbaikars but for each one of us, Mumbai being the financial capital of India.

The headlines were based on a study carried out by a US Research Agency called ' Climate Central' . The Report reveals that in India, much of Mumbai and Kolkata, Coastal region of Odisha, Coastal region of Gujarat (around Surat), Sunderbans in Bengal will be severely hit. The Report further reveals that rising seas would affect three times more people by 2050 globally, than previously estimated. As far as India is concerned, it is predicted that the previous estimate of 5 million who are at risk due to sea level rise, will rise steeply to 36 million people. To a Starred Question which was put yesterday on, ' Threat to Mumbai due to rising sea level' , the hon. Minister denied that there would be any such situation predicted by the Report. I am sure it came as a solace to all Mumbaikars. I went through the Report on the net and like me whoever reads it, I am sure, will certainly feel that this Report cannot be brushed under the carpet. It has been tabled only 35 days back, so I can understand that the

[Shrimati Vandana Chavan]

Government has not had the time to study it. But, the Government has to be serious. The findings are an output of an extensive scientific research based on a study of elevations of land mass through satellite imagery which happens to be a study first of its kind. So, Sir, denying a potential threat will only make us complacent and result in inaction and that is something that we cannot afford.

Sir, today's newspaper said that last decade was the hottest ever. Scientists are saying that the glaciers are melting at a rate of 100 times more faster than it has been predicted. We know that from the glaciers in the Arctic or Antarctic or Kilimanjaro or anywhere in the world, the water enters the sea and it affects all the coastal cities around the world.

India has already lost the Lohachara and Moore Islands. Day-in and day-out, we are seeing how climate change is affecting us.

So, I wish, through you, to make an appeal that both the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Ministry of Urban Development should work out a plan and take this issue very seriously as this is what we owe to the future generation. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala) : Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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 (آندھراپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی ماننیے سدسنیہ کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who want to associate, please send the names. Now, Shrimati Jaya Bachchan.

#### **Safety of girl students in the Allahabad University Girls Hostel**

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House on the serious security lapse at the women's hostel of the Allahabad University, which is an important Central University of this country. Safety of the girls in all six girls' hostel of Allahabad University is at stake.

Parents of the girl students residing in the premises of the hostel worry for their daughter's safety inside the campus. This matter requires urgent intervention by the Government.

---

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

Girls at hostel campus have been alleging for long that various boys, contract workers roam freely inside the campus after the working hours, which creates unsafe environment inside the premises.

According to the University Grants Commission guidelines, construction workers/ outsiders without a valid pass after 6 p.m. are not allowed inside the women hostel campus. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: A counselling centre with a qualified professional should be available for the students. All women hostels to have a woman guard at the entrance gate.

Sir, what is the point in having these laws for the protection of women if the security system is not in place? The students of the hostel had created a visiting room because they found it very difficult to meet their family members. There was no room. They had to go to the gate of the hostel to meet their family members. They created a room, but after a while, that room was converted into an office. So the girls again have to go on to the main gate to meet their parents. This hostel lacks proper visiting hall, a guest room and other basic amenities like toilets, library, water facility, deputation of caretakers and working on shifts at the women's hostel, proper lighting of the campus along with healthy and balanced diet. There is also no availability of regular doctors and dispensary inside the premises of the women's hostel. Some of the students, who tried to raise their voice, have been given show-cause notices. Sir, through you, I want to appeal to the Education Minister and the Government to resolve this issue at the earliest; otherwise, we are in for big trouble from there.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I 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.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی مانینیے سندسٹیہ کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members, who are associating, please send the slips.

#### Problems due to traffic jams in Moradabad due to incomplete railway bridge

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद में, जो आए दिन जाम लगा रहता है, उस संबंध में अपनी बात सदन में प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ। मुरादाबाद पूरे देश और पूरी दुनिया में 'पीतल उद्योग नगरी' के नाम से जाना जाता है। वहां अंग्रेजों के जमाने में, लगभग 100 साल पहले, एक रेलवे लोकोशेड पुल, उस समय की आबादी के हिसाब से बना था। इस समय मुरादाबाद की आबादी तब से अब तक लगभग 20 गुना बढ़ गई है। उस पुल पर हमेशा जाम लगा रहता है।

महोदय, जाम की समस्या से निजात पाने के लिए एक दूसरा लोकोशेड पुल लगभग सात-आठ साल से बनाया जा रहा है। उस पुल के दोनों साइडों में सड़क बनकर तैयार हो गई है, लेकिन रेलवे के पुल का काम चार-पांच साल से रुका हुआ है, जिसके कारण आए दिन जाम लगा रहता है। इसी प्रकार से दूसरी रेलवे योजना, जो मुरादाबाद से हरिद्वार रेलवे लाइन और

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री वीर सिंह]

मुरादाबाद से दिल्ली रेलवे लाइन हैं, उन दोनों के ऊपर सोनकपुर पर, रेलवे ओवरब्रिज का निर्माण चल रहा है। पुलों के दोनों और साइडों की सड़कों का काम पूरा हो गया है, किन्तु अभी तक दोनों पुलों का रेलवे का काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि मुरादाबाद में दोनों रेलवे पुलों का निर्माणाधीन कार्य पूरा न होने से, जो आए दिन जाम की समस्या बनी रहती है, उससे बचने के लिए दोनों रेलवे पुलों के कार्य को शीघ्र पूरा किया जाए। यदि इन दोनों रेलवे पुलों का निर्माण कार्य शीघ्र पूरा कर दिया जाएगा, तो मुरादाबाद की जाम की 60 प्रतिशत समस्या हल हो जाएगी, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

### **Need for protection of ancient port city, Arikamedu in Puducherry**

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): Sir, Arikamedu is an archaeological site in Puducherry. It is an ancient port city that existed during the first century B.C. with maritime trade connections with Greek and Arabian countries. This site is spread over 34.57 acres, which is unprotected and hence prone to soil erosion, sand mining, vandalism and encroachments. Hence, it is imperative that protective measures are initiated lest it should be squandered by the miscreants. The artefacts collected through the excavations include hundreds of amphorae, Arretine ware, Roman lamps, glassware, glass and stone beads, a Roman Intaglio bearing a portrait of Augustus, remains of warehouses of gem and glass making industries, gold foil beads, glass vessels, etc, and more importantly, nearly 66 Brahmi inscribed potsherds with inscriptions of Tamil-Brahmi and Prakrit-Brahmi characters. Recently, a net portion of an amphora sherd has been identified by experts in Rome belonging to, at least, mid part of first century BCE/CE. Several burial sites of megalithic age have also been discovered in Puducherry area and this could add to its tourist value. Therefore, I request, through you, bearing the historic heritage importance of Arikamedu, a site museum with interpretation centre should be established and a comprehensive plan for new excavations should also be launched.

Sir, the Central Government has given due recognition of Keezhadi and Adichanallur in Tamil Nadu. This is a welcome step. But we have only one such site at Arikamedu in Puducherry. This is the window of French culture. In fact, the whole site deserves to be declared as a World Heritage Site. Thank you.

### **Need to celebrate birth anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as 'Rashtriya Gyan Divas'**

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि स्वतंत्रता सेनानी और देश के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के जन्मदिन,

14 नवंबर को "बाल दिवस" के रूप में मनाया जाता है। सभापति महोदय, हम आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि जिस तरह से भारत के राष्ट्रपति सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन जी के जन्मदिन, 5 सितंबर को "शिक्षक दिवस" के रूप में मनाया जाता है, उसी तरह भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति, "भारत रत्न" डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी के जन्मदिन, 3 दिसंबर को "राष्ट्रीय मेघा दिवस" के रूप में मनाया जाए। महोदय, हम ऐसा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहते हैं।

**श्री सभापति :** आपका धन्यवाद। कल डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी का जन्मदिन था। He was a great son of this great country.

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार) :** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान) :** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV (Uttar Pradesh):** Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ram Nath Thakur.

**PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar):** Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ram Nath Thakur.

**SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala):** Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ram Nath Thakur.

**Need for withdrawal of guidelines restricting loans to students studying in  
NAA/NBA accredited institutions**

**SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY (Andhra Pradesh) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Sir, students from poor families, farmers, and all these people who are sending their children for higher education to institutions, colleges, had been getting loans, and the condition was that these institutions should come under the UGC. But, now, the HRD Ministry has come out with a new rule saying that only students who are studying in NAA/NBA in universities, colleges, and institutions of national importance, will be given these loans. So, I request the Minister to consider this rule because there are only thousand students who come under the ambit of this rule, and the number of students from poor families is much more. There are very few students who come out of IITs and IIMs, and from there also, hundred per cent of them are not getting jobs. What do the banks say? Banks say, if they come through this channel, they get jobs, and their loan is guaranteed. But, I don't

[Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy]

agree with that because you should consider mainly the poor students, and you can't expect everyone to get into IITs and IIMs, which come under this rule. So, I request the HRD Minister to consider this and see that the previous rule comes, and *status quo*, is maintained. They also put conditions saying that loans up to ₹ 4.5 lakh and above will not be given. That point also should be considered. The last request is, it would be proper if they continue with the same portal which was there previously, that is, the Vijay Lakshmi Portal. Thank you, Sir.

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy.

#### **Problems being faced by residents of O-Zone in Delhi**

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): सभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे इस बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

मान्यवर, यह दिल्ली के लाखों लोगों से जुड़ी हुई समस्या है। नदियों के किनारे 300 मीटर से लेकर 500 मीटर तक का एरिया ओजोन एरिया माना जाता था, लेकिन दिल्ली के अंदर 3-3.5 किलोमीटर तक का एरिया ओजोन एरिया में ले लिया गया है, जिसके कारण बदरपुर विधान सभा क्षेत्र, जहां पर लाखों लोग रहते हैं, अगर वे आज एक ईंट भी लगाना चाहते हैं, तो वह भी नहीं लगा सकते हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि इसके कारण अकेले बदरपुर विधान सभा में 3 लाख लोग प्रभावित हुए हैं। वे वहां पर कोई निर्माण नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनको भ्रष्टाचार का सामना करना पड़ता है, अधिकारियों को रिश्वत देने का शिकार होना पड़ता है एवं अन्य तमाम तरीके की मुसीबतें भी उन्हें झेलनी पड़ती हैं।

मान्यवर, इसी तरीके से करावल नगर एरिया, ओखला विधान सभा क्षेत्र, श्राइन बाग, सोनिया विहार, श्रीराम कॉलोनी, मुस्तफा बाग, बुराड़ी आदि भी प्रभावित एरियाज़ हैं। यदि इन सभी इलाकों को मिला लिया जाए, तो करीब-करीब साठ-सत्तर ऐसी कॉलोनियां हैं, जिनको ओजोन एरिया के तहत बिल्कुल अवैध और अनधिकृत एरिया घोषित किया जाता है। इसके कारण उनके जीवन के सामने एक संकट पैदा हो गया है। कहने के लिए तो उन्होंने घर बना लिया, लेकिन वह घर न उनका माना जाता है, न वे वहां पर कोई निर्माण कार्य करते हैं, न वे वहां पर कुछ कर सकते हैं।

मान्यवर, दिल्ली की सरकार ने O-Zone area को निर्धारित करके यह कहा कि पुश्ते के बाहर, वहां एक पुश्ता बना हुआ है, जिस पर सड़क बनी हुई है और उसके बाद एक तरफ नदी है और दूसरी तरफ कॉलोनी है, तो पुश्ते के बाहर का जितना भी एरिया है, जहां पर कॉलोनी बनी हुई है, जहां पर लोगों ने निर्माण कार्य कर रखा है, उस एरिया को निश्चित रूप से O-Zone area से बाहर लिया जाए और केन्द्र सरकार उनको नियमित करने की कृपा करे। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से इसके लिए अनुरोध करता हूं। मैं यह भी अनुरोध करता हूं कि इसी तरीके से बदरपुर में O-Zone area का demarcation किया जाए, जिससे वहां पर तीन लाख लोगों की जिन्दगियां, जो आज संकट में हैं, वे उससे बच सकें और उन्होंने वहां पर जो घरों का निर्माण किया है, उन्हें वैध करने की इजाजत दी जाए।

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

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

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

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

#### **Need for a Nationwide toll-free number for eye donation**

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र) : चेयरमैन सर, हम सबको पता है कि भारत में अंधत्व, यानी blindness की problem बहुत ज्यादा है। World में जितने भी blind लोग होंगे, उनमें से हर पांचवां इंसान भारतीय है। हम इसे eye donation या मृत्यु पश्चात् नेत्रदान से कम कर सकते हैं। जब यह नेत्रदान movement बढ़ेगा, नेत्रदान ज्यादा होगा, eye donations ज्यादा होंगे, तो यह कम हो सकता है। मैं इसके लिए सरकार को सुझाव देना चाहता हूं, जिन पर मैं चाहता हूं कि अमल किया जाए। मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि मृत्यु पश्चात् कई बर रिश्तेदारों को लगता है कि eye donation करना चाहिए, लेकिन उस वक्त उनके पास जो eye bank है, उसका फोन नम्बर नहीं रहता है और फोन नम्बर न रहने की वजह से यह नेत्रदान नहीं हो पाता है। मृत्यु पश्चात् 4 से 6 घंटे के अन्दर ही नेत्रदान होना चाहिए, लेकिन उस वक्त तक वे फोन नहीं कर सकते और eye bank को बता नहीं सकते कि उनकी नेत्रदान करने की इच्छा है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जैसे Fire के लिए 101 नम्बर है, पुलिस के लिए 100 नम्बर है, वैसे ही eye donation के लिए भी एक ही नम्बर रहे, ताकि अगर कहीं पर भी death हो, तो जिस रिश्तेदार की भी मृत्यु पश्चात् नेत्रदान करने की इच्छा है, वह उस नम्बर पर call कर सके, ताकि eye bank के लोग वहां जल्दी से जल्दी पहुंच पाएं। इससे eye donation का

[डा. विकास महात्मे]

नम्बर बढ़ सकता है, जिससे काफी अंधे लोगों को, जो **corneal blind** हैं, उनको फायदा हो सकता है। अगर यह नम्बर **toll free** रहे, तो और अच्छा रहेगा।

सर, मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि हॉस्पिटल में जो **death** होती है, उसके बाद **death certificate** दिया जाता है। जब रिश्तेदार मृत्यु व्यक्ति का शरीर लेकर घर जाते हैं, तब तक 4-6 घंटे हो जाते हैं, जबकि उनको लगता है कि **eye donation** हो सकता था और हमारी इच्छा भी थी। हम सबको पता है कि उस वक्त घर का वातावरण भी दुखद रहता है और उन्हें यह ध्यान में नहीं आता। इसलिए **death certificate** देने के पहले यदि हॉस्पिटल यह लिखवा ले कि उस रिश्तेदार की नेत्रदान करने की इच्छा नहीं है, तो उस पर **sign** करते वक्त हर आदमी सोचेगा कि मुझे तो नेत्रदान करना है। इससे वे अपने आप इसके लिए प्रवृत्त होंगे। जब **death certificate** दिया जाता है, तो वह एक **mechanical process** रहता है और वह जल्दी से जल्दी बॉडी हॉस्पिटल से निकाल ले, इसलिए वह **procedure quickly** हो जाता है और कोई उन्हें **eye donation** के बारे में समझाता नहीं है। यदि हम यह पहले लिखवा लें कि मेरी **eye donation** करने की इच्छा नहीं है, तो वह बोलेगा कि मेरी इच्छा है। इससे नेत्रदान की संख्या बढ़ेगी। इसलिए सरकार मेरे इन दोनों सुझावों पर अमल करे, यह मेरी विनती है।

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री विनय दीनू तेंदुलकर (गोवा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सकलदीप राजभर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री कैलाश सोनी** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**लेफ्टीनेंट जनरल (डा.) डी. पी. वत्स (सेवानिवृत्त)**: महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती सम्पतिया उइके** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा** (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

### **Revival of sugar mill in Motihari, Bihar**

**श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह** (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन और सरकार का ध्यान मोतीहारी में वर्षों से बंद पड़ी चीनी मिल की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे लगता है कि इसका प्रमुख कारण मिल में लगी मशीनरी का पुराना हो जाना एवं नई मशीनरी को लगाने हेतु पर्याप्त फंड का उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाना है। इस चीनी मिल के बंद हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप वहां पर कार्यरत स्टाफ एवं मजदूर तथा उन पर आश्रित परिवारों के सामने रोजी-रोटी का बड़ा संकट पैदा हो गया है। 2014 में, चुनाव से पहले माननीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी भी वहां गए थे।

**श्री सभापति** : नहीं, आप केवल अपने विषय के संबंध में बताइए। No mention-about political things. यह ज़ीरो ऑवर है।

**श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह** : सर, मैंने लिख कर दिया है, मैं उसी विषय पर बात कर रहा हूँ।

**श्री सभापति** : ज़ीरो ऑवर में लिख कर देने का सवाल नहीं है, वह तो Special Mention में होता है। ज़ीरो ऑवर में केवल सरकार का विशेष ध्यान दिलाने के लिए बोला जाता है।

**श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह** : ठीक है, सर।

वहां कई लोगों की मृत्यु भी हो गई है। 2017 में दो व्यक्तियों, नरेश श्रीवास्तव और सूरज बैठा ने प्रशासन की नज़र में वहां ये सब बातें लाई थीं, जिसके बाद इन दोनों ने आत्मदाह कर दिया था, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी सरकार का ध्यान उधर नहीं जा रहा है। अभी कुछ लोगों को जानकारी मिली है एवं ऐसा ज्ञात हुआ कि इस चीनी मिल की उपयोगी ज़मीन पर मेडिकल कॉलेज बनाने हेतु एक ट्रस्ट का गठन किया गया है। इससे साफ-साफ यही संकेत मिलता है कि भविष्य में यह चीनी मिल कभी प्रारम्भ नहीं हो सकेगी, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप गन्ना किसानों के सामने हमेशा के लिए बहुत बड़ा संकट उत्पन्न हो जाएगा।

गन्ना किसानों के भविष्य में दृष्टिगत रखते हुए यह आवश्यक है कि भारत सरकार को किसी भी प्रकार से इस चीनी मिल को प्रारंभ किए जाने की पहल करनी चाहिए, ताकि गन्ना

[श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह]

किसानों एवं उन पर आश्रित लोगों को बदहाली से बचाया जा सके। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस दिशा में सकारात्मक कदम उठा कर, शीघ्रातिशीघ्र उपरोक्त चीनी मिल को पुनः प्रारम्भ किए जाने हेतु उचित प्रयास किए जाएं, जिससे गन्ना किसानों को बदहाली से बचाया जा सके।

**श्री अहमद अशाफाक करीम (बिहार):** सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

جناب احمد اشفاق كريم (بہار): سر، میں مانینیہ سدسنیہ کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

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

#### **Need for formulating a law to check closure of schemes/projects due to change of Government in States**

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** आदरणीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और तात्कालिक विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, लोकतंत्र में सरकारें आती-जाती रहती हैं, यह स्वाभाविक है, लेकिन किसी भी सरकार को यह अधिकार नहीं मिल जाता कि जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई के पैसे का दुरुपयोग हो।

मान्यवर, कल ही एक समाचार आया कि महाराष्ट्र में सरकार परिवर्तन होने के बाद, 65,000 करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाएं, जो वहां संचालित थीं, उन्हें बंद करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। मान्यवर, केवल महाराष्ट्र ही नहीं, देश के तमाम राज्यों में इस तरह की परियोजनाएं हैं, जो पिछली सरकारों के समय में स्वीकृत हुईं, लेकिन आज बंद पड़ी हैं। इन परियोजनाओं पर लाखों-करोड़ रुपया...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री संजय राउत :** सर, ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** वे कह रहे हैं कि ऐसा निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। It has been taken note of.

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी :** मान्यवर, ऐसी तमाम परियोजनाओं पर देश की जनता का लाखों-करोड़ रुपया व्यय हो चुका है, लेकिन सत्ता परिवर्तन के कारण वे परियोजनाएं अधूरी छोड़ दी गईं और आज स्थिति यह है कि उनकी cost escalation बढ़ती जा रही है। इन परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने से जो रोजगार सृजित होता, वह सृजित नहीं हो पा रहा है। यह विकास के रास्ते में बाधा है। कोई भी परियोजना स्वीकृत करने से पहले सरकारें उसका गंभीर परीक्षण करती हैं। पहले उसका विधिक परीक्षण होता है, फिर तकनीकी परीक्षण होता है, उसके बाद वित्तीय स्वीकृति जारी

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

होती है, उसके बाद कैबिनेट में नोट जाता है और फिर पूरी कैबिनेट सहमत होकर उस परियोजना को स्वीकृत करती है, लेकिन तनिक राजनीतिक कारणों से, जनहित में बनाई गई ऐसी परियोजनाएं बंद कर दी जाती हैं।

मान्यवर, आपके माध्यम से इस गंभीर विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलाते हुए मेरा आग्रह है कि इस संबंध में केन्द्र कोई ऐसा कानून बनाए, ताकि इस प्रकार की जनहित की परियोजनाएं, जो पूर्व में स्वीकृत हुई हैं, अगर वे बंद होती हैं, तो उन्हें बंद किए जाने से पहले वहां की स्थानीय सरकार इसकी घोषणा करे या कोई White Paper जारी करे कि यह परियोजना जनहित में नहीं है, जिसके कारण हम इसे बंद कर रहे हैं। अन्यथा सरकार इन्हें रेगुलेट करे, ताकि ऐसी परियोजनाएं समय पर पूरी हों। केवल राजनीतिक कारणों से जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई का लाखों-करोड़ रुपया बरबाद न होने पाए। भारत सरकार इस तरह का कोई निर्णय ले, कोई ऐसा कानून बनाए या कुछ इस तरह का रेगुलेशन लाए, ताकि प्रांतों में बनने वाली ये परियोजनाएं समय पर पूरी हो सकें और राजनीतिक कारणों से इन्हें अधर में बंद न किया जाए, आपका बहुत-बहुत आभार।

#### **Maintenance of National Highways in Odisha**

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, this year, 2019, has been very cruel to my State of Odisha. There have been continuous natural calamities like Fani and heavy rains followed by floods. Damage has been done in various departments. I draw your kind attention to the roads, mostly to the highways. Most of the highways have become unpliable. Sir, through you, I wanted to urge the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways that the Ministry has sanctioned ₹ 42.18 crores under ARP for the current financial year 2019-20, against the requirement of ₹ 73.88 crores. As such, there is a shortfall of ₹ 31.7 crores. Additional sanction of ₹ 60 crores, under Annual Renewal Plan for PR/IRQP works for the year 2019-20, is required and the proposal for the same has been sent to the Ministry.

Sir, Flood Damage Assessment Report, amounting to ₹ 6.91 crores, for restoration of damages caused due to severe cyclonic storm Fani and following consequent rainfall on different national highways in the State of Odisha, was submitted to the Ministry vide letter dated 11th May, 2019. However, no fund allotment has been made so far. Further, Flood Damage Assessment Report, amounting to ₹ 24.75 crores towards damages occurred on different national highways due to heavy rain and flood during 2019 was also submitted to the Ministry, vide letter dated 26th August, 2019. But, fund allotment for restoration of damaged roads is yet to be accorded.

So, I urge, through you, Sir, the hon. Minister to release funds as soon as possible. Thank you.

**Acute shortage of medical teachers in the country**

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (Retd.) (Haryana) : Respected Chairman, Sir, through you, I draw the attention of the House to the acute shortage of medical teachers in the country.

The Government is embarking upon an ambitious plan to open medical college at divisional headquarters and, subsequently, at district headquarters. But, medical colleges started by the MCI had to be closed because of lack of faculty. Now, I have some suggestions that out-of-box solutions have to be sought for meeting the demand of medical faculty, like increasing the retirement age of medical teachers and optimum utilisation of military medical assets in the country.

Armed Forces, with 8,000 doctors, 7,500 nurses, 38,500 beds and 300 medical units with 50 hospitals are equipped to teach should be utilised in the form of starting PG teaching, either by affiliating these hospitals to local medical colleges or by starting new medical colleges. It is because armed forces do not require those many PGs, because we need general duty medical officers to be with troops on the front line. Due to this, the medical assets in armed forces go unutilised. So, my point is, the way the Armed Forces Medical College is being utilised by the Government of Maharashtra, on the same lines, the other State Governments or the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, by using resources optimally, can start their PG courses, pay their PGs and it will be a win-win situation for armed forces as well as the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and States.

Sir, I again draw your attention to the point that every PG degree-holder in the country should be asked to teach in medical colleges. Through this, we can do force multiplication and proper utilisation of all the facilities, including telemedicine facilities. For example, the Professor and Head of the All India Institute can take a class on telemedicine through videoconferencing like the way coaching institutions are taking classes. With this, there will be a win-win situation for all of us. Thank you.

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री कैलाश सोनी (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**Need to lift the ban on recruitment of teachers and employees  
in Allahabad University**

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन और सरकार का ध्यान इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी की तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, दो दशक पहले इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी के 'ईस्ट ऑफ ऑक्सफोर्ड' कहा जाता था। अन्य प्रदेशों से भी बच्चे वहाँ पढ़ने जाया करते थे, लेकिन धीरे-धीरे क्रमशः इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी में शिक्षण का कार्य अच्छा न होने के कारण विश्वविद्यालय में बाहर के लड़के आने बंद हो गए। जो उसकी गरिमा थी, वह गरिमा भी धीरे-धीरे क्रमशः कम होने लगी।

मान्यवर, आज इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय की हालत इतनी खराब है कि वहाँ पर टीचर्स की जितनी sanctioned strength थी, उसको भी नहीं भरा गया। आज वहाँ पर 582 पद खाली हैं। इसी तरह से कर्मचारियों के भी पद बड़ी संख्या में खाली हैं, 568 पद खाली हैं। वहाँ पर दस विभागों में से बहुत से विभागों में एक प्रोफेसर हैं, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर नहीं हैं, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर नहीं हैं और जो एसोसिएट कॉलेज हैं, उनमें भी भर्ती रोक दी गई है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि आप सरकार को, एचआरडी मिनिस्टर को यह निर्देश देने की कृपा करें कि वहाँ पर तत्काल खाली पदों को भरने का काम किया जाए, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**Need to upgrade the Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Government Medical College and  
the Chhatrapati Pramila Raje Hospital at Kolhapur, Maharashtra**

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Chhatrapati Pramila Raje Hospital was built in the year 1875 with the blessings of the erstwhile ruler Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur. The Hospital underwent many changes, each personally overseen by Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and offered free treatment to everyone. It was a true visionary initiative from one of the most progressive leaders and social reformers the country has ever seen. The changes he brought about to the hospital in a short span of time were essentially quick upgrades, keeping up with the advances in the medical world. In the year 2000, after 125 years since its establishment, the hospital was affiliated to the newly established Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Government Medical College. The 665-bed hospital serves not only people from the district of Kolhapur but also from neighbouring districts such as Sangli, Satara, Konkan

[Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati]

region and also parts of Karnataka border. In all, more than 1.5 to 2 crores of people are benefited by this hospital. Despite its reputation and reach, the Hospital lacks many fundamental requirements which inhibits its functioning as a multi-speciality Hospital. The deficiency in infrastructure and facilities leads to a chaotic condition and poor performance of the College and also the Hospital. Patients ultimately suffer for lack of facilities.

The Prime Minister's Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) was launched with the objective of addressing imbalances in the availability of affordable and reliable tertiary services and augmenting facilities for quality medical education. The Scheme also included provision for equipping hospitals with high value state-of-the-art medical tools and upgradation of Government hospitals. I would like to further mention that in 2018, the Government had identified 73 medical colleges across the country under the PMSSY Scheme for upgradation. The Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Government Medical College and the Chhatrapati Pramila Raje Hospital, one of the oldest and the most reputed institutions in the Western Maharashtra, were not included in the list and hence could not avail of any help under the PMSSY Scheme. It is unfortunate that a hospital established with such a far-reaching vision, as early as in 1875, has not really kept up with either the advances in the medical world or enlarged to meet the increasing demands. I personally feel that we have been let down very badly.

May I, therefore, request the hon. Minister for Health and Family Welfare to kindly intervene and include Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Government Medical College and Chhatrapati Pramila Raje Hospital under the PMSSY, so that the two institutions could be urgently upgraded and benefit approximately two crores of people. Thank you.

SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR (Goa): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (Retd.) (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**Need for payment of adequate compensation to farmers under the  
Bharatmala Project**

**डा किरोड़ी लाल मीणा** (राजस्थान) : माननीय सभापति जी, दिल्ली-मुम्बई एक्सप्रेस हाइवे 148N तथा अमृतसर-जामनगर हाइवे 754K के लिए भूमि आवृत्ति की जा रही है। इसमें केन्द्र के अधिनियम

के हिसाब से किसानों को चार गुना मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए। इसके लिए किसान राजस्थान में आंदोलित हैं और किसान की मांग के अनुसार मुआवजे का निर्धारण नहीं किया जा रहा है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, विकास मंत्रालय और भूसंसाधन विभाग द्वारा 8 मई, 2017 को जारी की गई गाइडलाइन के अनुसार अगर किसी परियोजना में एक से अधिक राज्यों की भूमि का उपयोग किया जाता है, तो केन्द्र द्वारा लागू अधिनियम के तहत किसानों की अधिग्रहीत भूमि का मुआवजा दिया जाना चाहिए। अगर किसी परियोजना में एक ही राज्य सम्मिलित होता है, तो राज्य के नियमों के अनुसार मुआवजा दिया जाएगा। मैंने आपको जिन दो एक्सप्रेस हाइवे के बारे में बताया, ये भारत माला परियोजना के तहत राजस्थान, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात एवं महाराष्ट्र की सीमाओं में होकर निकल रहे हैं। क्योंकि केन्द्र सरकार ने 8 मई, 2017 को ऐसी गाइडलाइन जारी की थी, अतः भूमि अधिग्रहण मुआवजा के संबंध में कई राज्यों ने 2017 में केन्द्र से स्पष्टीकरण मांगा था कि राज्य किस आधार पर केन्द्र तथा राज्य की परियोजनाओं के लिए मुआवजे का निर्धारण करे। इस संदर्भ में 8 मई, 2017 को केन्द्रीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय और भूसंसाधन विभाग ने सभी राज्यों के मुख्य सचिवों को एक गाइडलाइन भेजी थी, जिसमें यह स्पष्ट उल्लेख किया था कि अगर भू-अधिग्रहण किसी एक राज्य के लिए किया जा रहा है, तो भूमि का मुआवजा संबंधित राज्य द्वारा निर्धारित नियमों के मुताबिक दिया जाएगा, किंतु कोई हाइवे एक से अधिक राज्यों से होकर निकल रहा है, तो उसका अधिग्रहण केन्द्र के अधिनियम के हिसाब से होगा। यानी भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून 2013/15 के अनुसार शहरी क्षेत्र में डीएलसी का दो गुना एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में डीएलसी का चार गुना मुआवजा दिया जाएगा। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि छत्तीसगढ़ एकमात्र ऐसा राज्य है, जहां राज्य की परियोजना व केन्द्र की परियोजना के हिसाब से अलग-अलग मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है। बाकी किसी राज्य में यह निर्धारण नहीं हुआ है। भारत माला परियोजना में राजस्थान की पूर्ववर्ती सरकार ने 14 जून, 2016 को एक ऐसा आदेश निकाला था, जिसके अनुसार केन्द्र का भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून निष्प्रभावी हो गया है। राजस्थान में किलोमीटर 0 से किलोमीटर 30 तक नगरीय सीमा के अंतर्गत दो गुना मुआवजा देने का प्रावधान किया गया, जिसके कारण केन्द्रीय कानून का उल्लंघन हो रहा है। भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून की पालना हो, शहरी क्षेत्र में डीएलसी का दो गुना मिले और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में चार गुना मिले, इस दृष्टि से मैं केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि छत्तीसगढ़ की तर्ज पर राजस्थान सहित अन्य राज्यों के किसानों को मुआवजा दिया जाए।

**श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान) :** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka) :** Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (RAJASTHAN):** Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

**Politicising investigations into cases involving Urban Maoists**

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for this permission.

I would like to draw the attention of this House and the Government of India towards the attempts to politicize police investigations into some cases that pose a national security threat. We have discussed yesterday about the need for ensuring security for people who are under threat. But our national security is even more paramount. The cases relating to Bhima Koregaon and the investigations by the Police and the revelations have shaken the entire country and some of the people arrested turned out to be people who are members of the banned, CPI (Maoists), Communist Party of India (Maoists Group). They were charged under the UAPA, Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, which is one of the most important legislations we have made in Parliament to ensure that people who pose a threat to the national security are arrested under this. But there are certain demands being now made, purely political in nature, to bail out people who have been arrested under this very, very major legislation of India. So, this clearly shows that there is an attempt to politicize, and I would like the Government of India to certainly advise the State Governments not to really compromise national security. We have seen a similar incident in Kerala. Again, under the UAPA Act, when some members were arrested in Kerala, the leadership came out and said, ‘ Why have you arrested them?’ This was done by the Kerala Police, which is ruled by the same Party, and their own leaders were speaking against it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don’ t take any Party’ s name. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don’ t take any Party’ s name. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then I have to think about... ...*(Interruptions)*... This will not go on record. I will not allow supplementaries for one week. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please understand. You cannot dictate. I have already said.....*(Interruptions)*... Whatever I had to say, I have said. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Elamaram Kareem, please sit down. I will have to name you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want me to name you? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Therefore, Sir, they are a threat to national security, which should not be compromised in any manner. ...*(Interruptions)*... The nation must stand united in its fight against terrorism. When they are in Government... *(interruptions)*... When political parties come to power, they should not implement their

political agenda. It is not the political agenda that should be implemented when somebody comes to power....(Interruptions)... This is extremely unfortunate and extremely condemnable...(Interruptions).... In Bhima Koregaon, people have been found to really... ..(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No political statement will be allowed. You have not heard me. ... (Interruptions)... Were you sleeping when I said this? When I said this, what were you doing? Then you are questioning me. I said that nothing about any Party should be said and it will not go on record. This is the Chair's ruling. And you are still standing and shouting at the Chair without hearing what I have said already. That rule applies to all. Nobody is allowed to take the name of political parties or make allegations against elected Governments without giving a sufficiently detailed note and without the permission of the Chair. I have cautioned you already. Don't think that you can stand and dictate me. That cannot happen. It will not go on record. This is for all, not for just these few Members. I have seen this tendency. Some people do not bother. They stand up and go on speaking and making observations on this side, that side and also the Chairman and the Chair. This is very unfortunate. This is a very serious issue. Now, Shri Vaiko.

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (ASSAM): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**Need to change the nomenclature of the Madras High Court as the  
'High Court of Tamil Nadu'**

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in Andhra Pradesh, the High Court is called the Andhra Pradesh High Court, in Karnataka, Karnataka High Court, in Kerala, Kerala High Court, in Rajasthan, Rajasthan High Court, Punjab and Haryana High Court, Madhya Pradesh High Court, etc. The nomenclature is in the name of the States. Therefore, the Madras High Court should be renamed as the Tamil Nadu High Court. The Tamil Nadu Advocates Association adopted a resolution in this regard. The language to be used

[Shri Vaiko]

in the Supreme Court and High Courts is dealt with in Article 348 of the Constitution of India. The States of Chattisgarh, Gujarat and Karnataka have been demanding that their regional language should be allowed as a court language in their respective High Courts whereas in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar, Hindi is also a court language along with English. I understand that the Supreme Court is also taking steps for translation of judgements in regional languages, which is in the right direction. The Tamil Nadu Assembly adopted a unanimous resolution to also make Tamil a court language along with English in the Madras High Court. Therefore, it is high time that the Union Government also takes initiatives to enable regional languages to be used as the court language along with English.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas; not there. Most of the issues on which Members had given notice have already been raised during this session in one form or the other. That is why they were not allowed. This is for general information. Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy; not there. Shri K.T.S. Tulsi.

#### **Acute shortage of doctors in the country**

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated) : Sir, I want to bring to the notice of this august House the serious problem of shortage of doctors. In India, the current doctor-patient ratio is one doctor for 1,499 persons whereas the WHO benchmark is one doctor for 1,000 persons. Long queues outside the over-crowded hospitals are a normal sight. There is a huge backlog of patients for surgeries and that indicates that India urgently needs more doctors.

The need is pegged at 4.3 lakh doctors more, who are required to be added to the existing pool to reach the W.H.O. benchmark. Sir, there are some States where the ratio is better. Those States are Maharashtra, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The time is over. You can lay it.

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

लेफ्टीनेंट जनरल (डा.) डी.पी. वत्स (सेवानिवृत्त) (हरियाणा) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

---

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question Hour. Before that, I would like to inform the Members that there is an invitation to all of you to join me for lunch today at the official residence of Vice-President at 1.10 p.m. And, accordingly, the House will also be meeting only at 3.00 p.m. to facilitate Members to go and come back to the House. Please take note of the same and come, and also do justice to the job.

Now, Question Hour. Q. Nos. 166 and 167 can be clubbed together and taken up together.

**Law to handle cases of lynching**

\*166. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to draft a law to specifically handle cases of lynching; and

(b) what provisions of the existing laws can be used to bring the perpetrators of the crime to justice?

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

***Statement***

(a) and (b) A Group of Ministers was constituted by the Government to deliberate on the matter and make recommendations. The Group of Ministers has since met and the Government is seized of the matter.

Lynching incidents can be dealt with under Section 300 & 302 of Indian Penal Code (IPC). Section 302 provides that whoever commits murder shall be punished with death or imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine. Offence of murder is a cognizable, non-bailable and non-compoundable offence.

‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories to States and UTs, from time to time, to maintain law and order and ensure that any person who takes law into his/her own hand is punished promptly as per law. An advisory dated 04.07.2018 was issued to the States and UTs to keep watch on circulation of fake news and rumours having potential of inciting violence, take all required

measures to counter them effectively and to deal firmly with persons taking law into their own hands.

Further, advisories dated 23.07.2018 and 25.09.2018 were issued to the State Governments/UT Administrations for taking measures to curb incidents of mob lynching in the country. The Government through audio-visual media has also generated public awareness to curb the menace of mob lynching. The Government has also sensitized the service providers to take steps to check the propagation of false news and rumours having potential to incite mob violence and lynching.

### **Number of lynchings in the country**

\*167. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of collecting data for 2017 under headings of mob-lynching, knap panchayat and murder by influential people, the same has not been published by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in its latest report;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the data of the number of lynchings that have occurred in the last three years including the current year, State-wise?

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

### ***Statement***

(a) to (c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) publishes crime data under various crime heads which are clearly defined under the Indian Penal code and Special and Local Laws. NCRB for the first time collected data on some new additional parameters or crime heads including mob lynching, etc. for the year 2017 but it was observed that data was unreliable and their definitions were prone to misinterpretation. Therefore, NCRB did not consider it appropriate to publish such unreliable data separately.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, to end mob lynching, the Supreme Court has given an eleven-point prescription and the Union Government has also given advisories to the State Governments. Sir, taking these into consideration, Manipur is the first State to have passed an anti-mob violence Bill and the Rajasthan Assembly has also passed an anti-lynching Bill. But, both the Bills are waiting for the assent of the President. What is the status of those Bills and when will they come into effect?

**श्री नित्यानन्द राय :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है, उसमें मुख्य रूप से जो इनका प्रश्न है कि दो राज्य- मणिपुर और राजस्थान, अभी जो जानकारी उपलब्ध कराई गई है, इस विषय पर मणिपुर और राजस्थान राज्य के विधान मंडलों द्वारा पारित दो विधेयक, जिन्हें राज्यपाल द्वारा राष्ट्रपति महोदय के विचारार्थ सुरक्षित रखा गया है, प्राप्त हुए हैं। इस प्रकार विधेयकों की जांच केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों के साथ परामर्श करके की जाती है, जिसका परामर्श चल रहा है।

**श्री सभापति :** उन्होंने पूछा है कि कब करेंगे?

**श्री नित्यानन्द राय :** अभी परामर्श चल रहा है, जब यह परामर्श पूरा हो जाएगा तो उसके बाद...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Sir, there is no clear definition under the IPC about anti-lynching and as of now, it is dealt with only under Sections 300 and 302. Sir, I would like to know from the Union Government as to whether the Government would come forward to amend the I.P.C., to have special provisions for anti-lynching. Otherwise, Sir, again we have to invoke the already existing law. Moreover, anti-lynching is a mob violence and it is a moral policing, I think an Amendment to the I.P.C. alone would do the justification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you planning any Amendment to the I.P.C.?

**श्री नित्यानन्द राय :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक बोला है कि मॉब के द्वारा जो घटनाएं होती हैं, अलग से उसकी कोई परिभाषा नहीं दी गई है। इस प्रकार की हत्या के केस में वही धारा 302 ही लगती है। इसमें धारा 339 भी है, धारा 300 भी है और धारा 331 भी है। इसके स्वभाव पर इसका अलग-अलग विश्लेषण होता है, लेकिन भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 302 और धारा 304 (क) अंतर्गत फांसी की सज़ा का प्रावधान भी है। फांसी की सज़ा दण्ड विधान की सबसे अंतिम सज़ा होती है और सबसे अंतिम सज़ा का प्रावधान अपने संविधान में है। फिर भी माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी- न्याय का शासन स्थापित हो, कानूनों को प्रासंगिक व सरल बनाया जाए, इस पर बल देते हैं। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने सभी राज्यों, केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों, प्रशासकों तथा उपराज्यपालों को अर्द्धशासकीय पत्र लिखकर सुझाव आमंत्रित किए हैं।

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA :** Sir, am seeking your protection. My question was very specific.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand. Now, Shri Syed Nasir Hussain.

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Sir, my question is related with Shri Tiruchi Siva's question और मैंने इसका answer भी देखा है। सर, एक हास्यास्पद situation है कि सरकार की एजेंसीज़ ने mob-lynching के बारे में डेटा collect किया है। सरकार का answer यह है कि उसकी ही एजेंसीज़ द्वारा जो डेटा collect हुआ है, वह उसको unusable मानती है और कहती है कि यह unreliable data है।

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन : नहीं सर, यह उनका answer है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आपको answer पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन : सर नहीं, मैं answer ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : यह आपका काम नहीं है।...(व्यवधान).... आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन : सर, यह सवाल उसके बेसिस पर ही है।...(व्यवधान).... यह सप्लीमेंटरी है।...(व्यवधान).... तो मेरा सवाल यह है।...(व्यवधान)....\*

श्री सभापति : आपको कमेंट्री करने का अधिकार नहीं है।...(व्यवधान).... आप सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं?...(व्यवधान)....

श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन : मेरा सवाल यह है।...(व्यवधान)....

श्री सभापति : अगर आप सवाल पूछना नहीं चाहते हैं,...(व्यवधान).... तो छोड़ दीजिए।...(व्यवधान).... श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी।

श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन : सर, मेरा सवाल ...(व्यवधान).... मेरा सवाल यह है।...(व्यवधान)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: What you speak will not go on record. You can't make general commentary and defame the country. ...(Interruptions)... Don't defame the country and don't bring community in the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: I am just stating the fact. ...(Interruptions)...

(SQ No. 166 and 167 were discussed together)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everything is a fact. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: It is a fact.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't argue with the Chair. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)....

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह प्रश्न हमारे देश और प्रजातंत्र के लिए एक विशेष महत्व रखता है। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने भी इस पर टिप्पणी की है और संसद को कहा है कि इस पर कानून बनाना चाहिए, इसकी व्याख्या होनी चाहिए।, सर, उनके उत्तर में यह स्पष्ट नहीं है, संतोषजनक नहीं है। महोदय, दो मुख्य बातें हैं- पहला गृह मंत्री जी सदन में हैं, तो क्या आप इसकी व्याख्या के लिए विचार करेंगे कि **Indian Penal Code** में संशोधन लाया जाए और तमाम राज्यों के गृह मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाकर अलग-अलग विधान मंडल इसको पास करें। महोदय, बेहतर यह होगा कि भारत की संसद इस पर एक निर्णय करे। इससे एक संदेश जाता है, इससे पूरी दुनिया में हमारा नाम खराब होता है। दूसरा...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** आप एक ही सवाल पूछिए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** दूसरा, इसके साथ यह प्रश्न है...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** आप एक ही सवाल पूछिए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** उसके उत्तर में है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** आप बाद में पूछिएगा। मैं मेम्बर्स को मौका दूंगा।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** ठीक है, सर।

**श्री सभापति :** शिवा जी ने भी यही सवाल पूछा है।

**श्री अमित शाह :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसमें **specific** भीड़ द्वारा हिंसा के लिए नहीं, परंतु **IPC** और **CrPC** में बदलाव के लिए मैंने स्वयं देश के सभी मुख्यमंत्रियों को, उपराज्यपालों को और जहां राष्ट्रपति शासन था, वहां के राज्यपालों को चिट्ठी भेजी है कि अपने-अपने राज्य में **investigation** के अनुभवी और **Public prosecutors** से चर्चा करके उनके सुझावों को यहां पर भेजें। सर, **BPR&D** के तत्वावधान में एक कमेटी का गठन किया गया है और वह कमेटी **CrPC** और **IPC** के अंदर आमूलचूल बदलाव के लिए उस पर सोचने का काम कर रही है। सर, इसमें जो भी सुझाव आएंगे, उनके आधार पर हम **CrPC** और **IPC** के अंदर बदलाव की कार्रवाई करेंगे और उस वक्त सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सारे निर्णयों को भी ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

**श्री सभापति :** ठीक है मंत्री जी। श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा जी।

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा :** सर, बहुत महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि **Mob-lynching** को लेकर डिबेट हुई थी और तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री श्री राजनाथ सिंह ने कहा था कि हमें अतिरिक्त कानून की जरूरत नहीं है। उसके बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने **direction** दी। सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि बुलंदशहर का जो मशहूर **mob-lynching** केस है, उसमें पुलिस इंस्पेक्टर \* को ...(व्यवधान)... जान से मार दिया गया था।

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं...नहीं। **general question** में **specific** नहीं हो सकता है।

**SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :** I am asking the question. सर, उनके जो मुलज़िम थे, जब वे छूटकर आए थे, तो उनका राजकीय स्वागत हुआ था। महोदय, मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि सरकार मानसिकता दूसरी है, तो इससे धोखा हो रहा है। कृपया इसे स्पष्ट करने का कष्ट करें।

**श्री अमित शाह :** मान्यवर, यह राज्य के कानून और व्यवस्था का मामला है और इस प्रश्न में, इस बारे में कुछ भी specific नहीं पूछा गया है। माननीय सदस्य अलग सूचना देकर प्रश्न पूछें। मैं राज्य से information मंगवाकर सदन के पटल पर रख दूंगा।

**SHRI BINOY VISWAM:** Sir, the country is grateful to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister that we have repeatedly been told that we are not for mob-lynching, that we are against it. The Supreme Court has also said it categorically. Still, it continues, and always, the people at the receiving end are the people from a special community.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** What is your question?

**SHRI BINOY VISWAM :** Sir, my question is this. Is there any ideological reason behind mob lynching?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** So, should some communities be totally excluded from the operation of this Act? Everybody is talking about this community or that community, why are we bringing communities into this?

**SHRI BINOY VISWAM:** Sir, all Indians have to be secured in this country.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The intention of everybody is good - सवाल पूछने वाले की भी और जवाब देने वाले की भी - यहां पर हमारी ही प्रॉब्लम हो रही है। Now, Question No. 168.

#### शहरों में पाइपकृत सीवर प्रणाली

**\*168. श्री नारणभाई जे. राठवा :** क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में कितने प्रतिशत शहरों में पाइपकृत सीवर प्रणाली मौजूद है;

(ख) क्या शहरों में शत-प्रतिशत पाइपकृत सीवर प्रणाली मौजूद नहीं रहने के बावजूद भी शहरों में स्वच्छता बनाए रखी जा सकती है;

(ग) सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या-क्या सुधारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं?

**आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी) :** (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। (क) जनगणना 2011 की डॉटा रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, देश के शहरी क्षेत्रों में 32.7% परिवारों में शौचालयों में पाइपकृत सीवर प्रणाली है। पाइपकृत सीवर प्रणाली के कवरेज का प्रतिशत शहर-दर-शहर भिन्न है।

(ख) और (ग) शहरों की सफाई ठोस एवं द्रव्य अपशिष्ट पर निर्भर करती है। पाइपकृत सीवर प्रणाली और सीवेज शोधन संयंत्र (एसटीपी) द्रव्य अपशिष्ट के शोधन के माध्यम हैं। मल स्लज शोधन संयंत्र (एफएसटीपी) एवं विक्रेन्द्रीकृत सीवरेज शोधन संयंत्र जैसे अन्य वैकल्पिक माध्यम हैं। वैकल्पिक माध्यमों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने मल एवं सेप्टेज प्रबंधन (एफएसएसएम) - 2017 पर राष्ट्रीय नीति तैयार की है, जिसमें देशभर में एफएसएसएम के राष्ट्रव्यापी कार्यान्वयन हेतु विस्तृत मार्गदर्शन/दृष्टिकोण दिया गया है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ 100% सुरक्षित स्वच्छता प्राप्त करने के लिए उद्देश्यों, सेप्टेज संग्रहण और परिवहन, शोधन एवं निपटान, विशिष्ट उपलब्धियों तथा एफएसएसएम ने लेवेरेजिंग पर बल दिया गया है। इससे मल स्लज की अवैध डम्पिंग को बंद/नियंत्रित किया जाएगा और इस प्रकार स्वच्छ जल के प्रवाह को दूषित होने से बचाया जा सकेगा।

(घ) जन स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता राज्य का विषय है। भारत सरकार अपने प्रमुख मिशन अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत) के माध्यम से शहरी क्षेत्रों में सीवरेज अवसंरचना जैसी बुनियादी सेवाओं के लिए अवसंरचना प्रदान करने में राज्यों और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है।

अमृत के अंतर्गत, 35,990 करोड़ रुपए की प्रतिबद्ध केन्द्रीय सहायता सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) की कुल अनुमोदित राज्य वार्षिक कार्य योजना (एसएएपी) 77,640/- करोड़ रुपए है। कुल अनुमोदित एसएएपी में से, 32,456 करोड़ रुपए (42%) की परियोजनाएं सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन में प्रारंभ की गई हैं। सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन सेक्टर में, अब तक 28,580 करोड़ रुपए की लागत की 685 परियोजनाओं के लिए संविदाएं दे दी गई हैं; इनमें से 2,028 करोड़ रुपए की लागत की 150 परियोजनाएं पूर्ण हो चुकी हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने 7215.22 मिलियन लीटर प्रति दिन (एमएलडी) की कुल क्षमता सहित 338 एसटीपी के निर्माण/पुनरुद्धार की स्वीकृति के अंतर्गत 14 मल स्लज और सेप्टेज शोधन (एफएसएसटी) परियोजनाएं प्रारंभ की हैं।

नमामी गंगे स्कीम के अंतर्गत, 3,308 एमएलडी सीवेज शोधन क्षमता सृजित करने के लिए गंगा नदी के तटों पर स्थित शहरों/कस्बों में परियोजनाएं प्रारंभ की गई हैं।

### **Piped sewer system in cities**

†\*168. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of cities which have piped sewer system in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether cleanliness of cities can be maintained in the absence of 100 per cent piped sewer system across cities;

(c) what is Government's response thereto; and

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

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

*Statement*

(a) As per Census 2011 data report, 32.7% households in the urban areas of the country had water closets with piped sewer system. The percentage coverage to piped sewer system varies from city to city.

(b) and (c) Cleanliness of the cities depends on management of solid and liquid waste. Piped sewer system and Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) are one mode of treating liquid waste. There are other alternative modes like Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) and Decentralized Sewerage Treatment Plants. For promoting alternative modes, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has brought out National Policy on Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) -2017, wherein detailed guidance/ approach to facilitate nationwide implementation of FSSM in the country is provided which, *inter-alia*, emphasizes on objectives, septage collection and transportation, treatment and disposal, specific milestones and leveraging FSSM to achieve 100% access to safesanitation. This will curtail /control the illegal dumping of faecal sludge and thereby prevent contamination of fresh water stream.

(d) Public health and sanitation is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts by the States and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in providing infrastructure for basic services such as sewerage infrastructure in urban areas through its flagship Mission Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT).

Under AMRUT, the total approved State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) of States/ Union Territories (UTs) is ₹ 77,640 crores including ₹ 35,990 crores of committed Central Assistance. Out of the total approved SAAPs, projects worth ₹ 32,456 crores (42%) have been taken up in sewerage and septage management. In the sewerage and septage management sector, so far, contracts for 685 projects worth ₹ 28,580 crores have been awarded; of this 150 projects worth ₹ 2,028 crores have been completed, States/UTs have sanctioned construction/ renovation of 338 STPs with a total capacity of 7215.22 Million Litre per Day (MLD). Further, States have undertaken 14 Faecal Sludge and Septage Treatment (FSST) projects, under AMRUT with treatment capacity of 1.4 MLD.

Under Namami Gange scheme, projects have been taken up in cities/towns on the stem of river Ganga to create 3,308 MLD sewage treatment capacity.

**श्री नारणभाई जे. राठवा :** सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि हमारे देश में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने 2014 में "स्वच्छ भारत मिशन" की शुरुआत की थी। सीवर व्यवस्था को लागू करने के लिए कई योजनाएं बनायी गयी हैं, लेकिन सीवर व्यवस्था को प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जा रही है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि सरकार ने भूमिगत सीवर प्रणाली के लिए राज्यों को कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की है और उसमें से कितना धन खर्च हुआ है?

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The question is as to how much money is allocated and how much money is spent.

**SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI :** Sir, the closed water closets with pipe water system, this work is being undertaken under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Scheme. Some work is also being undertaken under the Swachh Bharat Mission. The issue here is that under the AMRUT Scheme, we are in the process of taking this sewage system from 32.9 per cent in the year 2014 towards 69 per cent which will be at the end of it. A total amount of ₹ 32,456 crores has been allocated for this. Sir, land is a State subject. Under AMRUT Scheme, they only come to us for State Annual Action Plan. The exact figure on how much money is being spent in every State is available with them. Under the AMRUT Scheme, the work is going on.

**श्री नारणभाई जे. राठवा :** सभापति महोदय, मेरा दूसरा supplementary है कि reply में यह बताया गया है कि 685 प्रोजेक्ट्स मंजूर किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 150 प्रोजेक्ट्स का काम complete हो गया है। यह एक सीरियस प्रॉब्लम है इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं बाकी के प्रोजेक्ट्स को कब तक पूरा किया जाएगा, उसकी समय सीमा क्या है?

**SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI :** Sir, AMRUT Scheme was started in June, 2015 and it was a five year scheme to be completed in the year 2020. We are in the process of now seeking a small time extension, and it is our expectation that entire scheme of taking this sewage system up to 69 per cent of the country will be completed by the year 2022 or so. But, I should also add that AMRUT Scheme only covers 66 per cent of the urban spaces. We are also coming up with another scheme called the Jal Jeevan Mission in which the remaining 34 per cent of the country will be covered through water connections and sewage.

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में "अमृत योजना" और "नामामि गंगे योजना" का जिक्र किया है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना है कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में बहने वाली सबसे प्रदूषित नदी काली नदी है, जिससे गंगा सबसे ज्यादा प्रदूषित होती है, इसलिए उसके साथ आने वाले 50,000 से अधिक आबादी वाले शहरों और कस्बों को "अमृत योजना" और "नामामि गंगे योजना" में शामिल कर क्या इन कस्बों में Sewerage Treatment Plant और Piped sewer system की योजना लाने का सरकार का कोई विचार है?

**SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI :** Sir, this issue is strictly outside the jurisdiction of my Ministry, but, I can share with the hon. Member through you, that under the Namami Gange Project, the overall purpose is to ensure that sewage does not flow into the rivers by setting up STPs in those towns which are on the banks of the rivers. Sir, this work is also in progress. The precise amount of work being done can be provided through the concerned Ministry to the hon. Member.

**SHRI ANIL DESAI :** Sir, the hon. Minister has given a very elaborate answer. He has mentioned that under AMRUT, for the State Annual Action Plan of States and Union Territories, allocation of ₹ 77,640 crores has been approved. May I know from the hon. Minister, what allocation has been approved for A class and B class cities across India, and, especially for Maharashtra?

**SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI :** I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you, that in so far as operation of the AMRUT scheme is concerned, the Central Government only approves an overall State Annual Action Plan, within which the State Government does the allocation. Roughly speaking, since AMRUT is a water-centered scheme, 50 per cent of the AMRUT scheme allocations go to water. Within that, whatever the State Governments may choose to give to A class cities or B class cities, that is the data which is not even shared with us. We leave it to the discretion of the States.

**DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH :** As per the Report, 93 per cent of sewage water ends up in lakes, ponds and rivers. To stop this, the Government has to come out with a concrete proposal. The household sewage treatment machines are available worldwide. My question to the hon. Minister is: why don't you make it compulsory in cities and towns so that the sewage water does not go to the lakes, ponds and rivers?

**SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI :** Sir, land is a State subject. It is entirely up to the State Governments to devise schemes. In so far as the Centre is concerned, we are dealing with this issue through two programmatic interventions, one is the Swachh

Bharat Mission and the second is the AMRUT scheme, in so far as the issue of sewerage is concerned, we have to deal with it at the point of production; and from the point of production, conveyance to a sewage treatment plant is to be dealt with. In this context, piped carriage is only one method. Sir, there are other places which have pits, where the pits have to be cleaned and taken to this point. We are going to create a situation in the coming years where the overall treatment of solid and waste will be hundred per cent but it is up to the State Governments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you. Now, Question No. 169. If the Members are not happy with the answer, there is a remedy available and if you do not know what is the remedy, you can come to my Chamber, I will explain to you what is the procedure and what has been the past practices. Question No. 169.

**Scholarship for students from weaker sections of study abroad**

\*169. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any scheme to provide scholarship to students from weaker sections of society for studying abroad;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has laid down any eligibility criteria for such scholarships; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) to (d) The Ministry is implementing three scholarship schemes for students of weaker sections of the society for studying abroad namely National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Castes, Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) and Central Sector Scheme for Students with Disabilities. The details of the schemes and their eligibility criteria are as under:

- (i) **National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Castes:** Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to the selected students from Scheduled Castes, Denotified Nomads and Semi - Nomadic Tribes, Landless agricultural

labourers and traditional artisans categories for pursuing higher studies at Master level courses and Ph.D. abroad. 100 awards, subject to availability of funds, per year are available under the Scheme. 30% of the awards have been earmarked for women candidates. The Scheme provides for payment of tuition fees charged by institutions as per actuals, maintenance allowance, air passage, visa fee, insurance premium, annual contingency allowance and incidental journey allowance.

The prospective awardees should not be more than 35 years of age as on 1st April of the selection year. In case of Scholarship for Masters Degree abroad, minimum required qualification is Graduation Degree with 55% of marks whereas for Ph.D, the minimum qualification requirement is Masters Degree with 55% of marks. The total family income of the candidate from all sources should not be more than ₹ 6.00 lakh /- per annum. Not more than two children of the same parents/guardians are eligible.

- (ii) **Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs);** Under this scheme interest subsidy is provided on the education loans for overseas studies availed by OBC/EBC students during the moratorium period i.e. course period, plus one year or six months after getting job, whichever is earlier. The benefits under the scheme are available for studies abroad and courses leading to Masters (i.e. Post-Graduation, including PG Diploma), M.Phil and Ph.D.

The income shall not exceed present creamy layer criteria for OBC and ₹ 2.50 lakh per annum for EBC. The loan limit is ₹ 20.00 lakhs.

- (iii) **Central Sector Scheme for Students with Disabilities:** It has a component of providing National Overseas Scholarship for pursuing Masters Degree and Ph.D in foreign universities. The students with Disabilities need to meet the following criteria:

- (a) Disability should be 40% or more.
- (b) Parental annual income should not be more than ₹ 6 lakhs.
- (c) Should be below 35 years of age

- (d) Minimum qualifying marks for Ph.D is first class or 55% marks or equivalent grade in relevant Master's Degree, for Masters' Degree 55% marks or equivalent grade in relevant Bachelors' Degree.

- (e) Admission only in accredited Universities/ Institutions.

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया :** सर, मैं कमजोर वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों को विदेश में अध्ययन हेतु छात्रवृत्ति दिए जाने से संबंधित विषय के बारे में मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि भारत सरकार ने इस हेतु बहुत ही अच्छी-अच्छी योजनाएं कमजोर वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए लागू की हैं। महोदय, जब बच्चे विदेश में पढ़ने जाते हैं, तो कॉलेज की फीस के अतिरिक्त उनको बहुत सारे खर्चे करने पड़ते हैं, जैसे विदेश जाने का खर्चा, वाहन का खर्चा, वहां रहने का खर्चा है...

**श्री सभापति :** आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया :** सर, मैं सवाल पर आता हूं। अधिकतर बच्चे आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर होते हैं, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि विदेश में पढ़ने के लिए बच्चों को छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है, उसमें क्या इन अतिरिक्त खर्चों के लिए भी किसी प्रकार की सहायता का प्रावधान है?

**श्री रतन लाल कटारिया :** सभापति महोदय, मंत्रालय के द्वारा तीन प्रकार की स्कीम्स चलाई जा रही हैं। एक **Scheduled Castes** से संबंधित है, जिसमें विदेश में पढ़ने के लिए बच्चों को 100 **scholarships** दी जाती हैं और उसमें 50 लाख रुपये से लेकर 75 लाख रुपये तक का ऋण है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है, वे सब खर्चे उसके अंदर शामिल हो जाते हैं। इसके पश्चात दूसरी स्कीम जो है, वह **backward classes** के लिए है। **Backward classes** में ग्रांट का प्रावधान नहीं है, बल्कि उसमें लोन से सब्सिडी दी जाती है और इसके अलावा वे सारे खर्चे भी इसके अंदर शामिल किए जाते हैं। तीसरा है, जो **disabled persons** हैं, उनके लिए भी सरकार ने एक स्कीम चलाई हुई है और 20 **disabled** जो छात्र हैं, उनको विदेश भेजने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा सहायता दी जाती है।

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया :** महोदय, छात्रवृत्ति के लिए जो योग्यता की शर्तें रखी गई हैं, उसमें एक परिवार की आय सीमा की शर्त है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस आय सीमा की कितने समय में समीक्षा की जाती है और क्या अति आवश्यक मामले में इस आय सीमा में किसी प्रकार की छूट दी जाती है?

**श्री रतन लाल कटारिया :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिए 6.00 लाख रुपये की आय सीमा निर्धारित की गई है, ईबीसी के लिए 2.50 लाख रुपये की आय सीमा निर्धारित की गई है तथा जो **disabled** हैं, उनके लिए 6.00 लाख रुपये की आय सीमा निर्धारित की गई है। इसकी समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है कि इस आय सीमा को बढ़ाया जाए या न बढ़ाया जाए। अगर इस प्रकार के मामले मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन आते हैं, तो समय-समय पर मंत्रालय उन पर विचार करता रहता है।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, मेरा प्रश्न उसमें से निकलता है। इन्होंने कहा है, "The income shall not exceed creamy layer criteria for OBC and ₹ 2.50 lakh per annum for EBC. The loan limit is ₹ 20.00 lakhs."

**श्री सभापति महोदय :** वह तो है।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव :** सभापति जी, इससे ही तो सवाल उठता है। ईबीसी में जिनकी आमदनी 2.50 लाख रुपये सालाना है और सरकार 20 लाख का लोन उन्हें देगी, तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी के अधिकारियों को या जिन्होंने सवाल का जवाब बनाया है, जिन्होंने गाइडलाइन्स बनाई हैं, उन्हें मालूम है कि ओवरसीज का एक साल का खर्चा कितना है। लंदन में बच्चा पढ़ने जाता है, तो एक साल में मैस, ट्यूशन फी और होस्टल पर 40 लाख रुपया खर्च होता है। जिसकी 2.50 लाख रुपया आमदनी है और उसे 20 लाख रुपया आप लोन देते हैं, क्या कोई गार्जियन अपने लड़के को विदेश में पढ़ाने के लिए भेजेगा?

**श्री रतन लाल कटारिया :** माननीय सभापति जी, आज की तारीख में जो प्रावधान है, वह 20 लाख रुपये तक के लोन का है।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव :** आप इसमें सुधार करिए।

**श्री सभापति :** प्लीज़, राम गोपाल जी !... (व्यवधान)....

**श्री रतन लाल कटारिया :** माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि विदेशों में पढ़ाई पर बहुत ज्यादा पैसा खर्च होता है। सारे मामले को संज्ञान में रहते हुए, अगर कोई इस प्रकार की representations आती हैं, तो उन representations के संबंध में एक Screening Committee बनती है, जो इन सारी बातों के बारे में फैसला लेती है और उसके हिसाब से उस पर कार्रवाई होती है।

**श्रीमती सम्पति उइके :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहती हूँ कि समाज के कमजोर वर्ग के छात्रों के लिए हमारी सरकार बहुत अच्छी योजनाएं चला रही है।

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्रीमती सम्पति उइके :** मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि इन योजनाओं की जानकारी के लिए विद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए कोई अभियान या कार्यक्रम मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाया जाता है?

**श्री सभापति :** क्या एजुकेशनल इंस्टिट्यूशन्स में इसका प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाता है?

**श्री रतन लाल कटारिया :** सभापति महोदय, जो मूल प्रश्न है, वह विदेशों में जो छात्र पढ़ने के लिए भेजे जाते हैं, उनसे संबंधित है। इसके लिए अलग से नोटिस देना पड़ेगा, अगर सारे केस के बारे में जानकारी लेनी है।

**श्री सभापति :** आप सुनिए। उनका सिम्पल सुझाव था कि इन स्कीम्स के बारे में स्कूल्स और विश्वविद्यालयों में बच्चों को जानकारी देने के लिए क्या कोई व्यवस्था है? आप इसको देख लीजिए।

**श्री रतन लाल कटारिया :** सभापति महोदय, इसके बारे में व्यवस्था सारी है और माननीय सदस्या को इससे अवगत करा दिया जाएगा।

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि इस योजना के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों, विमुक्त, घुमन्तू और अर्द्ध-घुमन्तू जनजातियों, भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों और पारंपरिक शिल्पियों की श्रेणियों के छात्रों को विदेश में स्नातकोत्तर स्तरीय एवं पीएच.डी. पाठ्यक्रमों में उच्चतर अध्ययन करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वर्ग की लोकसंख्या और छात्रों की संख्यानुसार विदेश में शिक्षा के लिए भेजने वाले छात्रों की संख्या बढ़ाने की सरकार की क्या कोई योजना है?

**श्री रतन लाल कटारिया :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, अभी एस.सी. कैटेगरी के 100 छात्रों को विदेश में पढ़ने के लिए भेजने का प्रावधान है और 20 Disabled persons को भेजने का प्रावधान है। लेकिन जो तथ्य सामने आये हैं, उनके हिसाब से इतने छात्र भी merit के आधार पर अभी नहीं मिल पाये हैं, हमने जितनी कि संख्या तय करके रखी हुई है। जब यह quota पूरी तरह से fulfill हो जाएगा, तब उसके ऊपर विचार किया जा सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 170

#### **Violence against migrant labourers**

\*170. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that violence against migrant labourers has increased in the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of migrant labourers of West Bengal affected in other parts of the country in the last three years;

(c) whether Government has taken any step to ensure the safety of migrant labourers within the country; and

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

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

**Statement**

(a) No such incident has been reported to the Ministry of Labour & Employment.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) and (d) In order to safeguard the interest of the Migrant workers, the Central Government has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1979 to protect the interest of the migrant workers who migrate within India for Jobs/better employment opportunities. The Act provides for registration of certain establishments employing Inter State Migrant Workers, licensing of contractors etc. Workers employed with such establishment are to be provided payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Sir, the answer given by the Minister refers to Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979. My first supplementary is: How many business establishments are following the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979 and how many workers have benefited by this Act? Will the Minister kindly tell me the numbers?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार : माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह जो एक्ट बना था, वह पुराना है, यानी वर्ष 1978 का है। अब हम श्रम कानूनों में संशोधन कर रहे हैं। जो कमी आप बता रहे हैं, वह हमारी समझ में भी आ रही है। अब अगर कोई ठेकेदार पांच से कम मजदूर ले जाता है, तो उसका रिकॉर्ड नहीं हो पाता है। इसलिए एक वास्तविक संख्या बता पाना बहुत ही मुश्किल हो जाता है, लेकिन अब हम श्रम कानूनों में संशोधन कर रहे हैं। हमारा दूसरा कोड, जो इस समय संसदीय स्थायी समिति के पास OSH Code है, उसमें ये सारी बातें आ रही हैं। उसमें इसे शामिल किया जाएगा।

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Sir, migrant workers from many States including Bengal have left Jammu and Kashmir because the situation there is far from normal. Approximately how many migrant workers have been affected by the abnormal situation in Jammu and Kashmir and when will the situation in Jammu and Kashmir be safe for migrant workers where even former CMs have been detained?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार : महोदय, यह जानकारी अभी हमें समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से मिली है। हम इसकी जानकारी ले रहे हैं और इसमें जो भी तथ्य होंगे, उनसे माननीय सदस्य को अवगत कराने का काम करेंगे।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी से बीते कुछ वर्षों में कई दफा चर्चा हुई कि migration के pattern को देखते हुए, उनके violence से वे बचें, उससे महफूज़ रहें, इसलिए workers' hostel की चर्चा हुई। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार workers' hostel की दिशा में कुछ विचार कर रही है?

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार :** सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य जो कह रहे हैं, मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में **violence** की ऐसी कोई घटना हमें देखने को नहीं मिली है। जैसा मैंने अभी प्रारंभ में बताया कि पांच से ज्यादा मजदूर जब जाते हैं, तो उसका रिकॉर्ड भी होता है और उसकी जानकारी भी मिलती है। अब जैसा मैंने बताया, **OSH Code** चर्चा में है और इस समय संसदीय स्थायी समिति के विचाराधीन है। उसमें इसके बारे में एक पूरी और विस्तृत चर्चा होगी। इसलिए हम इस समय केवल इतना ही कह सकते हैं कि **contractor** के लिए कहा गया है कि वह कर्मचारी को एक पास-बुक दे और उसमें पूरा रिकॉर्ड रखा जाए एवं **migrant worker** की सारी चिन्ता की जाए, ये सारी बातें उसमें शामिल हैं। मुझे लगता है कि दूसरे **OSH Code** के पास होने के बाद इन सारी समस्याओं का निदान भी होगा और आप जो कह रहे हैं, उसके हिसाब से कार्रवाई भी होगी।

**DR. SASMIT PATRA:** Sir, my question is related to the answer which has been provided by the hon. Minister in which it is mentioned that no such incident of violence on migrant workers has been reported to the Ministry. We usually hear that there are many reports of violence on migrant workers that come in media almost every week. Would the Ministry consider taking  *suo motu*  cognizance of such issues and take them for advisement rather than just mentioning that no such incident has been reported at all to the Ministry?

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार :** महोदय, जैसा मैंने अभी बताया कि यदि ठेकेदार पांच मजदूर ले जाता है, तो उसका रिकॉर्ड रहता है और जानकारी भी रहती है। यदि मजदूर **individually** जाता है, तो उसका रिकॉर्ड नहीं रहता है। मेरा आग्रह यह भी है कि यदि कोई **incident** होता है, तो वह राज्य सरकार का विषय होता है। अगर हमारे पास कोई शिकायत आती है, तो हम उसकी जानकारी भी लेंगे और कार्रवाई भी करेंगे। जैसा मैंने आपको बताया कि अब यदि एक मजदूर भी जाए, तो **OSH Code** में वे सारी व्यवस्थाएँ की गई हैं। हम लोग आने वाले समय में इसमें सुधार करने का काम कर रहे हैं।

**SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA:** Sir, I want to ask one point from the hon. Minister. He has replied that the Department is considering review of the entire system and the law concerned with migrant labourers. But, in India, with its federal structure, any person, as a group or as an individual, can go freely to any State to work there. It can be a concern or an individual. What is the present set of law to protect those individuals including the incident in Jammu and Kashmir in November?

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार :** सभापति जी, J&K इंसिडेंट की वजह से हमने कहा है कि हम जानकारी मिलते ही इस पर कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। जैसा कि मैंने बताया है कि अभी तक वह कानून, जो हमने 1978 में पास किया था, उसके अनुसार अगर एक ठेकेदार पांच मजदूरों को

[श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार]

लेकर जाता है, तो उनकी जिम्मेदारी की चिंता वह ठेकेदार करता है और उनके लिए सारी व्यवस्था करता है। यदि मजदूर individual जाते हैं, तो उसकी जानकारी हमारे पास नहीं आती है। मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि हम जो नया कोड लेकर आ रहे हैं, ओएसएच कोड, उसमें ये सारी व्यवस्थाएँ की गई हैं। हम आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदन से आग्रह करेंगे कि इस समय ओएसएच कोड Standing Committee के पास चर्चा के लिए गया है, यदि आप इसमें संबंधित अपने सुझाव देंगे, तो उनका समाधान भी होगा और शिकायत का मौका भी नहीं मिलेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next Question.

#### नक्सलवाद की समस्या के कारण का अध्ययन करना

\*171. श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में नक्सल प्रभावित जिलों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में नक्सलवादियों द्वारा आत्मसमर्पण किए जाने संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में नक्सली गतिविधियों का जिला-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने नक्सवाद की समस्या के कारण का पता लगाने के लिए कोई अध्ययन कराया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में वस्तुस्थिति क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी) : (क) से (ङ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) से (ङ)

- (i) भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार 'पुलिस' और 'लोक व्यवस्था' राज्य सरकारों के विषय हैं। तथापि, भारत सरकार वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहयोग कर रही है।
- (ii) पूर्ववर्ती योजना आयोग द्वारा "असंतोष, अशांति और उग्रवाद के कारणों से निपटने के लिए विकास मुद्दे" पर गठित एक विशेषज्ञ समूह ने देश में वामपंथी उग्रवाद की समस्या के मूल कारणों पर एक अध्ययन किया था और अप्रैल, 2008 में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी, तथा इसके लिए भूमि, विस्थापन, जबरन हटाए जाने, गरीबीग्रस्त आजीविका, सामाजिक उत्पीड़न, अभिशासन का अभाव और घटिया पुलिस व्यवस्था इत्यादि की कारणों के रूप में पहचान की गई थी। इस विशेषज्ञ समूह ने वामपंथी उग्रवाद की समस्या के समाधान के लिए

- (i) रक्षात्मक विधानों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन (ii) भूमि संबंधी उपायों (iii) भूमि अधिग्रहण, पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्स्थापना (iv) जीवनयापन सुरक्षा (v) सार्वभौमिक मानकीकृत मूलभूत सामाजिक सेवाओं (vi) आयोजना प्रणाली के सुदृढीकरण की अनुशंसा की थी।
- (iii) वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) की समस्या के समग्र समाधान के लिए, भारत सरकार ने स्टेकहोल्डरों के साथ परामर्श करने के पश्चात् वर्ष 2015 में एक राष्ट्रीय नीति और कार्य योजना को अनुमोदित किया है। इसके अंतर्गत सुरक्षा संबंधी उपायों, विकासात्मक पहलों, स्थानीय समुदायों के अधिकारों एवं हकदारियों को सुनिश्चित करने आदि को शामिल करते हुए एक बहु-आयामी कार्यनीति की परिकल्पना की गई है।
- (iv) नीति के दृढतापूर्वक कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप हिंसा में निरन्तर गिरावट आई है और इसके भौगोलिक फैलाव में कमी आई है। केवल 10 जिलों में ही दो तिहाई वामपंथी उग्रवाद की हिंसा होती हैं। मई 2014 से अप्रैल 2019 की अवधि के दौरान वामपंथी उग्रवाद संबंधी हिंसा की घटनाएं पूर्व 5 वर्षों की अवधि की तुलना में 43 प्रतिशत कम रही हैं। कमी का यह रुझान वर्ष 2019 में जारी रहा है। वर्ष 2018 में, 60 जिलों में वामपंथी उग्रवाद संबंधी हिंसा होने की सूचना दी गई है। तथापि, वामपंथी उग्रवाद-रोधी ऑपरेशनों पर राज्यों द्वारा किए गए खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के उद्देश्य से 11 राज्यों के 90 जिलों को सुरक्षा संबंधी व्यय (एसआरई)/एलडब्ल्यूई योजना के तहत शामिल किया गया है। इन 90 जिलों की राज्य-वार सूची अनुलग्नक-1 पर संलग्न है (नीचे देखिए)। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में एलडब्ल्यूई कांडों द्वारा किये गये आत्मसमर्पण के राज्य-वार ब्यौरे तथा एलडब्ल्यूई घटनाओं के राज्य-वार ब्योरा अनुलग्नक-2 पर दिये गये हैं।

#### अनुलग्नक-1

एलडब्ल्यूई प्रभावित राज्यों के लिए एसआरई स्कीम के तहत शामिल 90 जिलों की सूची

क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिलों की संख्या	जिलों के नाम
1	2	3	4
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	6	पूर्वी गोदावरी, गुंटूर, श्रीकाकुलम, विशाखापत्तनम, विजयनगरम, पश्चिम गोदावरी
2.	बिहार	16	अरवल, औरंगाबाद, बांका, पूर्वी चंपारण, गया, जमुई, जहानाबाद, कैमूर, लखीसराय, मुंगेर, मुजफ्फरपुर, नालंदा, नवादा, रोहतास, वैशाली, पश्चिम चंपारण
3.	छत्तीसगढ़	14	बालोद, बलरामपुर, बस्तर, बीजापुर, दंतेवाड़ा, धमतरी, गरियाबंद, कांकेर, कोंडागांव, महासमुंद, नारायणपुर, राजनंदगांव, सुकमा, कबीरधाम

1	2	3	4
4.	झारखंड	19	बोकारो, चतरा, धनबाद, दुमका, पूर्वी सिंहभूम, गढ़वा, गिरिडीह, गुमला, हजारीबाग, खूंटी, कोडरमा, लातेहार, लोहरडगा, पलामू, रामगढ़, रांची, सिमडेगा, सरायकेला-खरसवां, पश्चिम सिंहभूम
5.	मध्य प्रदेश	2	बालाघाट, मंडला
6.	महाराष्ट्र	3	चंद्रपुर, गढ़चिरोली, गोंदिया
7.	ओडिशा	15	अंगुल, बारगढ़, बोलनगीर, बौध, देवगढ़, कालाहांडी, कंधमाल, कोरापुट, मलकानगिरी, नबरंगपुर, नयागढ़, नुआपाड़ा, रायगढ़, संभलपुर, सुंदरगढ़
8.	तेलंगाना	8	आदिलाबाद, भद्रादी-कोठागुदेम, जयशंकर-भूपालपल्ली, खम्मम, कोमारम-भीम, मंचेरियल, पेद्दापल्ले, वारंगल ग्रामीण
9.	उत्तर प्रदेश	3	चंदौली, मिर्जापुर और सोनभद्र
10.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1	झारग्राम
11.	केरल	3	मलप्पुरम, पलक्कड़, वायनाड
<b>कुल</b>		90	

**अनुलग्नक-II**

(क) वर्ष 2016-2019 (15.11.2019 तक) के दौरान आत्मसमर्पण करने वाले वामपंथी उग्रवादी

राज्य	2016	2017	2018	2019 (15.11.2019 तक)
1	2	3	4	5
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	46	156	162	64
बिहार	22	13	21	10
छत्तीसगढ़	1198	370	390	268
झारखंड	40	47	16	13
मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
महाराष्ट्र	54	21	14	26
ओडिशा	63	31	29	11
तेलंगाना	16	30	10	6
उत्तर प्रदेश	0	0	0	0
पश्चिम बंगाल	1	13	1	0
अन्य	2	4	1	0
कुल	1442	685	644	398

(ख) वर्ष 2016-19 (15.11.2019 तक) के दौरान वामपंथी उग्रवाद  
संबंधी हिंसा की राज्य-वार स्थिति

राज्य	2016	2017	2018	2019 (15.11.2019 तक)
	घटनाएं	घटनाएं	घटनाएं	घटनाएं
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	17	26	12	18
बिहार	129	99	59	53
छत्तीसगढ़	395	373	392	231
झारखंड	323	251	205	160
मध्य प्रदेश	12	3	4	4
महाराष्ट्र	73	69	75	59
ओडिशा	86	81	75	44
तेलंगाना	7	5	11	7
उत्तर प्रदेश	0	0	0	0
पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0	0	0
अन्य	6	1	0	3
कुल	1048	908	833	579

**Study on cause of Naxal problem**

†\*171. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of number of Naxalite affected districts in the country;
- (b) the details of surrenders by Naxalites in the country during last three years, State-wise;
- (c) the details of Naxalite activities in the country during last three years, district-wise and State-wise;
- (d) whether Government has conducted any study to find out the cause of Naxal problem; and
- (e) if so, the status thereof?

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

***Statement***

( a) to (e)

- (i) As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, subjects of Police and Public Order are with the State Governments. However, the Government of India (Gol) has been supplementing the efforts of States affected by left wing extremism.
- (ii) An Expert Group set up erstwhile Planning Commission on “Development Issues to deal with Causes of Discontent, Unrest and Extremism” had conducted a study on root causes of LWE problem in the country, and submitted its report in April, 2008, and identified causes as land, displacement, forced eviction, poor livelihood, social oppression, absence of governance and poor policing. The Expert Group recommended (i) effective implementation of protective legislations, (ii) land related measures, (iii) land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement, (iv) livelihood security; (v) universal standardized basic social services, (vi) strengthening of the planning system to address the LWE problem.
- (iii) To address the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) holistically, Government of India has approved a National Policy and Action Plan in 2015 after consultation with stake holders. It envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving security

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

related measures, development interventions, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc.

- (iv) The steadfast implementation of the policy has resulted in consistent decline in violence and shrinkage in geographical spread. Only 10 districts account for 2/3rd of LWE violence. The LWE related incidents of violence between May-2014 to April-2019 have been 43% lesser while compared with the preceding 5 years period. The decline trend continues in 2019. In the year 2018, LWE related violence has been reported in 60 districts. However 90 districts in 11 States are covered under Security Related Expenditure (SRE)/ LWE Scheme for the purpose of reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the States on counter LWE operations. The State-wise list of these 90 districts is given at Annexure (*See* below). The State-wise details of surrenders by LWE cadres and State-wise LWE related incidents in the country during last three years is given at Annexure-II.

#### ***Annexure-I***

##### *List of 90 districts covered under the SRE Scheme for LWE affected States*

Sl.No.	State	Number of Districts	Name of Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	East Godavari, Guntur, Srikakularn, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, West Godavari
2.	Bihar	16	Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, East Champaran, Gaya, Jamui, Jehanbad, 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

1	2	3	4
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2	Balaghat, Mandla
6.	Maharashtra	3	Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia
7.	Odisha	15	Angul, Bargarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambhalpur, Sundargarh
8.	Telangana	8	Adilabad, Bhadrachalam-Kothagudem, Jayashankar-Bhupalpally, Khammam, Komaram-Bheem, Mancherla, Peddapalle, Warangal Rural
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3	Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra
10.	West Bengal	1	Jhargram
11.	Kerala	3	Malappuram, Palakkad, Wayanad
TOTAL		90	

***Annexure-II****(A) LWEs surrendered since 2016-2019 (uo to 15.11.2019)*

State	2016	2017	2018	2019 (upto 15.11.2019)
1	2	3	4	5
A.P.	46	156	162	64
Bihar	22	13	21	10
Chhattisgarh	1198	370	390	268
Jharkhand	40	47	16	13
M.P.	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	54	21	14	26
Odisha	63	31	29	11
Telangana	16	30	10	6

1	2	3	4	5
U.P.	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	1	13	1	0
Other	2	4	1	0
TOTAL	1442	685	644	398

## (B) State-wise extent of LWE violence incidents during 2016-19 (upto 15.11.2019)

State	2016	2017	2018	2019 (upto 15.11.2019)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	17	26	12	18
Bihar	129	99	59	53
Chhattisgarh	395	373	392	231
Jharkhand	323	251	205	160
M.P.	12	3	4	4
Maharashtra	73	69	75	59
Odisha	86	81	75	44
Telangana	7	5	11	7
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0
Others	6	1	0	3
TOTAL	1048	908	833	579

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरा क्वेश्चन नक्सल प्रभावित एरिया से है, उनको न्याय दिलाने के लिए है।

मान्यवर, हम देखते हैं कि जो भी घटनाएं होती हैं, वे जर, जोरु और जमीन से संबंधित होती हैं। आदिवासियों का जो जल, जंगल, जमीन का अधिकार है, जब उनमें वन माफिया...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद :** महोदय, वन माफिया राजस्व विभाग से मिलकर उनकी जमीनों पर कब्जा करते हैं। जैसे सोनभद्र की घटना हुई, अभी छत्तीसगढ़ की हाल ही में एक रिपोर्ट आई है।...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No, please. You have to please go through your question and ask a supplementary question.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद :** सभापति जी, अभी हाल ही में छत्तीसगढ़ की एक रिपोर्ट आई है कि पुलिस ने तीन बच्चे... तेरह लोगों का मर्डर किया था। हम यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि क्या आप नक्सल प्रभावित जिलों में आदिवासियों को न्याय दिलाने हेतु फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट की स्थापना करेंगे, जिससे भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों और माफियाओं को दंड दिया जा सके?

**श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी :** सभापति जी, प्लानिंग कमीशन के द्वारा एक एक्सपर्ट ग्रुप का गठन किया गया था। उसके द्वारा *naxalism* का क्या कारण है, इस विषय पर अलग-अलग कार्यक्रम किए गए हैं। अभी माननीय सांसद ने भारत सरकार ने प्रश्न पूछा है, तो मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने ट्रायबल्स को लैंड्स की लगभग 16 लाख टाइल डीड्स *individually distribute* की हैं, जिसमें लगभग 15 लाख लोगों को लाभ मिला है। ऐसे ही नक्सल प्रभावित इलाकों में जो लोग रहते हैं, हम उनके विकास के लिए भी अलग-अलग कार्यक्रम कर रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हिंसा नहीं रहनी चाहिए, हिंसा के द्वारा कुछ पा नहीं सकते हैं, इसलिए भारत सरकार शांति के लिए हर कदम उठा रही है। क्योंकि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का विषय है, इसलिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जितने भी कार्यक्रम करती है, हम उनके समर्थन में उनको सपोर्ट करते हैं। उसमें डेवलपमेंट एक्टिविटीज़...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Now, the second supplementary.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद :** सभापति जी, मैंने फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट का जो प्रश्न पूछा है, मंत्री जी उसका उत्तर नहीं दे रहे हैं। वहां पर जो आदिवासी हैं, मैं उनके संदर्भ में आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब उनके पिता के सामने पुत्र की हत्या होती है, पति के सामने पत्नी का बलात्कार होता है, तब उग्रवाद पैदा होता है। हम जब मंत्री जी से फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट की बात करते हैं, तो वे विकास की बात करते हैं।

मैं दूसरा क्वेश्चन पूछना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति :** यह भाषण का सवाल नहीं है। Please. ...(Interruptions)... You asked a question. ...(interruptions)... I do not agree with these arguments and then using this forum to defend the Naxalites. You can raise question and get answer.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद :** सभापति जी, मैं सैकंड क्वेश्चन कर रहा हूँ। आपने बताया है कि गत पांच वर्षों में 90 जिले नक्सल प्रभावित हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गत पांच वर्षों

में आपने केन्द्र और राज्य का मिलाकर वर्ष-वार कितना बजट उनको मुख्य धारा से जोड़ने के लिए दिया है? आपने कितना बजट सड़क, बिजली, पानी, चिकित्सा, रोजगार के लिए दिया है और कितना बजट पुलिस प्रोटेक्शन के लिए, वहां की रक्षा के लिए दिया है? आप इन दोनों का अंतर बताइए।

**श्री सभापति :** मंत्री जी, इसका उत्तर दीजिए।

**श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी :** सर, सरकार देश भर में स्पेशन सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस के द्वारा अलग-अलग कार्यक्रम कर रही है। हम माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहते हैं कि रोड रिक्वायरमेंट प्लान के द्वारा 5,422 किलोमीटर का हाइवेज़ रोड्स का टारगेट रखा गया था, जिसमें से 4,833 किलोमीटर रोड बन चुका है। इसके साथ-साथ सैकंड प्रोजेक्ट में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के रूरल डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा 5,065 किलोमीटर रोड का टारगेट रखा गया था, जिस पर अभी काम शुरू हो गया है और लगभग 1,082 किलोमीटर रूरल रोड्स का काम कम्पलीट हो गया है।

इसके साथ-साथ हम ट्रायबल एरियाज़ में, रूरल एरियाज़ में विकास के लिए जो मोबाइल टॉवर्स भी डालना चाहते हैं, उसमें लगभग 4,072 टॉवर्स डालने का निर्णय लिया गया है। उनमें से 2,335 towers पूरे हो गए हैं। Tribal areas के लिए, ट्राइबल लोगों के विकास के लिए 47 ITIs sanction किए गए हैं, जिसमें से 26 ITIs अभी काम कर रही हैं। साथ ही 68 Skill Development Centres sanction किए गए हैं, उनमें से 55 सेंटर्स...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No commentary. मंत्री जी, वहां मत देखिए।

**श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी :** उनमें से 55 centres complete हो गए हैं। Tribal areas में education के लिए 7 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय sanction किए गए हैं और सातों केन्द्रीय विद्यालय प्रारम्भ हुए हैं; 6 जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय sanction किए गए हैं और उन 6 में काम शुरू हो गया है। इसके साथ-साथ most Left-Wing Extremism affected areas में हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के साथ मिल कर यह काम कर रहे हैं। Fast Track Court State Government का विषय है। इसमें अलग-अलग State Governments आती हैं, इसके लिए काम करना है। इसके साथ-साथ tribal लोगों के लिए 879 नए banks की शुरुआत की गई है। इसके साथ-साथ tribals के लिए 869 नए ATMs की शुरुआत की गई है। साथ ही पिछले 4 सालों में मोदी सरकार के आने के बाद 7,456 banks भी शुरू किए गए हैं और tribal areas में 1,768 नए post offices भी शुरू किए गए हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Shri Prasanna Acharya. ...(Interruptions)... आप सवाल भी इतना विस्तृत करके emotion को जोड़ कर, यह-यह करके इस तरह से पांच बिन्दु पूछेंगे, तो जवाब भी ऐसा ही होगा।...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए भाषण भी ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए और जवाब भी ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर आप भाषण देंगे, फिर आप बोलेंगे कि वे एक मिनट में जवाब दे दें, ऐसा कैसे सम्भव होता है।

**श्री अमित शाह :** सभापति महोदय, मेरा आपसे एक निवेदन है कि इन्होंने विकास के बारे में पूछा, तो उन्होंने विकास के बारे जवाब दिया। अब वे जो चाहते हैं, वह जवाब नहीं मिल सकता है। सरकार ने जो किया है, वह जवाब दिया गया है। आपने पूछा कि शिक्षा के लिए क्या किया, infrastructure के लिए क्या किया, पानी के लिए क्या किया, दूरसंचार के लिए क्या किया, तो सारी चीजों का जवाब दिया गया है। मगर आपको ऐसा जवाब मिले और पसंद नहीं आए, तो आप जवाब स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे, यह मानसिकता भी ठीक नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prasanna Acharya. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ram Gopalji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... मैंने आपको नहीं बुलाया।...*(व्यवधान)*... This will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Prasanna Acharya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : \*

श्री अमित शाह : \*

**श्री सभापति :** सवाल और जवाब, दोनों रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएंगे। मैंने यह सवाल allow नहीं किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मंत्री जी, कृपया इसको ध्यान में लीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... मेम्बर ऐसा सोचेंगे कि I am satisfied with the Minister's reply, मैं ऐसा कभी भी नहीं कह सकता हूँ।...*(व्यवधान)*... श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य।...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद :** सर, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया, इसलिए मैं सदन से walk out करता हूँ।

*(इस समय माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए।)*

**श्री सभापति :** ठीक है, आप walk out करिए, यह आपका अधिकार है। Now, Shri Prasanna Acharya.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many people involved in the Naxal movement have so far surrendered before the authorities and, out of those surrendered, how many of them have again gone back to the movement and what the reasons for their going back to the movement are. Under the State's Security Related Expenditure Scheme, what is the amount that is due to the State Governments, which has not been paid and reimbursed by the Central Government? This I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

**श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी :** सभापति जी, 2016 में 1,442 Left-wing extremism के Naxalites surrender हुए हैं, 2017 में 685 लोग surrender हुए हैं, 2018 में 644 लोग surrender हुए हैं और वर्तमान साल में 390 लोग surrender हुए हैं। Violence भी 2016 में 1,048 था...*(व्यवधान)*...

\* Not Recorded

**श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य :** वापस कितने गए हैं?

**श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी :** मेरे पास ऐसी details नहीं हैं। मैं आपको जरूर दूंगा। जो लोग surrender करने के बाद फिर इसमें वापस गए हैं, इसकी जानकारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास रहती है। मैं आपको इसका जवाब भिजवा दूंगा। 2019 में incidents कम होकर 579 हो गए हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक बजट में 21,201 लाख रुपए Naxal affected areas में special development के नाते Central Government ने State Governments को assistance दी है।

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा :** सभापति महोदय, हिंसा पर आधारित जो नक्सलवादी गतिविधियाँ हैं, उनके कारण कई प्रकार के विकास के कामों में curb हुआ है या कमी आई है। सर, आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा सवाल है कि जो अर्बन नक्सल्स हैं, जो लोग छद्म वेष में शहरों में अच्छे संस्थानों में बैठे हुए हैं, वे लोकतंत्र के नाम पर...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** अर्बन नक्सलाइट्स के बारे में तो ऑलरेडी क्वेश्चन हो गया है। Urban Naxalites surrendered, and then, for rehabilitation, conduct a study.

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा :** अर्बन नक्सलाइट्स के ऊपर सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

**श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी :** सर, वैसे तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अर्बन नक्सलाइट्स के विषय पर काम कर रही है। उनके विकास के लिए हमारी तरफ से अलग से कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है। अर्बन नक्सलाइट्स के विषय पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ही पूरा काम कर रही है।

**SHRI RIPUN BORA:** Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has taken rehabilitation and resettlement as a measure for controlling the naxalites and other extremists also. My question is, 'why is there so much inordinate delay in givin rehabilitation and resettlement to the naxalites?' What happens as a result of this inordinate delay is that those who are willing to come back, they are stopped. So, will the Government expedite the rehabilitation and resettlement process?

**श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी :** सभापति जी, इस विषय पर लगातार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की बातचीत होती रहती है, मीटिंग्स होती रहती हैं। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के गृह मंत्रालय के ऑफिसर्स स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के ऑफिसर्स से मिल कर, ऐसे जो भी लोग सरेंडर करते हैं, उनके लिए विकास के कार्यक्रम, employment के कार्यक्रम को review करते रहते हैं। अभी-अभी आदरणीय होम मिनिस्टर ने सभी नक्सलाइट्स प्रभावित स्टेट्स के मुख्यमंत्रियों से इस विषय पर चर्चा की है। उनके resettlement का पूरा purview स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा ही monitor किया जाता है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ज्यादातर विकास के कार्यक्रमों की ओर ही ध्यान देती है। नक्सलाइट्स प्रभावित एरियाज़ में Law and Order के लिए क्या काम करना चाहिए, इस विषय पर भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट काम करती है।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Nex Question.

**Data of transgenders in Government job**

\*172. DR. SANTANU SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any data on number and percentage of transgenders who applied for any Government job in last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons and by when Government is planning to collect such data;
- (d) the total number of transgenders in Government jobs including Central and State Government jobs; and
- (e) the details of increase in the number in last three years, year-wise?

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

***Statement***

(a) to (e) The Government does not maintain any data in respect of transgender in the post and services of the Central Government. In order to provide for protection of rights of transgender person and their welfare, the Government introduced a Bill titled "The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019" in the Lok Sabha. The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 05.08.2019 and the same has been passed by the Rajya Sabha on 26.11.2019.

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, in reply to the question related to employment of transgenders, the hon. Minister has admitted that the Government of India does not have any such data. My first supplementary question is, in his statement, he has mentioned about the welfare of transgenders. Sir, in our State of West Bengal, in 2015, Madam Mamata Banerjee's Government had constituted, first time in India, the Transgenders Development Board, having its unique office at Salt Lake, with unique transgender-friendly toilets. May I request the hon. Minister one thing? Why can't we accept that West Bengal Transgenders Welfare Model for the rest of the country?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार : सर, सबसे पहले मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन के सदस्य श्री तिरुची शिवा जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि वे लगातार जिस विषय को उठाते रहे हैं, हमारी सरकार ने उस विषय पर ध्यान दिया और आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने देश में एक बहुत

बड़ा परिवर्तन लाने का काम किया। उन्होंने एक ऐतिहासिक कानून पास किया, जो अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी दिशा देने का काम कर रहा है। पिछले 70 वर्षों से इस संबंध में किसी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया, लेकिन आज उस दिशा में कानून बनाया गया। इसी सदन ने अभी कुछ दिन पहले...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** आप उनके सुझाव को ध्यान में रखिए।

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार :** जी सर, हम इसका ध्यान रखेंगे। मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह महत्वपूर्ण फैसला आपके ही सदन के द्वारा लिया गया है। इस विषय पर सबसे पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि यह विषय हमारे मंत्रालय से संबंधित नहीं है, यह सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय से संबंधित है, लेकिन इस संदर्भ में आपके जो भी सुझाव हैं, उन्हें मैं माननीय सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्री जी के पास भिजवा दूँगा। लेकिन थर्ड जेंडर के लिए...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Next supplementary. Everybody should get an opportunity. There are fifteen questions.

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार :** सर, थर्ड जेंडर के लिए जो भी बात होगी, वे सुझाव मैं संबंधित मंत्री तक पहुँचा दूँगा, क्योंकि अब कानून बनने की दिशा में प्रक्रिया चल रही है।

**DR. SANTANU SEN:** Sir, my second supplementary is, as of now, all the transgenders have not been included in the census and the voters list so far as the list of the Election Commission of India is concerned. What steps is the Government of India going to take to include all of them and to encourage them as well? Thank you.

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार :** मैं आपके सुझाव को सम्बन्धित विभाग को भिजवाने का काम करूँगा कि सारे नामों का सम्मिलन उसमें हो जाए।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is whether there is any data on the number or percentage of transgenders who applied for any Government job in the last three years. That is why the question has been directed to the Labour Minister. Otherwise, the question relates to the Ministry of Social Justice. That is why this confusion. But, anyhow, he said that he would forward it to the concerned Ministry.

**DR. NARENDRA JADHAV :** Sir, in all Government workplaces and even in our Parliament House, the third gender continues to remain unidentified because of the notion of binary identity. Even where transgender persons are appointed in Government jobs, they face many challenges in the work places like in using the washrooms, being frisked by security personnel and so on. All these facilities are separate for men and women without any provision for transgenders. My question is: Has the Government

[श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार]

taken any steps to incorporate appropriate infrastructure for transgender persons in the form of separate washrooms, security lines and waiting queues. Thank you.

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार :** सर, 2011 के सेंसेक्स के अनुसार, हमारे देश के अन्दर इस कैटेगरी में 4 लाख 87 हजार लोग दिखाये गये थे और 2015-16 के employment और unemployment survey के अनुसार यह संख्या 48 परसेंट लेबर फोर्स में है। आपने जो सुझाव दिया है, उसके ऊपर हम लोग विचार करके बात करेंगे और सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण है या नहीं है, यह जानकारी हम डीओपीटी से लेकर आपको भिजवाने का काम करेंगे।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर :** सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि हम यह जो ट्रांसजेंडर्स के लिए जॉब्स की बात कर रहे हैं, क्या उनके लिए कोई ऐसे कैम्पस या कुछ ऐसे स्किल्स के लिए भी प्रावधान रख रहे हैं, जिससे कि वे स्किल्स की ट्रेनिंग ले सकें? बीए वगैरह में या +2 में और 10th में तो कोई नौकरी मिलती नहीं है, तो क्या स्किल्ड लेबर के लिए या स्किल ट्रेनिंग के लिए भी कोई ऐसा प्रावधान रख रहे हैं? यह मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ।

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार :** सर, जैसा आपने सुझाव दिया है, अब इनके प्रोग्राम्स के लिए हम लोगों ने पैसे का भी आवंटन किया है। 2018-19 में ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों के स्किल डेवलपमेंट के लिए 2.5 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि खर्च की गयी और 2019-20 में अब तक हम 1 करोड़ रुपये इसमें खर्च कर चुके हैं। National Institute of Social Defence में ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिए भी योजना चल रही है।

आपका जो सुझाव है, उसके हिसाब से हम जो भी आवश्यक कदम है, वह उठाने का काम करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 173

### **Multi-level car parkings in Delhi**

\*173. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA in collaboration with various corporations of Delhi have approved any plan to construct multi-level car parking at various empty grounds in order to cope with the parking problems in the capital;

(b) if so, the areas already sanctioned or approved for the purpose;

(c) by when, the sanction/approval was given in each case; and

(d) the areas where work is likely to start?

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

*Statement*

(a) No, Sir. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that it has not approved any plan to construct multi-level car parkings at various vacant grounds in collaboration with Corporations of Delhi. However, DDA has allotted following parking plots to construct multi-level car parkings to the Municipal Corporations:

(I) Plots allotted to South Delhi Municipal Corporation:

- (i) 467.83 square meters adjoining Adhchini Village along the road leading towards Janta Flats on Aurobindo Marg on 28.12.2017.
- (ii) 1,000 square meters at Ring Road adjoining Waste to Wonder Park on 16.08.2019.

(II) Plot allotted to North Delhi Municipal Corporation:

- (i) 14,199.46 square meters at Shahi Idgah Mudewalan Paharganj Area on 18.12.2018.
- (ii) 2,632.50 square meters at R G Complex Deshbandhu Gupta Road on 12.07.2019.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा :** सर, आप भी जानते हैं और सारा हाउस जानता है कि आज दिल्ली में पार्किंग का बहुत बुरा हाल है। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि 2 कॉर्पोरेशंस को, South Delhi Municipal Corporation and North Delhi Municipal Corporation को डीडीए ने प्लॉट अलॉट कर दिये हैं। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे एरियाज़ भी हैं, रेज़िडेंशियल एरियाज़, जहाँ पर बहुत दफा आपने सुना होगा कि गोलियाँ भी चल गयीं, बहुत कुछ हो गया। क्या इनका और कई जगहों पर प्लॉट अलॉट करने की, दूसरी Municipal Corporations को प्लॉट अलॉट करने की भी कोई स्कीम है?

**श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी :** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहूँगा, उनका प्रश्न था कि whether there is any proposal for DDA, in collaboration with MCDs, to construct parking slots, जहाँ पर भी वेकेंट जमीन है, तो उसका उत्तर मैंने दिया कि ऐसा कोई प्रपोज़ल नहीं है। दिल्ली शहर में, जहाँ पर जनसंख्या बढ़ती जा रही है और खास करके गाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, इस पार्किंग की समस्या को और congestion की समस्या को हल करने के और भी तरीके हैं। Effective public transport – इसमें बहुत जरूरी है कि...

**श्री सभापति :** डिटेल् में मत जाइए।

**श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी :** उन्होंने रेज़िडेंशियल एरियाज़ की बात की। सर, अगर हम रेज़िडेंशियल एरियाज़ में पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट-हमारे पास ECS norms हैं कि हरेक रेज़िडेंशियल एरिया में, सरकारी बिल्डिंग्स में कितनी पार्किंग नॉर्म्स होनी चाहिए। हमारा यही प्रयत्न है कि हम उन नॉर्म्स को फॉलो करें। बाकी डीडीए अपने कई कार पार्किंग प्रोजेक्ट्स बना रहा है। अगर वे चाहें तो मैं उनको ये नम्बर्स दे सकता हूँ।

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा :** सर, माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत competent हैं, इसमें तो कोई दो राय नहीं हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो नई कॉलोनीज़ बनती हैं, क्या उनमें यह प्रोविज़न है कि वह पहले parking lot बनाए, उसके बाद कोई काम करे?

**श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी :** सर, जब किसी नई कॉलोनी का कंसेप्ट आता है, तो उस कॉलोनी का तब तक अप्रूवल ही नहीं हो सकता है, जब तक कि उसमें traffic norms, पार्किंग की व्यवस्था, solid and liquid waste के ट्रीटमेंट आदि के प्रोविज़न्स न हों। इसलिए मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम कभी भी नई कॉलोनी के मास्टर प्लान में या जो सरकारी कॉलोनीज़ हैं, उनमें काम नहीं करते हैं, जब तक कि उनमें ट्रैफिक, पार्किंग, waste management आदि के provisions adequately न किए जाएं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the least specific question. We cannot have a general discussion. Now, Q. No. 174. The questioner is not present. Are there any supplementaries?

\*174. [The questioner (Shri P.L. Punia) was absent.]

#### छोटी शहरी बस्तियों की संख्या में वृद्धि

\*174. **श्री पी.एल. पुनिया :** क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में बड़ी शहरी बस्तियों की तुलना में छोटी शहरी बस्तियों की संख्या तेजी से बढ़ रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो छोटी शहरी बस्तियों की संख्या और उनकी आबादी कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार छोटी शहरी बस्तियों का समन्वित शहरी नियोजन करने का विचार रखती हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कार्य योजना सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी) :** (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

**विवरण**

(क) और (ख) शहरीकरण और शहरी विकास राज्य का विषय है। शब्द 'शहरी समूह' का प्रयोग जनगणना कार्यो हेतु राज्य शहरी विधि में या भारत के महापंजीयक द्वारा नहीं किया गया है।

तथापि, संयुक्त राष्ट्र सचिवालय के जनसंख्या प्रभाग, सामाजिक और आर्थिक कार्य विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित "यूनाइटेड नेशनस वर्ल्ड अर्बनाइजेशन प्रोस्पेक्ट, दो 2018 रीविजन" के अनुसार वर्ष 2005-15 की अवधि के दौरान भारत में 10 लाख से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरी समूहों की संख्या 41 से बढ़कर 59 हो गयी है, जबकि 3 से 10 लाख के बीच की जनसंख्या वाले शहरी समूहों की संख्या 89 से बढ़कर 111 हो गयी है।

(ग) और (घ) नगर आयोजना सहित शहरी आयोजना राज्य का विषय है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243 य घ और 243 य ङ के माध्यम से राज्यों को क्रमशः नगरपालिकाओं और महानगर क्षेत्रों के लिए विकास योजनाएं तैयार करने हेतु जिला आयोजना समितियां और महानगर आयोजना समितियां बनाने का अध्यादेश प्राप्त है। तथापि, राज्य सरकारों और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के मार्गदर्शन हेतु आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने शहरी और क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना प्रतिपादन और कार्यान्वयन (यूआरडीपीएफआई) दिशानिर्देश, 2014 जारी किए हैं। इन दिशानिर्देशों में एकीकृत क्षेत्रीय और शहरी आयोजना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्य ढांचा उपलब्ध है।

**Increase in smaller urban clusters**

†\*174. SHRI P.L. PUNIA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of smaller urban clusters is increasing rapidly as compared to mega size urban clusters in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of smaller urban clusters along with their population;
- (c) whether Government proposes to undertake integrated urban planning of smaller urban clusters; and
- (d) if so, the details along with action plan thereof?

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

**Statement**

(a) and (b) Urbanisation and urban development is State subject. The term 'urban clusters' has not been used in the State Urban Laws or by the Registrar General of India for Census operations.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, as per 'United Nations World Urbanisation Prospects: The 2018 Revision', published by the Population Division, Department of Social and Economic Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the number of urban agglomerations in India with population of more than 10 lakh has increased from 41 to 59 during the period 2005-15, while the number of urban agglomerations having population between 3 to 10 lakh has increased from 89 to 111.

(c) and (d) Urban planning, including the town planning, is a State subject. Articles 243ZD and 243ZE of the Constitution mandate States to form District Planning Committees and Metropolitan Planning Committees to prepare development plans for the municipalities and the metropolitan areas, respectively. For the guidance of State Governments and Urban Local Bodies, however, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has issued Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014. These Guidelines provide a comprehensive framework for promoting integrated regional and urban planning.

**श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह :** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोई गांव शहर में कब परिवर्तित होता है? क्या इसके लिए सरकार के कोई मानक तय हैं या मापदंड तय हैं? अगर तय हैं, तो कृपया उनको स्पष्ट करें।

**SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI:** Sir, the question is about the increase in the number of small clusters, those with a population of 3-10 lakhs and ten lakhs and above. Now, this is a reference to an UN Report which was produced by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. इस रिपोर्ट को भी पढ़ कर इसमें कोई evidence नहीं मिलता कि जो smaller urban agglomerates हैं, these are increasing faster. वे जो figures हैं, उनसे ऐसा ही लगता है कि this is adhoc. यह 2018 की Department of Economic Social Affairs की एक revision report है, जहां से यह statistics आया है। हमारे पास specific कुछ नहीं है, जहां तक हम देख रहे हैं, urbanization सब जगह हो रहा है।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Q. Nos. 175 and 177 are broadly similar. I will take them up together.

#### शहरों का स्मार्ट सिटीज़ में रूपांतरण

**\*175. श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर :** क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने सौ शहरों को स्मार्ट सिटीज़ में रूपांतरित करने का निर्णय लिया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये सौ शहर वर्ष 2019-20 तक स्मार्ट सिटीज़ में रूपांतरित हो जाएंगे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी अद्यतन स्थिति क्या है?

**आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी) :** (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभापटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

(क) से (ग) जी, हां। भारत सरकार ने स्मार्ट सिटीज के रूप में 100 शहरों का विकास करने के लिए दिनांक 25 जून, 2015 को स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन (एससीएम) का शुभारंभ किया है। 100 स्मार्ट सिटीज का चयन जनवरी, 2016 से जून, 2018 तक चार दौर के माध्यम से पूरा किया गया है। 100 स्मार्ट शहरों द्वारा अपने स्मार्ट सिटीज प्रस्तावों (एससीपी) के भाग के रूप में 2,05,018 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की कुल 5,151 परियोजनाओं का प्रस्ताव किया गया है जो कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। प्रत्येक स्मार्ट शहर से आशा की जाती है कि वह अपने चयन की तारीख से 05 वर्ष की अवधि में अपने स्मार्ट सिटीज प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वित करे। स्मार्ट सिटीज के चयन का दौर-वार ब्योरा निम्नानुसार है:

दौर	चयनित शहरों की संख्या	माह, वर्ष
1	20	जनवरी, 2016
फास्ट ट्रैक	13	मई, 2016
2	27	सितम्बर, 2016
3	30	जून, 2017
4	10	जनवरी, 2018 में 9 शहर और जून, 2018 में 01 शहर

स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन के विवरण और दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 5 वर्ष की मिशन अवधि में 48000 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात् औसतन 500 करोड़ रुपये प्रति शहर की दर से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। राज्यों/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा समान आधार पर बराबर धनराशि प्रदान की जानी है। इनके अलावा, अन्य मिशनों के साथ समाभिरूपता से लगभग 42,028 करोड़ रुपये (21%), सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी से 41,022 करोड़ रुपये (21%), ऋणों से लगभग 9,843 करोड़ रुपये (4.8%), नगर निगम द्वारा अपने संसाधनों से 2,644 करोड़ रुपये (1.3%) और अन्य स्रोतों से शेष धनराशि अपेक्षित है। 18 नवम्बर, 2019 के अनुसार, 1,49,512 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की 4,178 परियोजनाओं के लिए निविदाएं जारी कर दी गई हैं जो कि परियोजनाओं की कुल लागत का लगभग 73% है। इनमें से, 1,05,458 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की 3,376 परियोजनाओं के लिए कार्य आदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं और 23,170 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की 1,296 परियोजनाएं पूर्ण हो गई हैं। विगत एक वर्ष, से निविदाकृत परियोजनाओं में 78% की वृद्धि, निर्माणाधीन/पूर्ण परियोजनाओं में 111% की वृद्धि और पूर्ण हो चुकी परियोजनाओं में 132% की वृद्धि हुई है। परियोजनाओं की राज्य-वार/शहर-वार प्रगति अनुलग्नक में दी गई है।

**अनुलग्नक**

स्मार्ट शहरों की परियोजनाओं की राज्य-वार/शहर-वार प्रगति

(18 नवम्बर, 2019 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

राज्य/शहर/संघ क्षेत्र	(करोड़ रुपये में)					
	जारी की गई निविदाएं		जारी किये गए कार्य आदेश		पूर्ण कार्य	
	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	मूल्य	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	मूल्य	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	मूल्य
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17.35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14.33</b>
पोर्ट ब्लेयर	3	17.35	1	6	2	14.33
<b>आन्ध्र प्रदेश</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>890.83</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>6810.66</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>793.78</b>
अमरावती	1	0.01	25	2046.05	0	0
काकीनाडा	7	300.16	32	1235.23	24	429.04
तिरुपति	11	253.66	40	1538.81	11	21.92
विशाखापत्तनम	4	337	36	1990.57	25	342.82
<b>अरुणाचल प्रदेश</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>171.89</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
ईटानगर	0	0	1	90	0	0
पासीघाट	0	0	1	81.89	0	0
<b>असम</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>522.51</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33.93</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
गुवाहाटी	4	522.51	5	33.93	2	5
<b>बिहार</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1730.28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2167.53</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>527.88</b>
भागलपुर	3	773	4	498.75	5	12.39
बिहारशरीफ	10	395.72	8	315.18	0	0
मुजफ्फरपुर	10	239.19	4	211.54	1	0.15
पटना	7	322.37	20	1142.06	2	515.34
<b>चंडीगढ़</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1120.05</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>128.37</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>196.01</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
चंडीगढ़	14	1120.05	14	128.37	17	196.01
<b>छत्तीसगढ़</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>846.46</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1242.25</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>488.18</b>
अटल नगर	1	1.47	1	10	1	158
बिलासपुर	9	97.46	13	906.05	3	6.69
रायपुर	24	747.53	23	326.2	68	323.49
<b>दादरा और नगर हवेली</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
सिलवासा	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>दमन और दीव</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>491.91</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>53.18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.29</b>
दीव	4	491.91	3	53.18	1	0.29
<b>दिल्ली</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>698.94</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>427.93</b>
एनडीएमसी	7	155	10	698.94	80	427.93
<b>गोवा</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>43.68</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>333.57</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14.77</b>
पणजी	4	43.68	9	333.57	9	14.77
<b>गुजरात</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>4790.58</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>9066.18</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>3464.7</b>
अहमदाबाद	11	671.1	38	3094.92	27	1068.7
दाहोद	13	317.37	11	527.76	6	5.41
गांधीनगर	7	149.48	13	274.83	3	91.51
राजकोट	17	2612.56	16	1259.31	8	88.38
सूरत	8	577.53	26	2592.32	55	1269.81
वडोदरा	13	462.54	25	1317.04	32	940.89
<b>हरियाणा</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>569.88</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>596.53</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>162.11</b>
फरीदाबाद	8	200.62	13	435.79	4	162.11
करनाल	6	369.26	12	160.74	0	0
<b>हिमाचल प्रदेश</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>229.26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>237.84</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>207.37</b>
धर्मशाला	3	15.21	10	117.34	4	99.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
शिमला	2	214.05	13	120.5	8	107.43
<b>जम्मू और कश्मीर</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>378.34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>258.97</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
जम्मू	1	17	2	215.86	0	0
श्रीनगर	6	361.34	11	43.11	0	0
झारखंड	1	586.46	26	2353.87	2	49.57
रांची	1	586.46	26	2353.87	2	49.57
<b>कर्णाटक</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>3453.77</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>9875.9</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1259.71</b>
बेलगावी	22	794.6	57	1108.5	86	883.02
बेंगलुरु	4	210.2	20	1383.46	0	0
दावनगेरे	8	259.24	54	1484.84	16	85.7
हुब्ली, धारवाड़	21	1207.13	38	934.6	8	4.79
मंगलुरु	12	413.8	31	1832.33	26	92.97
शिवमोगा	22	409.05	48	1074.27	11	28.76
तुमाकुरु	28	159.75	96	2057.9	46	164.47
<b>केरल</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>831.69</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>834.75</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>166.57</b>
कोच्चि	14	642.58	43	765.22	3	29.78
तिरुवनंतपुरम	6	189.11	7	69.53	2	136.79
<b>लक्षद्वीप</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.15</b>
कवारत्ती	1	100	2	6.8	2	1.15
<b>मध्य प्रदेश</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>6571.29</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>10987.95</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>5275.89</b>
भोपाल	11	3525.12	42	1754.15	32	1119.2
ग्वालियर	16	994.26	30	793.33	18	347.43
इंदौर	15	599.76	62	4031.75	154	2923.26
जबलपुर	16	861.76	39	1410.97	33	433.77
सागर	5	255.12	15	1013.74	1	42.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
सतना	7	163.22	20	641.17	1	0.1
उज्जैन	2	172.05	17	1342.84	26	409.41
<b>महाराष्ट्र</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>9495.81</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>7011.4</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>2195.2</b>
औरंगाबाद	2	18.9	3	193.73	4	237.47
कल्याण-डोम्बीवली	6	858.25	9	440.21	1	1.88
नागपुर	3	117.87	4	884.62	3	994.41
नासिक	7	713.14	19	1130.75	21	441.17
पिंपरी-चिंचवाड	5	165.03	15	1066.73	1	2
पुणे	19	2420.32	31	1277.83	12	381.01
सोलापुर	5	975.3	15	816.23	20	84.86
ठाणे	4	4227	23	1201.3	15	52.4
<b>मणिपुर</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>170.75</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>275.16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
इंफाल	13	170.75	4	275.16	0	0
<b>मेघालय</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
शिलांग	1	50	1	0.02	0	0
<b>मिजोरम</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>290.99</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>37.12</b>
आइजोल	1	1.5	1.5	290.99	5	37.12
<b>नागालॅंड</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>62.08</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>259.07</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>119.7</b>
कोहिमा	3	62.08	8	259.07	6	119.7
<b>ओडिशा</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1906.59</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2465.7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>838.48</b>
भुवनेश्वर	3	1208.32	15	2070.08	10	825.44
राउरकेला	5	698.27	8	395.62	3	13.04
<b>पुडुचेरी</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14.44</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>49.83</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12.6</b>
पुडुचेरी	6	14.44	7	49.83	1	12.6
<b>पंजाब</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>975.45</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>898.53</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9.16</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
अमृतसर	11	600.67	6	143.06	1	6.17
जालंधर	4	275.98	7	141.6	0	0
लुधियाना	3	98.8	13	613.87	2	2.99
राजस्थान	92	1097.8	127	3862.55	87	920.38
अजमेर	14	84.91	40	679.87	32	154.4
जयपुर	23	415.62	31	1053.89	18	332
कोटा	12	259.57	10	953.1	21	398.52
उदयपुर	43	337.7	46	1175.69	16	35.46
सिक्किम	6	357.25	19	815.06	1	7.64
गंगटोक	5	349.25	6	279.77	0	0
नामची	1	8	13	535.29	1	7.64
तमिलनाडु	38	1740.8	236	10823.83	72	563.49
चेन्नई	7	416.24	17	436.98	16	94.19
कोयंबटूर	3	163.19	49	1256.84	1	94.65
इरोड	2	80.64	11	925.4	0	0
मडुरै	1	102	13	568.92	1	12
सलेम	3	94.12	32	901.94	14	68
तंजावुर	4	50.57	21	496.09	2	55.94
तूतुकुडी	2	125.35	22	553.69	14	13.93
तिरुचिरापल्ली	2	37.54	12	932.61	0	0
तिरुनेलवेली	5	109.73	17	1054.25	4	24.02
तिरुपूर	4	389.16	20	2110.76	0	0
वेल्लोर	5	171.46	22	1586.35	3	200.76
तेलंगाना	12	457.58	39	692.6	9	515.46
ग्रेटर वारंगल	12	457.58	27	404.86	8	515.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
करीमनगर	0	0	12	28774	1	023
त्रिपुरा	13	203.81	28	509.92	14	13.73
अगरतला	13	203.81	28	509.92	14	13.73
उत्तर प्रदेश	74	3658.15	289	7188.32	136	4834.63
आगरा	0	0	35	396.95	24	134258
अलीगढ़	10	330.77	28	1039.68	7	88.3
बरेली	8	164.09	5	30.55	0	0
झांसी	16	1983.21	1	570.64	12	357.68
कानपुर	7	375.75	21	2207.74	18	1 133.46
लखनऊ	15	372.83	30	637.4	22	392.02
मुरादाबाद	0	0	1	54.79	0	0
प्रयागराज	1	6.45	127	651.99	4	248.95
सहारनपुर	7	240.49	4	12.95	1	0.22
वाराणसी	10	184.56	31	1085.63	48	1271.42
उत्तराखंड	11	343.17	22	997.84	3	46.35
देहरादून	11	343.17	22	997.84	3	46.35
पश्चिम बंगाल	26	189.39	30	82.16	4	1.1
न्यू टाउन कोलकाता	26	189.39	30	82.16	4	1.1
<b>कुल योग</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>44053.91</b>	<b>2080</b>	<b>82288.09</b>	<b>1296</b>	<b>23170.28</b>

### Transformation of cities into smart cities

†\*175. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to transform 100 cities into smart cities;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that these hundred cities would turn into smart cities by the year 2019-20; and

(c) if so, the latest status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India launched the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) on 25th June, 2015 for development of 100 cities as Smart Cities. The selection of 100 Smart Cities has been completed through 4 rounds of selection from January, 2016 to June, 2018. A total of 5,151 projects worth of ₹ 2,05,018 crore have been proposed by the 100 Smart Cities as part of their Smart City Proposals (SCPs), which are under various stages of implementation. Each Smart City is expected to implement its Smart City Proposal in 5 years from the date of its selection. Details of round-wise Smart City selections are as follows :

Round	No. of Cities selected	Month, Year
1.	20	January, 2016
Fast Track	13	May, 2016
2.	27	September, 2016
3.	30	June, 2017
4.	10	9 cities in January, 2018 & 1 city in June, 2018

As per Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, the Central Government proposes to give financial support to the extent of ₹ 48,000 crore over five years *i.e.* an average of ₹ 500 crore per city over the Mission period. An equal amount on a matching basis, is to be provided by the State/Urban Local Bodies. Apart from these, around ₹ 42,028 crore (21%) is expected from convergence with other Missions, ₹ 41,022 crore (21%) from Public-Private Partnership (PPP), around ₹ 9,843 crore (4.8%) from loans, ₹ 2,644 crore (1.3%) from Municipal own resources and remaining from other sources.

As on 18th November, 2019, 4,178 projects worth ₹ 1,49,512 crore have been tendered out, which is about 73 per cent of the total value of projects. Out of these, the work orders have been issued for 3,376 projects worth ₹ 1,05,458 crore and 1,296 projects worth ₹ 23,170 crore have been completed. Since, the last one year, there has

been 78% growth in projects tendered, 111% growth in projects grounded/completed and 132% growth in projects completed. State-wise/City-wise progress of projects is given in Annexure.

**Annexure**

*State-wise/City-wise progress of projects of Smart Cities*

(As on 18th November, 2019)

(in ₹ crore)

State/City/UT	Tender Issued		Work Order Issued		Work Completed	
	No. of Projects	Value	No. of Projects	Value	No. of Projects	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Andaman Nicobar Islands</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17.35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14.33</b>
Pen Blair	3	17.35	1	6	2	14.33
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>890.83</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>6810.66</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>793.78</b>
Amaravati	1	0.01	25	2046.05	0	0
Kakinada	7	300.16	32	1235.23	24	429.04
Tirupati	11	253.66	40	1538.81	11	21.92
Visakhapatnam	4	337	36	1990.57	25	342.82
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>171.89</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Itanagar	0	0	1	90	0	0
Pasighat	0	0	1	81.89	0	0
<b>Assam</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>522.51</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33.93</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
Guwahati	4	522.51	5	33.93	2	5
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1730.28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2167.53</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>527.88</b>
Bhagalpur	3	773	4	498.75	5	12.39
Biharstharif	10	395.72	8	315.18	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muzaffarpur	10	239.19	4	211.54	1	0.15
Patna	7	322.37	20	1142.06	2	515.34
<b>Chandigarh</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1120.05</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>128.37</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>196.01</b>
Chandigarh	14	1120.05	14	128.37	17	196.01
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>846.46</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1242.25</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>488.18</b>
Atal Nagar	1	1.47	1	10	1	158
Bilaspur	9	97.46	13	906.05	3	6.69
Raipur	24	747.53	23	326.2	68	323.49
<b>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Silvassa	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Daman and Diu</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>491.91</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>53.18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.29</b>
Diu	4	491.91	3	53.18	1	0.29
Delhi	7	155	10	698.94	80	427.93
NDMC	7	155	10	698.94	80	427.93
<b>Goa</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>43.68</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>333.57</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14.77</b>
Panaji	4	43.68	9	333.57	9	14.77
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>4790.58</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>9066.18</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>3464.7</b>
Ahmedabad	11	671.1	38	3094.92	27	1068.7
Dahod	13	317.37	11	527.76	6	5.41
Gandhinagar	7	149.48	13	274.83	3	91.51
Rajkot	17	2612.56	16	1259.31	8	88.38
Surat	8	577.53	26	2592.32	55	1269.81
Vadodara	13	462.54	25	1317.04	32	940.89
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>569.88</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>596.53</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>162.11</b>
Faridabad	8	200.62	13	435.79	4	162.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnal	6	369.26	12	160.74	0	0
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>229.26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>237.34</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>207.37</b>
Dharamshala	3	15.21	10	117.34	4	99.94
Shimla	2	214.05	13	120.5	8	107.43
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>378.34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>258.97</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Jammu	1	17	2	215.86	0	0
Srinagar	6	361.34	11	43.11	0	0
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>586.46</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2553.87</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>49.57</b>
Ranchi	1	586.16	26	2553.87	2	49.57
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>3453.77</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>9875.9</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1259.71</b>
Belagavi	22	794.6	57	1108.5	86	883.02
Bengaluru	4	210.2	20	1383.46	0	0
Davanagere	8	259.24	54	1484.84	16	85.7
Hubballi-Dharwad	21	1207.13	38	934.6	8	4.79
Mangaluru	12	413.8	31	1832.33	26	92.97
Shivamogga	22	409.05	48	1074.27	11	28.76
Tumakuru	28	159.75	96	2057.9	46	164.47
<b>Kerala</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>831.69</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>834.75</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>166.57</b>
Kochi	14	642.58	43	765.22	3	29.78
Thiruvananthapuram	6	189.11	7	69.53	2	136.79
<b>Lakshadweep</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.15</b>
Kavaratti	1	100	2	6.8	2	1.15
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>6571.29</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>10987.95</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>275.89</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhopal	11	3525.12	42	1754.15	32	1119.2
Gwalior	16	994.26	30	793.33	18	347.43
Indore	15	599.76	62	4031.75	154	2923.26
Jabalpur	16	861.76	39	1410.97	33	433.77
Sagar	5	255.12	15	1013.74	1	42.72
Satna	7	163.22	20	641.17	1	0.1
Ujjain	2	172.05	17	1342.84	26	409.41
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>9495.81</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>7011.4</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>2195.2</b>
Aurangabad	2	18.9	3	193.73	4	237.47
Kalyan-Dombivali	6	858.25	9	440.21	1	1.88
Nagpur	3	117.87	4	884.62	3	994.41
Nashik	7	713.14	19	1130.75	21	441 17
Pimpri-Chinachwad	5	165.03	15	1066.73	1	2
Pune	19	2420.32	31	1277.83	12	381.01
Solapur	5	975.3	15	816.23	20	84.86
Thane	4	4227	23	1201.3	15	52.4
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>170.75</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>275.16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Imphal	13	170.75	4	275.16	0	0
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Shillong	1	50	1	0.02	0	0
<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>290.99</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>37.12</b>
Aizawl	1	1.5	15	290.99	5	37.12
<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>62.08</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>259.07</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>119.7</b>
Kohima	3	62.08	8	259.07	6	119.7
<b>Odisha</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1906.59</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2465.7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>838.48</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhubaneswar	3	1208.32	15	2070.08	10	825.44
Rourkela	5	698.27	8	395.62	3	13.04
Puducherry	6	14.44	7	49.83	1	12.6
Puducherry	6	14.44	7	49.83	1	12.6
Punjab	18	975.45	26	898.53	3	9.16
Amritsar	11	600.67	6	143.06	1	6.17
Jalandhar	1	275.98	7	141.6	0	0
Ludhiana	3	98.8	13	613.87	2	2.99
Rajasthan	92	1097.8	127	3862.55	87	920.38
Ajmer	14	84.91	40	679.87	32	154.4
Jaipur	23	415.62	31	1053.89	18	332
Kota	12	259.57	10	953.1	21	398.52
Udaipur	43	337.7	46	1175.69	16	35.46
Sikkim	6	357.25	19	815.06	1	7.64
Gangtok	5	349.25	6	279.77	0	0
Namchi	1	8	13	535.29	1	7.64
Tamil Nadu	38	1740.8	236	10823.83	72	583.49
Chennai	7	416.24	17	436.98	16	94.19
Coimbatore	3	163.19	49	1256.84	18	94.65
Erode	2	80.64	11	925.4	0	0
Madurai	1	102	13	568.92	1	12
Salem	3	94.92	32	901.94	14	68
Thanjavur	4	50.57	21	496.09	2	55.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thoothukudi	2	125.35	22	553.69	14	13.93
Tiruchirappalli	2	37.54	12	932.61	0	0
Tirunelveli	5	109.73	17	1054.25	4	24.02
Tiruppur	4	389.16	20	2110.76	0	0
Vellore	5	171.46	22	1586.35	3	200.76
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>457.58</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>692.6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>515.46</b>
Greater Warangal	12	457.58	27	404.86	8	515.23
Karimnagar	0	0	12	287.74	1	0.23
<b>Tripura</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>203.81</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>509.92</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13.73</b>
Agartala	13	203.31	23	509.92	14	13.73
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>5658.15</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>7188.32</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>4834.63</b>
Agra	0	0	35	896.95	24	1342.58
Aligarh	10	330.77	28	1039.68	7	88.3
Bareilly	8	164.09	5	30.55	0	0
Jhansi	16	1983.21	7	570.64	12	357.68
Kanpur	7	375.75	21	2207.74	18	1133.46
Lucknow	15	372.83	30	637.4	22	392.02
Moradabad	0	0	1	54.79	0	0
Prayagraj	1	6.45	127	651.99	4	248.95
Saharanpur	7	240.49	4	12.95	1	0.22
Varanasi	10	184.56	31	1085.63	48	1271.42
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>343.17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>997.84</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>46.35</b>
Dehradun	11	343.17	22	997.84	3	46.35
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>189.39</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>82.16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
New Town Kolkata	26	189.39	30	82.16	4	1.1
GRAND TOTAL	802	44053.91	2080	82288.09	1296	23170.28

**NIA report on illegal migrants in Karnataka**

\*176. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any specific actions to deport illegal immigrants considering the recent NIA report on illegal Bangladeshi and other migrants in Karnataka especially Bengaluru;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that thousands of daily wage labourers, who have taken shelter illegally, have obtained documents such as Aadhaar and Voter ID cards through illegal means, making it difficult to identify illegal migrants; and

(d) if so, what Government proposes to tackle this situation?

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

***Statement***

(a) and (b) Illegal immigrants enter into the country without valid travel documents in a clandestine and surreptitious manner. Detection, detention and deportation of such illegally staying foreign nationals, including Bangladeshi nationals, is an ongoing process. Central Government is vested with powers to detain a foreign national staying illegally in the country under section 3(2)(e) of The Foreigners Act, 1946 and to deport such a foreign national under Section 3(2)(c) of The Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to detain and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been entrusted under Article 258(1) of the Constitution of India to the State Governments including that of Karnataka.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued instructions to State Governments/ Union Territories advising them to sensitize the law enforcement and intelligence agencies for taking appropriate prompt steps for identification of illegal migrants, their restriction to specified locations as per provisions of law, capturing their biographic and biometric particulars, cancellation of fake Indian documents, and legal proceedings including initiation of deportation proceedings as per provisions of law. They have also been advised to share the particulars of those illegal migrants who have wrongfully obtained Aadhaar Cards with UIDAI for appropriate legal action. State Governments have further been advised to cancel any identification documents obtained fraudulently by illegal migrants, viz., voter card, driving license, ration card etc.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I thank the Government for taking a decisive action on the issue of illegal immigrants. As we know, illegal immigrants create

distortions both in the electoral rolls, democracy and also divert legitimate resources from needy legitimate citizens. My first supplementary question is this. This kind of large-scale illegal immigrants entering our system of election and benefits cannot be possible without collusion by some elements in the Government, especially the State Governments. What steps will the Home Ministry take to identify and prosecute those who are colluding with the illegal immigrants?

**श्री नित्यानन्द राय :** सभापति महोदय, निश्चित रूप से भारत में जो अवैध प्रवासी आकर रहते हैं, इसके लिए कई प्रक्रियाएं अपनाई जाती है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इसके लिए कितनी तत्पर है, इसका आकलन एक आंकड़े से लगाया जा सकता है। पहले हमारे यहां यात्री के रूप में 2008 से 2013 के बीच मात्र 29 लाख लोग आए थे, वे यात्री, पर्यटक, व्यापार या इलाज के लिए आए थे, लेकिन 2014 से लेकर 2017 तक 56 लाख लोग आए हैं। मैं यह इसलिए बता रहा हूं, जिससे थोड़ा स्पष्ट हो जाए कि किस प्रकार से कितनी कार्रवाई की जा रही है। वर्ष 2008 से लेकर 2013 तक 1,34,097 प्रवासी यहां अवैध रूप से रह रहे थे, लेकिन 2014 से 2017 के बीच मात्र एक लाख और एक हजार के आंकड़े हैं। इस हिसाब से कार्रवाई हो रही है।...**(व्यवधान)**... इस पर कार्रवाई का यह नियम है कि जो भी यहां अवैध रूप से रह रहे हैं, उनके लिए भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को अधिकृत किया है कि जिसका भी पासपोर्ट या वीज़ा यहां समाप्त हो गया है, उसकी लोकेशन को वे प्राप्त करें और इसके तहत उन्हें उनके पुनर्वास का अधिकार दिया गया है।

**SHRI RAJEEV CHNDRASEKHAR:** Sir, my second supplementary is far simpler one. Many State Governments and political parties have a vested interest in keeping *status quo* on illegal immigrants. What steps will the Home Ministry take to ensure that these identified illegal immigrants are struck off the electoral rolls of those States?

**श्री नित्यानन्द राय :** सभापति महोदय, यह सही है कि जो प्रवासी यहां अवैध रूप से रह रहे थे, उनमें काफी कमी आई है, लेकिन वे फिर भी अभी हैं। वे किसी न किसी प्रकार से कोई न कोई कागज़ात बना लेते हैं, लेकिन जब हमें किसी प्रकार से इस बारे में सूचना मिलती है, तो उसकी जांच की जाती है। उस जांच की एक प्रक्रिया है, जिसमें भारत सरकार की एजेंसीज़ भी लगती हैं और राज्यों की एजेंसियां भी लगती हैं। उसके बाद, उन्हें लोकेट किया जाता है और फिर हम उनको यहां से बाहर भी करते हैं। जैसे, अभी भी कर्णाटक से लगभग 58-59 प्रवासियों को, जो प्रोसेस है, उसके माध्यम से, वे जहां के थे, वहां भेजने का काम किया गया है।

#### **Execution of SCM in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

\*177. **SHRI T.G. VENKATESH :** Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of execution of the development of Smart Cities in the country, particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States;
- (b) whether any review has been conducted on the pace of execution of the project, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the work is going on as per the scheduled time-frame, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government in expediting the completion of smart cities in the country ?

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

***Statement***

(a) to (d) Government of India launched the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) on 25th June, 2015 for development of 100 cities as Smart Cities. The selection of 100 Smart Cities has been completed through 4 rounds of selection from January, 2016 to June, 2018. A total of 5,151 projects worth of ₹ 2,05,018 crore have been proposed by the 100 Smart Cities as part of their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) that are under various stages of implementation.

As per Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, the Central Government proposes to give financial support to the extent of ₹ 48,000 crore over five years i.e. an average of ₹ 500 crore per city over the Mission period. An equal amount on a matching basis, is to be provided by the State/Urban Local Bodies. Apart from these, around ₹ 42,028 crore (21%) is expected from convergence with other Missions, ₹ 41,022 crore (21%) from PPP, around ₹ 9,843 crore (4.8%) from loans, ₹ 2,644 crore (1.3%) from own resources and remaining from other sources.

As on 18th November, 2019, 4,178 projects worth ₹ 1,49,512 crore have been tendered out, which is about 73 per cent of the total value of projects. Out of these, the work orders have been issued for 3,376 projects worth ₹ 1,05,458 crore and 1,296 projects worth ₹ 23,170 crore have been completed. Since, the last one year, there has been 78 per cent growth in projects tendered, 111 per cent growth in projects grounded/completed and 132 per cent growth in projects completed. State-wise/City-wise progress of projects is given in Annexure-I (*See below*)

As regards the State of Andhra Pradesh, four cities namely Amaravati, Kakinada, Tirupati and Visakhapatnam have been selected to be developed as Smart Cities. The status of implementation of projects, as on 18th November, 2019, is given below:

State/City	Round	DPR Stage	Tender Issued		Work Order Issued		Work Completed		Total No of Projects	Total Cost (₹ crore)	
			No. of Projects	Cost (₹ crore)	No of Projects	Cost (₹ crore)	No of Projects	Cost (₹ crore)			
Amaravati	3	1	0.01	1	0.01	25	2046.05	0	0	27	2046.07
Kakinada	1	6	226.12	7	300.16	32	1235.23	24	429.04	69	2190.55
Tirupati	2	0	0.00	11	253.66	40	1538.81	11	21.92	62	1834.39
Visakhapatnam	1	5	232.01	4	337.00	36	1990.57	25	342.82	70	2902.40
Total for Andhra Pradesh		12	458.14	23	890.83	133	6810.66	60	793.78	228	8953.41

As regards the State of Telangana, two cities namely Karimnagar and Greater Warangal have been selected to be developed as Smart Cities. The status of implementation of Smart City projects, as on 18th November, 2019, is given below:

State/City	Round	DPR Stage		Tender Issued		Work Order Issued		Work Completed		Total No of Projects	Total Cost (₹ crore)
		No. of Projects	Cost (₹ crore)	No of Projects	Cost (₹ crore)	No of Projects	Cost (₹ crore)	No of Projects	Cost (₹ crore)		
Karimnagar	3	40	1461.02	0	0	12	287.74	1	0.23	53	1748.99
Greater Warangal	2	38	1014.00	12	457.58	27	404.86	8	515.23	85	2391.67
Total for Telangana		78	2475.02	12	457.58	39	692.6	9	515.46	138	4140.66

As regards the review of progress for expediting the pace of projects, the implementation of the Smart Cities Mission at the Smart City level is done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created for the purpose. The SPVs plan, appraise, approve, implement, manage, operate, monitor and evaluate their Smart City projects. At State level, Mission implementation is coordinated by the State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary. At the National level, the implementation of Smart Cities Mission is being monitored by an Apex Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. The Nominee Directors of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs on the Boards of SPVs are also monitoring the progress in respective Smart Cities on a regular basis.

The Ministry regularly interacts with the States / Smart Cities through video conferences, review meetings, field visits, regional workshops etc. at various levels to assess the performance of the cities and to handhold them for improving the same. Besides, the guidance of domain experts participating in the regional workshops, cities benefit from peer-to-peer learning during these interactions. The Smart Cities are regularly reporting implementation status of projects under SCM through the Online-Management Information System (MIS). In addition, all the Smart Cities have been advised to furnish utilization status of Government of India funds on a monthly basis for monitoring the utilization of funds more closely.

#### *Annexure*

##### *State-wise/City-wise progress of projects of Smart Cities*

(Amount in ₹ crore)

State/City/UT	Tender Issued		Work Order Issued		Work Completed	
	No of Projects	Value	No of Projects	Value	No of Projects	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17.35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14.33</b>
Port Blair	3	17.35	1	6	2	14.33
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>890.83</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>6810.66</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>793.78</b>
Amaravati	1	0.01	25	2046.05	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kakinada	7	300.16	32	1235.23	24	429.04
Tirupati	11	253.66	40	1538.81	11	21.92
Visakhapatnam	4	337	36	1990.57	25	342.82
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>171.89</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Itanagar	0	0	1	90	0	0
Pasighat	0	0	1	81.89	0	0
<b>Assam</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>522.51</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33.93</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
Guwahati	4	522.51	5	33.93	2	5
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1730.28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2167.53</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>527.88</b>
Bhagalpur	3	773	4	498.75	5	12.39
Biharsharif	10	395.72	8	315.18	0	0
Muzaffarpur	10	239.19	4	211.54	1	0.15
Patna	7	322.37	20	1142.06	2	515.34
<b>Chandigarh</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1120.05</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>128.37</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>196.01</b>
Chandigarh	14	1120.05	14	128.37	17	196.01
Chhattisgarh	34	846.46	37	1242.25	72	488.18
Atal Nagar	1	1.47	1	10	1	158
Bilaspur	9	97.46	13	906.05	3	6.69
Raipur	24	747.53	23	326.2	68	323.49
<b>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Silvassa	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Daman and Diu</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>491.91</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>53.18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.29</b>
Diu	4	491.91	3	53.18	1	0.29
<b>Delhi</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>698.94</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>427.93</b>
NDMC	7	155	10	698.94	80	427.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Goa</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>43.68</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>333.57</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14.77</b>
Panaji	4	43.68	9	333.57	9	14.77
Gujarat	69	4790.58	129	9066.18	131	3464.7
Ahmedabad	11	671.1	38	3094.92	27	1068.7
Dahod	13	317.37	11	527.76	6	5.41
Gandhinagar	7	149.48	13	274.83	3	91.51
Rajkot	17	2612.56	16	1259.31	8	88.38
Surat	8	577.53	26	2592.32	55	1269.81
Vadodara	13	462.54	25	1317.04	32	940.89
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>569.88</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>596.53</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>162.11</b>
Faridabad	8	200.62	13	435.79	4	162.11
Karnal	6	369.26	12	160.74	0	0
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>229.26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>237.84</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>207.37</b>
Dharamshala	3	15.21	10	117.34	4	99.94
Shimla	2	214.05	13	120.5	8	107.43
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>378.34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>258.97</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Jammu	1	17	2	215.86	0	0
Srinagar	6	361.34	11	43.11	0	0
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>586.46</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2553.87</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>49.57</b>
Ranch	1	586.46	26	2553.87	2	49.57
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>3453.77</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>9875.9</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1259.71</b>
Belagavi	22	794.6	57	1108.5	86	883.02
Bengaluru	4	210.2	20	1383.46	0	0
Davanagere	8	259.24	54	1484.84	16	85.7
Hubballi-Dharwad	21	1207.13	38	934.6	8	4.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mangaluru	12	413.8	31	1832.33	26	92.97
Shivamogga	22	409.05	48	1074.27	11	28.76
Tumakuru	28	159.75	96	2057.9	46	164.47
<b>Kerala</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>831.69</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>834.75</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>166.57</b>
Kochi	14	642.58	43	765.22	3	29.78
Thiruvananthapuram	6	189.31	7	69.53	2	136.79
<b>Lakshadweep</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.15</b>
Kavaratti	1	100	2	6.8	2	1.15
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>6571.29</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>10987.95</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>5275.89</b>
Bhopal	11	3525.12	42	1754.15	32	1119.2
Gwalior	16	994.26	30	793.33	18	347.43
Indore	15	599.76	62	4031.75	154	2923.26
Jabalpur	16	861.76	39	1410.97	33	433.77
Sagar	5	255.12	15	1013.74	1	42.72
Satna	7	163.22	20	641.17	1	0.1
Ujjain	2	172.05	17	1342.84	26	409.41
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>9495.81</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>7011.4</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>2195.2</b>
Aurangabad	2	18.9	3	193.73	4	237.47
Kalyan-Dombivali	6	858.25	9	440.21	1	1.88
Nagpur	3	117.87	4	884.62	3	994.41
Nashik	7	713.14	19	1130.75	21	441.17
Pimpri-Chinchwad	5	165.03	15	1066.73	1	2
Pune	19	2420.32	31	1277.83	12	381.01
Solapur	5	975.3	15	816.23	20	84.86
Thane	4	4227	23	1201.3	15	52.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>170.75</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>275.16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Imphal	13	170.75	4	275.16	0	0
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Shillong	1	50	1	0.02	0	0
<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>290.99</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>37.12</b>
Aizawl	1	1.5	15	290.99	5	37.12
<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>62.08</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>259.07</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>119.7</b>
Kohima	3	62.08	8	259.07	6	119.7
<b>Odisha</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1906.59</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2465.7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>838.48</b>
Bhubaneswar	3	1208.32	15	2070.08	10	825.44
Rourkela	5	698.27	8	395.62	3	13.04
<b>Puducherry</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14.44</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>49.83</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12.6</b>
Puducherry	6	14.44	7	49.83	1	12.6
Punjab	18	975.45	26	898.53	3	9.16
Amritsar	11	600.67	6	143.06	1	6.17
Jalandhar	4	275.98	7	141.6	0	0
Ludhiana	3	98.8	13	613.87	2	2.99
<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1097.8</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>3862.55</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>920.38</b>
Ajmer	14	84.91	40	679.87	32	154.4
Jaipur	23	415.62	31	1053.89	18	332
Kota	12	259.57	10	953.1	21	398.52
Udaipur	43	337.7	46	1175.69	16	35.46
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>357.25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>815.06</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.64</b>
Gangtok	5	349.25	6	279.77	0	0
Namchi	1	8	13	535.29	1	7.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1740.8</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>10823.83</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>563.49</b>
Chennai	7	416.24	17	436.98	16	94.19
Coimbatore	3	163.19	49	1256.84	18	94.65
Erode	2	80.64	11	925.4	0	0
Madurai	1	102	13	568.92	1	12
Salem	3	94.92	32	901.94	14	68
Thanjavur	4	50.57	21	496.09	2	55.94
Thoothukudi	2	125.35	22	553.69	14	13.93
Tiruchirappalli	2	37.54	12	932.61	0	0
Tirunelveli	5	109.73	17	1054.25	4	24.02
Tiruppur	4	389.16	20	2110.76	0	0
Vellore	5	171.46	22	1586.35	3	200.76
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>457.58</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>692.6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>515.46</b>
Greater Warangal	12	457.58	27	404.86	8	515.23
Karimnagar	0	0	12	287.74	1	0.23
<b>Tripura</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>203.81</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>509.92</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13.73</b>
Agartala	13	203.81	28	509.92	14	13.73
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>3658.15</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>7188.32</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>4834.63</b>
Agra	0	0	35	896.95	24	1342.58
Aiigarh	10	330.77	28	1039.68	7	88.3
Bareilly	8	164.09	5	30.55	0	0
Jhansi	16	1983.21	7	570.64	12	357.68
Kanpur	7	375.75	21	2207.74	18	1133.46
Lucknow	15	372.23	30	637.4	22	392.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Moradabad	0	0	1	54.79	0	0
Prayagraj	1	6.45	127	651.99	4	248.95
Saharanpur	7	240.49	4	12.95	1	0.22
Varanasi	10	184.56	31	1085.63	48	1271.42
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>343.17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>997.84</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>46.35</b>
Dehradun	11	343.17	22	997.84	3	46.35
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>189.39</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>82.16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
New Town Kolkata	26	189.39	30	82.16	4	1.1
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>44053.91</b>	<b>2080</b>	<b>82288.09</b>	<b>1296</b>	<b>23170.28</b>

(As on 18th November, 2019)

(S.Q. No. 175 and 177 were discussed together)

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर :** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में बिहारशरीफ, मुजफ्फरपुर, भागलपुर और पटना में स्वीकृत प्रोजेक्ट्स कब तक पूर्ण होंगे?

**SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI:** Question No. 175 deals with implementation of smart city projects overall and my answer is there. In so far as specific projects are concerned, all these smart city projects have a gestation of five years from the date of commencement. इसके अंतर्गत पहले जो 20 शहर चुने गए थे, वे जनवरी 2016 में आरंभ हुए थे, वे सब पांच साल बाद यानी जनवरी, 2021 तक पूरे हो जाएंगे और आखिर के 20 या कुछ शहर थे, वे 2018 में आरंभ हुए थे, इसलिए सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स जनवरी, 2021 से लेकर 2023 तक पूरे हो जाएंगे।

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर :** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन चारों शहरों को स्मार्ट शहर बनाने में कितना खर्च होने का अनुमान है और क्या इसकी व्यवस्था कर ली गई है?

**SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI:** We established a special purpose vehicle which then is able to conduct and monitor and implement the different projects. This is entirely up to the State Government and the Special Purpose Vehicle. We on our part give ₹ 500 crores to each smart city and the State Government is supposed to provide a matching grant, but the actual implementation and the pace at which these DPRs are

[Shri Hardeep Singh Puri]

issued, tenders are issued, is done by the Special Purpose Vehicle, but I will be very happy to get the information for the hon. Member and if there is any slack of implementation, I will sit with him, with the Project Director and pursue this.

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Is the Government considering Kurnool city as a smart city? It is a historic city. From 1953-57, Kurnool city was the capital of Andhra Pradesh. I would request the Minister to consider Kurnool city as a smart city.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the request is noted. All I wanted to inform the hon. Member, through you, Sir, is that 100 cities were selected for the Smart City Projects through a process of competition. As and when these 100 Smart City Projects are completed, am sure, a view will be taken on whether a subsequent project to include more cities should be worked out. I am sure the request of the hon. Member would be considered at that time.

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Sir, AMRUT Scheme was launched four years back. I wanted to know whether any machinery or any system has been developed to supervise AMRUT Scheme by the Government of India. Funds are coming to the State Government but the Scheme is not implemented properly.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI : Sir, as I mentioned in response to an earlier question asked by an hon. Member, so far as AMRUT Scheme is concerned, the Central Government only approves the State Annual Action Plan. It is for the State Government thereafter to release its matching share of money and implement it according to its own list of priorities.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, one of the most critical areas of intervention in the Smart Cities is the liquid and solid waste management. There are several alternative technologies which have been developed by the Gates Foundation. Will the Department consider using some of these innovative alternative technologies in the Smart Cities Projects, so that the output, the goal of achieving Solid Waste Management in efficient manner, can be achieved?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, my Ministry and also other Ministries dealing with urban issues are in very active touch with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. In fact, I had the privilege of hosting a discussion only a few days ago. On all the innovative technologies whether these are forthcoming from the Gates Foundation or other knowledge entrepreneurs in the world, we have an active list of getting presentations, empanelling these technologies and then to tell our own civil contractors, etc., through the programmatic intervention of the Centre, to use these technologies.

---

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Steep production in public and private sector**

\*178. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of annual steel production in public and private sector of steel industry during last three years; and

(b) what is the status of total amount of imported steel, country-wise and quantity-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) Data on production of crude steel in India by public and private sector during last three years is given below:—

Year	India: Crude steel production (million tonnes)		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
2016-17	18.456	79.480	97.936
2017-18	19.753	83.378	103.131
2018-19	21.496	89.425	110.921

Source: JPC.

(b) Data on overall import of steel (including Semi-Finished Steel) by India in last three years is given below. In the current year, country is a net exporter. The country-wise and quantity-wise data on the amount of imported steel is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Total Steel Import (in million tonnes) :

Year	Qty. (mt)
2016-17	7.98
2017-18	8.4
2018-19	8.79
2019 (April-October)*	4.9

\* Provisional

Source: JPC.

***Statement****Country-wise import of total steel (Semis+Total Finished Steel)*

Country	Quantity: ' 000 tonnes			
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	April-October, 2019-20*
1	2	3	4	5
Australia	3.3	13.5	6.7	4.2
Austria	160.4	14.6	15.0	10.0
Baharain	4.2	6.3	18.4	4.9
Bangladesh	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.0
Belgium	81.0	100.3	120.7	52.1
Brazil	25.0	103.2	33.2	21.8
Canada	7.8	18.9	29.1	21.6
China	2162.7	1934.9	1562.0	898.0
Czech Rep	5.5	2.9	2.6	1.4
Denmark	28.1	24.8	23.3	8.7
Finland	9.4	13.2	14.2	5.7
France	174.3	75.9	58.4	30.7
Germany	153.5	160.9	167.9	103.6
Greece	0.8	1.6	3.3	1.4
Hong Kong	75.6	129.2	61.3	18.1
Indonesia	342.7	227.7	276.1	332.8
Iran	37.6	34.3	59.8	0.0
Italy	36.2	113.4	74.8	60.4
Japan	1150.9	1185.4	1303.0	746.4
Kazakhstan	9.8	0.3	0.0	3.2
Korea	2171.4	2554.4	2988.3	1763.5

1	2	3	4	5
Kuwait	13.4	29.3	53.3	19.1
Latvia	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Luxembourg	1.9	2.6	2.6	0.7
Malaysia	39.8	49.7	70.0	36.4
Mexico	7.0	4.0	9.9	3.7
Nepal	10.5	8.6	2.7	4.2
Netherlands	11.1	8.4	18.7	10.1
Newzeland	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Oman	13.2	18.7	15.3	7.1
Poland	15.9	14.2	13.4	5.4
Romania	1.6	4.9	1.7	2.6
Russia	291.4	155.2	203.0	61.2
Singapore	164.9	161.7	200.4	116.5
Slovakia	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Slovenia	13.0	10.9	11.0	6.9
South Africa	29.1	74.5	85.0	15.7
Spain	25.4	29.5	26.1	20.3
Sweden	33.0	42.4	37.6	22.6
Switzerland	3.6	4.1	3.2	0.6
Taiwan	247.3	270.6	262.4	101.4
Thailand	40.3	44.0	85.9	47.0
Turkey	1.3	4.1	16.3	4.0
U.K.	49.8	64.0	54.6	30.8
UAE	82.5	150.1	188.9	33.1
Ukraine	88.2	50.8	183.5	79.6

1	2	3	4	5
USA	109.8	147.5	101.9	55.8
Vietnam	16.3	207.2	195.5	64.6
Others	18.8	121.8	131.1	63.0
TOTAL	7975.0	8397.3	8794.7	4902.7

\*provisional

Source : JPC;.

### **Child trafficking incidents in the country**

\*179. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that child trafficking incidents have increased manifold in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to set up Anti-Human Trafficking Units in all the districts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau collects data on human trafficking from States and Union Territories (UTs) and publishes it in its annual publication ' Crime in India' . The last published report is available for the year 2017. The statistics do not indicate any such trend.

(c) to (e) The Empowered Committee of Officers for Nirbahaya Fund in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, in its meeting held on October 22, 2019, recommended the proposal for setting up/strengthening of Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) by the States and UTs in all their Districts at a total cost of ₹100 crore under Nirbhaya Fund. AHTUs are intended to serve as integrated task force in each district to coordinate efforts of various state authorities as well as Central authorities to check crime against women and children.

**The unemployment problem**

\*180. SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the recent steps that Government has taken to deal with the unemployment problem; and

(b) whether partnerships with the private sector is likely to lead to an increase in the number and quality of jobs?

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

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

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

Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country for four years *i.e.* 2016-2020 with an outlay of 12,000 crore.

Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes

such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 per cent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

Economic Survey 2018-19 expressed the vision that investment, especially private investment, is the “key driver” that drives demand, creates capacity, increases labour productivity, introduces new technology, allows creative destruction, and generates jobs.

---

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

#### Reconstruction of airport at Chitrakoot Dham

†1761. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan for reconstruction of airport at ‘ Chitrakoot Dham’ is under consideration by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether this area is being neglected for many years; and

(c) the number of airports where air travel has been commenced under UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik) scheme which happens to be commensurate with the statement made by Prime Minister that ‘ Hawaii chappal wala bhi hawai yatra kar sake’ (a common-man could also travel by air)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21-10-2016 to stimulate regional air connectivity by making air travel affordable to the masses. However, RCS - UDAN is market driven scheme. The interested airlines based on their assessment of demand on particular routes submit their proposals at the time of bidding under RCS - UDAN from time to time. In 2nd round of bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik), routes between Lucknow and Chitrakoot were awarded to Selected Airline Operator (SAO) but the same was cancelled due to non-compliance of SAO Agreement by Selected Airline Operator. Any airport which is included in the awarded routes of UDAN, is developed under “Revival

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of unserved and underserved airports” scheme. Under this scheme, ₹ 20 crore has been sanctioned by the Government of India for Chitrakoot airport. If any valid bid is received for this airport in future round of bidding under UDAN, same will be considered as per the scheme document. The implementing agency has conducted three rounds of bidding under RCS-UDAN so far. Out of the awarded routes, RCS operations have started on 232 routes.

### Inspections done by DGCA

1762. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) the details of the total number of inspections done by the DGCA of various organisations during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the total number of Level I and II deficiencies found during these inspections;

(c) if so, whether DGCA has issued any show cause notice to the operators for the above deficiencies, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether DGCA has taken any enforcement action against the operators for the above deficiencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) The details of the year-wise inspection for the last three years carried by DGCA is as below:-

Year	No. of Inspection
2016	1863
2017	2537
2018	2304

(b) The details of the total number of level I and level II deficiencies found during these inspections are as below:

Year	Type	No. of findings
2016	Level I	22
	Level II	6969

Year	Type	No. of findings
2017	Level I	31
	Level II	7215
2018	Level I	63
	Level II	7465

(c) and (d) DGCA has taken enforcement actions on the deficiencies/non-compliances observed after following surveillance enforcement procedures and by issuing show cause notices. The year-wise details of the enforcement actions are as follows:—

Year	No. of enforcements
2016	203
2017	243
2018	334

#### **Shortage of commercial pilots**

1763. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is acute shortage of commercial pilots in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is hiring foreign commercial pilots to operate Indian air carrier companies including Air India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) to (d) There is a shortage of type rated Commanders in the country due to growth in the aviation industry and induction of new type of aircraft in the fleet by the airlines. However, sufficient number of Indian co-pilots are available and employed with the airlines. These co-pilots do not possess sufficient training and experience as required to become Commander. To cover the shortage of type rated Commanders the expat pilots are inducted by Indian carriers. The expat pilot

license is validated by DGCA for the purpose of flying aircraft registered in India. The foreign licensed pilots are however phased out by the airlines once the co-pilots inducted by them become eligible for Commander after undergoing requisite training for the same, as per airlines policy. The details of foreign pilots inducted by major Indian Scheduled Carriers is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*The Present Strength of Foreign Pilots with Major Schedule Airlines  
as on November, 2019*

Sl. No.	Airlines	Foreign Aircrew Temporary Authorization (FATA) Pilots
1	2	3
1.	Alliance Air	64
2.	Blue Dart	01
3.	Go Air	64
4.	Indigo	239
5.	Spice Jet	33
6.	True Jet	21
7.	Vistara	08
8.	Star Air	06
	TOTAL	436

**Growth rate for air and cargo traffic**

1764. SHRI BINOY VISWAM : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether there has been a decline in the year-on-year growth rate for air traffic and cargo traffic in this financial year, the data for major airports across the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and what steps have been taken to improve the growth rate' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) Details of the passengers and air cargo handled at major Indian airports including all India airports taken together in year on year growth rate during current financial year i.e. 2019-20 (April to October) over 2018-19 (April to October) are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

(b) The major reasons for Decline in passenger and air cargo traffic are due to closure of Jet Airways, World-wide grounding of Boeing 737 Max, global slowdown etc. The measures/steps taken to provide an impetus and growth of passengers and air cargo throughput include the following:

- (i) Due to suspension of operation of Jet Airways, there was a reduction in capacity in the domestic sectors for some time. However, to mitigate the impact of reduction in capacity, the domestic slots vacated by Jet Airways, starting from April 2019 have been allocated on *ad-hoc* basis to other Indian carriers.
- (ii) Launch of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21-10-2016 to facilitate / stimulate regional air connectivity and making air travel affordable to the masses.
- (iii) Development of RCS Airports relating to awarded routes of RCS - UDAN wherever required, under "Revival of unserved and underserved airports" scheme.
- (iv) Augmenting the capacity of the airports.
- (v) Expansion, up-gradation and creation of infrastructure for cargo with modern technology including off-airport Air Freight Stations.
- (vi) Installation of modern security and cargo handling equipments.
- (vii) Upgrading the Cargo Management System for transparent, smooth, proficient, International Air Transport Association (IATA) e-freight compliant paperless transactions.
- (viii) Business Development through transit and transshipment of air cargo, and unique air freight corridors.
- (ix) Encouragement to e-Commerce.

**Statement-I***Passengers Handled at Major Indian Airports*

Sl.No.	Airport	Passengers (in nos.)					
		April to October			April to March		
		2019-20	2018-19	%	2018-19	2017-18	%
		Change			Change		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Delhi (DIAL)	39046493	40733211	-4.1	69233864	65691662	5.4
2.	Mumbai (MIAL)	26816051	28692985	-6.5	48815063	48496430	0.7
3.	Bangalore (BIAL)	19306980	18977493	1.7	33307702	26910431	23.8
4.	Chennai	13197692	13210744	-0.1	22544605	20361482	10.7
5.	Kolkata	12758674	12494951	2.1	21877350	19892524	10.0
6.	Hyderabad (GHIAL)	12772801	12236561	4.4	21403972	18156789	17.9
7.	Ahmedabad	6615783	6198113	6.7	11172468	9174425	21.8
8.	Cochin (CIAL)	5990752	5659485	5.9	10119825	10172839	-0.5
9.	Pune	4760708	5321921	-10.5	9070927	8164840	11.1
10.	Goa	4661 545	4454707	4.6	8467326	7607249	11.3
11.	Guwahati	3317910	3210970	3.3	5745628	4668053	23.1
12.	Lucknow	3225623	3191178	1.1	5532819	4752921	16.4
13.	Jaipur	2861130	3103541	-7.8	5471223	4757178	15.0
14.	Trivandrum	2334398	2725231	-14.3	4434459	4393469	0.9
15.	Bhubaneswar	2202882	2397260	-8.1	4158731	3250635	27.9
16.	Patna	2683095	2434644	10.2	4061990	3111273	30.6
17.	Calicut	1983959	1969971	0.7	3360847	3139432	7.1
18.	Indore	1633959	1725840	-5.3	3158938	2269971	39.2
19.	Coimbatore	1615004	1708451	-5.5	3000882	2403935	24.8
20.	Bagdogra	1934242	1631608	18.5	2898784	2255768	28.5
21.	Visakhapatnam	1574474	1656742	-5.0	2853390	2480379	15.0
22.	Nagpur (MIPL)	1805985	1544370	16.9	2801910	2186137	28.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Varanasi	1670129	1 504080	11.0	2785015	2087581	33.4
24.	Srinagar	1823624	1642005	11.1	2737560	2440467	12.2
25.	Amritsar	1365978	1323836	3.2	2523794	2319955	8.8
26.	Ranchi	1476097	1284137	14.9	2254108	1778349	26.8
27.	Mangalore	1104585	1421346	-22.3	2240664	2269949	-1.3
28.	Chandigarh	1390595	1213791	14.6	2097698	2137739	-19
29.	Raipur	1215144	1160615	4.7	2028548	1628134	246
30.	Portblair	919927	938946	-2.0	1711881	1549951	10.4
31.	Trichy	967045	900833	7.4	1578831	1513273	4.3
32.	Madurai	857557	924202	-7.2	1520016	1442807	5.4
TOTAL OF MAJOR AIRPORTS		185890821	187593768	-0.9	324970818	293466027	10.7
ALL INDIAN AIRPORTS TAKEN TOGETHER		199608118	198212799	0.7	344700516	308753400	11.6

**Statement-II***Freight Handled At Major Indian Airports*

Sl.No.	Airport	Freight (in MT)					
		April to October			April to March		
		2019-20	2018-19	%	2018-19	2017-18	%
				Change			Change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Delhi (DIAL)	579235	611243	-5.2	1042948	963032	8.3
2.	Mumbai (MIAL)	510456	565567	-9.7	963460	906321	6.3
3.	Bangalore (BIAL)	226113	235520	-4.0	386849	348403	11.0
4.	Chennai	215386	253218	-14.9	411613	417787	-1.5
5.	Kolkata	96200	95491	0.7	155232	163323	-5.0
6.	Hyderabad (GHIAL)	85782	85324	0.5	144126	134141	7.4
7.	Ahmedabad	65048	60484	7.5	101731	91633	11.0
8.	Cochin (CIAL)	47162	39451	19.5	70199	76274	-8.0
9.	Pune	22204	31744	-30.1	47392	41566	14.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Goa	3226	2770	16.5	4536	4372	3.8
11.	Guwahati	12803	13565	-5.6	23640	22345	6.7
12.	Lucknow	9408	4034	133.2	6111	6329	-3.4
13.	Jaipur	10443	10583	-1.3	18513	16304	13.5
14.	Trivandrum	16802	14205	18.3	25167	28715	-12.4
15.	Bhubaneswar	5720	5357	6.8	9670	7843	23.3
16.	Patna	7803	6888	13.3	11435	6879	66.2
17.	Calicut	17333	8523	103.4	17283	18866	-8.4
18.	Indore	6543	7252	-9.8	11729	10851	8.1
19.	Coimbatore	7456	7907	-5.7	12865	10461	23.0
20.	Bagdogra	4662	3930	18.6	6478	4986	29.9
21.	Visakhapatnam	3674	3188	15.2	3513	4847	-27.5
22.	Nagpur (MIPL)	6117	5736	6.6	9416	7854	19.9
23.	Varanasi	2206	1381	59.7	2657	1190	123.3
24.	Srinagar	5068	5062	0.1	7990	7226	10.6
25.	Amritsar	1528	1008	51.6	1378	1676	-17.8
26.	Ranchi	3598	3413	5.4	5274	4743	11.2
27.	Mangalore	1871	2264	-17.4	3287	2527	30.1
28.	Chandigarh	5558	3299	68.5	5051	5650	-10.6
29.	Raipur	3616	2778	30.2	5003	4093	22.2
30.	Port Blair	3989	3039	31.3	6158	5682	8.4
31.	Trichy	4954	3924	26.2	6950	6541	6.3
32.	Madurai	1901	3075	-38.2	4934	2485	98.6
	TOTAL OF MAJOR AIRPORTS	1993865	2101223	-5.1	3532788	3334945	5.9
	ALL INDIAN AIRPORTS TAKEN TOGETHER	2010611	2116866	-5.0	3560019	3357028	6.0

#### Air services from Bhagalpur

†1765. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering on any scheme to start air services from Bhagalpur to various cities of the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, by when the air services from Bhagalpur will start and by when the construction work of the airport at Bhagalpur would be completed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21-10-2016 to stimulate regional air connectivity by making air travel affordable to the masses. However, RCS -UDAN is market driven scheme. The interested airlines based on their assessment of demand on particular routes submit their proposals at the time of bidding under RCS - UDAN from time to time. Any airport which is included in the awarded routes of UDAN, is developed under "Revival of unserved and underserved airports" Scheme.

Bhagalpur airport figures in the list of unserved airports of RCS Document. So far, no airline has submitted bid to operate RCS flight connecting Bhagalpur airport till 3rd round of bidding under RCS-UDAN. However, if any bid is received in future, the same will be considered as per the provisions of the scheme document.

#### **Strategic Partnership for skill Development**

1766. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has entered into a strategic partnership for skill development in the aviation sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the financial support extended during each of the last three years and the current year for the said purpose;

(c) the number of youths, who have benefited from said training during the said period; and

(d) the quantum of employment opportunity given by Government to trained youths during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI), as part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), has undertaken projects for skill development in aviation sector.

Airports Authority of India has signed 2 tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) for setting up of Multi Skill Development Centre at Chandigarh and Mumbai in the following areas:

(i) Airline Customer Service Executive

(ii) Airline Reservation Agent

- (iii) Airline Cargo Assistant
- (iv) Airline Ramp Executive
- (v) Airline Flight Load Controller
- (vi) Airline Security Executive
- (vii) Airport X Ray Qualified Staff
- (viii) Airport Facility Services
- (ix) Airline Baggage Handler

The Training programmes seek skilling as well as up-skilling in Aviation Sector.

(b) The Financial support extended by AAI during the last three years & the current financial year is as under:

Year	Amount (in Rs)
2016-17	NIL
2017-18	1.25 crore
2018-19	2.60 crore
2019-20 (Till Date)	NIL

- (c) Number of candidates benefitted by the training programmes so far is 894.
- (d) 687 candidates have been placed with various employers so far.

### Hiring of expat pilots

1767. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether expat pilots are allowed to be hired by airlines;
- (b) whether Government is aware that many of these expat pilots do not have adequate knowledge about our domestic airports; and
- (c) whether this endangers the lives of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) There is a shortage of type rated Commanders in the country due to growth in the aviation industry and induction of new type of aircraft in the fleet by the airlines. However, sufficient number of Indian co-pilots are available and employed with the airlines. These co-pilots do not possess sufficient training and

experience as required to become Commander. To cover the shortage of type rated Commanders the expat pilots are inducted by Indian carriers. The expat pilot license is validated by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) for the purpose of flying aircraft registered in India. The foreign licensed pilots are however phased out by the airlines once the co-pilots inducted by them become eligible for Commander after undergoing requisite training for the same, as per airlines policy.

(b) and (c) After selection of expat pilot by Indian Operator, security clearance of these pilots is obtained through DGCA. Once the security clearance is received from the concerned agencies, the expat pilot undergoes appropriate training on company's operations manual and Foreign Aircrew Temporary Authorization (FATA) is issued by DGCA initially for a period of three months. After oral examination and verification of documents issued by the contracting state, the FATA pilot is also required to pass DGCA Air Regulation Exam and Indian Medical Examination within 03 months for further extension of FATA. The flight crew operating Indian registered aircraft on the basis of validation of their foreign licenses has to comply with all the applicable Indian rules, regulations, procedures and directions issued from time to time in order to ensure passenger safety.

#### **Promotion of domestic air travel**

1768. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) the details of domestic air travel of flyers during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government propose to launch any scheme for further expansion of existing airports opening of new airports and more parking bays in the airports for convenience of flyers, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) State-wise details of domestic air travel of flyers during the last three years is given in the Statements (*See below*).

(b) The expansion and development of infrastructure facilities at the airports is a continuous process and is undertaken on the operational requirements for safety of aircraft operation and demand from airlines, depending upon availability of land and viability, as well as other facilities with reference to intended aircraft operations.

Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 08.11.2018 had accorded "In-principle" approval for leasing out six airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) viz. Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru for operation, management and development through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode to improve efficiency in service delivery and to bring in expertise, enterprise and professionalism

at these airports, apart from bringing the needed investments in the sector. Accordingly, AAI floated a Global Tender for inviting bids and identified the highest bidder. Based on the same, AAI has issued the Letter of Award for leasing of Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Mangaluru airports to concessionaire. Expenditure towards operation, management and development of these airports shall be borne by the concessionaire.

AAI has embarked upon a CAPEX plan of ₹ 25000 crore in next five years for development/ upgradation/modernization of various airports in the country to meet the requirement of Air Traffic which includes expansion/modification of existing terminals, new terminals, expansion / strengthening of existing runways, aprons, Air Navigation Services (ANS) works like control tower, technical block etc. The construction of new airport is taken up as per new Greenfield airports policy of Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA), Government of India.

#### Statement

##### *State-wise Domestic Passengers handled (in numbers) along with Growth Rate*

State	2018-19	2017-18	% growth rate 2018-19 over 2017-18	2016-17	% growth rate 2017-18 over 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1711881	1549929	10.4%	1237824	25.2%
Andhra Pradesh	5268789	3988541	32.1%	3633088	9.8%
Arunachal Pradesh	1341	0	-	0	-
Assam	6639457	5437428	22.1%	4354715	24.9%
Bihar	4127320	3169482	30.2%	2176798	45.6%
Chandigarh	1971198	1989691	-0.9%	1749247	13.7%
Chhattisgarh	2029320	1628134	24.6%	1396179	16.6%
Daman and Diu	23814	20544	15.9%	18369	11.8%
Delhi	50524767	48308202	4.6%	42205712	14.5%
Goa	7685581	6771985	13.5%	6051602	11.9%
Gujarat	12159782	9736988	24.9%	7618077	27.8%
Himachal Pradesh	163590	179681	-9.0%	133995	34.1%
Jammu and Kashmir	4880653	4560723	7.0%	3812608	19.6%
Jharkhand	2250038	1772094	27.0%	1030238	72.0%
Karnataka	30997570	24831775	24.8%	20433336	21.5%

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala	7864647	7230166	8.8%	5966664	21.2%
Lakshadweep Island	38341	39088	-1.9%	30901	26.5%
Madhya Pradesh	4283731	3289712	30.2%	2702264	21.7%
Maharashtra	46813380	45416775	3.1%	41505903	9.4%
Manipur	1277161	987506	29.3%	886181	11.4%
Meghalaya	12482	12957	-3.7%	13376	-3.1%
Mizoram	225586	295379	-23.6%	235613	25.4%
Nagaland	193522	186390	3.8%	144449	29.0%
Odisha	4065090	3158916	28.7%	2303623	37.1%
Puducherry	86746	34631	150.5%	13	-
Punjab	1837248	1714796	7.1%	1031933	66.2%
Rajasthan	6976491	5906501	18.1%	4773678	23.7%
Sikkim	18963	0	-	0	-
Tamil Nadu	21090228	18414890	14.5%	16101100	14.4%
Telangana	17418921	14471073	20.4%	11732611	23.3%
Tripura	1441089	1379090	4.5%	1183867	16.5%
Uttar Pradesh	7871474	6112502	28.8%	5230892	16.9%
Uttarakhand	1257507	1139984	10.3%	895326	27.3%
West Bengal	22012357	19542331	12.6%	15094490	29.5%
TOTAL	275218965	243277884	13.1%	205684732	18.3%

#### **Operational airports in Madhya Pradesh**

†1769. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of CTVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of airports currently operational in the State of Madhya Pradesh alongwith there expansion and the timeline by which the international flights would be operational therefrom alongwith the destinations thereof; and

(b) the details of the date of start of air services alongwith the proposed destinations in Madhya Pradesh under the tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Airports Authority of India (AAI)?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) Currently, 5 airports namely Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho and Gwalior (Civil Enclave) are operational in Madhya Pradesh. Out of these 5 airports, Indore Airport is a Customs Notified airport where International flight can operate whereas others are domestic airports. In so far as operation of international flights from these airports is concerned, Indian carriers are free to mount air services from any point in India to foreign destinations as per the respective bilateral air service agreements. However, actual operations are guided by traffic demand and commercial judgment of the airlines. At present, Air India is operating three international flights per week to Dubai from Indore Airport.

(b) States/Union Territories sign tripartite agreements with Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) and Airports Authority of India (AAI) for implementation of the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) only. Such tripartite agreement was executed between Government of Madhya Pradesh, AAI and MoCA on 11.11.2016. Air Services on following routes have already commenced under RCS in Madhya Pradesh:

Route	Date of Commencement
Gwalior to Delhi	31.05.2017
Gwalior to Indore	31.05.2017
GwaJior to Bengaluru	20.06.2019
Gwalior to Hyderabad	01.05.2019
Gwalior to Jammu	01.05.2019
Gwalior to Kolkata	20.06.2019
Bhopal to Udaipur	31.03.2019

#### **Pending requests for development of airports**

†1770. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether some State Governments have requested the Central Government to develop airports in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) to (c) Development of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) and concerned private operators from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, traffic demand / willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports. State Governments approach Government of India for setting up or operationalization of airports. Recently, various requests have been received from different State Governments including Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh etc. The requests received from State Governments are examined and action is taken based on the feasibility and participation of State Governments.

**Enhancing the services of AAI**

1771. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) what initiatives have been undertaken by Government during last three years for the development of Airports Authority of India (AAI);

(b) whether Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)/ agreement with foreign companies to enhance the services of AAI; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) being a Schedule 'A' category 1 Miniratna Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) has inbuilt autonomy to take up the development work in the overall commercial interest of the organization. It has the power to incur capital expenditure (CAPEX) on new projects, modernization, purchase of equipment etc., without Government approval, to the tune of ₹ 500 crore or equal to Net worth, whichever is less. AAI is self-sustaining Organisation and the CAPEX and operational expenditure (OPEX) requirements are met through Internal Resources and AAI is not dependent on Gross Budgetary support from the Government. During last three years, AAI has operationalised 17 number of airports and has spent ₹ 8855.82 crore on development and other associated works at its various airports across the country. Besides, Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 08.11.2018 had

accorded “In-principle” approval for leasing out six airports of AAI viz. Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru for operation, management and development through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode to improve efficiency in service delivery and to bring in expertise, enterprise and professionalism at these airports, apart from bringing the needed investments in the sector.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. AAI has entered into an agreement with United States Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) to develop a comprehensive Communication, Navigation and Surveillance/Air Traffic Management (CNS/ATM) roadmap for next 10 years.

#### **Air Seva App/portal**

1772. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received from the Indian passengers on Air Seva App/ portal since its inception to till date;

(b) whether Government has received number of suggestions to make the necessary changes in the passenger rights charter;

(c) if so, whether Government is planning to revised the passenger rights charter with the suggestions received from passengers and to make Indian civil aviation more passenger friendly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) As on 29.11.2019, 24596 complaints have been received on Air Sewa web portal since its inception.

(b) to (d) Passenger Charter of Rights was prepared after consultations with the stakeholders and was released in February, 2019. The Charter is available in the public domain on the official website of the Ministry of Civil Aviation. The revision of the Passenger Charter of Rights as per the extant rules and guidelines is an ongoing process.

#### **Air service agreements**

1773. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and Saudi Arabia has revised their air services agreement recently and increased the weekly seat quota between both the countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of air services agreement India has signed with other countries since 2014 along with the weekly seat quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) India and Saudi Arabia have signed an MoU on 29.10.2019 wherein it has been decided to increase the weekly seat quota between both the countries in three phases and the details are as follows:

#### **Phase-I**

In phase-I, the total seat capacity will be increased from 28000 to 36,000 seats per week in each direction with immediate effect.

#### **Phase-II**

In phase-II, the total seat capacity will be increased from 36,000 to 44,000 seats per week in each direction after both sides having utilised the current capacity. In case the designated airlines of one side have utilised Phase-I entitlements and the designated airlines of the other side have not fully utilised the same, the entitlements of phase II shall become applicable for both sides after three consecutive FATA schedule periods from the IATA schedule in which the threshold requirements is met by the first side, provided that the utilisation of Phase I entitlements by that side does not decline by more than 1800 seats during any of the 3 IATA schedule periods.

#### **Phase-III**

In phase-III, the total seat capacity will further be increased from 44,000 to 50,000 seats per week in each direction after the entitlements of phase-II are fully utilised. In case the designated airlines of one side have utilised phase II entitlements and the designated airlines of the other side have not fully utilised the same, the entitlements of phase III shall become applicable for both sides after 3 consecutive IATA schedule periods from the TATA schedule in which the threshold requirement is met by the first side, provided that the utilisation of phase II entitlements by that side does not decline by more than 1800 seats during any of the 3 IATA schedule periods.

Notwithstanding the above, the entitlements of phase III will not become applicable for one side if the utilisation of the entitlements by the designated airlines of the other side are still in phase I. However, this provision will not apply if the utilisation by the designated airlines of both sides reach phase II of entitlements and thereafter the utilisation by the designated airlines of one side falls back to phase I.

Further, there is an 'open sky' agreement for Indian carriers flying to Dammam and our carriers can mount unlimited flights to/from Dammam from any point in India.

(c) The details of air services agreements India has signed with other countries since 2014 along with the weekly seat quota is given in the Statement.

#### **Statement**

*The details of Bilateral seat sharing memoranda of understanding (MoU) entered into with different countries alongwith dates in the last five years*

#### **Year-2014**

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Date of Signing	Details
1.	Dubai	26 February 2014	Increase of capacity entitlements from 54200 to 65200 in 3 phases ending in Winter 2015.
2.	Egypt	27 August 2014	Increase of capacity entitlements from 7 to 14 services per week.
3.	Seychelles	16 September 2014	Increase of capacity entitlements from 2 to 7 services per week.

#### **Year-2015**

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Date of Signing MOU	Details
1	2	3	4
1.	New Zealand	26 May 2015	Increase of capacity entitlements to 7 services per week.
2.	Republic of Korea	15 October 2015	Increase of capacity entitlements from 6 to 19 services per week.

1	2	3	4
3.	Kazakhstan	19 October 2015	Increase of capacity entitlements from 14 to 21 services per week. Maximum 10 services from any one point of call.
4.	Kenya	19 October 2015	Increase of capacity entitlements from 14 to 21 services per week.
5.	Ethiopia	20 October 2015	Increase of capacity entitlements from 21 to 28 services per week. Maximum 14 services from any one point of call.
<b>Year-2016</b>			
1.	Bulgaria	19 January 2016	Increase of capacity entitlements from 2 to 7 services per week.
2.	Fiji	04 February 2016	Increase of capacity entitlements from 2 to 3 services per week.
3.	Greece	07 September 2016	Open sky formalised. Unlimited services to 6 metres.
4.	Cambodia	15 September 2016	Increase of capacity entitlements to 28 services to metres and unlimited services to 18 tourist destinations
5.	Serbia	27 October 2016	Open sky formalised. Unlimited services to 4 metres.
6.	Jamaica	05 December 2016	Open sky formalised. Unlimited services to 6 metres.
7.	Oman	06 December 2016	Increase of capacity entitlements from 21147 to 27405 seats per week.
8.	Czech Republic	06 December 2016	Open sky formalised. Unlimited services to 6 metres.
9.	Guyana	06 December 2016	Open sky formalised. Unlimited services to 6 metres.
10.	Israel	07 December 2016	Increase of capacity entitlements from 7 to 14 services per week. Maximum 9 services from Mumbai/Delhi. Remaining from Goa/Kochi.

1	2	3	4
11.	Ghana	07 December 2016	Increase of capacity entitlements from 2 to 7 services per week.
12.	Finland	08 December 2016	Open sky formalised. Unlimited services to 6 metros.
13.	Spain	09 December 2016	Open sky formalised. Unlimited services to 6 metros.
14.	Sri Lanka	09 December 2016	Open sky formalised. Unlimited services to 6 metros.

**Year-2017**

1.	Georgia	10 January 2017	Increase of capacity entitlements from 4 to 21 services per week.
2.	Netherlands	24 January 2017	Open sky formalised. Unlimited services to 6 metros.
3.	UK	06 February 2017	Open sky formalised. Unlimited services to 6 metros. Maximum 56 services on Delhi/Mumbai-London Heathrow.
4.	Malta	15 March 2017	Open sky formalised. Unlimited services to 6 metros.
5.	Japan	30 August 2017	Open sky formalised. Unlimited services to 6 metros.
6.	Tanzania	04 December 2017	Open sky formalised. Unlimited services to 6 metros.
7.	Nigeria	04 December 2017	Increase of capacity entitlements from 7 to 14 services per week.
8.	Morocco	05 December 2017	Open sky formalised. Unlimited services to 6 metros.
9.	Botswana	06 December 2017	Open sky formalised. Unlimited services to 6 metros.
10.	Austria	06 December 2017	Increase of capacity entitlements from 14 to 49 services per week. 42 services to 6 metros and 7 services to Amritsar.

1	2	3	4
11.	Thailand	06 December 2017	Increase of capacity entitlements from 23609 seats to 29759 seats per week.
12.	Switzerland	07 December 2017	Open sky formalised. Unlimited services to 6 metros.
13.	Brunei Darussalam	07 December 2017	Increase of capacity entitlements from 7 to 28 services per week. Maximum 7 services from any point of call.

#### **Year-2018**

1.	Philippines	12 July 2018	Increase of capacity entitlements to 28 services to metros and unlimited services to 18 tourist destinations (non-metro*).
----	-------------	--------------	--

#### **Year-2019**

1.	Bangladesh	15 March 2019	Increase of capacity entitlements from 61 services to 91 services from Summer 2019 and to 120 services from Winter 2020.
2.	Saudi Arabia	29 October 2019	Increase of capacity entitlements from 28000 seats to 36000 seats immediately and to 50000 seats in phases.

\*18 tourist destinations include the following cities: Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Aurangabad, Bhuwaneshwar, Calicut, Cochin, Gaya, Goa, Guwahati, Jaipur, Khajuraho, Lukhnow, Patna, Port Blair, Trivandrum, Trichy, Varanasi and Visakhapatnam.

#### **New terminal building at Kolhapur**

1774. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to construct new terminal building and expand the existing runway at Kolhapur airport to ensure larger aircrafts to land and take off;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the timeline to complete the works planned; and

(c) which are the other places in the country where new airport terminal buildings are proposed to be constructed in the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has undertaken construction of New Domestic Terminal Building, ATC tower cum Technical Block cum Fire Station, extension of Runway (Rigid) with Blast Pad to make it suitable for operation of A-320 type of aircraft, Taxiway, Apron, Ground Support Equipment Area, Isolation Bay, Runway End Safety Area, resurfacing of Existing Runway (Flexible) and other Associated works (Civil & Electrical) at Kolhapur Airport, The timeline for completion of an airport project depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc.

(c) AAI has also undertaken the construction of major new terminal buildings with Probable Date of Completion (PDC) in next three years at its airports which include Agartala, Chennai, Dehradun, Guwahati, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Leh, Mangaluru, Patna, Portblair, Pune, Surat and Trichy.

#### **Closure of Pakistan's airspace**

1775. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state: -

(a) whether the closure of Pakistan's airspace following tensions due to recent frictions between India and Pakistan caused difficulties in international travel and affected many flights including foreign airlines which are diverted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any plan to take up this issue at diplomatic level with Pakistan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the closure of Pakistan's airspace had resulted in the following difficulties due to diversion of flights:

(i) increased travel time

(ii) increased cost to passengers

(iii) increased workload for Air Traffic Controllers

(iv) increased coordination with other agencies in India and foreign Air Navigation Service providers for safe aircraft operations.

(c) and (d) The airspace restrictions that were put in place by Pakistan in February 2019 have been lifted with effect from 16 July 2019.

#### **Airports under Udan scheme**

1776. DR. ABHISHEK MANU STNGHVI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of the 440 odd air routes allotted to 14 major and fledgling airlines under the two phases of UDAN, not more than 40 to 60 routes are operating regularly, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) why air services are yet to begin in a number of newly constructed airports; and

(c) the details of all the airports whose construction has been completed under the scheme but they are yet to operate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Out of 313 number of valid routes under first two rounds of bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme(RCS)- UDAN(Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik), 158 RCS routes have commenced. There is a delay in operationalizing some routes/discontinuation of the routes, for reasons which include:

(i) Non-readiness of civil airports/heliports, which may be related to availability of land, creating regional infrastructure, complying to the regulations by the airport operators.

(ii) Delay in obtaining Scheduled Commuter Operators Permit by new entrant Airlines.

(iii) Unsustainability of the operation on the awarded routes.

(c) List of RCS airports which have been operationalized under UDAN is given in the Statement (*See* below). As per the scheme, Selected Airline Operator (SAO) is to start RCS operations within six months of signing the Agreement or within sixty days of readiness of airports, whichever is later.

**Statement***List of RCS airports operationalized under UDAN*

Sl.No	State	Airport	Date of Operationalisation
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa (Underserved)	27-April-2017
2.	Assam	Jorhat (Underserved)	1-Aug-2018
3.		Lilabari (Underserved)	15-Jan-2019
4.		Tezpur (Underserved)	26-April-2018
5.	Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur	14-June-2018
6.	Daman and Diu	Diu (Underserved)	24-Feb-2018
7.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar (Underserved)	1-May-2018
8.		Jamnagar (Underserved)	17-Feb-2018
9.		Kandla	1-july-2017
10.		Mundra	17-Feb-2018
11.		Porbandar (Underserved)	10-July-2017
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	27-April-2017
13.		Kullu	13-May-2019
14.	Karnataka	Belgaum (Underserved)	1-May-2019
15.		Hubli (Underserved)	14-May-2018
16.		Mysore	2-Sep-2017
17.		Vidyanagar	21-Sep-2017
18.		Kalaburgai (Gulbarga)	22-Nov-2019
19.	Kerala	Kannur	25-Jan-2019
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior (Underserved)	31-May-2017
21.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	23-Dec-2017
22.		Kolhapur	8-April-2018

1	2	3	4
23.		Nanded	27-April-2017
24.		Ozar (Nasik)	23-Dec-2017
25.	Meghalaya	Shillong (Underserved)	26-April-2018
26.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	22-Sep-2018
27.	Pondicherry (UT)	Pondicherry (Underserved)	16-Aug-2017
28.	Punjab	Adampur	1-May-2018
29.		Bhatinda	27-April-2017
30.		Ludhiana	2-Sep-2017
31.		Pathankot	5-April-2018
32.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	26-Sep-2017
33.		Jaisalmer	29-Oct-2017
34.		Kishangarh	8-Oct-2018
35.	Sikkim	Pakyong	4-Oct-2018
36.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	25-March-2018
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra (Underserved)	8-Dec-2017
38.		Allahabad (Underserved)	14-June-2018
39.		Kanpur (Chakeri)	3-July-2018
40.		Hindon	11-Oct-2019
41.	Uttarakhand	Pantnagar (Underserved)	4-Jan-2019
42.		Pithoragarh	17-Jan-2019
43.	West Bengal	Durgapur (Underserved)	25-June-2109

**International flights from Vijayawada Airports**

1777. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that though Vijayawada Airport has

been declared an international airport, there is no adequate operation of international flights from Vijayawada airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government will come forward to operate more international flights from Vijayawada airport;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Vijayawada airport has been declared as an international airport and presently there are no international flights being operated from Vijayawada airport.

(c) to (e) Airlines are free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate within the ambit of bilateral agreements. It is, therefore, upon the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and their commercial viability.

#### **Guidelines for refunds of air tickets**

1778. DR. BANDA PRAKASH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued the draft guidelines related to refund of airline tickets and facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation and delays in flights and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, the mode of display and intimation to the passengers at conspicuous places of the airports and on the tickets; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the action being taken to take care and address the above vital issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) Section 3, Series M, Part IV titled

“Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights” .

DGCA has also issued CAR Section 3, Series M, Part II titled as “Refund of Airline Tickets to Passengers of Public Transport Undertakings” with Rev. 2 dated 27.02.2019. These CARs are available on the website of DGCA.

Further, a Passenger Charter was released on 27.02.2019 for general guidance and information on rules and rights that apply to an air traveler in an easy to understand format which is available on the website of Ministry of Civil Aviation. Moreover, all the airlines have been advised by DGCA to publicize and display passenger rights at conspicuous places.

**Compensation paid for not accommodating air passengers**

1779. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of compensation paid by Air India for not accommodating air passengers in its flights despite having confirmed tickets during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) what action Government has taken in this regard; and
- (c) what action Government proposes to take to stop this malpractice by Air India and other airlines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) The details of expenses incurred by Air India for denied boarding compensation to passengers during the last three years are as under:

- (i) FY18-19 - ₹ 9.58 Crore
- (ii) FY17-18 - ₹ 8.40 Crore
- (iii) FY16-17- Rs 7.60 Crore

(b) and (c) In order to ensure appropriate protection for the air travelers in case of denied boardings, DGCA has already issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3, Series M, Part IV titled “Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delay in flights” wherein the provisions/compensation to be offered to affected passengers due to denied boarding have been specified.

**Revival of Rupsi airport in Dhubri, Assam**

1780. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of Rupsi airport in Drrubri, Assam which comes under UDAN-U Scheme;
- (b) the amount of fund sanctioned by Government under the scheme to revive the airport;
- (c) whether the travellers have to face a lot of problems, as they have to travel for several hours by road from lower Assam districts to reach either of the airports, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the reasons for delay and by when, this airport will be ready for operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) In 2nd round of bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)- UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik), RCS routes between Guwahati to Rupsi were awarded to the Selected Airline Operator (SAO). Airports Authority of India (AAI) has taken up the work for development of Rupsi airport under “Revival of unserved and underserved airports” scheme and funds for an amount of ₹ 71.63 Crore have been sanctioned by the Government for revival of Rupsi airport.

(c) The accessibility to Dhubri (Rupsi Airport) is through single lane road. Rupsi airport is situated in lower Assam and it has been developed with an aim to improve the ait-connectivity of lower Assam.

(d) There is no delay in the completion of the development works of the Rupsi Airport. However, RCS-UDAN operations can only be commenced once the airport is licensed. As per the provisions of the scheme, Selected Airline Operator (SAO) is to start RCS operations within six months of signing the Agreement or within sixty days of readiness of airports, whichever is later.

**Order of NCDRC for passengers stuck at Airports**

1781. SHRI MAJEED MEMON : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether according to latest orders of National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) all passengers stuck at various airports have the right to free refreshment, meals during the delay of flights and also access to communications;

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

(c) whether Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) will issue instructions to all airlines as per the on orders of NCDRC and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) to (c) National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) in the order dated 15.10.2019 made the observation, which is not a part of its operative portion of the order. While deciding the revision petition no. 1933-1937 of 2017 against a scheduled airline, the NCDRC only upheld the compensation amount awarded by District Forum which was reduced by the State Commission. However, the Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) Section-3, Series M, Part IV titled "Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights" issued by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has provisions to safeguard passenger interest with regard to facilities such as meals etc to be provided to a passenger by airlines in case of delays, cancellation and denied boarding.

#### **Setting up of Greenfield airport at Dagadarthi**

1782. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has given approval for setting up of Greenfield airport at Dagadarthi Mandal in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of proposed airport at Dagadarthi; and

(d) how much time will it take for starting operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Government of India (GoI), Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) had granted 'in principle' approval for setting up of Domestic Greenfield Airport for public use in Dagadarthi near Nellore in Andhra Pradesh on 07.10.2016.

(c) The developer has informed that they awarded the work to M/s SCL Turbo Consortium Ltd. for development of this airport. The letter of award was provided to

the bidder during September 2017 and an SPV was formed by the developer for the project as Nellore International Airport Limited (NIAL). The Concession Agreement with NIAL was signed in June 2018.

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

### **Fuel supply to Air India by oil refineries**

1783. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil refineries have stopped their supply of fuel to Air India at 6 airports due to its poor financial health which is leading to non-payment of fuel charges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to obviate the financial problems to Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) to (c) At present, there is no stoppage of Fuel supply to Air India (AI). The Oil Marketing Companies had discontinued fuel supplies to Air India and its group at six airports *viz.* Mohali, Pune, Cochin, Vizag, Patna and Ranchi on 22.08.2019, due to non-payment of outstanding dues of Air India. The fuel supply was restored at these six airports on 06.09.2019. These companies are being paid on a daily basis for the current Fuel supply.

(d) The Government is committed to disinvestment of Air India. Further, in order to prepare Air India for strategic disinvestment, a strategic plan has been approved by the Government to establish a strong competitive and self-sustaining airline. The plan has several components, which, *inter-alia*, includes financial package and focuses on increasing the operational efficiencies whereby substantial increase in revenue or cost saving can be achieved. The major components of financial package for F.Y. 2018-19, *inter-alia*, included:

(i) A total debt amounting to ₹ 29464 crore to be transferred from Air India Ltd. to the SPV *viz.* Air India Assets Holding Co. Ltd.(AIAHL).

- (ii) A cash support of ₹ 3975 crore to Air India, inclusive of ₹ 1630 crore already infused in AI in FY 2018-19.
- (iii) Provide a Government Guarantee of ₹ 7600 crore, inclusive of ₹ 3000 crore already provided to AI in F.Y. 2018-19, to raise new debt for payment of stretched liabilities.

**Looking to wrap up the sale of state-run airline**

1784. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is looking to wrap up the sale of State-run airline Air India by March;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) if so, what will happen to the existing employees of Air India; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) to (d) The Government is committed to the disinvestment of Air India. Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) has, *inter-alia*, approved the 100 per cent sale of Government of India stake in Air India along with Air India Express Ltd. and Air India stake in AISATS. The preparation of Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest (EOI) for the strategic disinvestment of Air India is in process, the contours of which will be decided by AISAM. While finalizing the Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest (EOI) for the strategic disinvestment of Air India, the AISAM would consider the matters related to the existing employees of Air India.

**NCRB data on riots**

1785. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether recent National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data shows that number of riots in India have decreased but have become more intense, the number of riots have decreased by 5 per cent but the number of victims have increased by 22 per cent, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the State-wise data of the number of riots occurred in the country during last three years and the current year citing the various causes of such riots;

(c) whether Government has proposed any measures to alleviate the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) and (b) During the past three years, the number of incidents of rioting in the country shows a declining trend. The latest three years' data of National Crime Records Bureau is given in the Statement (*See below*). The reasons for rioting include factors related to agrarian, caste, sectarian, communal, industrial, political and other issues.

(c) and (d) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The responsibility to maintain law and order primarily rests with the respective State Governments. However, Government of India monitors the internal security and law and order situation in the country, and issues advisories from time to time to maintain peace and public tranquility. Government also deploys Central Armed Police Forces to aid and assist State Governments on their request. Further, in order to strengthen the law and order machinery, Government implements a Central scheme for modernization of State Police forces and has an institutionalized mechanism for sharing of intelligence for effective maintenance of public order.

#### *Statement*

##### *Records of National Crime Bureau*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rioting (Total)		
		2015	2016	2017
		Number of Incidents		
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	731	657	510
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	8	20
3.	Assam	2435	1671	1246
4.	Bihar	13311	11617	11698

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	809	652	664
6.	Goa	123	117	221
7.	Gujarat	1751	1659	1740
8.	Haryana	1875	2844	2408
9.	Himachal Pradesh	409	395	338
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1162	3410	1486
11.	Jharkhand	2196	1721	1791
12.	Karnataka	6602	6263	5377
13.	Kerala	5830	5089	4689
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2205	1665	1741
15.	Maharashtra	8336	7898	7743
16.	Manipur	164	119	109
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	5
18.	Mizoram	3	3	2
19.	Nagaland	10	7	5
20.	Odisha	1976	1914	2407
21.	Punjab	0	0	1
22.	Rajasthan	424	293	345
23.	Sikkim	5	12	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	2648	2002	1935
25.	Telangana	554	551	542
26.	Tripura	76	78	125
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6813	8018	8990
28.	Uttarakhand	464	481	622
29.	West Bengal	4057	2691	2067
TOTAL STATES		64998	61796	58729

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Union Territories</b>				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	20	8	7
31.	Chandigarh	49	40	38
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	9	9
33.	Daman and Diu	5	9	7
34.	Delhi	130	79	50
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1
36.	Puducherry	43	33	39
TOTAL UT(S)		257	178	151
TOTAL ALL INDIA		65255	61974	58880

#### Sensitising prison staff

1786. DR. AMAR PATNAIK:

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central Government institution, under the Ministry, have organised any conference/workshop/ seminar on correctional administration for sensitising prison staff in the last five years;

(b) if so, the details of the agenda/topic of such events along with the dates; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (c) Details of conferences/workshops/seminars organised by the Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and the Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh on correctional administration in the last five years are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

***Statement-I***

*(A) Details of conferences/workshops/seminars organised by the Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)*

Sl. No.	Conference/Workshop/Seminar	Agenda/Topic	Date(s)
1	2	3	4
1.	5th National Conference of Heads of Prisons of State Prison held at BPR&D Hqrs., New Delhi	(a) Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Prisoners (b) Technology of Prisons (c) Best Practices in Prisons with special reference to agriculture and Industry (d) Security in Prisons	29-30 September, 2016
2.	National Conference of Uniformed Women in Prison Administration held at BPR& D Hqrs., New Delhi	(a) Training Need of Women Prison officers (b) Are women Prison officers getting mainstream duties (c) Difficulties in balancing family and work for women Prison officers (d) Is there need for change of uniform for Women Prison officers?	14-15 September, 2017
3.	6th National Conference of Heads of Prison of States Prison held at CAPT, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	(a) Mechanism for Productive Engagement of under-trial Prisoners. (b) Use of Technology with Special Focus on Prisoner's (specific to Mental, Physical Health and Safety).	26-27 February, 2019

1	2	3	4
		(c) Ensuring Compliance with Minimum Standards in Prison Issues and Challenges.	
		(d) Initiatives of BPR & D in Correctional Administration.	
		(e) Increased Participation of Community in the Context of Released Prisoners after-care system and New Alternatives to Present System of imprisonment.	
		(f) Modernisation fund of Prisons.	
		(g) Coordination among Prisons, Police and courts for the production of under-trials.	
4.	National Conference on “Criminal Activities and Radicalization in Jails: Vulnerability of Inmates and jail Staff and their Protection” held at BPR&D Hqrs., New Delhi.	(a) Criminal activities in prisons (b) Threat to safety of vulnerable inmates and jail staff and safety measures (c) Radicalization in prisons (d) Security and protection standards for prison and staff	12-13 September, 2019

*(B) Details of conferences sponsored by the Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)*

Sl.No.	Conference	Agenda/Topic	Date(s)
1.	Women in Detention Access to Justice held at Shimla.	(a) Reproductive Health Rights of Women Prisoners: National and International Legal Norms. (b) Health needs of women prisoners	4-5 October, 2018

Sl.No.	Conference	Agenda/Topic	Date(s)
		(c) Health, Skill, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of women inmates and their children (d) Prison Reforms, Structural managerial and legal issues with focus on women inmates and comparison to global norms. (e) Neuro-Criminology program for the offenders (f) Transforming prisons.	
2.	Positive Engagement of Inmates in Prisons held at Shimla.	(a) Digital Assessment of social value metrics (b) Introduction of Retributive justice (c) Yoga and Spiritual engagements of Inmates (d) Literacy engagement with prisoners	18-19 September, 2019

**Statement-II**

Details of conferences / workshops/ seminars organised by the Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh

Sl. No.	Conference/Workshop/ Seminar	Agenda/Topic	Date(s)
1	2	3	4
1.	Seminar on ‘ Restorative Justice and Sustainable Prisons : Issues and Challenges’	Restorative Justice and Sustainable Prisons : Issues and Challenges	14 January, 2015
2.	Course on ‘ Capacity Building for Prisoner’s Welfare’	Capacity Building for Prisoner’s Welfare	16-19 March, 2015
3.	One-day consultative Workshop on ‘ Legislative Changes in Prison Law and Rules’	Legislative Changes in Prison Law and Rules	15 April, 2015

1	2	3	4
4.	Course on ' Prisons and Security Management'	Prisons and Security Management	21-23 April, 2015
5.	Course on ' Human Rights in Prison Management'	Human Rights in Prison Management	25-27 May, 2015
6.	Workshop on ' Good Governance issues in Prison Management'	Good Governance issues in Prison Management	28 May, 2015
7.	Workshop on Temporary Release of Prisoners : Philosophy and Practice'	Temporary Release of Prisoners : Philosophy and Practice	20 August, 2015
8.	Workshop on ' Repatriation of Prisoners'	Repatriation of Prisoners	26 February, 2016
9.	Course on ' E-Governance in Prisons'	E-Governance in Prisons	29-31 August, 2016
10.	Course on ' Counselling Techniques for Correction'	Counselling Techniques for Correction	13-16 September, 2016
11.	Course on ' Custody Management in respect of Undertrial Prisoners'	Custody Management in respect of Undertrial Prisoners	28 November-2 December, 2016
12.	National Seminar on ' Victims and the Criminal Justice System'	Victims and the Criminal Justice System	4 February, 2017
13.	Workshop on ' Repatriation of Prisoners'	Repatriation of Prisoners	28 April, 2017
14.	Workshop on Temporary Release of Prisoners : Philosophy and Practice'	Temporary Release of Prisoners : Philosophy and Practice	31 May, 2017
15.	Workshop on ' Model Prison Manual, 2016'	Model Prison Manual, 2016	4 August, 2017
16.	Course on ' Drug Abuse' in collaboration with the NISD, New Delhi	Drug Abuse	20-22 September, 2017

1	2	3	4
17.	Course on 'Contemporary Advances in Criminology and Correction'	Contemporary Advances in Criminology and Correction	23-26 October, 2017
18.	Course on 'Counselling Techniques for Correction'	Counselling Techniques for Correction	20-24 November, 2017
19.	Course on 'Best Prison Practices'	Best Prison Practices	4-6 December, 2017
20.	Course on "Capacity Building for Prisoners' Welfare"	Capacity Building for Prisoners' Welfare	19-22 February, 2018
21.	Course on 'Counselling Techniques for Correction'	Counselling Techniques for Correction	25-29 June, 2018
22.	Course on 'Drug Abuse' in collaboration with the NISD, New Delhi	Drug Abuse	23-25 July, 2018
23.	Course on 'Best Prison Practices'	Best Prison Practices	27-29 August, 2018
24.	One-day Seminar on 'Legal Aid Services for Prisoners; Assessment and Improvements' in collaboration with the SLISA, UT, Chandigarh	Legal Aid Services for Prisoners : Assessment and Improvements	18 September, 2018
25.	Workshop on 'Temporary Release of Prisoners - Philosophy & Practice'	Temporary Release of Prisoners -Philosophy & Practice	19 September, 2018
26.	Course on 'Contemporary Advances in Criminology and Correction'	Contemporary Advances in Criminology and Correction	26-30 November, 2018
27.	Course on "Capacity Building-cum-Sensitization on Drug Abuse"	Capacity Building-cum-Sensitization on Drug Abuse	11-12 December, 2018

1	2	3	4
28.	One-day Awareness program on ' Drug Abuse Prevention' in collaboration with NISD, New Delhi	Drug Abuse Prevention	20 February, 2019
29.	One-day Awareness program on ' Drug Abuse Prevention' in collaboration with NISD, New Delhi	Drug Abuse Prevention	28 February, 2019
30.	One-day Awareness program on ' Drug Abuse Prevention' in collaboration with NISD New Delhi	Drug Abuse Prevention	5 March, 2019
31.	Two-days Seminar on ' Gender Issues in Correctional Administration'	Gender Issues in Correctional Administration	7-8 March, 2019
32.	One-day Awareness program on ' Drug Abuse Prevention' in collaboration with NISD, New Delhi	Drug Abuse Prevention	27 March, 2019
33.	One-day Workshop on 'Temporary Release of Prisoners : Philosophy and Practice'	Temporary Release of Prisoners : Philosophy and Practice	29 May, 2019
34.	Course on ' Stress Management'	Stress Management	18-21 June, 2019
35.	Workshop on ' Model Prison Manual, 2016'	Model Prison Manual, 2016	23 July, 2019
36.	Course on ' Prisons and Security Management'	Prisons and Security Management	26-29 August, 2019
37.	Training Program on ' Custody Management in respect of Undertrial Prisoners' .	Custody Management in respect of Undertrial Prisoners	23-26 September, 2019

1	2	3	4
38.	Workshop on ' Free Legal Aid Services for Prisoners : Assessment and Improvements'	Free Legal Aid Services for Prisoners : Assessment and Improvements	31 October, 2019
39.	One-Day Awareness Training programme on ' Drug Abuse Prevention' in collaboration with NISD, Delhi	Drug Abuse Prevention	1 November, 2019
40.	One-Day Awareness Training programme on ' Drug Abuse Prevention' in collaboration with NISD, Delhi	Drug Abuse Prevention	8 November, 2019
41.	Two-Day Capacity Building program on ' Drug Abuse Prevention' in collaboration with NISD, Delhi	Drug Abuse Prevention	19-20 November, 2019
42.	Two-Day Capacity Building programme on ' Drug Abuse Prevention' in collaboration with NISD, Delhi	Drug Abuse Prevention	26-27 November, 2019

### **Bill on mob lynching**

1787. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:

DR. SANTANU SEN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to introduce legislation to curb the menace of mob lynching;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware of mob lynching prevention Bills introduced in State legislatures like in West Bengal; and

(d) if so, whether progressive provisions from such Bills will be incorporated in the Centre's Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) to (d) A Group of Ministers was constituted by the Government to deliberate on the matter and make recommendations. The Group of Ministers has since met and the Government is seized of the matter. As per the available information, Government of India has no information of the bill introduced in the legislative assembly of West Bengal on this subject.

### **People left out of final NRC**

1788. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA:

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 19 lakhs of the 3.29 crore applicants in Assam were left out of final National Register of Citizens (NRC); and

(b) the details of action Government is contemplating to take against the illegal immigrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) National Register of Citizens (NRC) has been updated in the State of Assam under the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Schedule framed under Rule 4A(4) of the Citizenship Rules, 2003. The whole exercise is monitored by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. 19,06,657 number of persons are not found eligible for inclusion in the final NRC published on 31st August, 2019. Any person not satisfied with the outcome of the decisions for inclusion of her/his name in final NRC may prefer appeal before the designated Tribunal constituted under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964.

(b) The powers for deportation/repatriation of a foreigner are vested in the Central Government in terms of Section 3 (2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. Central Government has the powers to issue (deportation) orders providing that the foreigner shall not remain in India or in any prescribed area therein. Further, in terms of Section 3(2) (e) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 read with para 11 (2) of the Foreigners Order, 1948, Central Government has the powers to issue (detention) orders requiring the foreigner

to reside in a particular place and imposing restriction on his movements. These powers of detention and deportation of illegal foreigner enjoyed by the Central Government have also been entrusted to the State Governments under Article 258(1) of Constitution of India and UT Administrations have been directed to use these powers under Article 239 of Constitution of India. As such, all States and UT Administrations have full powers to detain, detect and deport any foreign national under the entrusted powers.

### **Deaths in police custody and jails**

†1789. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA :

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of deaths of civilians are taking place in police custody and inside jails, for which the Supreme Court has expressed its concern;

(b) whether the Central Government, State Governments and Union Territories are considering to set up Human Right Courts in every district in view of cases of deaths occurring in police custody and inside jails; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) A statement provided by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) indicating the number of cases of death in judicial custody and police custody during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*) Pursuant to the directions of NHRC, every death in judicial or police custody is to be reported to NHRC within 24 hours of its occurrence.

(b) and (c) Under Section 30 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the State Governments for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences may with the concurrence of Chief Justice of the concerned High Court, by a notification specify a Court of Sessions in each district, a Human Rights Court to try the offences arising out of the violation of Human Rights. The responsibility in this regard rests with the respective State Governments.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Details Showing state-wise no. of cases of judicial custody death and police custody death*

State/UT	2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019	
	Judicial custody death	Police custody death	Judicial custody death	Police custody death	Judicial custody death	Police custody death
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	30	2	36	2	43	5
Arunachal Pradesh	9	1	3	3	6	2
Assam	26	9	29	11	30	5
Bihar	86	5	139	7	114	5
Goa	4	1	0	0	3	0
Gujarat	53	10	50	14	67	13
Haryana	45	9	46	7	65	7
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	6	2	15	1
Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	4	0	8	0
Karnataka	6	4	11	4	1	7
Kerala	48	5	38	3	33	8
Madhya Pradesh	135	10	114	7	143	12
Maharashtra	125	25	125	19	149	11
Manipur	0	1	1	1	0	3
Meghalaya	1	0	2	2	3	0
Mizoram	4	2	2	1	4	1
Nagaland	0	1	2	0	0	0
Odisha	47	4	54	4	61	4
Punjab	150	6	127	10	117	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	82	6	91	3	74	8
Sikkim	0	0	2	0	3	0
Tamil Nadu	60	6	72	11	89	11
Tripura	5	0	5	1	5	0
Uttar Pradesh	400	11	390	10	452	12
West Bengal	99	9	138	5	115	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	1	0
Chandigarh	3	0	2	0	4	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	1	0
Delhi	30	2	42	7	44	8
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puduchery	1	0	0	0	1	0
Chhattisgarh	56	6	54	3	55	3
Jharkhand	60	5	50	6	64	3
Uttarakhand	20	0	17	0	18	2
Telangana	29	4	14	3	9	0
GRAND TOTAL	1616	145	1636	146	1797	136

#### **Role of NDMA in disasters**

1790. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which were the major disasters that occurred during the last two years in the country;

- (b) what was the role of NDMA in those disasters;
- (c) how many of the projects of rehabilitation after those disasters have been completed or are nearing completion;
- (d) whether it is a fact that many of the projects are not completed due to shortage of project managers of disasters; and
- (e) if so, what steps Government is taking to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) The following are the Major Hydro meteorological disasters that occurred during the last two years in the country:

- (i) Cyclone 'Ockhi' (Nov./Dec. 2017).
- (ii) Heavy Floods/Landslides occurred in Kerala, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nagaland, Odisha, Manipur and Tripura in June - September, 2018.
- (iii) Cyclone 'Titli' (October, 2018).
- (iv) Cyclone 'Gaja' (November, 2018).
- (v) Cyclone 'Phethai' (December, 2018).
- (vi) Cyclone 'FANI' (May, 2019).
- (vii) Heavy Floods occurred in Assam, Maharashtra, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Punjab, U.P., Tripura, Meghalaya and Uttarakhand in (June - September, 2019).
- (viii) Cyclone Kyarr (October, 2019).
- (ix) Cyclone 'Bulbul' (November, 2019).

(b) Under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, NDMA have the responsibility for laying down policies, plans and guidelines for ensuring timely and effective response to disasters. NDMA has issued National Disaster Management Plan and also about thirty guidelines on disaster specific and 7 cross cutting themes.

Besides above, NDMA has conducted 843 Mock Exercises for various hazards to sensitize all the stakeholders regarding preventive and mitigation measures as well as to test the efficacy of disaster management plans.

(c) to (e) Disaster Management and Rehabilitation in the aftermath of the disaster are the responsibility of State Government. Government of India does not maintain State specific records of implementation of rehabilitation projects centrally.

#### **Protection of witnesses**

1791. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any action has been taken by Government for protection of witnesses in various cases and keep the witness identity a secret;
- (b) if so, the details of action taken; and
- (c) whether any advancements has been done to make use of in-camera hearings where the witness does not come face to face with the accused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs prepared a “Witness Protection Scheme, 2018” in consultation with the National Legal Service Authority, Bureau of Police Research and Development and the State Governments. The Hon’ ble Supreme Court of India in its Judgement dated 05.12.2018 in Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 156 of 2016 has endorsed the Scheme. The Hon’ ble Supreme Court has also directed that the Union of India as well as States and Union Territories shall enforce the Witness Protection Scheme, 2018 in letter and spirit and that it shall be the ‘*law*’ under Article 141/142 of the Constitution, till the enactment of suitable Parliamentary and/or State Legislations on the Subject.

This scheme provides various measures for protection of witnesses based on the threat assessment including holding of in-camera trials.

#### **Citizenship Amendment Bill**

1792. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reason why Government plans to extend benefits offered under the Citizenship Amendment Bill to minorities of only three neighbouring countries namely, Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan while leaving out other neighbouring countries like Myanmar; and

(b) the reason why other persecuted minorities like Jews, Atheists and Muslim religious minorities like the Ahmadis in Pakistan are not included in the proposed Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) and (b) As per the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955, a legal migrant can acquire Indian Citizenship under Section 5 by registration or under Section 6 by naturalization in case he fulfills the laid down criteria. Migrants who do not possess valid travel documents are not eligible to apply for Indian citizenship.

The objective of The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was to facilitate acquisition of Indian Citizenship by migrants belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi or Christian communities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan, who have taken shelter in India due to persecution on grounds of religion or fear of such persecution in their countries and who have entered India on or before 31st December, 2014 without valid travel documents or validity of their documents has expired.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 had been referred to a Joint Parliamentary Committee who presented its report to Parliament in January, 2019. The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was considered and passed by Lok Sabha in January, 2019. However, consequent to dissolution of 16th Lok Sabha, the Bill has lapsed.

#### **Custodial deaths**

1793. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that custodial deaths in the country are unacceptable as India is signatory to the UN Convention against torture;

(b) the number of custodial deaths reported from each State during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) whether Government proposes to have a legislative framework to stamp out criminal behaviour in custody?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) The UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment prescribes that each State shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measure to prevent acts of torture. The offences of causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession are punishable under Sections 330 and 331 of the Indian Penal Code.

(b) A statement showing number of cases reported during the year 2015, 2016 and 2017 State and UT-wise, regarding death in custody is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The 273rd Report of the Law Commission along with the draft 'The Prevention of Torture Bill, 2017' was circulated to the States/Union Territories. The comments of all the States/UTs have been received and the Government is seized of the matter.

***Statement***

*Details showing State/UT-wise number of cases registered, regarding death in Police Custody during last three years*

Sl. No	State/UT	2015	2016	2017
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	6	27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0
3.	Assam	7	2	0
4.	Bihar	2	2	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	4	1
6.	Goa	1	1	0
7.	Gujarat	9	11	12
8.	Haryana	3	3	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	2	2	0
12.	Karnataka	2	1	0
13.	Kerala	0	2	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	11	5
15.	Maharashtra	19	16	15
16.	Manipur	0	0	4
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	3	2

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016	2017
19.	Nagaland	0	2	1
20.	Odisha	3	0	2
21.	Punjab	3	4	4
22.	Rajasthan	3	3	3
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	5	8
25.	Telangana	4	0	5
26.	Tripura	1	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9	9	4
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1
29.	West Bengal	3	3	3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	1	1	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	1	0
GRAND TOTAL		97	92	100

#### Illegal intrusions along Indo-Bangladesh border

1794. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of illegal intrusions along Indo-Bangladesh border have been detected, detained and deported by BSF in past four years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has plans to resume soon two failed Indo-Bangladesh dialogues 1992 and 1995 on repatriating Chakmas from North East States, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) and (b) The State-wise details of apprehension of intruders along Indo-Bangladesh Border and their deportation during the last 4 years and current year upto 31st October, 2019 by BSF are as under:-

State	Intruders Apprehended on Indo-Bangladesh Border, Handed over to Police and Deported/Sent back by Border Security Force (BSF)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (upto 31st October)
West Bengal	3296	1875	992	900	975
Assam	08	07	11	11	6
Meghalaya	57	63	47	39	43
Mizoram	0	0	03	3	7
Tripura	65	130	122	165	123
TOTAL	3426	2075	1175	1118	1154

(c) Presently, there are no such plans to initiate dialogue in this regard.

#### **NRC exercise on religious lines**

1795. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to conduct National Register of Citizens (NRC) exercise across the country on religious lines;

(b) if so, the details of amount allocated and expenditure incurred for planning NRC across the country in the last three years;

(c) whether Government has identified sites for detention centres across the country for the exercise; and

(d) if so, the State-wise detention centres to be constructed in the next five years?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Detention centres are established by States/UT Administrations as per requirement.

#### **Asylum to citizens of other countries**

†1796. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government regarding giving asylum to citizens of other countries in India;

(b) the total number of citizens along with the number of countries residing in India as refugees; and

(c) the details of act or law under which matters related to the asylum to citizens of other countries are dealt with in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) to (c) The matters related to asylum sought by foreigners are regulated by the provisions contained in The Foreigners Act, 1946 and The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 and rules and orders made thereunder. A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was issued in 2011 by the Central Government and amended in 2019 which has to be followed by law enforcement agencies while dealing with foreign nationals who claim to be refugees. In deserving cases Long-Term Visas (LTVs) may be granted by Central Government.

#### **Death of civilian in ceasefire violation**

1797. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India lodged a strong protest over the death of a civilian in unprovoked ceasefire violation by Pakistani forces on 11th January, 2019 in Sunderbani area of Jammu and Kashmir;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India also protested Pakistan's continued support to infiltration of terrorists into India, including supporting cover fire provided by Pakistani forces; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (d) Yes sir. India has registered a strong protest, including through diplomatic channels, at the unprovoked ceasefire violation by Pakistan forces on 11th January, 2019 leading to death of an innocent Indian civilian.

All cases of unprovoked ceasefire violations along the International Border and Line of Control, including in support of cross-border terrorist infiltration, are taken up strongly through the established mechanisms of hotlines, flag meetings, DGMO level talks as well as diplomatic channels. It has been repeatedly emphasised to the Pakistan Government to adhere to the ceasefire understanding of 2003 for maintaining peace and tranquillity along the International Border and Line of Control.

**Possible terror strike and security breach in Jammu and Kashmir**

1798. SHRI RIPUN BORA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any information on terror strikes and/or security breach in the part of Jammu and Kashmir valley;

(b) if so, whether necessary security action has been taken by Government thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an alert is alarming in 40 cities of the country by the foreign militant groups; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) Security agencies continue to receive inputs about the intention of terror outfits that are supported and sponsored from across the border, to indulge in terror attacks and breach of security in Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) Based on these inputs and past history of cross border terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, all necessary precautions and preventive steps including Cordon and Search Operations (CASO) are undertaken by the security forces in a proactive manner.

(c) and (d) Though there are no such specific inputs as on date, but certain terror outfits have always intended to promote terrorism in the hinterland in the past. All concerned agencies continue to be sensitized to exercise regular caution and take necessary preventive measures in the interest of peace and public safety.

#### **Observation of strike by policemen in Delhi**

1799. SHRI JOSE K. MANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken serious note of the policemen in Delhi resorting to an unprecedented strike on 5th November, 2019 over repeated assaults by lawyers in court premises over trivial issue of lawyers trespassing into the parking slot reserved for judicial officers;

(b) whether Government recognises that lawyers and policemen have an interdependent relationship and whether amidst the anarchic protests by either group, it is the common man who suffers; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to restore a harmonious relationship between lawyers and policemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (c) Delhi Police has reported that on 5th November, 2019, routine policing functions including prevention and detection of crime, maintenance of law & order, regulation of traffic etc. were carried out, as usual. However, some retired policemen, certain members of police families and some members of general public, joined by some off-duty/ resting police staff had gathered at Police Head Quarters (PHQ), ITO to seek redressal of certain grievances, which were duly attended to and later, they were peacefully dispersed.

All the staff and officers posted in various courts in Delhi have been thoroughly briefed and sensitized by the supervisory officials of Delhi Police, so as to restore harmonious relationship in tandem with other stakeholders including lawyers.

Regular interface is also being organized by senior District officials of Delhi Police with all concerned including judicial officers, lawyers and court staff from time to time, so as to maintain a continuous dialogue process and thus, preempt any such recurrence in future.

### **Report on implementation of prison reforms**

1800. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government collects any State-wise report on implementation of prison reforms, including the occupancy rates, expenditure on construction of new prisons, etc., if so, the details thereof;

(b) what has been the progress on resolutions adopted by 5th National Conference of Heads of Prisons of States/UTs on Prison reforms on 4th May, 2017 and whether Government maintains any record of the same, if so, the details thereof;and

(c) as of 2016, how many States have adopted the Model Prison Manual 2016 and whether Government collects any annual State-wise report on revision of their prison manuals, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles prison statistics, including occupancy rate, expenditure on construction of new prisons etc., as reported by States and UTs, and publishes it in its annual publication 'Prison Statistics India'. Published reports are available till the year 2017. These reports are available on the website of NCRB - <http://ncrb.gov.in/>. NCRB does not collect details of implementation of prison reforms.

(b) and (c) As per Entry 4 of List II of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'Prisons' and 'Persons detained therein' are State subjects. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) had shared the resolutions adopted by the 5th National Conference of Head of Prisons of States/UTs on Prison Reforms with States/UTs on 4.5.2017. It is for respective State Governments to take action on the resolutions. Further, in order to ensure efficiency and uniformity in prison governance, MHA forwarded the Model Prison Manual to all States and UTs in 2016. State-wise report on revision of State prison manuals is not maintained centrally.

**NCRB report on crime against women**

†1801. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn its attention towards the current report of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), according to which the crimes against women has been increasing in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the year 2017, there were 3,59,849 cases against women out of more than 50 lakh 7 thousand cases of crimes registered;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to bring down the cases of crime being committed against women and to provide them safe environment; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) A comparison of crime rate for the year 2016 and 2017 of various crime heads on crimes against women in Crime in India report shows no such trend.

(b) As per Crime in India report for 2017, a total of 3,59,849 cases of crimes against women out of total 50,07,044 cases of Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported by States/Union Territories.

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

However, Government has taken a number of initiatives for safety of women across the country, which are given below:

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

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Emergency Response Support System provides a pan-India, single, internationally recognized number (112) based system for all emergencies, with computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress.
- (iii) Using technology to aid smart policing and safety management, Safe City Projects have been sanctioned in first Phase in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai).
- (iv) The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has launched a cyber-crime portal on 20th September 2018 for citizens to report obscene content.
- (v) MHA has launched the “National Database on Sexual Offenders” (NDSO) on 20th September 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country by law enforcement agencies.
- (vi) In order to facilitate States/UTs, MHA on 19th February 2019 launched an online analytic tool for police called “Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences” to monitor and track time-bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2018.
- (vii) One Stop Centre (OSC) scheme is being implemented across the country since 1st April 2015 which is exclusively designed to provide integrated services such as medical aid, police assistance, legal counselling/court case management, psycho-social counselling and temporary shelter to women affected by violence under one roof. As per available information, 728 OSCs have been approved by Government of India, 595 OSCs are operational in the country.
- (viii) In addition to the above-mentioned measures, MHA has issued advisories from time to time with a view to help the States/UTs to deal with crimes against women, which are available at [www.mha.gov.in](http://www.mha.gov.in).

#### **Illegal foreign immigrants living in West Bengal**

1802. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has statistics on number of illegal foreign immigrants living in West Bengal and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the exercise of the National Register of Citizens (NRC) can be carried out in West Bengal to figure out the number of illegal foreign immigrants living in West Bengal;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the plans of Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to prevent illegal foreign immigrants from entering West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) Since the illegal immigrants enter into the country including the State of West Bengal without valid travel documents in a clandestine and surreptitious manner, accurate data regarding number of such immigrants living in the State of West Bengal is not available.

(b) and (c) Preparation of National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) is governed by the provisions of section 14A of The Citizenship Act, 1955 and The Citizenship (Registration of Citizenship and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003. Section 14A of The Citizenship Act, 1955 provides for compulsory registration of every citizen of India and maintenance of NRIC. The procedure to prepare and maintain NRIC is specified in the Citizenship (Registration of Citizenship and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003. NRIC in respect of State of Assam has been recently prepared under the supervision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(d) In order to curb and control the illegal cross border movement and illegal infiltration from Bangladesh, Government has taken various steps which, *inter alia*, include strengthening of the Border Security Forces and equipping them with modern equipments, erection of fencing, installation of floodlights, coordinated patrolling, identification and reduction of vulnerable gaps between the border out posts, strengthening of riverine patrolling etc, along Indo-Bangladesh border. The issue of illegal infiltration from Bangladesh and Security and Border Management related issues are regularly taken up at various levels including Home Secretary Level talks between India and Bangladesh. Bangladesh authorities have been urged to take effective steps to check the illegal infiltration of their nationals into India, especially through vulnerable and riverine areas.

**Women police in Delhi**

1803. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of personnel deployed in Delhi Police;
- (b) the total number of women police deployed in Delhi; and
- (c) whether Government is contemplating on increasing the number of women police personnel in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) and (b) As reported by Delhi Police, the present strength of police personnel in Delhi is 80709, out of which the present strength of women police personnel is 9938, which is 12.31% of the total present strength.

(c) To augment representation of women in the Police Forces of all the Union Territories (UTs), Government of India approved on 20.3.2015, 33% reservation for women in direct recruitment in Non-Gazetted posts from Constable to Sub-Inspector in Police Forces of all UTs including Delhi Police. The above reservation policy being implemented by Delhi Police will further augment the women representation in Delhi Police.

**Crimes against minorities**

1804. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases registered under the crimes against minorities, State-wise, UT-wise as well as parameter-wise *i.e.* the type of crime committed in the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether there has been a drop in these numbers over the last three years;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the various State Governments have taken measures to curb crimes against minorities; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

Government of India monitors the internal security and law and order situation in the country, and issues appropriate alerts and advisories from time to time to maintain peace, public tranquility and communal harmony. Government also deploys CAPFs to aid and assist State Governments in this regard.

**Fake currency notes stolen from strong room of NIA**

1805. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether fake currency notes of high net worth have been recently stolen from the high security strong room of National Investigation Agency (NIA);
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) whether the accused is from the agency itself;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by Government; and
- (e) the number of cases taken and solved by the NIA during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) and (b) On 28.08.2019, low quality Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) having face value of ₹1.20 crore kept in Malkhana, National Investigation Agency (NIA) Headquarters, as a case property of NIA Case RC-15/2019/NIA/DLI (Gurugram FICN case), were stolen. On the basis of complaint by Malkhana in-charge, NIA, Delhi Police registered a case vide FIR No.0184 dated 30.08.2019 at Police Station Lodhi Colony, South District, Delhi under Section 381/457/461/34 of IPC against two accused and arrested both of them along with stolen FICN.

(c) and (d) Out of two arrested persons, one namely Sunil Kumar, Constable was on attachment in NIA from CISF and another Ashok Kumar was a private employee from a man-power supplying agency working on contract basis in NIA.

The attachment of Sunil Kumar from CISF with NIA was terminated on 30.08.2019 and a report was sent to CISF for appropriate action. Ashok Kumar has been dismissed from the job by his employer.

(e) During the last three years (*i.e.* from 01.01.2016 to 26.11.2019), NIA has taken over 183 cases. Out of these cases, charge-sheets have been filed in 96 cases and judgment has been pronounced in 07 cases, convicting 16 accused persons.

#### **Division of corporations/companies between AP. and Telangana**

1806. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Telangana and Andhra Pradesh States are still unable to come to a compromise and divide the various corporations and companies between them even after expiry of five years of reorganisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any step to mediate between the States for amicable division of those corporations and companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) and (b) An Expert Committee (Smt. Sheela Bhide Committee) was constituted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (undivided) on the apportionment of the assets, liabilities and employees of the Companies and Corporations listed under Schedule-IX of the A.P. Reorganisation Act, 2014. The Expert Committee has given its recommendations in respect of 90 Institutions referred to it. For implementation of the recommendations of the Committee, necessary Orders are issued by both the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

(c) Ministry of Home Affairs holds regular meetings with both the State Governments for amicable resolution of bilateral issues and efforts are made to build consensus between the two States.

#### **Meeting of Hindi Advisory Committee**

†1807. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the meetings of Hindi Advisory Committee, organized to take stock of the progressive use of Hindi as an official language and to give

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

suggestions for following various instructions issued by Government, are not held regularly in various Ministries and Public Sector Undertakings under them;

(b) if so, whether Government would direct various Ministries to hold said meetings regularly in order to ensure their utility; and

(c) whether a programme would be chalked out under which the inspection of various offices under the administration of Ministries would be carried out by the members of Advisory Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) and (b) Hindi Advisory Committee have been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon' ble Minister in-charge in various Ministries/Departments to take stock of the progressive use of Hindi as an official language. Instructions have been issued to Ministries/Departments of Government of India from time to time for reconstitution of Hindi Advisory Committee and organizing its regular meeting.

(c) No Sir. The present provision is sufficient in this regard.

#### Reason for Banning NGOs

†1808. SHRI RAKESH SINHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) banned in the year 2017-18 and 2018-19;

(b) the reasons behind the ban on these NGOs; and

(c) the details of amounts which the country's NGOs received from foreign countries during said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) and (b) The Central Government has powers to cancel the registration of NGOs under The FCRA, 2010 for violation of provisions of the law. Details of such cancelled registrations are as follows:-

Calendar Year	Number of Associations (NGOs) whose registrations Cancelled
2017	4866
2018	01
2019	1809

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further details of these cancelled registrations are available in the public domain on the web portal of FCRA i.e. [www.fcraonline.nic.in](http://www.fcraonline.nic.in).

(c) Foreign Contribution (FC) received by the FCRA registered associations/ NGOs during the said period is as under:-

Financial Year	FC received (₹ in crores)
2017-18	16902.41
2018-19*	2244.77 (as on 28/11/2019)

\*The above data is as per Annual Returns filed by the Associations/ NGOs till 28/11/2019. The last date for filing the Annual Returns (ARs) for FY 2018-19 is 31st December 2019.

#### **Committee for investigating activities of Amnesty International**

†1809. SHRI RAKESH SINHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is constituting any Committee for investigation of the activities of Amnesty International;

(b) the donations received respectively by them during the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 from abroad and from within the country; and

(c) whether Government would issue any white paper for the double standards adopted by this NGO at international level?

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

(b) Indian entities of the Amnesty International have not been granted registration or prior permission under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010. Hence, question of receiving foreign contribution through FCRA does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

#### **Persons not included in NRC in Assam**

1810. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Assam is the only State in the country where National Register of Citizens (NRC) has been created;
- (b) the number of Indians that have not been included in National Register of Citizens implemented in Assam;
- (c) whether Government also proposes to implement the National Register of Citizens (NRCs) in other States of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) to (d) National Register of Citizens (NRC) has been updated only in the State of Assam under the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Schedule framed under Rule 4A(4) of the Citizenship Rules, 2003. The whole exercise is monitored by the Hon' ble Supreme Court of India. 19,06,657 number of persons are not found eligible for inclusion in the final NRC published on 31st August, 2019.

#### **Serious crimes in Delhi**

†1811. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of serious crimes taking place in National Capital, Delhi;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there is no fear of police administration among criminals;
- (c) the measures being taken by Government in order to prevent recurrence of crimes; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (d) As reported by Delhi Police, the total heinous crimes registered during 2019 (upto 15.11.2019) is 4628 as compared to 5014 during the corresponding period in 2018. Thus, there is a decline of 7.7% in heinous crimes during the current year as compared to the last year.

Delhi Police has instituted a number of measures to both prevent and expeditiously detect crimes in the NCT of Delhi, of which major ones include, action against organized crime, arrest/surveillance of notorious criminals, joint group patrolling in vulnerable

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

areas and deployment of Police Control Room (PCR) Vans and Emergency Response Vehicles to enhance Police visibility, enhanced focus on beat policing, including through re-organisation of beats, closer surveillance of criminals and citizen-centric policing through ‘ Jan Sampark’ and other community approach programmes.

### **Rising attacks of Maoists in Chhattisgarh**

†1812. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study regarding rising attacks of Maoists in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the incidents of Maoists attacks have increased in Chhattisgarh during last year, if so, the details of registered deaths or casualties in these attacks;

(d) the number of cases registered against Maoists in Chhattisgarh during last year; and

(e) the details of steps being taken to prevent increasing Maoist attacks in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) and (b) No Sir, Central Government has not conducted any such study.

(c) In 2019, the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) related incidents and deaths in Chhattisgarh have reduced considerably in comparison with 2018. The details are as under: -

Sl. No.	2018	2019 (upto 15.11.2019)
1. Incidents	392	231(356)*
2. Deaths	153	76(138)*
3. LWEs killed	125	72(107)*

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

\* Figures in () indicate the numbers in corresponding period of 2018.

(d) 'Police and 'Public Order' being State subjects, LWE related cases are registered by the State Government. Records of the cases are not maintained by the Central Government.

(e) To combat the LWE menace in a holistic manner, the Government of India has formulated a National Policy and Action Plan in 2015, which envisages a multi-pronged approach comprising security, development and ensuring rights & entitlements of local communities etc.

Ministry of Home Affairs is supporting the State Governments extensively by way of deployment of CAPF Battalions, provision of helicopters and UAVs and sanction of India Reserve Battalions (IRBs)/Special India Reserve Battalions (SIRBs) etc. Funds are provided under Modernisation of Police Force (MPF), Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme and Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) for capacity building of State Police, intelligence agencies and CAPFs.

In addition to flagship schemes of the Central Government, several development initiatives have been undertaken for construction of roads, installation of mobile towers, skill development, improvement in network of banks and post offices, health and education facilities.

#### **Arrest of terrorists of Jammat-ul-Mujhideen, Bangladesh**

1813. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many terrorists of Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen, Bangladesh have been arrested in the country in the past five years, with the details of States in which terrorists have been arrested;

(b) what efforts have been made to reach out to authorities in Bangladesh to catch the terrorists of the above mentioned banned organisation; and

(c) how many manifestations or offshoot organisations of the above mentioned banned organisation have been recognized by Government as of October, 2019, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) As per available information, security forces arrested a total of 120 terrorists belonging to Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB) in the country

during the past five years from various states viz., West Bengal - 42, Assam - 59, Kerala - 04, Kamataka -03, Tamil Nadu - 03, Madhya Pradesh - 01, Jharkhand -04, Bihar - 01, Uttar Pradesh - 02 and Tripura - 01.

(b) The issues related to security cooperation including terrorism are being raised with Bangladesh under bilateral security cooperation between the two countries and intelligence sharing between the agencies concerned, as part of an on-going process.

(c) The Government of India has listed Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen, Bangladesh or Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen, India or Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen, Hindustan and all its manifestations as terrorist organisation in the first schedule of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

#### **Preparation of National Population Register**

†1814. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to prepare a National Population Register (NPR) for all the citizens of the country, on the lines of National Register of Citizens (NRC), by the year 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the census work has been initiated for preparing National Population Register (NPR); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) to (d) In pursuance of sub rule (4) of rule 3 of the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Card) Rules, 2003, framed under the Citizenship Act, 1955, it is proposed to prepare and update the Population Register from 1st day of April, 2020 to 30th September, 2020 along with the first phase i.e. Housing & House listing Operations of Census 2021.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**FCRA registration of NGOs**

1815. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently cancelled registration of about 1800 NGOs and institutions due to non-submission of annual reports on fund transaction;
- (b) if so, what special measures Government proposes to take to ensure that annual returns are filed at the end of every year failing which bank transactions are automatically freezed and registration put under suspension;
- (c) whether Government had cancelled registration of other NGOs/institutions in previous years also for similar reasons; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Certificates of registration of 1808 FCRA registered Associations have been cancelled recently for non-submission of mandatory Annual Returns for the year 2017-18.

(b) The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 and rules made there under provide that all FCRA NGOs/Associations have to file Annual Returns on time. The non-compliant NGOs are issued notices and reminders through the online mechanism. Further action like suspension and cancellation of Registration Certificate are also taken against non-compliant NGOs.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Registration certificates of approximately 14500 associations have been cancelled during the last five years. Details of such cancelled registrations are available in the public domain on the web portal of FCRA i.e. [www.fcraonline.nic.in](http://www.fcraonline.nic.in).

**Action plan to eradicate Naxalism**

†1816. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many security personnel have lost their lives during the last three years in the Naxal-affected areas of the country;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government is considering on formulation of any special action plan to eradicate the menace of Naxalism; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) The details of loss of Security Force personnel in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) related incidents in the country are as under:-

Sl No.	Year	Personnel killed
1.	2016	65
2.	2017	75
3.	2018	67
4.	2019 (till 15 Nov.)	48

(b) and (c) To combat the LWE menace in a holistic manner, the Government of India has formulated a National Policy and Action Plan in 2015, which envisages a multi-pronged approach comprising security, development and ensuring rights & entitlements of local communities etc.

MHA is supporting the State Governments extensively by way of deployment of CAPF Battalions, provision of helicopters and UAVs and sanction of India Reserve Battalions (IRBs)/Special India Reserve Battalions (SIRBs) etc. Funds are provided under Modernisation of Police Force (MPF), Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme and Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) for capacity building of State Police, intelligence agencies and CAPFs.

In addition to flagship schemes of the Central Government, several development initiatives have been undertaken for construction of roads, installation of mobile towers, skill development, improvement in network of banks and post offices, health and education facilities.

#### **Terrorists and soldiers trying to infiltrate from Pakistan**

†1817. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not only the terrorists but even the soldiers are trying to infiltrate from Pakistan side;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government is deliberating upon to take any special and effective steps to foil their attempts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) Attempts of infiltration of terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir are sponsored and supported from across the border. However, infiltration of soldiers from across the border has not been specifically reported so far.

(b) and (c) Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration. This includes multi-tiered deployment along the International Border/Line of Control, border fencing, improved intelligence and operational coordination, equipping Security Forces with advanced weapons and taking pro-active action against infiltrators.

#### Political detention in Kashmir

1818. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of residents of Jammu and Kashmir lodged in various jails during each of the last five years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the nature and status of cases against such persons, State-wise;

(c) the total number of people in Jammu and Kashmir under political detention and preventive arrest after the abrogation of Article 370, their names and status; and

(d) the period by which they will have to wait to come out in public sphere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) and (b) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has reported that the total number of residents of Jammu and Kashmir lodged in various jails during the end of each of the last five years and current year (upto November, 2019) is detailed below:-

Year	No. of inmates belonging to Jammu and Kashmir			
	Lodged in J&K	Lodged in UP	Lodged in Haryana	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2014	2006	0	0	2006

1	2	3	4	5
2015	2045	0	0	2045
2016	2366	0	0	2366
2017	2304	0	0	2304
2018	2728	0	41	2769
2019 (upto November)	3248	234	27	3509

Category-wise break up of prisoners lodged in various jails are given below:-

By the end of Year	No. of Inmates belonging to Jammu and Kashmir				Lodged in UP	Lodged in Haryana	Grand Total
Year	Convicted	Under Trial	Detained	Total	Detained	Detained	
2014	288	1711	7	2006	0	0	2006
2015	277	1714	54	2045	0	0	2045
2016	243	1728	395	2366	0	0	2366
2017	196	1936	172	2304	0	0	2304
2018	192	2283	253	2728	0	41	2769
2019 (upto November)	169	2723	356	3248	234	27	3509

Nature of cases against the prisoners lodged in various Jails mainly include murder, attempt to Murder, Culpable-homicide not amounting to murder, Rape, Theft, Burglary, Dowry death, Kidnapping and Abduction, Prevention of Corruption Act and Cheating, Arms Act, Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, Unlawful Activities Prevention Act and Preventive detentions etc.

(c) and (d) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has further reported that in order to prevent commission of offences involving breach of peace, activities prejudicial to the security of the State and maintenance of public order, 5161 persons including stone pelters, OGWs, separatists, etc. were taken into preventive custody in Kashmir

Valley since 4th August, 2019. Out of these, 609 persons are under preventive detentions. Since, these detentions have been made under statutory provisions by the concerned Magistrates based on their satisfaction in each case, it is not possible for the Government to give any timelines for their release.

#### **Development plan for UTs Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh**

1819. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any development plan for the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh particularly after the changes were made in Article 370 of the Constitution of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) and (b) Government of India has been fully committed for the overall development of the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir as well as the newly created Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

After the Declaration of the President Under article 370, based on the recommendation of the Parliament, all Constitutional ambiguities including article 35A have been removed. As a result, all the rights enshrined in the Constitution of India and complete benefits of all the Central Laws that were being enjoyed by other citizens of the country are now available to the people of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh also. This would enable the people of these regions to realize full potential of development in all sectors of economy like in other parts of the country.

Under the Prime Minister's package announced in 2015, ₹ 80,068 Crs. continue to be spent for 63 major development projects in Road, Power, Health, Tourism, Agriculture, Horticulture, Skill Development sectors etc. in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. In addition to the above projects, which are in various stages of implementation, all the flagship schemes of the Government of India including all the individual beneficiary centric schemes are also being proactively implemented in both the new Union Territories.

#### **Extending jurisdiction of CBI to Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh**

1820. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government is extending the primary jurisdiction of CBI

over investigation of offences notified under the Delhi Special Establishment Act, 1946 in the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : CBI derives its power to investigate from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (DSPE Act, 1946).

DSPE Act, 1946 is applicable to the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territory of Ladakh which came into existence on 31st October, 2019.

**Arrests in Jammu and Kashmir after August, 2019**

1821. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many persons have been arrested in Jammu and Kashmir from 01-08-2019 to 31-10-2019 in different incidents;
- (b) how many cases have been registered in the region after 5th August, 2019 against civilians for protesting and violating emergency;
- (c) the number of political party leaders and people's representatives under house arrest in Jammu and Kashmir from August, 2019 onwards;
- (d) how many of them have been released or set free so far and how many are still under house arrest; and
- (e) whether it is a fact that the situation in the region is still not normal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (e) To prevent commission of offences involving breach of peace, activities prejudicial to the security of the State and maintenance of public order, 5161 persons including political leaders/workers, stone pelters, OGWs, separatists, etc. were taken into preventive custody in Kashmir Valley since 4th August, 2019. Out of these, presently 609 persons are under preventive detentions which include 218 stone pelters. Detentions have been made under statutory provisions by concerned Magistrates.

After 5th August, 2019, 194 cases have been registered in Jammu and Kashmir for breach of peace.

Due to the recent decisions, certain precautionary measures taken initially have already been substantially relaxed. It has been reported by Government of Jammu and Kashmir that all essential services are functioning normally in the Valley.

**Relaxing visa norms for business activities**

1822. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PRANCHARIYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any initiatives to relax visa norms for business activities in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has premitted extension of business visa upto fifteen years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has permitted conversion to medical visa in case of emergency; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) to (d) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to relax the Business visa regime for foreigners coming to India for various business activities. This includes the following:-

- (i) Grant of multiple entry electronic Business visa for a period of one year to nationals of 169 countries.
- (ii) Grant of multiple entry Business visa for a period of 5 years as a default option to nationals of more than 160 countries.
- (iii) Grant of multiple entry Business Visa with 10 years validity to nationals of the United States of America, Canada, Japan, United Kingdom (U.K.) and South Africa.
- (iv) Grant of Permanent Residency Status (PRS) to foreign investors making investment of a minimum of ₹10 crores within 18 months or ₹25 crores within

36 months under Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) route and generating employment to at least 20 resident Indians in every financial year. PRS is granted for a period of 10 years with multiple entry which can be extended for another 10 years.

- (v) Permitting extension of Business visas within India up to 10 years as against 5 years permitted earlier.
- (vi) Revising the period for achieving the gross sales/turnover target of ₹1 crore per annum from 2 years to 4 years in respect of foreigners coming to establish an industrial/ business venture.

(e) and (f) As per the revised procedure introduced by the Government in November, 2018, a foreigner suffering from a minor medical condition which needs only OPD (Out Patient Department) consultation/ treatment may take treatment at any hospital/ treatment centre on his/her primary visa including Business visa. Further, a foreign national who is already in India on any type of visa (including Business visa) is now allowed to take indoor treatment (other than for treatment of diseases which require organ transplant) in hospital/ treatment centres etc. up to a maximum period of 180 days without having to convert the primary visa into Medical Visa. The indoor medical treatment may also cover treatment for diseases which the foreigner may have been suffering from even before his/her entry into India. Conversion to Medical Visa will be required only if the period of treatment exceeds 180 days or the stay stipulation period, if any, stipulated on the primary visa or the duration of the primary visa, whichever is earlier.

#### **Detention camps in Nagaland**

1823. SHRI K.G. KENYE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has constructed detention camps in Nagaland to detain those who don't have documents proving their citizenship under NRC;
- (b) if so, the district-wise details of location and proposed capacity of camps and the expenditure involved;
- (c) whether Government is considering reverifying certain percentage of the population under NRC in districts bordering Bangladesh; and

(d) what are the next steps once the NRC list is finalised, post review appeals by individuals along with a timeline for the same as well?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) in respect of State of Assam has been recently prepared under the supervision of the Hon' ble Supreme Court. Government of Assam had submitted Interlocutory Application (IA) in the Hon' ble Supreme Court in W.P. (C) No.274/2009 for re-verification of certain population under NRC in the districts bordering Bangladesh. But Hon' ble Court did not grant the prayer.

(d) Any person, not satisfied with the outcome of decisions of the claims and objections may prefer appeal before a designated Foreigners Tribunal constituted under The Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1964, within a period of 120 days from the date of such order, and after the disposal of appeal by the Tribunals, the names shall be included or deleted, as the case may be, in the NRIC of the State of Assam.

#### **Financing of militants and separatists**

1824. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the financing from across the border for militants and separatists is a cause of concern;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the separatists also exploit every possible situation to agitate the people; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (c) Inputs indicate that illegal money is being sent through hawala channels from across the border to finance terror related activities, stone pelting and attack on Security Forces in Jammu and Kashmir. Investigation has revealed that various separatist organisations and activists which are part of Hurriyat have been behind the incidents of stone pelting in Kashmir valley. NIA has chargesheeted 18 persons in the terror funding cases so far.

**Aadhaar card for visit to Nepal and Bhutan**

1825. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Aadhaar cards are now valid travel documents for Indians under 15 and over 65 travelling to Nepal and Bhutan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Aadhaar card has now been added to the list of documents as proof of identity for persons of above age visiting to the said neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) to (c) Aadhaar card is not in the list of documents prescribed for Indian citizens travelling to Nepal or Bhutan.

**Implementation of provisions of A.P. Reorganisation Act**

1826. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that large number of provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (APR) Act, 2014 have not been implemented so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has fixed any time-frame to implement the provisions/ fulfill the assurances given by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) to (d) A large number of provisions of the APR Act, 2014 have been implemented. The remaining provisions of the APR Act, 2014 are at various stages of implementation. Some of the provisions relating to setting up of infrastructure projects and educational institutions have long gestation period for some of which a time period of ten years has been prescribed in the Act.

**Relief to victims of communal incidents**

1827. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of communal violence have been reported from various parts of the country during each of the last three years and current year, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the number of persons killed/injured and sheltered in relief camps in such cases during the said period;

(b) the financial assistance provided to victims of such cases by Government during the said period along with number of beneficiaries of such assistance, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the other steps taken by Government to prevent such incidents and to provide adequate relief to the victims of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) to (c) The incidents of communal violence show a declining trend in the country. “Public Order” and “Police” are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution. The responsibility of maintaining law and order including dealing with communal violence, providing relief and rehabilitation and compensation to the victims and maintaining relevant data rests with the respective State Governments. Details in this regard are not maintained centrally.

However, Government monitors the internal security and law and order situation in the country, and issues appropriate advisories from time to time to States/UTs to maintain peace, public tranquility and communal harmony. Government also deploys CAPFs to aid and assist State Governments in this regard.

**Life and property affected due to cyclones**

1828. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cyclones and severe cyclones in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal has risen rapidly during the last five years, which have been affecting life and property;

(b) if so, details thereof indicating loss occurred to the human life and property due to such cyclones during this period;

(c) how much amount has been spent for the relief to the cyclone hit areas and its people during the last three years; and

(d) whether Government has taken any steps or proposes to take steps for improving fast relief services system and to control loss in cyclones hit areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) and (b) As per information received from India Meteorological Department, in terms of long term data, no significant increasing trend is established in the frequency of Cyclone occurrences over the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea. However, the recent two years, viz., 2018 and 2019 have witnessed above normal cyclogenesis over these ocean basins. Ministry of Home Affairs does not maintain any centralized data w.r.t. loss of life and property in the States due to cyclones. However, as per information received from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Union Territory Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Island, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep 434 human lives have been lost and 22,53,252 Houses/Huts were damaged during this period.

(c) The Ministry of Home Affairs does not maintain any centralized data regarding the amount spent for relief in a particular area affected by natural disaster as the distribution of relief assistance on the ground is the responsibility of the State Government. The concerned State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural disasters including cyclone from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal in accordance with Government of India approved items and norms. Additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per established procedure. The details of funds sanctioned to the States under NDRF as an additional assistance for cyclones during the financial years 2016-17 to 2018-19 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) India with its continuous efforts has significantly improved its preparedness to deal with natural calamities. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 articulates the need for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning. The National Policy and National Plan on Disaster Management seek to build a safe and disaster resilient India. There are institutional mechanisms at the National, State and district level in the country to develop appropriate preparedness and prompt response mechanism for effective management of natural disasters. Central Government has

established a robust early warning system and forecasting agencies are continuing their efforts for the improvement of warning and dissemination systems vigorously. Mock exercises and community awareness programmes are being regularly conducted to educate people/ farmers/ fisherman at the time of natural calamities.

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP), with a total outlay of ₹ 4903 crore, has been implemented in two States and is under implementation in 6 coastal States to mitigate the sufferings of the coastal community who are vulnerable to various types of disasters. Multi-purpose Cyclone Shelters and early warning system created under this project proved to be of great help during cyclones 'Phailin' in 2013, 'Hud-Hud' in 2014, 'Titli' in 2018 and recent cyclone 'Fani'. The measures taken by the Central and State Governments have significantly improved disaster management practices, preparedness, prevention and response mechanism resulting in significant reduction in casualties during natural calamities, including cyclones, in the country. Further, strengthening of the disaster management is a continuing and evolving process.

#### Statement

*Details of amount sanctioned as an additional assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to the States between financial years-2016-17 to 2018-19*

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Cyclones	State	Details of amount sanctioned
1.	Vardah-2016	Tamil Nadu	₹ 264.11 crore and ₹ 2.06 crore*
2.	Ockhi-2017	Tamil Nadu	₹ 1 33.05 crore
		Kerala	₹ 169.63 crore+Air bills as per actuals
		Lakshadweep	₹ 2.16 crore
3.	Gaja-2018	Tamil Nadu	₹ 1146.12 crore
		Puducherry	₹ 13.09 crore
4.	Phethai-2018	Andhra Pradesh	₹ 82.65 crore
5.	Titli-2018	Andhra Pradesh	₹ 539.52 crore+Air bills as per actuals
		Odisha	₹ 1023.59 crore

\*From special component of NKDWP for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.

**Proposal to set up NIDM at Vijayawada**

1829. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) proposed to be set up in Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of allocations made and expenditure done so far on the above project;
- (c) whether it is a fact that NIDM was to become operational from this year; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) As per the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, it was decided to set up National Institute of Disaster Management (Southern Campus) in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Government of Andhra Pradesh allotted 10 acres of land at Kondapovalluru Village, Gannvaram Mandal, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh and Government of India has sanctioned ₹ 36.76 crore for this project. The construction work is being carried out by NBCC (India) Limited. The physical progress of the work upto October, 2019 is 68 per cent.

(b) An amount of ₹ 36.76 crore has been allocated for this project out of which ₹ 36.43 crore has been released to NIDM out of which ₹ 23.85 crore has been spent.

(c) The project completion timeline is March, 2020. However, NIDM Southern Campus is already operational as an interim campus since August, 2016 and the training activities are being organized in collaboration with Andhra Pradesh Human Resource Development Institute (APHRDI), Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) Progress of the project is within schedule time frame.

**Undertrial prisoners in the country**

1830. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of prisons in the country and their total capacity;

- (b) what has been the average percentage of undertrial prisoners to total number of prisoners over the last three years;
- (c) what proportion of undertrial prisoners have been convicted on an average over the last three years; and
- (d) what reforms are being undertaken by Government to ensure expeditious delivery of justice to undertrial prisoners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) collects, compiles and publishes prison statistics in its publication "Prison Statistics India". Published reports are available till the year 2017. There were 1361 prisons in the country as on 31st December, 2017 with a total capacity of 3,91,574 inmates.

(b) Average percentage of undertrial prisoners to total number of prisoners in the years 2015, 2016 & 2017 was 67.2%, 67.7% and 68.5% respectively.

(c) Information in this regard is not maintained centrally.

(d) 'Prisons' and 'persons detained therein' are State subjects under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Administration and management of prisons is the responsibility of State Governments. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has taken various steps to address the issues relating to undertrial prisoners. Section 436A has been inserted in the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides for release of an under-trial prisoner on bail on undergoing detention for a period extending up to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment specified for an offence under any law (not being an offence for which the punishment of death has been specified as one of the punishments under that law). The E-prisons portal provides facility to State Jail authorities to access the data of inmates in a quick and easy mode which can assist them in identifying inmates whose cases are due for consideration by the Under Trial Review Committee.

State Legal Services Authorities have established Legal Service Clinics and has deployed Para Legal Volunteers at Police Stations, Front Offices, Jails and Child Welfare Centres with a view to provide free legal assistance to persons in need. On directions of the Hon' ble Supreme Court of India, National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) had prepared a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Under-Trial Review Committees. This SOP was also circulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all States and UTs

on 18th February, 2019. The Model Prison Manual 2016 circulated to all States and UTs also has a Chapter on 'Legal Aid' which provides the details of facilities that are to be provided to undertrials, viz. legal defence, interview with lawyer, signing of Vakaltatnama, application to Courts for legal aid at Government cost etc. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued various advisories to States & UTs to adopt various measures to reduce overcrowding in prisons and addressing the issue of undertrials. These advisories are available on MHA's website: <https://mha.gov.in/>.

#### **Temples and gurudwaras destroyed in Srinagar**

1831. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Hindu temples and Sikh gurudwaras destroyed in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir as per latest figures available with the Government of India;
- (b) whether Government has chalked out any plan to reconstruct the damaged temples; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) : (a) As per the report of Government of Jammu and Kashmir, no such incident has occurred in Srinagar in the last two years.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Implementation of AMRUT scheme**

1832. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ministry is aware that drawbacks in the implementation of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme are resulting into non-judicious release of funds for the implementation of the scheme, if so, details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that release of fund under AMRUT scheme is based on population basis which is why a large number of small municipalities are not able to utilize scheme, if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government, keeping in view of the fact, will revise the guidelines of AMRUT scheme to enable small municipalities enable to avail the benefit of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25th June, 2015 in selected 500 AMRUT cities covering around 60 per cent of urban population in the country. The Mission includes all cities and towns with a population of over one lakh with notified Municipalities, including Cantonment Boards (civilian areas), all capital cities/towns of States/Union Territories (UTs), all cities/towns classified as Heritage cities by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, thirteen cities and towns on the stem of the main rivers with a population above 75,000 and less than 1 lakh and ten cities from hill States, islands and tourist destinations (not more than one from each State).

The total Central outlay for AMRUT is ₹50,000 crore for five years from financial year 2015-16 to financial year 2019-20. Out of total Central outlay of ₹50,000 crore, ₹35,990 crore has been earmarked as Central Assistance to the States/UTs for the projects in water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, development of parks and green spaces and non-motorized public transport sectors. The remaining outlay has been earmarked for reforms incentive to States/UTs, Administrative & Office Expenses and for incomplete projects of erstwhile Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM).

The Central outlay of ₹35,990 crore for projects has been divided among the States/UTs using an equitable formula. In the spirit of competitive and cooperative federalism, the States/UTs have been empowered to plan, appraise and approve projects in the form of State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs). Central Government only approves SAAPs proposed by the States/UTs and releases Central Assistance and reviews the progress of the Mission. Accordingly, SAAPs proposed by all States/UTs amounting to ₹77,640 crore including committed Central Assistance of ₹35,990 crore, have already been approved for the entire Mission period (F.Y. 2015-16 to F.Y. 2019-20), and Central Assistance have been released to States/ UTs as per the provision of Mission Guidelines in accordance with their approved SAAPs.

(c) At present, AMRUT is being implemented in 500 selected cities and there is no proposal under consideration to include small municipalities under the Mission.

**Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

1833. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs), including flagship programmes, being implemented at present by the Ministry; and

(b) the details of targets and allocations made, fund allocated, disbursed and utilised in these schemes during the last three years, including the present year, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise, particularly in the State of Punjab thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHLIA) facilitates and assists States/Union Territories (UTs) including Punjab, through its flagship Missions - Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) to improve urban infrastructure and enhance the quality of life in cities and towns covered under these Missions. Details of the Missions are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Details of targets, funds allocated, disbursed and utilised during the last three years including the current year are given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Details of Missions being implemented by the Ministry of  
Housing and Urban Affairs*

- (i) **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) :** AMRUT being implemented in select 500 cities across the country with total Central Government outlay of ₹ 50,000 crore focuses on providing water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, green spaces and parks and non-motorized urban transport.
- (ii) **Smart Cities Mission:** Smart Cities Mission was launched with a total Central Government outlay of ₹ 48,000 crore for developing 100 cities as Smart Cities. The

selection of 100 Smart Cities has been completed through 4 rounds of selection from January, 2016 to June, 2018.

- (iii) **Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) :** SBM-U was launched with an objective to make all the urban areas of the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) with 100% scientific processing of its Municipal Solid Waste. It has a Central Government outlay of ₹ 14,623 crore.
- (iv) **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) :** In pursuance of Government's vision of "Housing for All" by 2022, PMAY(U) is being implemented for providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs), in addressing the housing requirement of the people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories in urban areas.
- (v) **Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) :** DAY-NULM is being implemented with the objective of reducing poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, for improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. The Mission also aims at building strong grassroots level institutions of the urban poor. Further, it aims at providing shelters equipped with essential services to the urban homeless. In addition, the Mission also aims at addressing livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security, etc.

**Statement-II****(A) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	SAAP Approved	Committed Central Assistance	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
				Fund released	UC received	Fund released	UC received	Fund released	UC received	Fund released	UC received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.82	10.82	0.64	0.64	0.72	0.72	0.81	0.81	4.32	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,890.17	1,056.62	70.32	70.32	397.90	397.90	91.39	91.39	246.69	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	140.25	126.22	8.40	8.40	0.00	0.00	9.48	9.48	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	657.14	591.42	70.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Bihar	2,469.77	1,164.80	77.52	77.52	89.02	75.17	136.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	95.07	54.09	6.61	6.61	4.21	4.21	16.13	16.13	5.35	5.12
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,192.76	1,009.74	61.72	61.72	84.94	84.94	205.95	205.95	145.67	18.35
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.82	10.82	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.76	4.27	0.00

9.	Daman and Diu	18.03	18.03	0.00	0.00	2.06	1.61	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	802.31	802.31	53.15	53.15	62.70	12.30	0.00	0.00	151.55	0.00
11.	Goa	209.18	104.58	6.96	0.00	8.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Gujarat	4,884.42	2,069.96	119.84	119.84	181.30	181.30	104.78	104.78	1074.58	308.17
13.	Haryana	2,565.74	764.51	50.88	50.88	58.22	58.22	0.00	0.00	289.71	117.77
14.	Himachal Pradesh	304.52	274.07	18.24	18.24	20.69	20.69	30.58	24.31	60.23	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	593.05	533.72	35.52	35.52	198.86	179.67	0.00	0.00	154.35	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	1,245.74	566.17	33.16	33.16	52.48	52.48	84.00	26.71	135.22	0.00
17.	Karnataka	4,952.87	2,318.79	154.32	154.32	325.09	325.09	544.01	544.01	233.25	84.36
18.	Kerala	2,359.38	1,161.20	77.28	77.28	97.36	97.36	0.00	0.00	194.74	48.31
19.	Lakshadweep	3.61	3.61	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6,200.67	2,592.86	172.56	172.56	211.61	211.61	952.71	635.76	925.00	0.00
21.	Maharashtra	7,759.32	3,534.08	235.20	235.20	288.63	200.39	825.71	328.21	0.00	0.00
22.	Manipur	180.31	162.28	10.80	10.53	12.40	12.09	63.75	63.75	0.00	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	80.14	72.12	4.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Mizoram	140.25	126.22	8.40	8.40	9.54	9.54	49.21	49.21	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25.	Nagaland	120.22	108.19	7.20	7.20	0.00	0.00	8.14	6.14	12.03	0.00
26.	Odisha	1,598.96	796.97	53.04	53.04	295.48	295.48	78.25	78.25	312.83	92.79
27.	Puducherry	64.91	64.91	4.32	4.32	4.87	4.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab	2,766.62	1,204.47	80.16	80.16	0.00	0.00	96.96	41.01	0.00	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	3,223.94	1,541.95	105.22	105.22	111.27	111.27	419.13	419.13	143.91	0.00
30.	Sikkim	40.06	36.06	2.40	2.40	2.39	2.39	0.00	0.00	5.30	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	11,194.78	4,756.58	316.56	316.56	360.27	309.27	735.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Telangana	1,666.26	832.60	55.44	55.44	70.23	70.23	135.49	135.49	178.82	149.30
33.	Tripura	148.25	133.43	8.88	4.94	11.21	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	11,421.67	4,922.46	327.60	327.60	375.08	212.95	260.00	213.00	226.03	0.00
35.	Uttarakhand	593.02	533.72	35.52	35.52	44.49	41.43	42.74	42.74	49.21	0.00
36.	West Bengal	4,035.00	1,929.32	128.40	128.40	146.98	125.34	445.14	347.04	153.30	0.00
TOTAL		77640.02	35989.70	2402.32	2316.19	3528.36	3101.85	5339.07	3384.07	4706.35	824.17

## (B) Smart Cities Mission

		(Amount in ₹ crore)								
Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of City	During 2015-16	During 2016-17	During 2017-18	During 2018-19	During 2019-20	Total Central Release	Utilisation of GoI Funds	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	188	8	0	98	5.2	299.2	278.5	
		Tirupati	2	92	102	0	0	196	178.13	
		Kakinada	190	6	0	98	98	392	290.98	
		Amaravati	0	0	18	372	106	496	472.9	
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	0	194	2	0	0	196	11.38	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	2	0	18	40	0	60	13.02	
		Itanagar	0	0	0	58	0	58	20.47	
4.	Assam	Guwahati	2	189	5	0	0	196	33.18	
5.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	2	0	17	41	0	60	5.92	
		Bhagalpur	2	63	131	0	0	196	11.08	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Biharsharif	2	0	0	58	0	60	5
		Patna	0	0	18	176	0	194	87.82
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2	71	123	0	0	196	32.29
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2	94.5	99.5	0	0	196	80.83
		Bilaspur	2	0	18	38	0	58	10.93
		Atal Nagar	0	0	18	104	0	122	31.34
8.	Daman and Diu	Diu	0	0	0	110	0	110	1.71
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	0	2	0	102	0	104	0.18
10.	Delhi	NDMC	2	194	0	0	0	196	118.94
11.	Goa	Panaji	2	0	110.2	83.8	0	196	105.17
12.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	2	0	18	90	86	196	67.85
		Ahmedabad	2	194	0	98	0	294	260
		Surat	2	194	0	98	204	498	387.26
		Vadodara	2	0	109	85	0	196	140.68

	Rajkot	2	0	19	175	0	196	86.59
	Dahod	2	0	17	167	10	196	46.57
13. Haryana	Karnal	2	0	17	41	0	60	3.13
	Faridabad	2	92	102	0	0	196	137.88
14. Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	2	188	6	0	0	196	59.43
	Shimla	0	0	18	40	0	58	1.88
15. Jharkhand	Ranchi	2	92	102	0	98	294	196
16. Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu/Srinagar	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
	Srinagar	0	0	18	40	0	58	12.94
	Jammu	0	0	18	40	0	58	15
17. Karnataka	Mangaluru	2	0	109	6	79	196	36.07
	Belagavi	2	194	0	0	0	196	102.03
	Shivamogga	2	0	109	85	0	196	58.53
	Hubballi-Dharwad	2	0	109	85	8	204	50.38
	Tumakuru	2	0	109	85	0	196	139.44
	Davanagere	2	194	0	0	0	196	120.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Bengaluru	0	0	0	58	136	194	7.45
18.	Kerala	Kochi	2	194	0	0	1.51	197.5	33.23
		Thiruvananthapuram	0	0	18	176	0	194	4.5
19.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	2	0	0	58	0	60	0.96
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	188	8	0	98	196	490	392
		Indore	188	8	0	0	196	392	293.02
		Jabalpur	2	194	0	0	98	294	294
		Gwalior	2	92	102	0	0	196	68.21
		Sagar	2	0	18	65	0	85	19.36
		Satna	2	0	18	176	0	196	19.11
		Ujjain	2	92	102	0	106	302	190.13
21.	Maharashtra	Pimpri-Chinchwad	2	0	18	176	0	196	63.93
		Nashik	2	92	102	0	0	196	35.28
		Thane	2	61	132	0	0	196	91.18
		Greater Mumbai	2	0	0	0	0	2	2

	Amravati	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Solapur	2	194	0	0	0	196	88.64
	Nagpur	2	92	102	0	0	196	196
	Kalyan-Dombivali	2	92	102	0	0	196	14.07
	Aurangabad	2	92	102	0	0	196	64.8
	Pune	2	194	0	0	98	294	196
22. Manipur	Imphal	2	0	109	6	79	196	26.07
23. Meghalaya	Shillong	2	0	0	53	0	55	1.21
24. Mizoram	Aizawl	2	0	0	58	0	60	3.93
25. Nagaland	Kohima	2	0	109	6	79	196	78.38
26. Odisha	Bhubaneswar	190	6	0	0	105.93	301.9	294
	Rourkela	2	0	188	6	0	196	28.71
27. Puducherry	Puducherry	2	0	98	3	0	103	5.8
28. Punjab	Ludhiana	2	194	0	0	0	196	99.3
	Jalandhar	2	0	27	31	0	60	14.35
	Amritsar	2	0	27	31	8	68	16.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	188	8	0	0	0	196	130.43
		Udaipur	161.2	34.8	0	0	0	196	228.21
		Kota	2	91	103	0	0	196	76.78
		Ajmer	2	92	102	0	0	196	119.54
30.	Sikkim	Namchi	2	0	109	85	0	196	196
		Gangtok	0	0	17	177	0	194	67.65
31.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	2	0	18	176	0	196	59.05
		Tirunelveli	2	0	18	176	0	196	96.63
		Dindigul	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Thanjavur	2	0	109	85	0	196	112.94
		Tiruppur	2	0	18	176	0	196	145.2
		Salem	2	0	109	85	0	196	104.34
		Veillore	2	0	109	85	0	196	90.61
		Coimbatore	2	188	6	0	0	196	196
		Madurai	2	0	109	85	0	196	149.62

	Erode	2	0	0	194	0	196	88.96
	Thoothukudi	2	0	18	176	0	196	44.25
	Chennai	2	188	6	0	7.62	203.6	189.7
32.	Telangana							
	Karimnagar	2	0	18	40	1.36	196	5.81
	Greater Warangal	2	92	0	6	96	196	27.79
33.	Tripura	2	63	131	0	5.1	201.1	69.93
34.	Uttar Pradesh							
	Moradabad	2	0	0	58	0	60	1.18
	Aligarh	2	0	19	89	86	196	73.9
	Saharanpur	2	0	17	41	0	60	0.81
	Bareilly	2	0	0	58	0	60	2.83
	Jhansi	2	0	36	22	0	60	4.66
	Kanpur	2	0	109	85	0	196	187.41
	Prayagraj	2	0	19	175	0	196	160.76
	Lucknow	2	66.2	127.81	0	0	196	121.11
	Varanasi	2	0	109	85	0	196	120.5
	Ghaziabad	2	0	0	0	0	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Agra	2	0	109	85	0	196	136.97
		Rampur	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Meerut/Raebareli	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
35.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2	0	18	40	140.64	200.6	92.09
36.	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	2	0	0	58	0	60	23.21
		Bidhannagar	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
.		Durgapur	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Haldia	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Punjab	Sultan pur Lodhi					27.1	27.1	0
		TOTAL	1469.2	4492.5	4499.5	5856.8	2296.1	18614.10	9497.09

(C) *Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U)*

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Taget	
		Individual Household Latrines (Nos. of Units)	Community Toilets/ PublicToilets (Nos. of Seats)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	336	126
2.	Andhra Pradesh	193426	21464
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12252	387
4.	Assam	75720	3554
5.	Bihar	383079	26438
6.	Chandigarh	4282	976
7.	Chhattisgarh	300000	17796
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1206	142
9.	Daman and Diu	672	77
10.	Delhi	5000	11138
11.	Goa	8020	507
12.	Gujarat	406388	31010
13.	Haryana	71000	10394
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11266	876
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	60000	3779
16.	Jharkhand	161713	12366
17.	Karnataka	350000	34839
18.	Kerala	29578	4800
19.	Madhya Pradesh	512380	40230

1	2	3	4
20.	Maharashtra	629819	59706
21.	Manipur	43644	620
22.	Meghalaya	5066	362
23.	Mizoram	16441	491
24.	Nagaland	23427	479
25.	Odisha	132509	17800
26.	Puducherry	5681	1205
27.	Punjab	102000	10924
28.	Rajasthan	361753	26364
29.	Sikkim	1587	142
30.	Tamil Nadu	437543	59922
31.	Telangana	163508	15543
32.	Tripura	19464	587
33.	Utter Pradesh	828237	63451
34.	Uttarakhand	27640	2611
35.	West Bengal	515000	26483
TOTAL		58,99,637	5,07,589

## (D) Mission Allocation, Releases and Utilization during last three years including current year under SBM (U)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Mission Allocation	2016-17				2017-18		2018-19		2019-(up to 25.11.19)	
			Released Amount		Utilisation Received		Released Amount		Utilisation Received		Released Amount	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1	2	3										
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.52	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.95			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	571.33	204.11	204.11	139.70	113.92	52.87	0.00	7.57			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.28	5.73	5.73	3.67	0.93	6.46	0.00	0.00			
4.	Assam	244.30	14.43	12.32	46.55	46.55	55.90	53.22	83.70			
5.	Bihar		112.70	40.73	52.45	52.45	123.21	0.00	39.87			
6.	Chandigarh	28.02	2.71	2.71	0.00	0.00	2.08	1.95	18.79			
7.	Chhattisgarh	357.85	84.77	83.19	104.59	89.84	101.83	35.45	0.00			
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.13	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.11	0.72	0.00	0.00			
9.	Daman and Diu	2.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.29	0.05			

(Figures in crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Delhi	349.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.13	0.00	0.00
11.	Goa	17.09	2.08	1.63	3.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.27
12.	Gujarat	834.15	240.21	234.75	102.42	94.16	279.46	69.12	0.00
13.	Haryana	287.08	45.09	43.34	42.40	42.40	5.65	0.00	57.66
14.	Himachal Pradesh	43.95	9.95	9.59	0.00	0.00	6.20	2.04	7.63
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	200.63	20.30	18.07	7.11	5.49	65.86	24.91	19.09
16.	Jharkhand	258.71	98.19	77.86	47.68	20.67	22.56	0.00	1.77
17.	Karnataka	820.96	18.12	12.76	78.76	13.70	312.73	0.00	0.00
18.	Kerala	219.99	9.45	2.19	0.00	0.00	52.60	23.32	0.96
19.	Madhya Pradesh	920.04	270.67	270.67	293.87	130.58	0.00	0.00	26.72
20.	Maharashtra	1677.80	95.06	95.06	272.22	44.43	268.68	94.36	205.62
21.	Manipur	83.10	2.47	2.47	3.03	2.47	23.24	0.00	3.76
22.	Meghalaya	24.12	0.00	0.00	3.25	3.25	0.00	0.00	3.36
23.	Mizoram	49.02	0.00	0.00	8.91	4.47	0.00	0.00	12.11
24.	Nagaland	53.49	0.99	0.99	0.00	0.00	17.72	17.72	9.89

25. Odisha	372.02	79.03	79.03	0.00	0.00	40.77	40.77	100.45
26. Puducherry	28.94	9.52	9.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58
27. Punjab	364.02	10.46	6.39	126.33	60.03	0.00	0.00	22.27
28. Rajasthan	705.46	303.69	303.69	184.83	182.19	17.10	8.59	0.00
29. Sikkim	11.52	0.48	0.48	1.08	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.93
30. Tamil Nadu	1200.50	258.82	258.82	66.05	66.05	374.49	211.45	236.19
31. Telangana	413.74	91.73	20.83	26.80	0.00	19.62	0.00	0.00
32. Tripura	100.37	7.78	6.18	0.00	0.00	11.46	6.31	7.76
33. Uttar Pradesh	1740.98	0.00	0.00	592.14	409.66	359.18	0.00	73.58
34. Uttarakhand	112.00	2.77	2.77	11.73	9.69	20.96	0.00	15.28
35. West Bengal	911.34	35.92	9.12	145.15	127.81	111.82	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	14013.00	2038.00	1815.00	2365.00	1521.00	2407.00	589.00	960.00

*Note:* Utilisation Certificates (UCs) are required to be submitted within 12 months of closure of the financial year in which the grants were released. Thus, during the current year *i.e.* 2019-20 UCs are due only for the grants released up to financial year 2017-18.

*(E) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban(PMAY-U)*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Details of Central Assistance (₹ in Cr.)		
		Committed/Allocated	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	9.14	0.23	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17,460.16	6,147.05	4,884.94
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	85.32	77.38	23.97
4.	Assam	1,441.31	490.95	260.13
5.	Bihar	3,898.12	1,294.16	503.89
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.07	0.07	0.07
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,550.68	1,029.82	689.15
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	48.20	19.73	1.16
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	9.48	4.08	0.82
10.	Delhi (UT)	2.38	2.38	2.38
11.	Goa	1.10	0.56	0.20
12.	Gujarat	4,444.97	1,645.35	778.13
13.	Haryana	3,732.07	328.29	13.29
14.	Himachal Pradesh	120.42	47.28	30.35
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	677.74	158.73	42.73
16.	Jharkhand	2,637.64	1,309.68	1,011.45
17.	Karnataka	7,781.60	2,091.66	138142
18.	Kerala	1,68191	849.04	633.37
19.	Ladakh (UT)	20.70	11.01	3.53

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-
21.	Madhya Pradesh	9,880.50	5,028.74	3,213.18
22.	Maharashtra	13,315.35	852.71	237.70
23.	Manipur	640.14	234.43	106.19
24.	Meghalaya	68.63	4.73	4.08
25.	Mizoram	286.20	85.99	67.94
26.	Nagaland	463.83	135.28	83.43
27.	Odisha	1,823.64	744.71	660.73
28.	Puducherry (UT)	193.82	66.15	15.91
29.	Punjab	974.36	163.52	2.64
30.	Rajasthan	1,912.71	226.16	132.98
31.	Sikkim	7.74	288	0.06
32.	Tamil Nadu	9,917.87	3,202.51	2,213.17
33.	Telangana	1,614.24	864.76	1,126.52
34.	Tripura	1,152.75	589.54	26141
35.	Uttar Pradesh	20,890.58	6,498.79	4,789.39
36.	Uttarakhand	386.56	144.63	66.90
37.	West Bengal	4,690.53	2,386.38	1,99870
TOTAL		1,15,822.45	36,739.35	25,241.91

## (F) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission(DAY-NULM)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	(₹ in crore)										
		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Cumulative		Released upto 15.11.19
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56.30	78.06	36.31	19.33	30.20	67.84	76.84	0.00	199.65	165.22	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.43	0.78	6.22	4.39	3.66	7.87	3.59	0.00	14.91	13.04	
3.	Assam	0.00	11.19	13.00	1.32	0.00	15.40	14.86	5.35	27.86	33.27	
4.	Bihar	22.38	6.44	0.00	21.48	42.52	63.10	31.08	3.34	95.97	94.35	
5.	Chhattisgarh	13.46	18.95	34.56	15.43	21.15	19.13	0.00	5.97	69.18	59.48	
6.	Goa	0.23	0.59	2.08	2.31	4.85	4.32	3.40	0.00	10.57	7.22	
7.	Gujarat	0.00	8.43	0.00	26.54	30.94	40.42	6.00	34.82	36.94	110.20	
8.	Haryana	0.00	1.95	0.00	5.35	0.00	18.16	29.63	12.11	29.63	37.57	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.56	4.18	8.05	8.81	1.69	4.53	1.81	4.60	15.12	22.12	

10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	4.27	1.89	2.04	3.23	4.00	11.56	0.60	16.68	10.91
11.	Jharkhand	15.36	27.32	44.89	24.86	11.24	27.40	16.28	11.24	87.77	90.82
12.	Karnataka	0.00	13.33	23.08	13.16	0.00	30.98	16.46	33.94	39.53	91.40
13.	Kerala	0.00	48.78	25.19	10.79	18.60	33.00	24.09	0.37	67.88	92.94
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28.80	36.79	41.75	35.39	21.60	43.39	48.80	8.93	140.95	124.50
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	28.48	0.00	7.07	0.00	162.67	0.00	62.43	0.00	260.66
16.	Manipur	0.00	1.19	0.00	1.77	0.00	3.06	3.65	3.65	3.65	6.02
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	1.23	0.00	2.51	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.43
18.	Mizoram	20.93	19.93	12.73	14.73	6.82	6.76	4.28	0.01	44.75	41.42
19.	Nagaland	8.45	1.03	10.87	13.46	3.43	9.21	3.42	0.00	26.18	23.70
20.	Odisha	6.56	14.04	17.05	16.52	16.24	20.38	14.32	6.62	54.18	57.56
21.	Punjab	0.00	9.75	10.07	4.88	0.00	3.91	0.00	0.00	10.07	18.54
22.	Rajasthan	7.92	45.86	28.51	28.46	31.10	33.97	38.11	1.14	1 05.63	109.44
23.	Sikkim	0.97	2.44	2.31	0.00	1.12	3.22	0.00	0.00	4.40	5.66
24.	Tamil Nadu	58.45	64.39	78.85	65.81	68.53	52.88	81.36	4.75	287.19	187.84
25.	Telangana	4.70	25.97	32.49	32.20	15.56	12.16	31.60	0.00	84.34	70.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Tripura	0.00	2.06	8.93	10.40	6.33	5.93	0.00	0.02	15.26	18.42
27.	Uttar Pradesh	22.66	93.22	71.95	50.36	53.38	85.05	98.56	21.83	246.55	250.46
28.	Uttarakhand	5.38	7.45	8.00	5.00	7.75	4.40	0.00	0.08	21.14	16.93
29.	West Bengal	8.31	62.34	32.96	29.32	35.94	32.59	25.79	18.93	103.01	143.19
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.05
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	1.46	1.99	1.99	1.82	2.29	0.00	2.25	3.81	7.99
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	0.00	2.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.33
35.	Puducherry	2.79	2.79	2.97	2.97	1.97	0.00	0.00	0.01	7.73	5.77
TOTAL		289.71	644.68	556.73	481.99	439.85	820.78	585.48	239.32	1871.76	2186.77

\*The utilized amount includes the unspent balance from previous years.

**Parameters for implementation of AMRUT scheme**

†1834. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the parameters specified for the successful implementation of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme;
- (b) the number of States and cities which have adopted the said scheme, so far;
- (c) the quantum of funds spent by Government under this scheme, so far; and
- (d) whether there is any prescribed timeline for the implementation of said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25.6.2015 for five years from financial year 2015-16 to financial year 2019-20, with focus on providing basic amenities such as water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, green spaces and parks and non-motorized public transport. The mission envisages to ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection. The mission also has the components of capacity building of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) - both individual and institutional and implementation of a set of 11 reforms by all the States and 500 Mission cities.

(b) The mission is being implemented in 500 selected cities across all States and Union Territories (UTs). The mission includes all cities and towns with a population of over one lakh with notified Municipalities, including Cantonment Boards (civilian areas), all capital cities/towns of States/Union Territories, all cities/towns classified as Heritage cities by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, thirteen cities and towns on the stem of the main rivers with a population above 75,000 and less than 1 lakh and ten cities from hill States, islands and tourist destinations (not more than one from each State).

(c) Under AMRUT, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has approved State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) submitted by States/UTs SAAPs worth ₹77,640 crore for the entire Mission period, including Central Assistance of ₹35,990 crore. Government

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of India has so far released Central Assistance of ₹17,919/- crore to States/UTs against project funds. Further, ₹5,877 crore has been released to States/UTs under other components of AMRUT *viz.*, Administrative and Officer Expenses (A&OE), Reform incentive, formulation of GIS based Master Plan, formulation of Local Area Plan and Town Planning Scheme and for eligible incomplete projects of erstwhile Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM).

(d) The Mission period of AMRUT is 5 years from financial year 2015-16 to financial year 2019-20.

**APP to encourage people for planting trees**

1835. SHRI SANJAY SETH : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any mobile application that encourages public engagement in planting trees and other such green drives recently, if so, details thereof;

(b) details of aims and objectives of launching this application along with its benefits;

(c) details of language options which the app is likely to offer;

(d) whether Government has created awareness to popularize this mobile app, if so, the detail thereof;

(e) whether this application will enable concerned nodal officers to periodically monitor plantation, if so, details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken by Government to create awareness campaign and encourage public engagements in planting trees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A mobile App "mHariyali" was launched by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) on 11th October, 2019 for the protection of environment mainly in Government colonies. The app is aimed to encourage public engagement in planting trees. People can upload information/ photos of any plantation done by them, which is linked to the app and will be displayed on the website [www.epgc.gov.in](http://www.epgc.gov.in). The app provides for automatic geo-tagging of the

plants which can be inspected by nodal officers. The app is user-friendly and works on android platform.

(c) Presently, mHariyali App is available in English language.

(d) The app was launched on 11th October, 2019 in the presence of media to publicize the launch of the mobile app and was widely covered in the media. Further, this app is also available on Google Play Store for downloading. Launch of the App has also been shared on social media viz., Facebook, Twitter, etc.

(e) This app will enable Nodal Officers to know about the plantation done by the public and to monitor the status of the plant, *i.e.*, whether it is growing properly or it needs any intervention for its survival.

(f) For engaging public in plantation drive. SMS messages were sent to the people of the concerned localities for participation. Also Resident Welfare Associations, Students from colleges and local leaders were involved in plantation. Also, MoHUA has been actively participating in Jal Shakti Abhiyan which was launched by Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS) from 1st July to 30th November to spread awareness among masses about compelling need of water conservation through extensive Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities in water stressed cities across the country. The activities undertaken for water conservation mainly include Rain Water Harvesting (RWH), reuse of treated waste water, rejuvenation of water bodies and intensive plantation for which detailed guidelines have been issued by MoHUA and available at [mohua.gov.in/amrut.gov.in](http://mohua.gov.in/amrut.gov.in).

### **Regularising unauthorised colonies of Delhi**

†1836. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken by Government recently to regularise the unauthorised colonies in Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of colonies to be regularised along their names;

(c) whether the Kishangarh village is also being regularised, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor and by when it would be regularised; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the number of villages in Delhi which are included in the list of regularisation, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) A Committee headed by the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi, was constituted by Government of India to recommend the process for conferment or recognition of rights of ownership or transfer or mortgage of property and thereby creating opportunity for redevelopment of such areas in a planned manner. Based on the Report of the Committee, Regulations, namely the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorized Colonies) Regulations, 2019 for conferring or recognising ownership or mortgage or transfer rights to the residents of unauthorised colonies have been notified by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) on 29th October, 2019, which are available at [https://dda.org.in/tendernotices\\_docs/may2018/ATT0000431102019.pdf](https://dda.org.in/tendernotices_docs/may2018/ATT0000431102019.pdf). Details of unauthorised colonies, applicable rates for different categories, etc., for conferment/ recognition of the rights of ownership or transfer or mortgage of property are given in the notification.

#### **Database on evicted slum-dwellers**

1837. DR. SANTANU SEN : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry maintains a nation-wide database on the number of slum-dwellers evicted because of private or public construction;
- (b) if so, the details of such evictions during the last five years;
- (c) if so, the initiatives taken by the Ministry during the last five years to rehabilitate these slum-dwellers;
- (d) if so, the details of those initiatives thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of number of families resettled during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and therefore it is the responsibility of the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments to collect data, frame policies and implement schemes for eviction and

resettlement of slum dwellers. As such, the data regarding details of slums are not maintained at the level of the Ministry.

However, the Government of India through various programmatic interventions has been assisting States/UTs both technically and financially to address their housing shortage. In this regard, the Union Government has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) Mission since June, 2015 to provide all weather pucca houses to all eligible urban households including slum dwellers by the year 2022.

The “*In-situ*” Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) component under PMAY-U Mission mandates to use land as a resource for providing houses to slum dwellers. This approach aims to leverage the locked potential of land under slums to provide houses to the eligible slum dwellers by bringing them into the formal urban settlement. Slum redevelopment grant of ₹ 1.0 lakh per house is admissible for all houses built for eligible slum dwellers under ISSR component. The details of physical and financial progress of PMAY-U Mission and especially under ISSR component of the Mission during last five years are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of physical and financial progress of PMAY-U Mission and especially under ISSR component of the Mission during last five years*

Sl. No.	Particulars	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban PMAY-U	<i>In-Situ</i> Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)
1.	Project(s) Approved	16373	349
2.	Investment Approved (Central, State and Beneficiary Share) (₹ in crore)	4,73,688.01	20,061.27
3.	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	1,24,651.92	6,722.86
4.	Central Assistance Released (₹ in crore)	49,394.09	2,682.88
5.	No. of Houses Sanctioned	80,38,107	4,53,538
6.	No. of Houses Grounded for Construction*	46,81,382	6,21,513
7.	No. of Houses Completed*	25,05,441	4,09,759

\* Including incomplete houses of earlier JnNURM.

**National Urban Rental Housing Policy**

1838. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of National Urban Rental Housing Policy (NURHP);
- (b) the reasons for delay in implementation of the policy; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for time-bound implementation of NURHP in order to meet urgent need for housing of urban poor particularly migrant people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Land and colonization are State subjects. In order to meet urgent need for housing for migrant people and considering the importance of rental housing in realizing the vision of Housing for All, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has prepared a draft Model Tenancy Act (MTA) and shared with all the States and Union Territories for their feedback. MTA aims to promote rental housing by balancing and protecting the interest of both the tenant and owner by regulating renting of premises in an efficient and transparent manner through an adjudicating mechanism for speedy dispute resolution.

**Evaluation of SCM**

1839. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Centre has devised a mechanism for the evaluation of the Smart Cities Mission (SCM);
- (b) if so, the details of mechanism thereof;
- (c) how much fund each smart city has received under this scheme till now; and
- (d) the year-wise distribution, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes. Sir- Government of India launched the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) on 25th June, 2015 for development of 100 cities as Smart Cities. The selection of 100 Smart Cities has been completed through 4 rounds of selection from January, 2016 to June, 2018, A total of 5,151 projects worth

of ₹ 2,05,018 crore have been proposed by the 100 Smart Cities as part of their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) that are under various stages of implementation.

As on 18th November 2019, 4,178 projects worth ₹ 1,49,512 crore have been tendered out, which is about 73 per cent of the total value of projects. Out of these, the work orders have been issued for 3,376 projects worth ₹ 1,05,458 crore and 1,296 projects worth ₹ 23,170 crore have been completed. Since, the last 12 months, there has been 78% growth in projects tendered, 111% growth in projects grounded/completed and 132% growth in projects completed.

The evaluation of the Mission is done at multiple levels. The review of progress for expediting the pace of projects, the implementation of the Smart Cities Mission at the Smart City level is done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created for the purpose. The SPVs plan, appraise, approve, implement, manage, operate, monitor and evaluate their Smart City projects. At State level, Mission implementation is coordinated by the State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary. At the National level, the implementation of Smart Cities Mission is being monitored by an Apex Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. The Nominee Directors of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs on the Boards of SPVs are also monitoring the progress in respective Smart Cities on a regular basis.

The Ministry regularly interacts with the States/Smart Cities through video conferences, review meetings, field visits, regional workshops etc. at various levels to assess the performance of the cities and to handhold them for improving the same. Besides, the guidance of domain experts participating in the regional workshops, cities benefit from peer-to-peer learning during these interactions. The Smart Cities are regularly reporting implementation status of projects under SCM through the Online-Management Information System (MIS). In addition, all the Smart Cities have been advised to furnish utilization status of Government of India funds on a monthly basis for monitoring the utilization of funds more closely. In addition, NITI Aayog has initiated the work of evaluation of Centrally Sponsored schemes, including Smart Cities Mission.

(c) and (d ) As per Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, the Central Government proposes to give financial support to the extent of ₹ 48,000 crore over five years *i.e.* an average of ₹ 500 crore per city over the Mission period. An equal amount on a matching basis, is to be provided by the State/Urban Local Bodies. Apart from these, around ₹ 42,028 crore (21%) is expected from convergence with other Missions,

₹ 41,022 crore (21%) from PPP, around ₹ 9,843 crore (4.8%) from loans, ₹ 2,644 crore (1.3%) from own resources and remaining from other sources. The year-wise details of the funds released to Smart Cities by the Government of India is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Year-wise details of funds released to Smart Cities by the Government of India*

State/UT	Name of City	During 2015-16	During 2016-17	During 2017-18	During 2018-19	During 2019-20	Total Central Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	0	194	2	0	0	196
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	188	8	0	98	5.2	299.2
	Tirupati	2	92	102	0	0	196
	Kakinada	190	6	0	98	98	392
	Amaravati	0	0	18	372	106	496
Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	2	0	18	40	0	60
	Itanagar	0	0	0	58	0	58
Assam	Guwahati	2	189	5	0	0	196
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	2	0	17	41	0	60
	Bhagalpur	2	63	1	0	0	196
	Biharsharif	2	0	0	58	0	60
	Patna	0	0	18	176	0	194
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2	71	123	0	0	196
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2	94.5	99.5	0	0	196
	Bilaspur	2	0	18	38	0	58
	Atal Nagar	0	0	18	104	0	122
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	0	2	0	102	0	104

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Daman and Diu	Diu	0	0	0	110	0	110
Delhi	NDMC	2	194	0	0	0	196
Goa	Panaji	2	0	110.2	83.8	0	196
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	2	0	18	90	86	196
	Ahmedabad	2	194	0	98	0	294
	Surat	2	194	0	98	204	498
	Vadodara	2	0	109	85	0	196
	Rajkot	2	0	19	175	0	196
	Dahod	2	0	17	167	10	196
Haryana	Karnal	2	0	17	41	0	60
	Faridabad	2	92	102	0	0	196
Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	2	188	6	0	0	196
	Shimla	0	0	18	40	0	58
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	0	1	18	40	0	59
	Jammu	0	1	18	40	0	59
Jharkhand	Ranchi	2	92	102	0	98	294
Karnataka	Mangaluru	2	0	109	6	79	196
	Belagavi	2	194	0	0	0	196
	Shivamogga	2	0	109	85	0	196
	Hubballi-Dharwad	2	0	109	85	8	204
	Tumakuru	2	0	109	85	0	196
	Davanagere	2	194	0	0	0	196
	Bengaluru	0	0	0	58	136	194
Kerala	Kochi	2	194	0	0	1,51	195
	Thiruvananthapuram	0	0	18	176	0	194

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	2	0	0	58	0	60
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	188	8	0	98	196	490
	Indore	188	8	0	0	196	392
	Jabalpur	2	194	0	0	98	294
	Gwalior	2	92	102	0	0	196
	Sagar	2	0	18	65	0	85
	Satna	2	0	18	65	0	196
	Ujjain	2	92	102	0	106	302
Maharashtra	Pimpri-Chinchwad	2	0	18	176	0	196
	Nashik	2	92	102	0	0	196
	Thane	2	62	132	0	0	196
	Greater Mumbai#	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Amravati#	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Solapur	2	194	0	0	0	196
	Nagpur	2	92	102	0	0	196
	Kalyan-Dombivali	2	92	102	0	0	196
	Aurangabad	2	92	102	0	0	196
	Pune	2	194	194	0	98	294
Manipur	Imphal	2	0	109	6	79	196
Meghalaya	Shillong	2	0	0	53	0	55
Mizoram	Aizawl	2	0	0	58	0	60
Nagaland	Kohima		0	109	6	79	196
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	190	6	0	0	105.93	301.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Odisha	Rourkela	2	0	188	6	0	196
Puducherry	Puducherry	2	0	98	3	0	103
Punjab	Ludhiana	2	194	0	0	0	196
	Jalandhar	2	0	27	31	0	60
	Amritsar	2	0	27	31	8	68
	Sultanpur Lodhi#					27.1	27.1
Rajasthan	Jaipur	188	8	0	0	0	196
	Udaipur	161.2	34.8	0	0	0	196
	Kota	2	91	103	0	0	196
	Ajmer	2	92	102	0	0	196
Sikkim	Namchi	2	0	109	85	0	196
	Gangtok	0	0	17	177	0	194
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	2	0	18	176	0	196
	Tirunelveli	2	0	18	176	0	196
	Dindigul#	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Thanjavur	2	0	109	85	0	196
	Tiruppur	2	0	18	1.76	0	196
	Salem	2	0	109	85	0	196
	Vellore	2	0	109	85	0	196
	Coimbatore	2	188	6	0	0	196
	Madurai	2	0	109	85	0	196
	Erode	2	0	0	194	0	196
	Thoothukudi	2	0	18	176	0	196
	Chennai	2	188	6	0	7.62	203.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Telangana	Karimnagar	2	0	18	40	136	196
	Greater Warangal	2	92	0	6	96	196
Tripura	Agartala	2	63	131	0	5.1	201.1
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	2	0	0	58	0	60
	Aligarh	2	0	19	89	86	196
	Saharanpur	2	0	17	4]	0	60
	Bareilly	2	0	0	58	0	60
	Jhansi	2	0	36	22	0	60
	Kanpur	2	0	109	85	0	196
	Prayagraj	2	0	19	175	0	196
	Lucknow	2	66.2	127.8	0	0	196
	Varanasi	2	0	109	85	0	196
	Ghaziabad#	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Agra	2	0	109	85	0	196
	Rampur#	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Meerut/ Raebareli#	0	0	2	0	0	2
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2	0	18	40	140.64	200.6
West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	2	0	0	58	0	60
	Bidhannagar#	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Durgapur#	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Haldia#	2	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL		1469.2	4492.5	4499.5	5856.8	2296.1	18614.1

#Cities not selected as Smart Cities As on 18th November, 2019

**Metro rail in cities of U.P.**

1840. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to start metro rail in more cities of Uttar Pradesh in the near future; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) by when these projects are likely to be started; and
- (d) the time-frame to complete these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) Urban transport, which is an integral part of urban development, is a State subject. Hence, respective State Governments are responsible for initiating/developing, and funding urban transport infrastructure including metro rail projects. The Central Government considers financial assistance for metro rail proposals in cities or urban agglomerates as per Metro Rail Policy 2017, on the basis of the feasibility of the proposal and availability of resources, as and when posed by the concerned state governments.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Land pooling policy in Delhi**

1841. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of work under land pooling policy in Delhi and the details of sectors qualified for development in first phase;
- (b) the reasons for delay in opening the single window portal for submission of land of villages of P-I Zone;
- (c) whether Delhi Development Authority (DDA), in consultation with other concerned authorities would expedite the process of notification of P-I zone so that these are also opened for registration under land pooling policy; and
- (d) what action has been taken so far to bring P-I Zone on single window portal and the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has

informed that as on 06.09.20(9 (last date for receipt of applications), a total of 6,071 applications have been received on the web-portal through which 6,409.60 Hactare of land has been registered for expression of willingness to participate in Land Pooling Policy. These applications are being scrutinized and mapping of pooled land on CIS platform has been undertaken by DDA to ascertain the eligibility of sectors.

(b) to (d) DDA has intimated that the proposal to declare 14 villages falling in Zone P-I as “Urban” under Section 507 of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and as ‘Development Area’ under Section 12 of Delhi Development Act, 1957 was referred to North Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), respectively, which is a pre-requisite for taking up development under the land policy. DDA has informed that *vide* GNCTD’s notification dated 20.11.2019, the following 07 villages have been declared as ‘Urban’ namely, Mamurpur; Narela; Bankner; Holambi Kalan; Khera Kalan; Kureni and Bhorgarh.

For rest of the seven villages namely, Alipur; Jindpur; Budhpur Bijapur; Natigli Puna; Siraspur; Khera Khurd and Iradat Nagar (Naya Bans), DDA is seeking clarification from GNCTD.

DDA has further informed that the matter for declaration of these 14 villages as ‘Development Area’ is under consideration of GNCTD.

Once these villages are notified both as ‘Urban’ and ‘Development Area’, DDA will initiate the process of preparation of sector delineation Plan of Land Pooling villages in Zone P-I and portal shall be opened for inviting expression of willingness for participation in this zone under Land Pooling scheme.

#### **Credit linked subsidy under PMAY (U)**

1842. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] and its aims and objectives along with the total number of houses constructed by Government under PMAY (U) during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds sanctioned by Government under the said initiative during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) provided to beneficiaries including Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Groups, since 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] aims to provide housing to 11 eligible beneficiaries/families by 2022 and for this purpose the Ministry is providing assistance to States/Union Territories. As per demand validated by States/UTs, 1.12 crore houses are proposed to be constructed under PMAY(U) by 31.03.2022, out of which about 93 lakh houses have been sanctioned, about 55.85 lakh houses have been grounded and about 28 lakh houses have been completed as on 25.11.2019. PMAY(U) comprises four components viz. *In-situ* Slum Redevelopment (ISSR), Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS), Affordable housing in Partnership (AHP), Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancements BLC). Under ISSR component, the Central assistance is ₹ 1 lakh per house while for the HP and BLC components, the Central assistance of ₹ 1.5 lakh per house is provided by the Government for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) beneficiaries. Under CLSS component of the PMAY(U), there is an interest subsidy of 6.5 % for EWS/Low Income Group (LIG), 4% for Middle Income Group-I (MIG-I) and 3% for Middle Income Group-II (MIG-M), calculated on housing loan upto ₹ 6 lakh, ₹9 lakh and ₹12 lakh, respectively, over a loan tenure of 20 years.

The details regarding total number of houses constructed and the funds sanctioned by Government under PMAY (U) during the last three years, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) 8,02,732 households including HWS/LIG households have availed CLSS subsidy benefits and it involved the subsidy amount of ₹1 8,358.74 crore, since the year 2016.

#### **Statement**

*State/UTs wise details of Central assistance sanctioned and released during last three years and current years alongwith details of houses constructed during last three years under PMAY(U).*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central assistance sanctioned (During last 3 years and current year) (₹ in crore)	Central assistance Released (During last 3 years and current year) (₹ in crore)	Houses Constructed (During last 3 years) (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.18	0.28	20

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17,837.00	6,523.89	2,93,313
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	85.42	77.48	1,324
4.	Assam	1,459.18	508.81	14,294
5.	Bihar	4,020.76	1,416.80	51,748
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	6.96	6.96	5,174
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,744.02	1,223.16	48,964
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	88.52	60.04	1,636
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	22.37	16.98	359
10.	Delhi (UT)	368.25	368.25	24,310
11.	Goa	17.25	16.71	501
12.	Gujarat	9,339 .63	6,540.01	2,74,204
13.	Haryana	4,038.82	635.03	13,177
14.	Himachal Pradesh	131.15	58.01	2,103
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	703.37	184.36	3,729
16.	Jharkhand	2,736.58	1,408.61	61,650
17.	Karnataka	8,543.49	2,853.55	1,37,927
18.	Kerala	1,916.20	1,083.33	46,801
19.	Ladakh (UT)	20.70	11.01	219
20.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-
21.	Madhya Pradesh	10,875.03	6,023.27	2,64,163
22.	Maharashtra	17,765.08	5,302 45	1,69,701
23.	Manipur	642.71	237.00	2,432
24.	Meghalaya	70.43	6.53	725
25.	Mizoram	299.72	99.52	938
26.	Nagaland	464.27	135.72	1,977
27.	Odisha	1,884.42	805.48	51,222

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Puducherry (UT)	203.40	75.73	2,029
29.	Punjab	1,239.98	429.13	11,533
30.	Rajasthan	2,663.63	977.08	34,101
31.	Sikkim	8.18	3.32	64
32.	Tamil Nadu	10,639.60	3,924.24	1,98,186
33.	Telangana	2,209.52	1460.04	64,103
34.	Tripura	1,165.11	601 .90	36,127
35.	Uttar Pradesh	22,022.53	7,630.73	3,19,271
36.	Uttarakhand	521.36	279.43	9,115
37.	West Bengal	5,155.69	2,851.55	1,27,465
	TOTAL*	1,33,756.36	54,673.26	22,74,605

\*Including additional interest subvention subsidy of ₹ 837 crore released recently to Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) for disbursement under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of PMAY(U).

#### AMRUT in UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh

1843. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has decided to give approvals for action plans under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for three years instead of the present one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of municipalities covered under AMRUT in UTs of J&K and Ladakh and amount approved for various projects in UTs of J & K and Ladakh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25.6.2015 for five years from financial year 2015-16 to financial year 2019-20, with focus on providing universal access to potable water, substantial improvement in coverage of sewerage and septage management, developing green spaces and parks, storm water drainage and non-motorised urban transport in selected 500 AMRUT cities across all States and Union Territories (UTs).

Under AMRUT, States/UTs have been empowered to select, plan, appraise and approve projects in the form of State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs). Central Government only approves SAAPs proposed by the States/UTs and releases Central Assistance as per Mission Guidelines. As per Mission guidelines, SAAP-I and II (prepared by States/UTs) were approved during the year 2015 and 2016. In order to fast track the Mission, all the SAAPs of States/UTs for remaining Mission period were approved in one go as SAAP-III by March, 2017.

(c) Three cities, namely Anantnag, Jammu and Srinagar, have been selected under AMRUT in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir and two cities, namely Kargil and Leh-Ladakh, have been selected in the UT of Ladakh. Total SAAP size of the five cities of erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir is ₹593 crore, including projects worth ₹65 crore for water supply, projects worth ₹115 crore for sewerage and septage management, projects worth ₹196 crore for storm water drainage, projects worth ₹199 crore for non-motorized urban transport and projects worth ₹ 18 crore for green spaces and parks.

#### **Sanitation facilities in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh**

1844. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of implementation of the scheme in terms of Sanitation facilities in UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh as per the Ministry's policy and the Millennium Development Goals;

(b) the schemes that have been undertaken in order to provide for safe disposal of sanitary wastes; and

(c) the details of amount spent and utilised on all these schemes for UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Government of India have launched missions/schemes namely, Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for improvement of sanitation facilities including safe disposal of sanitary waste in urban areas of all States/Union Territories of the Country including Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. Status of implementation under these missions/schemes are as under:

**Under Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U):**

Sl.No	Details	Target	Achievement
1.	Individual Household Toilets (IHHT), Units	60,000	45,932
2.	Community Toilets/ Public Toilets, No. of Seats	2,078	3,069

**Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT):**

Five cities namely, Anantnag, Jammu and Srinagar now in Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Leh and Kargil now in Union Territory of Ladakh, have been selected under AMRUT. With the total plan size of ₹593 crore, ₹115 crore (19%) has been earmarked for sewerage & septage management sector.

So far, 1.17 lakh new sewer connections against the target of 2.66 lakh connections have been provided under AMRUT and in convergence with other schemes. Sewerage & Septage Management sector projects worth ₹ 106.32 crore have been grounded.

(c) The details of funds released and utilised under these missions/schemes for Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh during last three years (i.e. 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and current year) are as under:

	Funds Released (In Crores)	Utilisation Certificate Received * (in Crores)
Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U)	112.36	48.47
Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	388.73	215.19

\* Utilisation Certificates (UCs) are required to be submitted within 12 months of closure of the financial year in which the grants were released. Thus, during the current year i.e. 2019-20 UCs are due only for the grants released up to financial year 2017-18.

**Urban Poverty Alleviation**

1845. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.) : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) action taken by Government for poverty alleviation of poor people of the country during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have issued any guidelines to the States under Integrated Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme; and

(c) if so, achievements made by State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) The Government of India is implementing various schemes *viz.* Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY- NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya - Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G), Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) etc. for poverty alleviation of poor people of the country.

(b) DAY-NULM is being administered by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs since 2014, in the statutory towns in the country to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, for improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. The mission also aims at building strong grass root level institutions of the urban poor and providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless. In addition, the Mission aims at addressing livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security, etc. The Mission guidelines have been issued in the year 2013.

(c) A statement showing details of physical progress of the States/UTs under DAY-NULM, since 2014 to up to 31.10.2019 is given in the statement.

***Statement***

*Details of physical progress of States/UTs under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) during FY 2014-15 to 2019-20 (as on 31.10.2019)*

Sl. No.	Parameters	Cumulative
1.	Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed	466829
2.	Number of SHGs given Revolving Fund	317943

Sl. No.	Parameters	Cumulative
3.	Number of candidates skill trained & certified	1011941
4.	Number of candidates placed	557652
5.	Number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises	461994
6.	Number of bank loans disbursed to SHGs under Bank Linkage programme	571667
7.	Number of Shelters made functional	1,342
8.	Number of Cities completed street vendors survey	2,430

**Metro/Mono rail in U.P.**

†1846. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has any proposal to develop an elevated rail network like Metro/Mono train, in Uttar Pradesh, especially in Meerut; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Urban transport, which is an integral part of urban development, is a State subject. Hence, respective State Governments are responsible for initiating/developing, and funding urban transport infrastructure projects including Metro Rail Network. The Central Government considers financial assistance and accords approval for Metro Rail proposals in cities or urban agglomerates as per Metro Rail Policy 2017, on the basis of the feasibility of the proposal and availability of resources, as and when posed by the concerned State Governments.

Government of India has approved Delhi-Ghaziabad Meerut Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) Project of length 82.15 km in March, 2019.

Metro Service in Meerut between Meerut (South) and Modipuram will be available through the above project. The project is scheduled for completion in 6 years.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Removal of slums under SCM in Chhattisgarh**

†1847. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the progress made towards developmental works in the cities identified to be developed as ‘ smart city’ in Chhattisgarh;
- (b) whether Government had gone for removal of the slums under the said project;
- (c) if so, the number of slums that have already been removed in Chhattisgarh;
- (d) the steps taken by Government to resettle the displaced families due to removal of slums; and
- (e) the funds allotted and spent on the re-settlement of the affected families in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) Government of India launched the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) on 25th June, 2015 for development of 100 cities as Smart Cities. The selection of 100 Smart Cities has been completed through 4 rounds of selection from January, 2016 to June, 2018. A total of 5,151 projects worth of ₹ 2,05,018 crore have been proposed by the 100 Smart Cities as part of their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) that are under various stages of implementation.

As on 18th November, 2019, 4,178 projects worth ₹ 1,49,512 crore have been tendered out, which is about 73 per cent of the total value of projects. Out of these, the work orders have been issued for 3,376 projects worth ₹ 1,05,458 crore and 1,296 projects worth ₹ 23,170 crore have been completed.

As regards the State of Chhattisgarh, three cities namely Bilaspur, Atal Nagar and Raipur are selected to be developed as Smart Cities. In the Smart Cities of Chhattisgarh, a total of 298 projects amounting to ₹ 11,743.81 crore are at various stages of implementation, the details of which, as on 18th November, 2019, is given below.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State/City	Round	DPR Stage		Tender Issued		Work Order Issued		Work Completed		Total No. of Projects	Total Cost (₹ crore)
		No. of Projects	Cost (₹ crore)	No of Projects	Cost (₹ crore)	No of Projects	Cost (₹ crore)	No of Projects	Cost (₹ crore)		
Bilaspur	3	51	3738.49	9	97.46	13	906.05	3	6.69	76	4748.69
Atal Nagar	3	78	3347.47	1	1.47	1	10	1	158	81	3516.94
Raipur	2	26	2080.96	24	747.53	23	326.2	68	323.49	141	3478.18
		0		0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL (for Chhattisgarh)		155	9166.92	34	846.46	37	1242.25	72	488.18	298	11743.81

(b) to (e) Land and Colonisation being State subjects, State Governments issue policies/guidelines for slum re-development. No specific guidelines or funds for demolition/rehabilitation of the people living in slums have been issued under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM). Under SCM, all projects are proposed and implemented by the cities in accordance with the Smart City Mission Statement and Guidelines. Smart Cities may allocate a part of the project cost for the purpose of rehabilitation. Further, under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), one of the verticals is related to slum re-development. When such projects are, included, as a part of Smart City Proposal under convergence, benefits provided under PMAY-U are utilized by the concerned Smart Cities.

With regards to slum development projects in Chhattisgarh, Bilaspur Smart City has reported that 26 slums have been removed by Bilaspur Municipal Corporation. The slums demolished by Bilaspur Municipal Corporation have been rehabilitated under various Government schemes as given below:-

Sl. No.	Project	No. of dwelling units	Approved Cost (₹ in Lakhs)	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)	Status
1.	Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	6612	15197.00	14526.15	Ongoing
2.	Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)	1250	562.50	562.50	Complete
3.	Atal Awas Yojana (AAY)	200	100.00	100.00	Complete
4.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)	256	1260.00	1260.00	Complete

#### **Implementation of PMAY (U)**

1848. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the full amount sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] has been utilised during the last five years and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the number of houses sanctioned and the number of houses built during the last three years under the scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] since 25.06.2015 for providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) for addressing the housing requirement in urban areas. Based on the project proposals received so far from the States/UTs, as on 25.11.2019, total 93,18,613 houses have been sanctioned; out of which 28,36,195 houses have been completed /delivered. Central assistance of ₹ 1,45,949 crore has been approved and ₹ 57,896 crore have so far been released to the States/UTs.

Total Central Assistance for the projects submitted by States/UTs under different verticals of the PMAY(U) is approved by Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) constituted under the scheme. Total approved Central Assistance is released to States/UTs in three installments of 40%, 40% and 20% each. First installment of 40% is released after compliance of CSMC observations/conditions, if any. Second installment of 40% is released based on 70% utilization of first installment along with State releases and commensurate physical progress.

The final/third installment of 20% of Central Assistance is released subject to 70% utilization of earlier central releases and completion of projects including construction of houses and infrastructure, as may be applicable, in each project. The final installment of 20% of Central Assistance is also contingent of achieving mandatory reforms. States/UTs are required to submit project completion reports for all approved projects.

Completion of projects generally takes 12-18 months for Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancements (BLC), 24-36 months for Affordable Housing in Partnership with public or private sector (AHP) and 36-48 months for In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) projects. States/UTs have been requested to expedite grounding and completion of already approved projects/houses and to submit Utilization Certificates so that next installments of Central Assistance may be released.

(b) Total 73,07,917 houses have been sanctioned; out of this, 22,74,604 houses have been completed/delivered during the last three years. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise details of cumulative houses sanctioned and houses constructed along with houses sanctioned and completed during last three years (2016-19) under PMAY(U)*

Sl.No	State/UTs	Cumulative Houses sanctioned (Nos.)	Cumulative Houses Completed (Nos.)	Houses Sanctioned (F.Y. 2016-19) (Nos.)	Houses Completed (F.Y. 2016-19) (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	612	20	612	20
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13,76,100	3,13,849	10,50,098	2,93,313
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,230	1,645	4,749	1,324
4.	Assam	96,972	15,410	59,250	14,294
5.	Bihar	3,02,797	58,375	2,17,469	51,748
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	319	5,279	214	5,174
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,54,421	62,081	2,15,878	48,964
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	4,911	2,187	4,408	1,636
9.	Daman and Diu	1,217	676	900	359
10.	Delhi (UT)	16,300	40,280	12,830	24,310
11.	Goa	771	712	561	501
12.	Gujarat	6,08,677	3,56,088	3,95,902	2,74,204
13.	Haryana	2,66,764	18,777	2,55,601	13,177
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9,933	2,754	7,176	2,103
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	46,496	5,793	33,224	3,729
16.	Jharkhand	1,96,987	68,116	1,56,221	61,650
17.	Karnataka	5,93,627	1,60,231	5,38,260	1,37,927

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Kerala	1,25,663	56,964	1,20,073	46,801
19.	Ladakh (UT)	1,777	342	997	219
20.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-
21.	Madhya Pradesh	7,53,591	2,95,545	6,34,438	2,64,163
22.	Maharashtra	11,50,073	2,55,227	9,44,802	1,69,701
23.	Manipur	42,823	3,206	42,821	2,432
24.	Meghalaya	4,672	1,068	2,231	725
25.	Mizoram	30,259	2,113	19,566	938
26.	Nagaland	32,001	3,849	24,720	1,977
27.	Odisha	1,42,460	54,856	1,24,170	51,222
28.	Puducherry (UT)	13,390	2,596	11,444	2,029
29.	Punjab	79,812	18,386	55,242	11,533
30.	Rajasthan	1,99,126	75,675	1,42,776	34,101
31.	Sikkim	536	243	526	64
32.	Tamil Nadu	7,34,313	2,58,158	5,87,355	1,98,186
33.	Telangana	2,16,044	96,600	1,25,469	64,103
34.	Tripura	80,446	38,780	77,305	36,127
35.	Uttar Pradesh	14,52,949	3,64,441	11,40,099	3,19,271
36.	Uttarakhand	37,999	11,499	27,957	9,115
37.	West Bengal	4,08,695	1,56,524	2,72,573	1,27,465
TOTAL		93,18,613*	28,36,195*	73,07,917	22,74,605

\*including additional 27,850 CLSS houses for which interest subvention subsidy sanctioned recently to Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) for disbursement under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme JCLSS) of PMAY(U)

**Constructions under PMAY (U)**

1849. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses sanctioned, under-construction and completed under each component of the scheme, year-wise:

(b) State-wise details of number of beneficiaries provided houses and rehabilitated under *in-situ* component;

(c) number of houses and locations where work under *in-situ* rehabilitation under PMAY (U) is under progress and dates by which the said work will be completed;

(d) deadline by which all the houses sanctioned under the scheme are proposed to be completed;

(e) the number of houses grounded for construction under each component of PMAY (U), State-wise and year-wise: and

(f) the number of houses completed and occupied under each component?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) to (d) In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All" by 2022, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] since 25.06.2015 for addressing the housing requirement in urban areas through following four verticals:

(i) "*In-situ*" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR);

(ii) Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS);

(iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP); and

(iv) Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement (BLC).

Based on the project proposals received so far from the States/Union Territories (UTs), as on 25-11-2019, total 93,18,613 houses have been sanctioned; out of which 55,85,738 are at various stages of construction and 28,36,195 have been completed delivered.

Further, States/UTs have been requested to get the project proposals for all their remaining demand of houses sanctioned by March, 2020 so that construction of all

houses may progressively be completed by 2022. States/UTs have also been requested to expedite the grounding/completion of already sanctioned projects/houses under the scheme.

Component-wise and year-wise details of houses sanctioned, grounded for construction and completed/delivered under the PMAY(U) are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Houses under ISSR, BLC and CLSS verticals are generally constructed *in-situ* where beneficiaries are already residing. Under *In-situ* rehabilitation under the PMAY(U) a total 65,44,424 houses have been sanctioned; out of this 25,65,030 have been completed/delivered and 18,91,895 are at various stages of construction at 4,510 locations. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) State/UT-wise and Year-wise details of houses grounded for construction under each component of the PMAY(U) are the given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(f) Details of houses completed/delivered and occupied under each component of the scheme are given in the Statement-IV.

#### Statement-I

##### Component-wise and Year-wise details of houses sanctioned, under construction and completed under PMAY(U)

Component	Details	Financial Year					
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BLC	Sanctioned	-	2,25,338	6,67,706	14,11,466	20,93,890	8,75,595
	Under Progress	-	2,717	2,39,109	8,32,963	11,62,265	16,79,742
	Completed		-	11,764	1,55,757	10,36,123	25,498
AHP	Sanctioned		3,15,407	2,48,522	9,24,454	11,25,656	1,60,150
	Under Progress	-	24,865	1,09,283	6,26,008	7,99,348	8,57,648
	Completed		710	5,867	14,194	3,03,316	62,451
ISSR*	Sanctioned		1,79,430	11,282	39,450	2,23,376	8,324

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Under Progress*	2,90,765	2,47,538	2,09,784	1,91,764	2,13,267	2,12,153
	Completed*	1,13,331	1,10,910	88,873	45,637	50,958	2,189
CLSS	Sanctioned		5,835	22,607	1,12,449	4,27,059	2,40,617
	Under Progress	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Completed		5,835	22,607	1,12,449	4,27,059	2,40,617

\*includes incomplete works of JnNURM completed in subsequent years post 2014.

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

*State/UT-wise details of houses sanctioned and occupied by beneficiaries under In-situ slum Rehabilitation under PMAY(U)*

Sl. No	State/UT	Number of Houses Sanctioned (ISSR, BLC and CLSS)	House under Construction*		Number of houses occupied* (ISSR, BLC, and CLSS)
			Number of location (No of Cities)	Number of Houses	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41	1	16	20
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6,74,619	182	79,514	1,54,612
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,230	29	5,225	1,745
4.	Assam	96,972	98	34,973	17,091
5.	Bihar	3,02,797	144	87,235	61,799
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	319	1	-	5,652
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,78,979	165	77,927	61,518
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	3,055	1	580	2,187
9.	Daman and Diu	918	2	148	676

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Delhi (UT)	16,300	5	16,600	18,009
11.	Goa	771	14	-	712
12.	Gujarat	3,93,455	192	79,994	3,07,471
13.	Haryana	85,885	86	25,000	18,997
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9,933	53	4,458	2,704
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	45,488	80	19,380	6,960
16.	Jharkhand	1,52,760	45	53,648	68,070
17.	Karnataka	2,38,166	276	53,069	1,57,656
18.	Kerala	1,25,175	95	39,194	57,619
19.	Ladakh (UT)	1,777	2	505	342
20.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-		-	-
21.	Madhya Pradesh	6,11,511	384	1,74,137	2,95,116
22.	Maharashtra	6,25,047	383	1,22,218	2,76,433
23.	Udaipur	42,823	27	21,085	3,915
24.	Meghalaya	4,672	10	504	945
25.	Mizoram	30,259	23	8,107	2,542
26.	Nagaland	32,001	32	16,703	4,659
27.	Odisha	1,35,998	117	34,485	52,726
28.	Puducherry (UT)	13,390	6	5,531	2,627
29.	Punjab	79,242	166	25,001	20,902
30.	Rajasthan	1,53,175	171	15,013	74,747
31.	Sikkim	536	8	265	295
32.	Tamil Nadu	5,93,464	719	2,43,173	2,31,587
33.	Telangana	29,258	70	4,464	53,870
34.	Tripura	80,446	20	12,162	38,780

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Uttar Pradesh	13,17,846	677	4,90,251	3,65,875
36.	Uttarakhand	24,819	94	7,569	11,421
37.	West Bengal	4,07,447	132	1,33,761	1,56,900
TOTAL		65,44,424*	4,510	18,91,895	25,65,030*

\*Includes incomplete works of JnNURM completed in subsequent years post 2014.

^Including additional 27,850 beneficiaries sanctioned recently to Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) for disbursement under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of PMAY(U).

### ***Statement-III***

*(A) State/UT-wise details of houses grounded for construction under In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) Component of PMAY(U).*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15*	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16,972	1,413	-	-	-	204
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,072	1,280	256	-	-	-
4.	Assam	3,644	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	20,841	2,740	3,420	972	212	-
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	4,960	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	13,306	260	40	-	-	-
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli (UT)	144	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu		-	-	-	-	- -
10.	Delhi (UT)	40,580	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	23,271	17,138	23,854	14,458	-	852
13.	Haryana	1,465	1,447	671	-	-	3
14.	Himachal Pradesh	761	-	104	-	-	-

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15*	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3411	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	6,044	2,652	315	-	19	-
17.	Karnataka	5,396	12,718	3,803	5,677	655	-
18.	Kerala	7,653	572	54	349	-	16
19.	Ladakh (UT)	-	77	-	-	-	-
20.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Madhya Pradesh	15,731	3,296	4,339	488	-	-
22.	Maharashtra	71,234	-	-	255	69,293	-
23.	Manipur	780	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Meghalaya	776	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Mizoram	548	142	-	-	-	-
26.	Nagaland	3,320	146	908	-	-	-
27.	Odisha	5,906	2,653	2,766	3,846	1,360	-
28.	Puducherry (UT)	1,040	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Punjab	3,847	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Rajasthan	28,590	8,905	8,846	890	-	-
31.	Sikkim	202	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Tamil Nadu	40,648	4,764		-	-	-
33.	Telangana	12,435	334		-	-	-
34.	Tripura	178	2,888	117	-	-	
35.	Uttar Pradesh	31,324	2,987	738	519	860	-
36.	Uttarakhand	1,966	940	777	163	62	-
37.	West Bengal	36,101	331	111	-	-	-
TOTAL		4,04,146	67,683	51,119	27,617	72,451	1,075

\* Includes Subsumed projects of RAY and incomplete works of JnNURM token up post 2014.

*(B) State/UT-wise details of houses grounded for construction under Beneficiary  
Led Construction (BLC) Component of PMAY(U)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-	33	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	29,416	16,349	1,28,367	474
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	965	3,289	2
4.	Assam	-	-	22,289	22,524	1,028
5.	Bihar	-	26,308	20,248	54,826	10,310
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	17,252	74,764	16,962
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	643	205	-
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	-	84	82	68
10.	Delhi (UT)	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	1	-
12.	Gujarat	-	-	294	49,395	13,908
13.	Haryana	-	-	733	20,751	3,826
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1,077	166	3,821	743
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	144	1,118	12,878	6,290
16.	Jharkhand	-	39,444	44,438	12,307	11,571
17.	Karnataka	-	18,870	50,700	66,914	3,838
18.	Kerala	-	3,632	19,897	41,800	10,476
19.	Ladakh (UT)	-	-	4	512	193
20.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Madhya Pradesh	-	10,562	1,69,167	1,68,672	34,258
22.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	23,763	13,776
23.	Manipur	-	98	3,225	17,535	2,481
24.	Meghalaya	-	29	2	644	3

Sl.No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
25.	Mizoram	-	-	1,273	3,920	3,574
26.	Nagaland	-	-	2,132	12,337	1,683
27.	Odisha	-	11,856	19,409	26,390	11,890
28.	Puducherry (UT)	-	-	3,065	2,436	1,108
29.	Punjab	-	249	14,256	6,857	5,956
30.	Rajasthan	-	-	45	90	66
31.	Sikkim	-	-	19	266	-
32.	Tamil Nadu	2,717	41,260	2,06,883	1,25,438	19,373
33.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Tripura	-	28,849	9,232	7,453	1,623
35.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	87,182	3,60,189	3,18,049
36.	Uttarakhand	-	1,277	747	5,796	673
37.	West Bengal	-	35,085	37,794	1,11,170	48,773
TOTAL		2,717	2,48,156	7,49,611	13,65,425	5,42,975

*(C) State/UT-wise details of houses grounded for construction under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) component of PMAY(U)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	5,944	2,49,072	2,24,079	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,558	10,548	-	14,617	10,767

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	-	-	-	1,232	-
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi (UT)	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	14,667	20,599	19,533	65,803	13,769
13.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	464	981	7,225
17.	Karnataka	-	-	22,618	65,464	35,737
18.	Kerala	-	-		-	-
19.	Ladakh (UT)	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	
21.	Madhya Pradesh	-	38,660	54,346	1,495	1,952
22.	Maharashtra	-	864	39,470	2,248	33,097
23.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Meghalaya	-	-		-	-
25.	Mizoram	-	-		-	-
26.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Odisha	-	-	5,262	-	-
28.	Puducherry (UT)	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Punjab	-	-	-	570	-
30.	Rajasthan	3,766	4,112	15,429	264	-
31.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
32.	Tamil Nadu	3,584	4,224	9,696	51,046	5,020
33.	Telangana	-	4,870	1,15,029	17,184	6,116
34.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Uttar Pradesh		-	-	31,673	7,068
36.	Uttarakhand	-	464	-	-	-
37.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		25,575	90,285	5,30,919	4,76,656	1,20,751

*(D) State/UT-wise details of houses grounded/acquisition under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of PMAY(U)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-	3	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	51	232	1,880	8,896	6,563
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1	4	1
4.	Assam	2	13	249	415	219
5.	Bihar	10	96	564	3,286	1,777
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	2	3	57	154	103
7.	Chhattisgarh	150	665	1,579	5,192	3,158
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	55	366	851	502
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	3	65	205	317
10.	Delhi (UT)	79	164	2,487	10,179	3,391
11.	Goa	1	10	99	392	209
12.	Gujarat	1,919	9,510	36,174	1,16,005	52,533
13.	Haryana	94	220	1,663	8,869	4,035
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8	13	67	259	193

Sl.No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	26	123	199	984
16.	Jharkhand	11	40	306	2,809	1,568
17.	Karnataka	140	578	4,035	20,571	10,559
18.	Kerala	42	259	1,429	6,549	3,430
19.	Ladakh (UT)	-	-	-	61	-
20.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Madhya Pradesh	348	1,739	6,222	23,379	15,337
22.	Maharashtra	1,534	5,453	31,314	1,09,871	47,168
23.	Manipur	-	23	92	55	2
24.	Meghalaya	2	20	26	53	17
25.	Mizoram	16	15	186	297	249
26.	Nagaland	-	1	5	14	6
27.	Odisha	27	87	511	1,612	1,028
28.	Puducherry (UT)	7	7	51	285	128
29.	Punjab	43	144	1,410	6,664	3,961
30.	Rajasthan	350	943	4,036	18,791	14,016
31.	Sikkim	-	1	2	8	10
32.	Tamil Nadu	477	909	4,570	18,864	10,520
33.	Telangana	95	294	2,358	15,588	8,801
34.	Tripura	4	10	94	362	132
35.	Uttar Pradesh	280	758	6,302	31,489	13,899
36.	Uttarakhand	13	92	1,257	3,440	1,641
37.	West Bengal	129	224	2,869	11,388	6,310
TOTAL		5,835	22,607	1,12,449	4,27,059	2,40,617*

\*Including additional 27,850 beneficiaries sanctioned recently to Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) for disbursement under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of PMAY(U).

**Statement-IV***Component wise details of houses completed and occupied under PMAY(U)*

Component	Details of Houses	
	Completed	Occupied
Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)	12,29,142	12,29,142
Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	3,86,538	22,864
In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)*	4,11,948	5,27,321
Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	8,08,567	8,08,567

\* includes incomplete works of JnNURM completed in subsequent years post 2014.

**Interest subsidy on housing loan in Gujarat**

†1850. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any interest subsidy/concession is being provided by Government on home loan for the purpose of purchasing/construction of houses in Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of beneficiaries in Gujarat in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) (b) Yes, Sir. Under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) for EWS/LIG component of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)], beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) having household annual income upto ₹3,00,000/- and Low Income Group (LIG) having household annual income between ₹3,00,001/- and upto ₹ 6,00,000/-, subject to their being otherwise eligible, can avail of an interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5% on the housing loans up to ₹6.00 lakh for a maximum tenure of 20 years, for acquisition, construction (including re-purchase) and extension of house.

CLSS benefits are also available to eligible beneficiaries belonging to Middle Income Group (CLSS for MIG). The Scheme covers two income segments in the MIG

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*viz.* annual household income between ₹6,00,00/- to ₹ 12,00,000 (MIG-I) and annual household income between ₹ 12,00,001 to ₹ 18,00,000 (MIG-II). The interest subsidy under the scheme will be available to beneficiaries of MIG-I and MIG-II categories on loan amounts upto ₹9,00,000/-and 12,00,000/, respectively for acquisition / constructions of houses (including re-purchase). The interest subsidy is provided at the rate of 4% and 3%, respectively.

(c) During the last three years 1,61.689 households availed CLSS subsidy benefits in Gujarat which involved an amount of ₹3,821.15 crore as subsidy.

### **Hriday in Gujarat**

†1851. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether ‘ Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)’ has been implemented in Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the number of cities included in this scheme;
- (c) the city-wise details of the works carried out under this scheme during the last two years; and
- (d) the city-wise details of the funds allocated during the last two years for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One city in Gujarat *viz.* Dwarka has been included in Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) scheme.

(c) The details of the works carried out in Dwarka under HRIDAY scheme during the iast two years are given as under:-

---

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
---------	---------------------

---

1.	Vegetable market square
----	-------------------------

2.	Sidheshwar Mahadev Precinct
----	-----------------------------

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
3.	Darshan Path-Teen Batti
4.	Development of heritage zone 01 Dwarkadhish temple guare
5.	Development of heritage zone 04 Main Processional Street (Darshan Path) from Iskon Gate to Dwarkadhish temple
6.	Development of Bet Dwarka Darshan Circuit
7.	Revitalization of Vegetable Market, Brahma Kund, Hari Kund and Savitri Vav
8.	Installation of CCTV Cameras and Wi-Fi Systems in the identified Heritage Zones

(d) Under the HRIDAY Scheme, funds were not allocated to the cities year-wise; but for the entire Mission period. ₹12.56 crore and ₹9.45 crore was released to Dwarka City during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

#### ICT in Smart Cities Mission

1852. DR.ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Information Technology (IT) and Information Communication Technology (ICT) used in Smart Cities;

(b) the details of the steps taken by Government to ensure data protection in those IT and ICT technologies in Smart Cities; and

(c) the year-wise cost of the technologies implementation till date, since the beginning of the Smart Cities Mission (SCM)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) Smart Cities use Information Technology (IT) and Information Communication Technology (ICT) solutions to address urban challenges across sectors including, *inter alia*, water, waste water, mobility, energy, health, education, solid waste management and environment. These solutions help Smart Cities in data capture, communication, data management, analytics, operations and control.

(b) Recognising the importance of data protection and keeping the personal data of citizens secure and protected/ Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India had, on 31st July 2017, constituted a Committee

of Experts under the Chairmanship of Justice B N Srikrishna, comprising members from Government, Academia and Industry to study and identify key data protection issues and recommend methods for addressing them.

Following a consultative and participatory approach, the Committee had submitted its report to the Government on July 27, 2018 along with a draft Personal Data Protection Bill. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology had placed the report and the draft Bill in public domain and invited comments from all stakeholders.

Further, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs the Government in consultation with the Industry (Data Security Council of India, a NASSCOM Initiative) has prepared a Cyber Security Model framework which consists of cyber security requirements that may be necessary to be incorporated while inviting Request for Proposals (RFP) for implementing Information Technology and its Applications as part of the projects in Smart Cities. The Smart Cities Mission of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has also issued this framework through Office Order dated 19th May, 2016 to Principal Secretaries (Urban Development)/ State Mission Directors/Municipal Commissioners, requesting that the above mentioned Model framework may be considered while implementing solutions for setting up Small Cities.

(c) The IT and ICT technologies are being implemented by Smart Cities as part of the projects on ' Smart Solutions' . As reported by the cities in the MIS as of 18th November, 2019, 806 projects worth ₹ 23,762 Crore are at various stages of implementation. Of these, 560 projects worth ₹ 17..838 Crore have been tendered, work orders have been issued for 443 projects worth ₹ 13,601 Crore, 209 projects worth ₹ 5,850 Crore have been completed.

#### **Floods in various states**

†1853. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the loss of life and property caused by floods in various States of the country; and

(b) the details of the financial assistance provided by Central Government to various States, the State-wise details thereof?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI) : (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs does not maintain any centralized data with respect to loss of life and property caused by floods in different parts of country. However, as reported by various State Governments, the details of the loss of life and property caused by floods during South-West monsoon 2019 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Governments. The concerned State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural disasters including floods from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal in accordance with Government of India approved items and norms. Additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per established procedure. The details of funds released to the States under SDRF and NDRF during the financial year 2019-20 is given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Details of the loss of life and property caused by floods in various States*

(As on 14.11.2019)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Human Lives Lost	House Damaged
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	377
2.	Assam	103	131949
3.	Bihar	133	45355
4.	Chhattisgarh	15	1246
5.	Goa	2	540
6.	Gujarat	195	5318
7.	Haryana	7	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	86	1346
9.	Karnataka	91	115792
10.	Kerala	125	21264

1	2	3	4
11.	Madhya Pradesh	674	118386
12.	Maharashtra	253	109714
13.	Meghalaya	23	37771
14.	Mizoram	3	1523
15.	Nagaland	19	1458
16.	Odisha	13	5139
17.	Punjab	20	2618
18.	Rajasthan	126	28415
19.	Sikkim	6	485
20.	Tamil Nadu	25	1158
21.	Tripura	8	44963
22.	Uttar Pradesh	133	40637
23.	Uttarakhand	80	814
24.	West Bengal	227	83787
25.	UT of Jammu and Kashmir	17	11
26.	UT of Ladakh		
TOTAL		2391	800067

***Statement-II***

*Statement showing State-wise financial assistance provided by Central Government under SDRF and NDRF during the years 2019-20*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation of funds under SDRF for 2019-20	Centre' s share of SDRF released during 2019-20	Released from NDRF during 2019-20
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	534.00	200.25	570.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	63.00	28.35	

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	559.00	251.55	—
4.	Bihar	570.00	1031.12#	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	292.00	67.80	—
6.	Goa	4.00	0.00	—
7.	Gujarat	856.00	565.80#	—
8.	Haryana	374.00	86.85	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	287.00	197.23	234.09
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	310.00	405.00#	—
11.	Jharkhand	442.00	165.75	—
12.	Karnataka	336.00	507.00	2441.26
13.	Kerala	225.00	52.275	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1066.00	647.10	1000.00
15.	Maharashtra	1803.00	1276.125	2474.29
16.	Manipur	23.00	9.90	—
17.	Meghalaya	29.00	12.60#	—
18.	Mizoram	20.00	0.00	—
19.	Nagaland	12.00	10.80	—
20.	Odisha	909.00	552.00	3114.46
21.	Punjab	474.00	313.05.9	—
22.	Rajasthan	1340.00	502.50	1164.99
23.	Sikkim	38.00	17.10	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	825.00	309.375	—
25.	Telangana	333.00	237.75#	—
26.	Tripura	38.00	17.10	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	820.00	541.80	—

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Uttarakhand	255.00	114.75	—
29.	West Bengal	628.00	414.90#	—
	TOTAL	13465.00	8535.825	11000.00

# Including arrears of SDRF for the previous year.

\* Now Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

### **PMAY (U) in Assam**

1854. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of towns in Assam in which Government has implemented Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)];

(b) eligibility criteria fixed by Government for candidates applying for PMAY (U);

(c) number of applications received from candidates for applying for various categories/components under PMAY (U) from Assam during the last three years and current year;

(d) the number of houses constructed under each component of PMAY (U) in the country, especially in Assam;

(e) the number of houses allotted to beneficiaries under its each component in country, especially in Assam; and

(f) whether Government has conducted social audit of scheme, if so, the outcomes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) The State Government of Assam has reported that the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) have been implemented in 98 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and recently extended to 25 Development Authorities (DAs).

(b) A beneficiary family under the PMAY-U Mission will comprise of husband, wife and unmarried children. The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house (an

all weather dwelling unit) either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India. An adult earning member (irrespective of marital status) can be treated as a separate household, provided that he/ she does not own a pucca house (an all weather dwelling unit) in his /her name in any part of India. In the case of a married couple, either of the spouses or both together in joint ownership will be eligible for a single house, subject to income eligibility of the household under the Mission. Further, such person with pucca house having built-up area less than 21 sq.m. may be included for enhancement of existing dwelling units up to 30 sq.in. However, if enhancement is not possible on account of lack of availability of land/ space or any other reason, she/ he may get a house under PMAY-U elsewhere.

Further, beneficiary of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) having annual household income up to ₹ 3.0 lakh may apply for anyone of the four verticals of PMAY-U Mission namely “*In-situ*” Slum Redevelopment (ISSR), Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) and Beneficiary-Led individual house construction or enhancement (BLC) whereas beneficiary of Low Income Group (LIG) having annual household income from ₹ 3,00,001/- up to ₹ 6.0 lakh, Middle Income Group-I (MIG-I) having annual household income from ₹ 6,00,001/- up to ₹ 12.0 lakh and Middle Income Group-II (MIG-II) having annual household income from ₹ 12,00,001 /- up to ₹ 18.0 lakh, may be eligible only for CLSS vertical of the Mission.

(c) The State Government of Assam has informed that since inception of the PMAY-U Mission, number of applications received under BLC and CLSS verticals of the Mission is respectively 1,05,000 and 10,901 whereas number of applications received under AHP and ISSR verticals of the Mission is respectively 37,364 and 2,872. Also, during current year 16,189 applications have been received under BLC vertical of the Mission.

(d) and (e) The details of number of houses constructed and allotted to beneficiaries under each component of PMAY-U in the country and especially in the State of Assam are at given in the Statement (*See* below).

(f) The Government of Assam has intimated that Social Audit under the Mission has been started from the month of October, 2019.

***Statement***

*Details of number of houses constructed and allotted to beneficiaries under each component of PMAY-U in the country and especially in the State of Assam*

Sl.No.	Component	All India		Assam	
		No. of Houses Sanctioned	No. of Houses Constructed and Allotted	No. of Houses Sanctioned	No. of Houses Constructed and Allotted
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	8,08,567	8,08,567	898	898
2.	“In-situ” Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)	4,61,862	4,11,948	-	-
3.	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	27,74,189	3,86,538	-	-
4.	Beneficiary- Led individual house Construction or Enhancement (BLC)	52,73,995	12,29,142	96,074	13,255
TOTAL		93,18,613	28,36,195	96,972	14,153

**Global Housing Technology Challenge-India**

1855. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH :

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government would offer ₹ 150 crore as a technology innovation grant to build 6,000 homes, cheaper, faster and better using alternative technologies and materials under the Global Housing Technology Challenge-India (GHTC-India) launched recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the challenge may not do much to actually speed up the pace of construction under the urban section of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] or Housing for All which has completed just over 10 per cent of its target as the scheme reaches its halfway point; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) and (b) Yes sir, A Technology Innovation Grant (TIG) of Rs, 2.00 lakh per Dwelling Unit (DU) or 20% of the cost per DU whichever is less, has been provisioned by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) for the construction of six. Light House Projects (LHPs) under Global Housing Technology Challenge-India (GHTC-India). This TIG is over and above of the existing Central Assistance of PMAY-U which is Rs,1.5 lakh per DU. These six LHPs consists of 6,368 DUs, wherein the Central Assistance as TIG (@ ₹ 2.00 lakh per DU) is ₹ 127,36 crore.

(c) and (d) No, Sir, the GHTC-India is expected to speed up the pace of construction of houses under PMAY-U. Further, this challenge will enable paradigm shift in the construction sector through mainstream ing the use of innovative and sustainable technologies for all future construction of houses. As on 25.11-2019. a total 93.18 lakh houses have been sanctioned across various States/UTs in the country under PMAY-U. Out of these, 53.86 lakh houses have been grounded and 28.36 lakh houses have been completed and 25.88 lakh houses have been occupied. Also, about 14 lakh houses are being constructed across various States/UTs, using alternate and innovative technologies to ensure faster delivery of houses.

#### **New urbanization policy**

1856. DR. BANDA PRAKASH : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to come up with a National Urbanization Policy to ensure better policy implementation and timely achievement of urban development goals in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has set up a Committee headed by

Sameer Sharma to draft “New Urbanization Policy’ 2018, if so, the details and terms of reference of the Committee thereof;

(c) the basic concept and special features of the proposed Urban Policy -2018; and

(d) the time by when the proposed policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. In order to draft the National Urban Policy Framework (NUPF), a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sameer Sharma, then Additional Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs was constituted on 3rd October, 2017.

The Terms of Reference of the said Committee, *inter alia*, were to outline the draft policy in consultation with all stakeholders keeping in view the challenges due to rapid urbanization in the country.

The draft NUPF, formulated by the said Committee, was hosted on public domain on 6th February, 2019 for wider consultations by 31st May, 2019. The draft NUPF outlines an integrated and coherent approach towards the future of urban planning in India. The NUPF is structured along two lines. Firstly, at the NUPF’ s core lie ten Sutras or philosophical principles. Secondly, the ten Sutras are applied to ten functional areas of urban space and management. Within each functional area, the status quo and its challenges are analyzed, key priorities formulated, and specific possible actions points suggested. Recommendations have been presented for 10 Sutras *i.e.* Urban Economy, Physical Infrastructure, Social Infrastructure, Housing & Affordability, Transportation & Mobility, City Planning, Urban Finance, Urban Governance, Urban Information Systems and Urban Environment.

A total of 285 responses were received and the feedback so received have been analysed and compiled. The compilation has been done for all the six parameters as sought for in the feedback format and as per the categories of persons who submitted the feedback *viz.* citizens, academicians and private companies/start-ups etc. The compiled formats along with feedbacks received have been furnished to the Committee.

**Proposals by States to Centre for PMAY (U)**

†1857. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of houses provided to poor families including Rajasthan under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] during the last three years;
- (b) the proposed expenditure so far under the scheme during said period;
- (c) whether various States have submitted project proposals before Government for the construction of houses under PMAY(U);
- (d) whether Government accorded approval to these projects after due consideration; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) to (e) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] since 25.06.2015 for providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs), including State of Rajasthan, for addressing the housing requirement of the people belonging to Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle-Income Group (MIG) categories in urban areas.

Based on their demand for housing under the PMAY (U), the States/UTs formulate project proposals and they are approved by the concerned State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) which is chaired by the Chief Secretary of the concerned State. After approval from the concerned SLSMC, the States/UTs submit the proposals to this Ministry for approval of Central assistance by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC).

Based on the project proposals received so far from the States/UTs, as on 25.11.2019, total 93,18,613 houses have been sanctioned; out of which 55,85,738 are at different stages of construction and 28,36,195 houses have been completed/delivered. Central assistance of ₹ 1,45,949 crore has been approved and ₹ 57,896 crore have so far been released to the States/UTs.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Total 71,40,259 houses have been sanctioned in the States/UTs, including State of Rajasthan, to the beneficiaries belonging to EWS/L1G category during the last three years. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details (including State of Rajasthan) of houses sanctioned to poor families and Central assistance approved during last three years under PMAY(U)*

Sl.No	State/UTs	Houses sanction (Nos.)	Central assistance Sanctioned (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	612	9.18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10,44,171	15,699.39
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,748	71.22
4.	Assam	59,048	888.01
5.	Bihar	2,15,821	3,251.25
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	79	1.74
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,14,329	3,202.22
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	4,288	74 .19
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	864	14.71
10.	Delhi (UT)	6,221	148.06
11.	Goa	284	6.18
12.	Gujarat	3,75,908	6,778.92
13.	Haryana	2,50,117	3,788.19
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7,040	106.66
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	33,179	498.33
16.	Jharkhand	1,54,717	2,251.65

1	2	3	4
17.	Karnataka	5,22,030	7,889.95
18.	Kerala	1,18,721	1,812.43
19.	Ladakh (UT)	983	15.39
20.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-
21.	Madhya Pradesh	6,29,042	9,606.58
22.	Maharashtra	9,03,689	13,385.15
23.	Manipur	42,810	642.44
24.	Meghalaya	2,225	33.69
25.	Mizoram	19,560	294.70
26.	Nagaland	24,712	370.74
27.	Odisha	1,23,141	1,842.73
28.	Puducherry (UT)	11,266	170.05
29.	Punjab	52,101	778.68
30.	Rajasthan	1,36,650	2,134.74
31.	Sikkim	525	7.95
32.	Tamil Nadu	5,76,395	8,726.54
33.	Telangana	1,12,651	1,735.31
34.	Tripura	77,165	1,159.54
35.	Uttar Pradesh	11,22,152	16,978.06
36.	Uttarakhand	26,566	417.30
37.	West Bengal	2,66,449	4,066.58
TOTAL		71,40,259	1,08,858.45

### EWS Housing

1858. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of EWS houses. State-wise, provided to urban homeless poor during last three years;

(b) the number of beneficiaries registered for EWS houses and homeless urban poor, State-wise, who are to be given houses under any scheme during next three years; and

(c) the target year by which any homeless urban poor will have his own house?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) to (c) In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All" by 2022, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] since 25.06.2015 for addressing the housing requirement of the people belonging to Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories in urban areas. States/Union Territories (UTs) have undertaken demand survey under the scheme for assessing actual demand of housing. The validated demand reported by States/UTs so far is around 112 lakhs.

Based on their demand for housing under the PMAY (U), the States/UTs formulate project proposals and they are approved by the concerned State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) which is chaired by the Chief Secretary of the concerned State. After approval from the concerned SLSMC, the States/UTs submit the proposals to this Ministry for approval of Central assistance by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC).

Based on the project proposals received so far from the States/UTs, as on 25.11.2019, a total 93,18,613 houses have been sanctioned under the Scheme; out of this, 55,85,738 are at various stages of construction and 28,36,195 are completed/delivered.

Total 68,78,432 houses have been sanctioned to the beneficiaries belonging to EWS category, out of which 18,45,20 houses have been completed/delivered during the last three years. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

In order to achieve the vision of "Housing for All" by 2022, States/UTs have been requested to get the project proposals for all their remaining demand of houses sanctioned by March, 2020 so that construction of all houses may progressively be completed by 2022.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of EWS houses sanctioned and constructed during last three years under PMAY(U)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Houses Sanctioned (Nos.)	Houses Constructed (Nos.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	609	17
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10,39,856	2,83,071
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,744	1,319
4.	Assam	58,633	13,677
5.	Bihar	2,13,979	48,258
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	11	4,971
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,10,819	43,905
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	3,622	850
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	744	203
10.	Delhi (UT)	994	12,474
11.	Goa	93	33
12.	Gujarat	2,94,761	1,73,063
13.	Haryana	2,46,128	3,704
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6,882	1,809
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	32,930	3,435
16.	Jharkhand	1,53,260	58,689
17.	Karnataka	5,15,411	1,15,078
18.	Kerala	1,15,973	42,701
19.	Ladakh (UT)	976	198
20.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-

1	2	3	4
21.	Madhya Pradesh	6,14,497	2,44,222
22.	Maharashtra	8,25,131	50,030
23.	Manipur	42,672	2,283
24.	Meghalaya	2,147	641
25.	Mizoram	19,174	546
26.	Nagaland	24,703	1,960
27.	Odisha	1,22,245	49,297
28.	Puducherry (UT)	11,127	1,712
29.	Punjab	48,518	4,809
30.	Rajasthan	1,26,066	17,391
31.	Sikkim	518	56
32.	Tamil Nadu	5,66,311	1,77,142
33.	Telangana	1,07,919	46,553
34.	Tripura	76,912	35,734
35.	Uttar Pradesh	11,06,033	2,85,205
36.	Uttarakhand	24,048	5,206
37.	West Bengal	2,59,986	1,14,878
TOTAL		68,78,432	18,45,120

**Four day work a week experimented in Japan**

1859. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that four day work a week has been experimented in Japan recently and a surge of 40 per cent in productivity has been recorded;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to introduce four day work in a week *in lieu* of 5 or 6 day work in a week in Government sector and organised private sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) Certain media has published a news item that Microsoft Japan tested a four-day work week and productivity jumped by 40 per cent.

(c) to (e) The Government has introduced the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH) Code, 2019 in Lok Sabha on 23rd July, 2019 which provides that no worker shall be allowed to work in an establishment for more than six days in a week. The said Code has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour for examination.

#### **Social security to the workers of unorganised sector**

1860. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government besides providing a new model regarding imparting training during job to enhance skill is going to start a new mode to provide social security to the workers of unorganised sector; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008.

In June, 2017, Government has converged Aam Admi Bima Yojana with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY).

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) provide insurance cover to unorganised workers. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana provides life insurance cover of ₹ 2 lakh on payment of premium of ₹ 330 per annum. PMJJBY is available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana provides insurance coverage of ₹ 2 lakh on accidental death or full disability and ₹1 lakh on partial disability on payment of premium of ₹12/- per annum. The scheme is available to people in the age group 18 to 70 years. The total premium of ₹342/- is shared equally between the State Government and Central Government.

Ministry of Labour and Employment launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM) Yojana in February, 2019 which is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for providing monthly minimum assured pension of ₹3,000/- on attaining the age of 60 years. The unorganised workers in the age group of 18-40 years whose monthly income is ₹15,000/- or less and not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS can Join the scheme. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government.

A draft Code on Social Security 2019 has been prepared by amalgamating, simplifying and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Nine Central Labour Acts relating to social security for organised and unorganised sector workers which aims towards expansion of coverage of social security.

### **Setting up of Employment Commission**

1861. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal is under consideration with Government to set up an Employment Commission in the country to generate employment avenues;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the existing mechanism to create employment avenues is not adequate; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the setting up of Employment Commission is going to solve unemployment problem in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (d) There is no proposal for setting up an Employment Commission.

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

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

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/ Departments/ States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 per cent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

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

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was launched with the objective to incentivise employers for creation of new employment. Under the scheme, Government of India was paying Employer's full contribution *i.e.* 12% towards EPF and EPS both (as admissible from time to time) for a period of three years to the new employees through EPFO. The last date for registration under PMRPY was 31st March, 2019. The beneficiaries registered upto 31st March, 2019 will receive the benefit for 3 years from the date of registration under the scheme.

**Unorganised sector workers in social security schemes**

1862. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) number and percentage of workers in the unorganised sector who have been included in various social security schemes provided by the Ministry, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has undertaken measures to identify and register unorganised sector workers in social security schemes, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has undertaken measures to identify and register unorganised workers, if so, details thereof, coverage data, time line for completion, State-wise, if not, reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has undertaken measures to ensure compliance of the unorganised sector with labour legislation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (e) In order to provide social security

benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008.

In June, 2017, Government has converged Aam Admi Bima Yojana with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY).

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) provide insurance cover to unorganised workers. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana provides life insurance cover of ₹ 2 lakh on payment of premium of ₹ 330 per annum. PMJJBY is available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana provides insurance coverage of ₹ 2 lakh on accidental death or full disability, and ₹ 1 lakh on partial disability on payment of premium of ₹ 12 per annum. The Scheme is available to people in the age group 18 to 70 years. The total premium of ₹342/- is shared equally between the State Government and Central Government. The details of beneficiaries for the last three years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Ministry of Labour & Employment has launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) Yojana on 5th March, 2019 which is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for providing monthly minimum assured pension of ₹3,000 on attaining the age of 60 years. The unorganised workers in the age group of 18-40 years whose monthly income is ₹15,000/- or less and not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS can join the scheme. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. The list of beneficiaries under PM-SYM is given in the Statement-II (*See below*)

The pilot project for Unorganised Workers' Identification Number (UWIN) has been retuned and now renamed as National Database for the Unorganised Workers (NDUW). National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been entrusted with the task to develop the required database.

A draft Code on Social Security 2019 has been prepared by amalgamating, simplifying and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Nine Central Labour Acts relating to social security for organised and unorganised sector workers which aims towards expansion of coverage of social security.

***Statement-I***

*Enrolment under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana converged with Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) during the last three years:*

State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Upto 31. 10.2019)
	Enrolled/ Covered	Enrolled/ Covered	Enrolled/ Covered
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	
Andhra Pradesh	2,24,29,958	2,28,78,971	2,25,65,848
Assam	85,497	94,306	
Bihar	78,799	12,86,909	
Chhattisgarh	4,55,303	15,06,099	
Himachal Pradesh	0	13,843	
Jammu and Kashmir	52,450	20,753	
Jharkhand	2,34,268	5,33,597	
Karnataka	16,83,382	24,16,272	
Kerala	8,34,037	6,07,630	78,997
Nagaland	0	1,209	
Odisha	2,70,780	13,08,310	
Rajasthan	16,60,764	4,31,085	
Tamil Nadu	0	18,224	
Uttar Pradesh	5,93,613	30,97,412	
TOTAL	2,83,78,851	3,42,18,315	2,26,44,845

**Statement-II***Union Territory-wise/State-wise Enrolment under PM-SYM*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of enrolment as on 15.11.2019
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53396
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1446
3.	Assam	12804
4.	Bihar	164340
5.	Chhattisgarh	113559
6.	Goa	370
7.	Gujarat	360145
8.	Haryana	615591
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33166
10.	Jammu and Kashmir/Ladakh	64484
11.	Jharkhand	125782
12.	Karnataka	60581
13.	Kerala	9023
14.	Madhya Pradesh	113002
15.	Maharashtra	572074
16.	Manipur	2904
17.	Meghalaya	1671
18.	Mizoram	548

1	2	3
19.	Nagaland	2337
20.	Odisha	143825
21.	Punjab	30727
22.	Rajasthan	93112
23.	Sikkim	97
24.	Tamil Nadu	53370
25.	Telangana	25428
26.	Tripura	15577
27.	Uttar Pradesh	537095
28.	Uttarakhand	26091
29.	West Bengal	57205
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1351
31.	Chandigarh	1727
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	675
33.	Daman and Diu	420
34.	Lakshadweep	21
35.	NCT Delhi	6927
36.	Puducherry	1116
TOTAL		3301987

**Job seekers in the country**

1863. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of unemployed in the country increased approximate ten times and the number of job seekers also increased in last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the employment possibilities increased by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) As per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18 and annual employment-unemployment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for the persons age 15 years and above is given below:

*Unemployment Rate*

Survey	All-India
2017-18 (PLFS)	6.0%
2015-16 (Labour Bureau)	3.7%
2013-14 (Labour Bureau)	3.4%

(Note: Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey)

Further, as per the information received from the States/UTs, the number of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered on live register of employment exchanges in the country to the extent available were 4.35 crore, 4.34 crore and 4.29 crore (Provisional) during 2015, 2016 and 2017 (Till Aug.), respectively.

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

Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

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

Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country for four years i.e. 2016-2020 with an outlay of 12,000 crore. As on 11.11.2019, 15.4 lakh candidates have been reported and placed under this scheme in the country.

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

#### **Workforce employed in the unorganised sector**

1864. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the data on number of workers in the unorganised sector in the country for the years 2014-2019, year wise?

(b) the number of women employed in the unorganised sector in the country for the years 2014-2019 year-wise; and

(c) the number of workers who have been employed on a contractual basis for the years 2014-2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (c) There is no separate published data for unorganised sector as a whole. However as per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and

Programme Implementation during 2017-2018 and Annual Employment-Unemployment Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated Worker Population Ratio on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for persons aged 15 years and above (which includes both unorganised and organised) is to the extent available given below:

*Worker Population Ratio (in %)*

Survey Year	Male	Female	Person
2017-18 (PLFS)	71.2	22.0	46.8

*Survey by Labour Bureau*

2015-16	73.3	25.8	50.5
2013-14	73.5	29.6	53.7

(Note: Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and survey by Labour Bureau)

**Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee**

1865. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee has held any meetings during the last three years and current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the number of meetings held and deliberations of the Committee; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) Technical Advisory Committee held several meetings for its deliberations and based on its recommendations, amendment in the Schedule of hazardous occupations and processes of Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2016 was carried out.

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

**Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016**

1866. SHRI SANJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allocation for the bonded labour victim rehabilitation under Central Sector Scheme (CSS) for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016;

(b) the amount of budget spent for victim rehabilitation under CSS 2016 for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers since 2016; year-wise; and

(c) the number of States providing the corpus of ₹ 10,00,000 to their districts for bonded labour rehabilitation as per the provisions of the scheme and the actual corpus provided since 2016, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) An amount of ₹ 33.00 crore has been allocated for the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016 from 2016-17 to 2019-20.

(b) Since 2016, the year-wise expenditure under CSS 2016 for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers is as follows:

(₹ In lakh)			
2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
260.70	664.50	253.50	05.00
(till date)			

(c) Under the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer-2016, a bonded labour rehabilitation fund is created at the District level by each State with a permanent corpus of at least ₹10 lakh at the disposal of the District Magistrate. This fund is utilised for extending immediate financial help to the released bonded labour. Immediate financial assistance upto ₹20,000/- per bonded labour is provided by the concerned District Magistrate from the corpus fund. This amount is fully reimbursed by the Central Government to the State Government, The onus of providing corpus to

the Districts for the rehabilitation of the bonded labour is on the State Government and no such data is maintained by the Central Government.

**Welfare schemes for the labourers**

1867. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has so many welfare schemes for the labourers of our country;
- (b) if so, what are schemes;
- (c) how these schemes are implemented in the different States; and
- (d) which State is identified as the best performer of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (d) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. In June, 2017, Government has converged Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY).

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) provide insurance cover to unorganised workers. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana provides life insurance cover of ₹ 2 lakh on payment of premium of ₹ 330 per annum. PMJJBY is available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana provides insurance coverage of ₹ 2 lakh on accidental death or full disability, and ₹ 1 lakh on partial disability on payment of premium of ₹ 12 per annum. The Scheme is available to people in the age group 18 to 70 years. The total premium of ₹342/- is shared equally between the State Government and Central Government. This is implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PM-SYM) Yojana was started in February, 2019. This Scheme is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for the benefit of

unorganised workers, for providing monthly minimum assured pension of ₹3,000/- on attaining the age of 60 years. The unorganized workers in the age group of 18-40 years whose monthly income is ₹15,000/- or less and not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS can join the scheme. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. Enrolment to the Scheme is done through the Common Service Centres, with its network of 3.50 lakh Centres across the country. Eligible persons can also self-enroll through visiting the portal [www.maandhan.in](http://www.maandhan.in). All States/UT Governments were requested for popularising and bringing more awareness about the Scheme.

Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS) 2016 was introduced w.e.f. 22.03.2016 to provide subsidy of ₹1,50,000/- (per beneficiary) in three (03) installments at 25:60:15 ratio i.e. ₹37,500, ₹90,000 and ₹22,500 respectively to Beedi/Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore and Chrome Ore Mines (IOMC)/Limestone Mines, Dolomite Mines (LSDM)/Mica Mines and Cine Workers for construction of pucca houses. However, as per the decision taken by the Government, All Welfare Commissioner were directed on 25.09.2018 not to issue new sanction of 1st installment under RIHS and send the pending applications to the concerned Blocks/ULBs for sanction under PMAY (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna). However the release of 2nd installment under RIHS, 2007 and 2nd and 3rd installment under RIHS, 2016 kept continued.

Financial Assistance for Education to the wards of Beedi/Cine/Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines (IOMC)/ Limestone Ore Mines, Dolomite Ore Mines (LSDM) workers is also being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The benefits under the scheme are being transferred through DBT system and the applications under this scheme are invited and processed through the National Scholarship Portal. Under this scheme Financial Assistance from ₹250/- to ₹15,000/- (depending upon class/course) for students studying from Class 1st to Professional degree course.

Healthcare facilities are being provided to Beedi, Cine and Non-Coal Mine workers and to their families through 10 Hospitals and 286 Dispensaries located across the country. Reimbursement of expenditure for specialized treatment taken under Government recognized Hospitals in case of critical disease, is provided as below:—

Cancer - Reimbursement of actual expenses on treatment, medicines and diet charges incurred by workers, or their dependents.

Tuberculosis - Reservation of beds in T.B. Hospitals and domiciliary treatment for workers. Subsistence allowance of ₹ 750/- to ₹ 1,000/-p.m is granted as per the advice of the treating physician.

Heart diseases - Reimbursement of expenditure up to ₹ 1,30,000/- to workers.

Kidney Transplantation - Reimbursement of expenditure upto ₹ 2,00,000/- to workers.

Hernia, Appendectomy, Ulcer Gynaecological diseases and Prostrate diseases - Reimbursement of expenditure up to ₹ 30,000/- to workers and their dependents.

#### **Creation of jobs in public and private sector**

1868. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jobs created in the public and private sector since 2012 to till October, 2019 year-wise; and

(b) the number of people laid off from jobs in the public and private sectors since 2012 to till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and programme Implementation during 2017-18 and Annual Employment-Unemployment Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated Worker Population Ratio on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for persons aged 15 years and above (which includes both Public and Private) is to the extent available given below:—

## Worker Population Ratio (in %)

Survey Year	All-India
2017-18 (PLFS)	46.8
Survey by Labour Bureau	
2015-16	50.5
2013-14	53.7
2012-13	51.0

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

(b) The number of people laid-off from jobs in the public and private sectors, from 2012 till October 2019, year-wise is given in the statement.

**Statement**  
*Sector-wise number of units affecting Lay-off and Workers Laid-off from 2012 to 2019 (Jan. to Oct.) (Provisional)*

Year/ Duration	Sphere State/ Central	Public Sector			Co-operative Sector			Joint Sector			Private Sector			Total		
		No. of Units	No. of Workers Affected	No. of Units	No. of Units	No. of Workers Affected	No. of Units	No. of Units	No. of Workers Affected	No. of Units	No. of Units	No. of Workers Affected	No. of Units	No. of Units	No. of Workers Affected	No. of Units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
2012	State Sphere	-	-	1	116	-	-	6	164	7	280					
	Central Sphere	(1)	(1487)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(1487)					
	GRAND TOTAL	1	1487	1	116	-	-	6	164	8	1767					
2013	State Sphere	2	1416	2	311	1	106	54	5393	59	7226					
	Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	B	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)					
	GRAND TOTAL	2	1416	2	311	1	106	54	5393	59	7226					
2014	State Sphere	2	1382	2	311	0	0	17	822	21	2515					
	Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	47	(-)	(-)	(-)					
	GRAND TOTAL	2	1382	2	311	0	0	17	822	21	2515					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2015 (Provisional)	State Sphere	3	945	1	36	-	-	47	2673	51	3654
	Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	GRAND TOTAL	3	945	1	36	-	-	47	2673	51	3654
2016 (Provisional)	State Sphere	3	1134	1	36	-	-	25	3030	29	4200
	Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	GRAND TOTAL	3	1134	1	36	-	-	25	3030	29	4200
2017 (Provisional)	State Sphere	3	1134	2	243	-	-	33	5072	38	6449
	Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	GRAND TOTAL	3	1134	2	243	-	-	33	5072	38	6449
2018 (Provisional)	State Sphere	2	911	3	390	-	-	16	2360	21	3661
	Central Sphere	(1)	(27)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(27)
	GRAND TOTAL	3	938	3	390	-	-	16	2360	22	3688
2019 (Provisional)	State Sphere	2	911	2	183	-	-	15	2284	19	3378
	Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	GRAND TOTAL	2	911	2	163	-	-	15	2284	19	3378

Source: Labour Bureau.

Note: 1. This statement is based on the returns/information received in the Bureau till 26th November, 2019.

2. The information within brackets relates to Central Sphere.

3. ' - ' denotes NIL information.

**Shortage of staff in EPFO**

1869. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that EPFO has around 250 offices across the country wherein most of officers are facing acute shortage of staff which is causing undue hardships to the subscribers in getting timely disposal of their claims and grievances;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the present employees are overloaded with work assignments leading to impossible work output targets beyond their capacities;

(c) if so, whether Government has any plan to appoint more staff in EPFO for its smooth functioning; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has 138 Regional Offices and 117 District Offices. Computerisation, simplification of processes, online submission of claims, automated generation of accounts slips, etc. have been introduced in the EPFO for expeditious disposal of work.

(c) and (d) Appointment of officers and staff in EPFO is an ongoing process and action is taken to fill up the vacancies as per recruitment rules.

**Social audit of factories**

1870. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to conduct social audit of all factories to check that workers are getting conducive working conditions, continuing with its strategy of extracting benefits for employees as part of strategy to build support for labour reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most workers are often deprived of protection measures and are exposed to hazardous air and water and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the social audit is likely to remove these problems being faced by the workers; and

- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (e) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of Ministry of Labour and Employment.

The State Government in their respective jurisdictions implement safety, health, welfare measures provided under the Factories Act, 1948 and the rules made thereunder. Inspections are made by the State Government to enforce the said act so that safety, health and welfare measures are provided to workers by the employers.

#### **National Pension Scheme**

†1871. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started a National Pension Scheme for the retail merchants, shopkeepers and for self-employed people of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the current beneficiaries of National Pension Scheme have been identified; and

(d) if so, the details of the beneficiaries of said National Pension Scheme in various States including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (d) National Pension Scheme for Traders, Shopkeepers and Self-Employed Persons (NPS-Traders) has been launched on 12.09.2019 to provide old age protection to approx. 3.0 crore traders, shopkeepers and self-employed persons in the age group of 18-40 years. It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme. Enrolment to the Scheme is done through the Common Service Centres, with its network of 3.50 lakh Centres across the country. In addition eligible persons can also self-enroll through visiting the portal [www.maandhan.in](http://www.maandhan.in). The traders in the age group of 18-40 years with an annual turn over, not exceeding ₹1.5 crore and who are not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS/PM-SYM (Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan) or an income tax payer, can join the scheme. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. Subscribers, after

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

attaining the age of 60 years, are eligible for a monthly minimum assured pension of ₹3,000/-. Various measures including celebration of Pension Week/ Pension Saptah have been taken for effective implementation of the Scheme. All States/UT Governments were requested for popularizing and bringing more awareness about the Scheme. The progress of the Scheme is being reviewed regularly in the Ministry at senior level with State/UT Governments, for taking initiatives under Mission Mode.

### **Retrenchment of employees in IT sector**

1872. SHRI K.K. RAGESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is massive retrenchment of employees in the IT sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if so, whether any measures are proposed to address such massive retrenchment of workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (c) As per inputs received from the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), there is no such massive retrenchment of employees in the IT sector. According to National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM), the IT sector directly employs around 41.4 lakh persons with an addition of around 1.7 lakh persons in Financial Year 2018-19 and continues to be a net hirer in this fiscal. The IT sector, both globally and in India, is witnessing unprecedented technology driven changes. These demand new sets of skills and are opening opportunities for newer job roles. The stakeholders covering industry, academia and Sector Skills Councils are working to ensure that the existing work force is re-skilled/up-skilled in emerging technologies and job roles. Most companies (large, medium and small) are also implementing rigorous training programmes to re-skill/ up-skill their existing employees in new and emerging technologies.'

### **Minimum wages for apprentices**

1873. SHRI K.K. RAGESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the apprentices are considered employees and eligible for minimum wages or stipend at par with minimum wages, as contractual or permanent workers, under Code on Wages Bill, 2019 passed by Parliament; and

(b) if so, any rules are being considered to ensure minimum wages or stipend at par with minimum wages for apprentices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) No, Sir. As per Section 2 (k) of the Code on Wages, 2019, “employee” means, any person (other than an apprentice engaged under the Apprentices Act, 1961), employed on wages by an establishment to do any skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled, manual, operational, supervisory, managerial, administrative, technical or clerical work for hire or reward, whether the terms of employment be express or implied, and also includes a person declared to be an employee by the appropriate Government, but does not include any member of the Armed Forces of the Union.

(b) Does not arise.

**Maternity benefit for women in unorganised sector**

1874. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of construction workers who have received maternity benefits since 2012, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of domestic workers who have received maternity benefits since 2012, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the number of women working in unorganised sector who have received maternity benefits since 2012, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the amended maternity benefit entitlement Act is likely to cover the women in unorganised sector; and

(e) if so, how and if not, what benefits will be extended to such women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (c) The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and the Unorganised workers Social Security Act, 2008 provide for maternity benefits to women unorganised workers. The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 provides for maternity benefits to women organised workers. However, the details of beneficiaries in regard to the above is not centrally maintained.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017, does not cover unorganised workers.

#### **Deaths and accidents of labourer**

1875. DR. SASMIT PATRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers who have lost their lives in the organised sector over the last three years, sector-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of labourers who met with accidents in the organised sector over the last three years, sector-wise and year-wise;

(c) what are the steps taken by the Ministry to prevent deaths and accidents of labourers in the country; and

(d) whether it has led to reduction in deaths and accidents of labourers in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) The details of number of labourers who lost their lives and who met with accidents in factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, as reported by the Chief Inspector of Factories of the States/UTs and in respect of port sector (major ports), mining sector as reported by mine management and building and construction sector falling under the Central sphere are annexed.

(c) The details of the steps taken by the Ministry of Labour and Employment to prevent deaths and accidents of the labourers in the country are as under:—

- (i) In case of Factories and Ports, the Government of India has enacted the Factories Act, 1948, for ensuring the occupational safety, health and welfare of the workers employed in the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 and the Dock Workers ( Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 for the workers employed in ports. The occupier and managers of the factories registered under the Act are required to comply with the provisions of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder and in case of violation of any of the provision of the Act and Rules, the Chief Inspector of Factories/Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health of the State Governments are empowered to initiate penal action against the occupier and manager of the factories.

(ii) In case of Mines, following measures are taken:-

1. Inspection of mines are conducted by Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) to assess the safety parameters and take measures *viz.* pointing out contraventions, withdrawal of permission, issue of improvement notices, prohibition of employment, informal stoppages, prosecution in the court of law.
2. Safety training programmes are organised among managers and supervisors for improving safety standards in mines.
3. Introduction of Risk Assessment Techniques and preparation of safety management plan aimed at elimination of risks and to ensure safety of workmen.
4. Introduction of standard operating procedures to avoid unsafe practices in mines.
5. Circulars are issued as guidelines from time to time for safe operations in identified thrust areas.

(iii) Ministry of Labour and Employment conduct inspections of building and other construction works to ensure the compliance of safety provisions mentioned under Section 40 read with Rule 34 of 222 of Building and other Constructions workers (RE&CS) Act 1996 and Central Rules, 1998. Prosecutions are filed against the defaulting employers.

(d) The trend of fatal and non-fatal accidents of labourers in case of factories, ports, mines, building and other construction works is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*(i) The details of number of labourers who lost their lives and who met with accidents in factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948*

Year	Fatal Accidents	Non-fatal Accidents
2015	1107	20257
2016	1189	5367
2017	1084	4866

*Note:* Data for 2018 is not fully received from States.

(ii) *The details of number of labourers who lost their lives and who met with accidents in the major ports*

Year	Fatal Accidents	Non-fatal Accidents
2016	11	36
2017	23	26
2018	11	30

*Note:* Data is compiled calendar year-wise by DGFASLI.

(iii) *The details of number of labourers who lost their lives and who met with accidents in the mines*

Year	Coal		Metal		Oil	
	Fatal accidents	Non-fatal accidents	Fatal accidents	Non-fatal accidents	Fatal accidents	Non-fatal accidents
2016	94	278	41	40	9	8
2017	61	188	67	29	1	14
2018	63	211	51	28	2	2

*Note:* Data is compiled calendar year-wise by DGMS.

(iv) *The details of number of labourers who lost their lives and who met with accidents in the building and other construction work establishment under the Central Sphere*

Year	Fatal accidents	Non-fatal Accidents
2017	29	83
2018	20	24
2019*	148	25

\*Upto November, 2019

#### **Monitoring system for database of labour force**

†1876. SHRI RAM SHAKAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides a monitoring system for convergence along with the database of labour force; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) Government of India from time to time gathers, reviews and monitors its labour force data keeping in view their relevance and utility for policy interventions, need for quality improvement, avoiding duplicity of efforts and cost effectiveness.

Government of India has constituted a Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics headed by Dr. S.P. Mukherjee with eminent experts/stakeholders and representatives from major user Ministries/Departments of the Government for the purpose of coordinating and integrating labour force surveys in the country and to recommend sampling design for surveys on labour force by taking into account related international and national standards and other aspects.

The Government of India appointed a Task Force on improving employment data in India on May 11, 2017 under the Chairmanship of the then Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog, which reviewed present sources and their availability of labour force data. In pursuance of the recommendations of the taskforce, National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has launched a household survey called Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) at All India Level. NSSO has also launched quarterly survey of employment and unemployment in urban areas of the country.

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has started 'Payroll reporting in India' by consolidating the data of National Pension Scheme (NPS), Employees Provident Fund (EPF) schemes and Employees State Insurance (ESI) scheme by covering the period September, 2017 onwards.

**Providing social security to organised and unorganised employees**

†1877. SHRI P. L. PUNIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic, selfemployed and salaried workers in unorganised sector and those employed in organised sector in the country who are not being provided any social security by their employers;

(b) the details thereof alongwith their State-wise numbers; and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to provide them benefit of social security, the details thereof along with the achievement of last three years?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (c) No such information /data is maintained centrally. However, in order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, including agricultural labourers, Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. This Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection, and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government. Life and disability cover is provided through Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. The health and maternity benefits are addressed through Ayushman Bharat scheme. The enrollment under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana is given in the Statement-I (See below).

For old age protection in the form of monthly pension, Ministry of Labour and Employment has launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Yojana launched on 05th March, 2019 which is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for providing monthly minimum assured pension of ₹ 3,000/- on attaining the age of 60 years. The unorganised workers in the age group of 18-40 years whose monthly income is ₹ 15,000/- or less and not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS can join the scheme. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. The list of beneficiaries under PM-SYM is indicated given in the Statement-II [Refer to the Statement-II appended to answer to USQ. No. 862 Part (a) to (e)]

**Statement-I**

*Enrollment under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana converged with Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY)*

State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Upto 31.10.2019)
	Enrolled/ Covered	Enrolled/ Covered	Enrolled/ Covered
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	
Andhra Pradesh	2,24,29,958	2,28,78,971	2,25,65,848

1	2	3	4
Assam	85,497	94,306	
Bihar	78,799	12,86,909	
Chhattisgarh	4,55,303	15,06,099	
Himachal Pradesh	0	13,843	
Jammu and Kashmir	52,450	20,753	
Jharkhand	2,34,268	5,33,597	
Karnataka	16,83,382	24,16,272	
Kerala	8,34,037	6,07,630	78,997
Nagaland	0	1,209	
Odisha	2,70,780	13,08,310	
Rajasthan	16,60,764	4,31,085	
Tamil Nadu	0	18,224	
Uttar Pradesh	5,93,613	30,97,412	
TOTAL	2,83,78,851	3,42,18,315	2,26,44,845

**Solving problem of unemployment by NCS project**

†1878. SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched National Career Service (NCS) project to deal with the problem of unemployment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is providing a digital forum for employers and job aspirants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (d) Ministry of Labour and Employment

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project for transformation of the National Employment Service into National Career Service to provide a variety of employment related services viz. job matching, career counseling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. The project has three components - NCS Portal, Interlinking of Employment Exchanges and Model Career Centers. The services of the project are available online on the digital platform ([www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in)) and is supported by Call Centre/ Helpdesk.

### **Ratification of ILO conventions**

1879. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many ILO conventions are ratified by India so far;
- (b) what is the status of implementation of the recommendations of ILO conventions binding on India, how many are implemented and how many are yet to be implemented and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government admits the fact that India is continuously violating ratified ILO conventions; and
- (d) whether Government is planning to overcome this allegation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) India has ratified 47 Conventions and 1 Protocol of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) so far.

(b) ILO recommendation is an instrument providing guidance to member countries on policy, legislation and practice and is not open to ratification. Hence it is not binding on member countries.

(c) and (d) As per the policy of Government of India, ILO Conventions are ratified only when we are fully satisfied that the existing laws and practices are in full conformity with the provisions of the said Convention. The implementation of ratified ILO conventions and their recommendations are ensured by framing legislations and amending the existing laws in line with the provisions of the Conventions. As a result, every ratified convention in India is either backed by a supporting legal or policy framework or is embedded in the Constitutional guidelines which are adhered to in practice.

**New schemes for organised and unorganised sector**

†1880. MS. SAROJ PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state.

(a) the details of the new schemes which have been implemented for the labourers of organised and unorganised sector from the year 2014 till date; and

(b) the number of labourers of the country registered under these schemes and the details of facilities provided to them till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) The details of the new schemes which have been implemented for the labourers of organised and unorganised sector from the year 2014 are as follows:

(i) Schemes implemented for the benefits of the organized Sector:

- (a) **Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) :** Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was launched with the objective to incentivize employers for creation of new employment. Under the scheme, Government of India paid Employer's full contribution *i.e* 12% towards Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS) both (as admissible from time to time) for a period of three years for the new employees through Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). The last date for registration under PMRPY was 31st March, 2019. The beneficiaries registered up to 31st March, 2019 will receive the benefit for 3 years from the date of registration under the scheme. Till 31st March, 2019, benefits have been given to 1.45 lakh establishments covering 1.18 crore beneficiaries.
- (b) **Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojna :** The ESI Corporation launched a scheme named Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana *w.e.f.* 01.07.2018 on pilot basis for an initial period of two years. This scheme is a welfare measure for employees covered under Section 2(9) of ESI Act, 1948, in the form of cash compensation upto 90 days, once in a lifetime, to be claimed after three months in one or more spells for being rendered

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

unemployed, provided the employee had completed two years of Insurable employment and has contributed not less than seventy eight (78) days in each of the four half yearly consecutive contribution periods immediately preceding to the claim of the relief. The relief shall not exceed twenty five percent (25%) of the average earning per day. All the Insured Persons (IPs) are eligible for availing relief under the Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana. There is no need of being registered separately under the Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana. As the relief under the Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana can be availed only on being rendered unemployed, all the Insured Persons fulfilling the contributory and other condition are eligible for availing this relief in contingency of unemployment. Hence all IPs covered under ESI Scheme are covered under Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana. Till September, 2019, total 58 numbers of Insured Persons throughout country have availed relief of ₹ 453009/- under the scheme.

(ii) Schemes implemented for the benefits of the unorganised Sector:

- (1) **Life and disability cover:** In June, 2017, Government has converged Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY).

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) provide insurance cover to unorganised workers. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana provides life insurance cover of ₹ 2 lakh on payment of premium of ₹ 330 per annum. PMJJBY is available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana provides insurance coverage of ₹ 2 lakh on accidental death or full disability, and ₹ 1 lakh on partial disability on payment of premium of ₹ 12 per annum. The Scheme is available to people in the age group 18 to 70 years. The total premium of ₹342/- is shared equally between the State Government and Central Government. The details of beneficiaries for the last three years is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement-I appended to answer to USQ No. 1877 (part a to c)]

(2) **Old age protection:-**

- (a) Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) - Ministry of Labour and Employment has launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan

(PM-SYM) Yojana in February, 2019 which is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for providing monthly minimum assured pension of ₹3000/- on attaining the age of 60 years. The unorganised workers in the age group of 18- 40 years whose monthly income is ₹15000/- or less and not a member of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation/Employees' State Insurance Corporation/National Pension Scheme can join the scheme. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. The list of beneficiaries under PM-SYM are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement-II appended to answer to USQ No. 1862 part (a) to (e)].

- (b) National Pension Scheme (NPS) for Traders- National Pension Scheme for Traders, Shopkeepers and Self-Employed Persons (originally proposed name was, Pradhan Mantri Laghu Vyapari Maan-dhan Scheme) has been launched on 12.09.2019. It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme. Enrolment to the Scheme is done through the Common Service Centres, with its network of 3.50 lakh Centres across the country. In addition eligible persons can also self-enroll through visiting the portal [www.maandhan.in](http://www.maandhan.in). The traders in the age group of 18-40 years with an annual turnover, not exceeding ₹1.5 crore and who are not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS/PM-SYM or an income tax payer, can join the scheme. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. Subscribers, after attaining the age of 60 years, are eligible for a monthly minimum assured pension of ₹3,000/-.

#### **Gaining employment through NCS project**

1881. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Model Career Centres (MCCs) under the National Career Service (NCS) project established in the last two years, State-wise;
- (b) the number of persons who have gained employment through the NCS project, in the last two years, State-wise;

(c) whether persons skilled under the NCS project are given special consideration for Government jobs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) Government is implementing National Career Service (NCS) Project to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counseling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. NCS Portal ([www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in)) is a digital platform that links jobseekers and employers to provide digitized online employment related services.

The NCS project also *inter alia*, envisaged setting up of Model Career Centres (MCCs) in collaboration with States/Institutions to deliver employment services. As of now, the Government has approved 164 Model Career Centres. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). As per data reported by Model Career Centres/States Governments, etc. 9,049 job fairs were organized in the last two years in which 8,28,098 candidates were reportedly given offer letters. State/UT-wise details of job fairs in last two years is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

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

#### **Statement-I**

##### *State/UT-wise details of Model Career Centres (MCCs)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Model Career Centres
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4.	Assam	6
5.	Bihar	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	4

1	2	3
7.	Delhi	2
8.	Goa	1
9.	Gujarat	9
10.	Haryana	2
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	7
13.	Jharkhand	4
14.	Karnataka	10
15.	Kerala	3
16.	Lakshadweep	1
17.	Maharashtra	6
18.	Meghalaya	2
19.	Madhya Pradesh	10
20.	Manipur	1
21.	Nagaland	1
22.	Odisha	8
23.	Puducherry	1
24.	Punjab	3
25.	Rajasthan	11
26.	Sikkim	3
27.	Tamil Nadu	9
28.	Telangana	6
29.	Tripura	3
30.	Uttar Pradesh	23
31.	Uttarakhand	3
32.	West Bengal	10
TOTAL		164

**Statement-II***State/UT-wise details of job Fairs held in last two years*

SI. No.	State/UT	2017-18		2018-19	
		No. of Job Fairs conducted during the year	No. of Candidates given offer letter	No of Job Fairs conducted during the year	No. of Candidates given offer letter
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	6	854
2.	Andhra Pradesh	417	7774	367	4355
3.	Assam	29	2683	76	2323
4.	Bihar	35	262	142	3505
5.	Chandigarh	-	-	9	137
6.	Chhattisgarh	423	9162	243	5403
7.	Daman	3	1116	-	-
8.	Delhi	11	77	15	393
9.	Goa	3	440	2	142
10.	Gujarat	865	254701	397	67997
11.	Haryana	60	3834	50	2339
12.	Himachal Pradesh	216	5091	218	5614
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	122	5	28
14.	Jharkhand	63	27839	287	13398
15.	Karnataka	185	18556	182	24545
16.	Kerala	444	31296	480	11063
17.	Lakshadweep	-	-	1	170
18.	Madhya Pradesh	160	8071	327	49245

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Maharashtra	37	3892	228	9358
20.	Manipur	4	5	30	66
21.	Nagaland	2	31	-	-
22.	Odisha	46	4547	7	1095
23.	Puducherry	8	558	83	1507
24.	Punjab	281	16395	681	27321
25.	Rajasthan	46	15454	133	5417
26.	Sikkim	2	-	3	14487
27.	Tamil Nadu	86	17681	164	355
28.	Telangana	68	1734	138	6582
29.	Tripura	-	-	5	1679
30.	Uttar Pradesh	167	17912	770	109910
31.	Uttarakhand	42	5846	45	3278
32.	West Bengal	19	281	13	407
TOTAL		3738	455360	5311	372738

*Note:* Figures include data from State Governments, Model Career Centres, NCS Centres for SC/STs and NCS Centres for Differently Abled.

#### **Employment details in formal and informal sector**

1882. KUMARI SELJA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the list of recognized formal and unrecognized sectors and workers in the country; State/UT-wise;
- (b) the percentage of the workforce engaged in formal and informal economy, sector-wise and gender-wise, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the method by which Government arrived at the above figures; and
- (d) whether Government has plans to transition certain workers from the informal to formal economy and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) There is no separate published data for unorganized sector as a whole. However as per results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and programme Implementation during 2017-2018, percentage distribution of workers in usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) in AGEGC sectors (The coverage of AGEGC Sector is [Agriculture sector [Excluding [G]rowing of [C]rops, market gardening, horticulture and growing of crops combined with farming of animals) and non-agricultural sectors in different enterprises of the country are given in the Statement-I to IV (*See below*).

(b) to (d) As per the results of PLFS survey methodology the percentage of the workforce engaged in formal and informal economy, sector-wise and gender-wise, State/ UT-wise is given in the Statement-V (*See below*).

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

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

**Statement-I**

Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) engaged in the industry groups/ divisions 014, 016, 017, 02, 03 or 05-99  
(I.e. AGECC and non-agriculture sector) by enterprise type for each State/ UT

Rural Male		enterprise type									
State/UT	proprietary and partnership	govt./local body/public sector enterprises	autonomous bodies	Public/private limited company	cooperative societies	trust/other non profitinst	employer's house-holds	others	total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Andhra Pradesh	83.4	9.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	100.0		
Arunachal Pradesh	51.1	40.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	3.6	3.9	100.0		
Assam	66.6	14.0	0.1	7.6	0.0	0.0	5.3	6.4	100.0		
Bihar	64.9	10.2	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	1.0	22.1	100.0		
Chhattisgarh	78.8	14.9	0.0	5.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0		
Delhi	64.5	13.8	0.0	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	100.0		
Goa	37.1	22.9	0.6	31.2	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.8	100.0		
Gujarat	67.6	10.9	0.1	14.8	0.3	1.0	1.1	4.3	100.0		

Haryana	75.4	11.6	0.0	10.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	2.0	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	52.1	26.9	0.1	5.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	14.8	100.0
Jammu and Kashmir	70.8	24.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	2.7	100.0
Jharkhand	69.8	6.0	0.0	6.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	16.9	100.0
Karnataka	74.5	8.5	0.2	8.1	1.9	2.3	0.2	4.2	100.0
Kerala	77.6	6.2	0.5	5.4	0.9	1.2	0.4	7.8	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	67.5	12.9	0.4	5.1	0.4	0.1	1.1	12.6	100.0
Maharashtra	65.9	13.8	0.2	11.1	1.3	0.5	1.6	5.6	100.0
Manipur	55.4	28.0	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.7	12.9	100.0
Meghalaya	57.7	21.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.4	16.8	100.0
Mizoram	50.3	32.2	1.4	0.7	0.0	1.1	5.1	9.2	100.0
Nagaland	19.6	51.0	2.5	1.4	3.0	2.2	0.0	20.3	100.0
Odisha	72.3	10.3	0.0	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.6	12.9	100.0
Punjab	76.5	11.3	0.0	5.9	0.4	1.1	0.5	4.3	100.0
Rajasthan	73.4	10.4	0.1	3.5	0.0	1.0	0.2	11.4	100.0
Sikkim	46.3	41.1	0.0	5.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	6.5	100.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil Nadu	69.9	9.5	0.9	11.7	0.2	1.1	0.2	6.5	100.0
Telangana	66.8	11.4	0.2	4.0	0.2	0.8	1.0	15.5	100.0
Tripura	76.3	14.3	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	1.6	100.0
Uttarakhand	58.2	23.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	89.8	4.6	0.0	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.2	100.0
West Bengal	83.8	6.8	0.1	2.7	0.4	0.1	0.6	5.6	100.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	62.9	35.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0
Chandigarh	55.5	23.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	7.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35.4	7.5	0.0	57.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Daman and Diu	41.8	25.2	0.0	26.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.7	100.0
Lakshadweep	54.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	2.2	0.0	1.2	100.0
Puducherry	43.0	11.8	0.0	13.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	30.6	100.0
ALL-INDIA	74.5	10.1	0.2	5.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	8.1	100.0

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2017-June 2018, M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation.

**Statement-II**

*Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) engaged in the industry groups/divisions 014, 016, 017, 02, 03 or 05-99 (i.e. AGECC and non-agriculture sector) by enterprise type for each State/UT*

Rural	Male	State/UT	Enterprise Type								
			Proprietary and Partnership Govt./local body/public sector enterprises	Autonomous bodies	Public/private limited company	Cooperative societies	Trust/other non profit inst.	Employer's house-holds	Others	Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Andhra Pradesh	78.9	16.6	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	100.0
		Arunachal Pradesh	35.8	61.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0
		Assam	24.7	62.8	0.0	1.3	1.5	0.0	6.3	3.3	100.0
		Bihar	54.6	37.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	3.3	100.0
		Chhattisgarh	76.7	22.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
		Delhi	24.9	75.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
		Goa	26.8	45.5	0.0	2.1	12.2	3.9	8.1	1.4	100.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarat	48.8	28.3	0.0	7.8	0.0	4.0	9.9	1.2	100.0
Haryana	66.0	24.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	37.7	43.5	1.8	3.9	0.1	1.2	0.4	11.3	100.0
Jammu and Kashmir	32.3	62.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.5	100.0
Jharkhand	74.7	20.9	0.0	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	100.0
Karnataka	61.3	23.0	0.0	7.9	0.4	2.7	0.0	4.7	100.0
Kerala	39.2	36.0	1.0	7.0	1.2	7.5	4.2	4.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	57.0	30.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	11.4	100.0
Maharashtra	51.9	34.5	0.0	3.5	0.1	3.1	6.9	0.1	100.0
Manipur	55.0	19.6	0.6	3.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	20.2	100.0
Meghalaya	39.0	34.7	0.0	4.1	0.0	3.6	12.5	6.2	100.0
Mizoram	58.7	28.8	3.6	5.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	100.0
Nagaland	16.7	56.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	19.1	100.0
Odisha	52.1	24.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.5	1.5	19.4	100.0
Punjab	50.4	30.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	5.8	9.1	1.4	100.0
Rajasthan	64.4	30.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	4.0	100.0

Sikkim	35.5	60.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	49.8	31.5	0.9	10.0	0.6	2.0	2.0	3.2	100.0
Telangana	73.9	11.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.3	1.2	10.6	100.0
Tripura	26.9	53.0	0.0	4.3	0.1	0.0	15.4	0.3	100.0
Uttarakhand	21.4	66.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	75.8	21.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.1	100.0
West Bengal	68.1	16.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	8.9	3.7	100.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31.5	64.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	100.0
Chandigarh	33.8	12.1	0.0	21.2	0.0	0.0	33.0	0.0	100.0
Dadra and Nagar, Haveli	11.0	6.6	0.0	82.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Daman and Diu	8.1	31.1	0.0	60.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	91.4	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Puducherry	1.5	49.6	0.0	38.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	100.0
ALL-INDIA	59.3	27.3	0.4	3.6	0.4	1.6	3.2	4.4	100.0

Sources: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2017-June 2018, M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation.

**Statement-III**

Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) engaged in the industry groups/ divisions 014, 016, 017, 02, 03 or 05-99 (i.e. AGECC and non-agriculture sector) by enterprise type for each State/UT

Rural	Male	State/UT	enterprise type									
			Proprietary and Partnership	Govt./Local Body/Public Sector Enterprises	Autonomous Bodies	Public/ Private Limited Company	Cooperative Societies	Trust/other non - profit inst	Employer's house-holds	Others	Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	Andhra Pradesh		77.2	11.9	0.2	6.9	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.9	100.0	
	Arunachal Pradesh		46.0	44.6	0.0	3.3	0.9	0.0	0.7	4.6	100.0	
	Assam		64.3	19.0	0.6	7.7	0.1	0.1	2.4	5.9	100.0	
	Bihar		59.6	17.8	0.0	3.2	0.3	0.0	1.5	17.6	100.0	
	Chhattisgarh		71.7	20.2	0.0	6.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.4	100.0	
	Delhi		64.8	8.5	0.0	17.7	1.2	0.4	2.0	5.3	100.0	
	Goa		57.3	14.2	2.5	18.7	0.6	0.4	3.7	2.6	100.0	

Gujarat	70.9	7.3	0.4	14.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	5.5	100.0
Haryana	60.0	9.9	0.2	26.7	0.2	0.5	0.5	2.2	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	39.8	22.7	0.0	25.2	0.3	0.9	0.5	10.7	100.0
Jammu and Kashmir	66.3	24.9	0.3	4.8	0.1	0.5	0.3	3.0	100.0
Jharkhand	59.8	14.8	0.3	16.4	0.8	0.2	0.6	7.1	100.0
Karnataka	65.5	11.0	0.9	18.3	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.9	100.0
Kerala	75.3	7.4	0.5	7.9	0.3	1.7	0.4	6.4	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	67.0	16.3	0.2	7.4	0.1	1.1	0.7	7.2	100.0
Maharashtra	56.6	13.6	0.3	21.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	6.1	100.0
Manipur	42.6	28.4	1.2	3.2	1.6	0.3	1.0	21.8	100.0
Meghalaya	41.7	32.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.3	0.9	21.3	100.0
Mizoram	40.6	43.1	0.5	5.3	0.2	0.5	1.4	8.4	100.0
Nagaland	21.1	54.8	0.7	3.9	0.7	0.0	0.3	18.5	100.0
Odisha	63.8	16.3	0.6	10.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	7.9	100.0
Punjab	79.8	9.1	0.0	6.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	2.8	100.0
Rajasthan	78.1	10.2	0.1	7.4	0.1	0.6	0.8	2.6	100.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sikkim	69.2	16.3	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	100.0
Tamil Nadu	57.6	7.8	1.1	21.9	0.1	1.2	1.0	9.4	100.0
Telangana	55.3	11.1	0.2	15.4	0.4	0.6	3.6	13.3	100.0
Tripura	63.4	25.3	0.1	4.0	0.0	0.1	2.5	4.7	100.0
Uttarakhand	56.3	15.7	0.3	11.4	0.0	0.3	0.8	15.3	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	81.8	9.3	0.2	5.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	2.2	100.0
West Bengal	75.2	10.7	0.2	10.3	0.0	0.4	1.0	2.2	100.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	53.0	45.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0
Chandigarh	60.8	28.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.4	2.6	0.9	100.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28.9	2.3	0.0	68.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0
Daman and Diu	26.9	5.5	0.0	67.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lakshadweep	40.1	32.7	0.0	2.5	7.6	2.8	0.00	14.5	100.0
Puducherry	54.4	14.1	0.2	15.0	0.8	1.9	0.0	13.8	100.0
ALL-INDIA	67.3	11.4	0.4	13.5	0.4	0.8	0.9	5.4	100.0

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2017-June 2018, M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation.

**Statement-IV**

*Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) engaged in the industry groups/divisions 014, 016, 017, 02, 03 or 05-99 (i.e. AGEGC and non-agriculture sector) by enterprise type for each State/UT*

State/UT	Rural	Male	enterprise type								Total
			Proprietary and Partnership	Govt./Local Autonomous body/Public Sector Enterprises	4	Public/ Private Limited Company	Cooperative Societies	Trust/other non-profit inst	Employer's House-holds	Others	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh		69.5		12.3	0.6	2.5	0.2	0.1	12.8	2.1	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh		24.0		68.2	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0
Assam		48.0		31.7	0.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	7.9	6.8	100.0
Bihar		36.7		42.3	1.6	5.1	0.0	0.3	2.4	11.5	100.0
Chhattisgarh		63.0		23.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.4	5.8	4.8	100.0
Delhi		31.8		22.4	0.0	20.7	0.2	0.1	13.2	11.8	100.0
Goa		25.1		32.7	4.2	16.9	1.6	4.1	15.4	0.0	100.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarat	51.9	15.5	1.6	17.8	1.2	3.7	6.3	2.1	100.0
Haryana	49.5	20.8	0.0	19.8	0.0	0.8	5.9	3.2	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	38.0	31.8	2.0	9.8	5.9	3.6	5.2	3.7	100.0
Jammu and Kashmir	46.0	45.5	0.0	4.2	0.0	1.8	1.5	1.0	100.0
Jharkhand	51.0	16.3	0.3	6.0	4.9	1.4	11.9	8.2	100.0
Karnataka	47.0	13.6	0.2	23.1	1.3	4.4	7.8	2.5	100.0
Kerala	38.9	29.6	2.5	11.2	0.9	6.5	7.7	2.7	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	51.3	21.6	0.9	8.1	0.1	3.5	9.3	5.2	100.0
Maharashtra	42.3	18.2	0.2	17.5	0.9	2.7	12.8	5.5	100.0
Manipur	44.9	26.3	1.7	4.4	1.1	0.0	1.7	19.9	100.0
Meghalaya	23.4	46.8	0.0	5.8	0.0	5.6	13.5	4.9	100.0
Mizoram	39.0	48.9	1.0	5.4	0.5	1.1	0.6	3.5	100.0
Nagaland	22.9	56.2	0.0	8.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	10.4	100.0
Odisha	47.1	25.2	1.1	4.4	0.3	7.4	4.7	9.9	100.0
Punjab	49.2	24.7	0.0	6.0	0.0	5.4	13.6	1.1	100.0
Rajasthan	57.5	25.0	0.4	3.1	0.0	3.4	8.0	2.6	100.0

Sikkim	57.5	21.5	0.0	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0
Tamil Nadu	52.3	9.7	2.7	16.3	0.3	5.1	9.2	4.4	100.0
Telangana	50.7	10.7	0.1	10.0	0.0	1.6	17.6	9.3	100.0
Tripura	38.5	38.9	0.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	16.0	2.4	100.0
Uttarakhand	35.5	38.1	0.0	11.3	0.7	0.0	4.1	10.3	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	66.6	17.8	0.1	5.9	0.6	2.8	5.3	1.0	100.0
West Bengal	57.2	12.1	0.4	6.1	0.0	0.6	20.1	3.6	100.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31.5	49.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	18.0	0.0	100.0
Chandigarh	42.7	16.8	0.0	15.2	0.0	2.6	21.0	1.6	100.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54.8	28.1	0.0	1.5	1.6	8.2	4.3	1.6	100.0
Daman and Diu	10.2	8.7	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.0	100.0
Lakshadweep	5.5	94.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Puducherry	36.9	31.1	0.0	9.6	2.8	11.6	3.5	4.6	100.0
ALL-INDIA	51.0	17.4	0.8	12.2	0.6	2.9	10.8	4.3	100.0

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2017-June 2018, M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation.

***Statement-V***

*Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss)  
for each State/UT age groups; 15 years and above*

SI. No.	State/UTs	Rural+ Urban		
		Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	75.3	40.8	57.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	66.4	13.0	42.3
3	Assam	74.7	11.0	43.7
4	Bihar	63.7	4.0	35.5
5	Chhattisgarh	76.6	47.6	62.4
6	Delhi	68.1	12.8	42.7
7	Goa	64.4	22.9	42.9
8	Gujarat	74.0	19.0	47.4
9	Haryana	68.3	12.8	41.7
10	Himachal Pradesh	71.0	47.5	58.9
11	Jammu and Kashmir	72.7	27.6	51.0
12	Jharkhand	68.1	14.6	41.7
13	Karnataka	74.0	24.8	49.1
14	Kerala	65.8	20.4	41.2
15	Madhya Pradesh	75.9	31.0	54.3
16	Maharashtra	71.4	29.1	50.5
17	Manipur	64.0	19.8	42.5
18	Meghalaya	75.4	50.2	62.3
19	Mizoram	67.1	26.0	46.4
20	Nagaland	52.9	11.0	32.8
21	Odisha	72.9	18.3	44.9

1	2	3	4	5
22	Punjab	69.8	13.7	42.9
23	Rajasthan	69.1	26.3	48.2
24	Sikkim	74.0	41.6	58.7
25	Tamil Nadu	71.8	31.3	51.0
26	Telangana	69.1	30.3	49.8
27	Tripura	70.5	11.1	42.0
28	Uttarakhand	65.0	16.1	40.6
29	Uttar Pradesh	70.0	13.1	41.8
30	West Bengal	75.3	20.1	47.8
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	76.4	19.1	48.7
32	Chandigarh	74.0	20.0	46.9
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	86.8	39.7	66.3
34	Daman and Diu	85.8	24.1	63.2
35	Lakshadweep	65.6	9.1	34.4
36	Puducherry	64.4	13.4	37.8
	ALL-INDIA	71.2	22.0	46.8

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2017-June 2018, M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation.

#### **Enhancement of gratuity from ₹ 10 lakhs to ₹ 20 lakhs**

1883. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government employees are eligible to get ₹ 20 lakhs gratuity from 01.01.2016 as per the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Act though the enhancement will be eligible only from 29.03.2018; and

(b) whether this can be extended at par with Government employees to industrial workers w.e.f. 01.01.2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) No, Sir. The benefit of gratuity to Central Government civil employees is provided as per Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, The maximum limit of retirement gratuity and death gratuity under the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, has been enhanced from ₹10.00 lakh to ₹20.00 lakh w.e.f. 01.01.2016 for Central Government civil employees in implementation of Government's decision on the recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission.

(b) Following the enactment of the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Act, 2018 by the Parliament on 28.03.2018, the corresponding notification was issued by the Government on 29.03.2018 enhancing the gratuity ceiling under the Act from ₹10 lakh to ₹20 lakh with effect from 29.03.2018. On earlier occasions too, the ceiling on the gratuity amount was enhanced from the prospective date(s) only.

#### **Cadre restructuring of EPFO**

1884. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the cadre-wise strength of officers and staff of EPFO prior to and after implementation of the recent cadre restructuring;

(b) the steps taken to recruit/promote the existing staff/officers to the vacant posts;

(c) whether some persons at the grade of APFCs were given promotion as Regional Provident Fund Commissioners after relaxing their qualifying service;

(d) whether EPFO proposes to fill the vacant posts by giving similar relaxations to other grades also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Creation of employment opportunities in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh**

1885. SHRI AHMED PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any roadmap for creation of employment opportunities in UTs of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (b) Under the ₹80,068 crores Prime Minister's package announced on 7th November 2015, 63 major development projects in Road, Power, Health, Tourism, Agriculture, Horticulture, Skill Development sectors etc., are already under various stages of implementation in Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. In addition, many flagship schemes of the Government of India including the individual beneficiary centric schemes are being proactively implemented in the region.

The National Career Service (NCS) Project being implemented by this Ministry *inter alia*, envisages setting up of Model Career Centres (MCCs) in collaboration with States/Institutions to deliver employment services. As of now, the Government has approved 7 Model Career Centres in which 6 are in Jammu & Kashmir region and 1 is in Ladakh region.

Further, 4 additional Model Career Centres including 2 each in the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh respectively have also been recommended by the Inter-ministerial Appraisal Committee in its meeting held on 20.11.2019.

#### **Financial performance of corporations/refineries**

†1886. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV :

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is heading towards disinvestment of many corporations/refineries;

(b) if so, the details of such units; and

(c) the details of the profits and losses incurred by these units during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (c) Disinvestment is the subject matter of Department of Investment

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) and DIPAM has informed that Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of Government of India shareholding of 53.29% in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), (except its equity shareholding of 61.65% in Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) and management control thereon) along with transfer of management control to a strategic buyer and further strategic disinvestment of BPCL's shareholding of 61.65% in NRL along with transfer of management control to a Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE) operating in the Oil and Gas Sector.

The details of the profits incurred by BPCL during the last five years are as below :-

(₹ in crore)	
Year	Amount
2018-19	7,132.00
2017-18	7,976.00
2016-17	8,039.00
2015-16	7,056.00
2014-15	5,085.00

#### **Strategic oil reserves**

1887. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has plans to increase strategic oil reserves stored in underground caverns in the country after the drone attacks on Saudi oil depot;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) any other measures taken to meet the oil crisis in case of emergency ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (c) Government of India, through a Special Purpose Vehicle called Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL), has established Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR) facilities with total capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) at 3 locations, viz. Vishakhapatnam, Mangaluru and Padur. All these locations were commissioned and dedicated to the nation in February, 2019. Further, in 2018, Government

has given ‘in principle’ approval for establishment of two additional SPR facilities with total storage capacity of 6.5 MMT at two locations viz. Chandikhol in Odisha and Padur in Karnataka.

#### **ONGC’s profit sharing**

†1888. SHRI NARAYAN RANE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered passing on the share of State Government of Maharashtra out of the profit earned by ONGC through production of natural gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and Government’s response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (c) ONGC is producing crude oil and natural gas from its Offshore fields in the Western coast. As per the statutory provisions of Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act 1948 and Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules 1959, as amended from time to time, royalty on production of crude oil and gas is payable to the Central Government for production from offshore fields. State Government of Maharashtra receives/collects Value Added Tax, Octroi and State Goods and Services Tax on the production landing in Maharashtra.

#### **Hydrocarbon wells of ONGC in Tamil Nadu**

1889. SHRI VAIKO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how many hydrocarbon wells have been proposed by ONGC in the Delta region of Tamil Nadu, with the total spread of acres of land;

(b) whether environmental clearance has been given to these wells, if so, how many;

(c) whether the digging area falls under farm land also;

(d) if so, whether the farmers have made protest against such move in view of affecting of fertility of the land and contamination;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the response of Government thereto; and

(f) whether the proposal of hydrocarbon wells would be reconsidered and shelved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) ONGC has proposed thirty seven exploratory locations for drilling in Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur and Thanjavur districts of Cauvery Delta region of Tamil Nadu covering total land of 0.83 Square Kilometer.

(b) ONGC has received environmental clearance for fifteen locations.

(c) to (f) Fifteen exploratory locations fall under farm land. Some local people/ organizations have represented/expressed apprehension regarding possible environmental impact. Such issues are dealt with in consultation with authorities concerned and as per applicable laws, rules/regulations, guidelines etc.

#### **Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) plants**

1890. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Letter of Intent (LoI) issued by Ministry to potential entrepreneurs for setting up Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) plants in the country;

(b) whether financing from banks for setting up CBG plants was also assured to entrepreneurs under this initiative;

(c) whether Ministry has taken up issue of bank financing of CBG plants with Ministry of Finance as in absence of proper rating of this project, banks are reluctant to give finance; and

(d) whether Ministry would expedite the process of CBG so that plants are set up and vision of promoting biofuel is realised in true spirit?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) Under Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), Gail (India) Limited (GAIL) and Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) have issued 443 numbers Letters of Intent as on 29.11.2019 for setting up Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) plants in the country.

(b) Under this initiative entrepreneur is responsible for arranging finance for setting up CBG plants.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has taken up the issue of bank financing of CBG plants with Ministry of Finance and Reserve Bank of India. Ministry has been reviewing progress of SATAT to facilitate setting of CBG plants.

#### **Piped Natural Gas (PNG) in Andhra Pradesh**

1891. SHRJ V. VIJAYASAI REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has got the geographical areas as per PNGRB Act, 2006 to provide Piped Natural Gas (PNG) in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram Districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by IOCL so far to provide PNG to the households in the above districts?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (c) Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the authority to grant authorization to the entities for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs) as per PNGRB Act, 2006. PNGRB identifies GAs for authorizing the development of CGD network in synchronization with the development of natural gas pipeline connectivity and natural gas availability. PNGRB has authorized Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) for development of CGD Networks in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram Districts GA under 9th CGD Bidding Round.

As per Minimum Work Program submitted to PNGRB, the entity has committed to provide 9,29,842 PNG domestic connection to households and to set up 211 CNG stations over the work plan period.

As per CGD Authorization Regulation, authorized CGD entity is required to achieve of Gas Supply Agreement and Financial Closure, which was completed by IOCL on 08.08.2019. Further, IOCL has taken steps for setting up the hook-up facilities, construction of City Gate Station, designing of Networks etc. in order to provide PNG to households.

**City Gas Distribution in Bihar**

†1892. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the cities of Bihar which have been selected for the City Gas Distribution (CGD);
- (b) the areas in those cities where the distribution of gas has been started through pipes and the areas where the work related to infrastructural development is still in progress;
- (c) whether Government is formulating any plan for CGD in other cities of Bihar as well; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (d) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the authority to grant authorization to the entities for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs) as per PNGRB Act, 2006, PNGRB identifies GAs for bidding/authorizing the development of CGD network in synchronization with the development of natural gas pipeline connectivity and natural gas availability.

With regard to the State of Bihar, PNGRB has authorised 11 GAs for the development of CGD Network till 10th CGD Bidding Round. Out of these 11 GAs, CGD activities is operation in 1GA, *i.e.* Patna District. Details of progress made in this GA as on 30.09.2019 are as follows:

Name of GA	PNG Domestic Connections	CNG Stations
Patna District	5,747	2

The authorised entities in remaining GAs, as given in the Statement (*See* below) are at various stages of activities which includes Gas Supply Agreement, Financial Closure, setting up the hook-up facilities, construction of City Gate Station, designing of Networks etc. for infrastructure development.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement***Details of authorized entities in Geographical Areas other than Patna District*

Sl.No.	Name of GA	State	Authorized Entity
1.	Aurangabad, Kaimur & Rohtas Districts	Bihar	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
2.	Begusarai District		Consortium of Think Gas Investments PTE Limited
3.	Gaya & Nalanda Districts		Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited
4.	Araria, Purnia, Katihar and Kishanganj Districts		Indian Oil Corporation Limited
5.	Arwal, Jehanabad, Bhojpur and Buxar Districts		Indian Oil Corporation Limited
6.	Khagaria, Saharsa and Madhepura Districts		Indian Oil Corporation Limited
7.	Lakhisarai, Munger and Bhagalpur Districts		Indian Oil Corporation Limited
8.	Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Saran and Samastipur Districts		Indian Oil Corporation Limited
9.	Nawada and Koderma Districts	Bihar and Jharkhand	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
10.	Sheikhpura, Jamui and Deoghar Districts		Indian Oil Corporation Limited

**India Pavilion at Abu Dhabi**

†1893. SHRI P. L. PUNIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the companies which have established ' India Pavilion' ;

(b) the objectives of ' India Pavilion' and the details of the action plan which has been made to achieve those objectives; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the details of initial amount invested for ‘ India Pavilion ’ ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) Federation of Indian Petroleum Industry (FIPI) organized India Pavilion from 11 to 14 November, 2019 with the theme “Synergy & Energy - Advantage in India” in Abu Dhabi International Petroleum Exhibition & Conference (ADIPEC) 2019 on behalf of nine Indian oil & gas companies, namely Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, Oil India Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Gas Authority of India Limited, Petronet LNG Limited, Engineers India Limited and Larsen & Toubro. The objective of the Indian Pavilion was to attract investments in India’s oil & gas sector.

(c) The amount spent for setting up the Pavilion was approximately ₹2.36 crore, which included costs towards floor space and construction cost, and was shared by participating companies from India equally.

#### **Investments in TOCL’s Paradip Refinery**

1894. DR. SASMIT PATRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial investment by Government of India in Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Paradip Refinery during the last five years, year-wise details thereof;

(b) the total financial investment by Government of India for the development of the Petroleum Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR) at Paradip;

(c) the present status of operations of IOCL Paradip and PCPIR region in Paradip; and

(d) the details of future plans for development of IOCL Paradip and PCPIR region in Paradip?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) There is no direct investment through budgetary allocation by Government of India in Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Paradip Refinery in the last five years.

(b) to (d) The Odisha PCPIR was approved in December, 2010 and Memorandum of Association was signed between Government of India and Government of Odisha

in November, 2011. Investments of ₹ 45,000 crore have already been made so far on manufacturing and infrastructure development. Indian Oil Corporation's 15 MMTPA Refinery at Paradip has been commissioned in February, 2016. IOCL has commissioned 730 KTA Polypropylene Unit in 2019, which will provide feedstock to the Plastic Park and other industries in the PCPIR region. Besides this, IOCL has plans to set up Mono-Ethylene Glycol, Paraxylene-PTA & Petcoke gasification units for availability of other raw materials in time bound as well as cost effective manner for the units in PCPIR Paradip.

### Shortage of medical staff in ESIC

1895. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of shortage of doctors, nurses and other paramedical staff in hospitals being run by Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) have come to the notice of Government;

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

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to remove any such shortage with a view to providing timely and quality medical services to beneficiaries under ESIC; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is a shortage of doctors, nurses and para-medical staff in ESIC hospitals.

(b) Details of shortage of doctors, nurses and paramedical staff are as under:

Sl. No.	The details in r/o Medical Officers	Nos.	As on
1.	Specialists/Super specialist	404	21.11.2019
2.	General Duty Medical Officers (GDMO)	499	21.11.2019
3.	Teaching faculty	366	21.11.2019
4.	Para-Medical/Nursing Staff	6761	31.03.2019

Shortage of doctors, nurses and other paramedical staff are due to expansion of the ESI scheme across the country leading to opening of new hospitals, taking over of ESIS hospitals for better medical services, retirement, attrition, etc.

(c) and (d) The ESIC has taken the following steps to fill up the vacancies and remove the shortage:

- (i) Regular recruitment of GDMO, Specialist, Super Specialist, Teaching Faculty and Nursing & Paramedical Staff has already been initiated and advertisements for filling up 2254 Paramedical & Nursing Cadre Posts in 23 States, 771 posts of Insurance Medical Officer Grade-II, 257 posts of Specialist Gr. II (Junior Scale) and 72 posts of Specialist Gr. II (Senior Scale- Super Specialties) in 19 States released.
- (ii) Field units have been delegated the authority to engage GDMOs, Specialists and Teaching faculties on contractual basis to tide over the crisis of deficit in Medical Officers' cadres.

Field Units have also been authorized to engage nursing and paramedical staff through outsourcing as per instructions issued from time to time as per actual requirement.

#### **LPG connections to every household**

1896. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has set a target of providing LPG connection to every household in the country in the next three years;
- (b) if so, the details of the scheme and the status of implementation of the same;
- (c) the amount of funds earmarked for the purpose and the amount spent so far; and
- (d) the details of implementation of the scheme in North-Eastern India and the number of households yet to be provided LPG connections, State-wise, including Assam thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (c) Providing LPG connections is a continuous process. The target of

8 crore deposit free LPG connections to the adult women of poor households under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) has been achieved on 07.09.2019 which has resulted in the national coverage of LPG increasing to 96.6%. An amount of ₹ 12,800 crore has been earmarked for PMUY, out of which ₹ 10,675 crore has already been reimbursed by the Government to Oil Marketing Companies, About ₹ 1.21 lakh crore subsidy has also been directly transferred into the bank accounts of the LPG consumers including PMUY beneficiaries.

(d) State-wise details of LPG connections and connections given under PMUY scheme, including North Eastern States are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of LPG connection and connection given under PMUY scheme*

State/UT	Total LPG consumers	PMUY consumers
Chandigarh	275875	88
Delhi	4861826	76904
Haryana	6731527	731222
Himachal Pradesh	1825405	136092
Jamnu and Kashmir	3154279	1232624
Punjab	8365306	1224800
Rajasthan	16092755	6391887
Uttar Pradesh	39608333	14782515
Uttarakhand	2583171	404749
SUB TOTAL NORTH	83498477	24980881
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	107101	13155
Arunachal Pradesh	259205	44698
Assam	7029230	3493514
Bihar	17325775	8568418
Jharkhand	5580576	3291256
Manipur	539943	156599

State/UT	Total LPG consumers	PMUY consumers
Meghalaya	314088	150735
Mizoram	293998	28123
Nagaland	258493	55147
Odisha	8509322	4748983
Sikkim	140838	8752
Tripura	730963	272133
West Bengal	21807612	8873588
SUB TOTAL EAST	62897144	29705101
Chhattisgarh	5145256	2998613
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	88164	14628
Daman and Diu	61314	427
Goa	487619	1082
Gujarat	10371353	2907701
Madhya Pradesh	14830583	7178796
Maharashtra	27142633	4436535
SUB TOTAL WEST	58126922	17537782
Andhra Pradesh	13465372	390952
Karnataka	15749694	3150196
Kerala	8692507	256408
Lakshadweep	7981	292
Puducherry	370292	13581
Tamil Nadu	20873136	3242953
Telangana	10735477	1074979
SUB TOTAL SOUTH	69894459	8129361
TOTAL	274417002	80353125

**Investments by domestic and foreign companies in  
exploration and production**

1897. SHRI K.G. KENYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the investment made by the domestic and foreign companies in exploration and production of natural gas, refineries and LNG re-gasification in the country during the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details since commencement of the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) and Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) policies/ schemes including policy changes and project involved;

(c) whether these schemes/policies have been successful in achieving the desired results; and

(d) if so, the details of schemes, programme-wise and State-wise, alongside ongoing/planned projects being executed under the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) State-wise investment made by the domestic companies in exploration and production of natural gas, refineries and LNG re-gasification in the country during the current year 2019-20 is given in the Statement (*See* below). Investment in exploration and production activities is combinedly made for both crude oil and natural gas production. Foreign companies make investment through various routes such as joint ventures, participating interests, subsidiary formation etc. The investment figures of private companies are generally available after reconciliation at the end of financial year.

(b) to (d) New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) was launched in February, 1999 with the objective to attract the private investment in oil and gas sector to enhance domestic production. Nine bidding rounds were held under NELP in which Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) for 254 exploration blocks have been signed. At present, 45 blocks covering an area of approximately 41,313 sq km are operational under NELP. In the year 2018-19, crude oil production under NELP regime contributed 0.52% to total domestic crude oil production and 3.5% to domestic gas production. Various operational issues emerged while administering the contracts under NELP regime leading to many disputes with the awardees contractors, which inter-alia involve, cost recovery

limit, micro-management by the Management Committee, procurement issues, methodology adopted for calculation of investment multiple etc.

Based on the experience of implementation of earlier policies and contractual regimes, Government of India notified Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) on 30th March, 2016. Modalities for operationalisation of Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) have been notified on 30th June, 2017 as part of the HELP policy. Under HELP/OALP policy, three bidding rounds have been finalized in which 87 exploration blocks have been awarded covering an area of approx, 1,18,282 sq. km. OALP Bid Round IV has also been launched in August 2019 under which 7 blocks have been offered covering an area of 18,500 sq. km.

*State-wise detail of operational blocks under NELP regime is as under:*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Blocks
1.	Assam	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2
3.	Chhattisgarh	1
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2
5.	Mizoram	2
6.	Gujarat	14
7.	Rajasthan	1
8.	Tamil Nadu	2
9.	Tripura	2
10.	West Bengal	2
11.	Offshore	15

*State-wise detail of blocks awarded under first three rounds of HELP/OALP Policy is as under:*

Sl.No.	State	Fully located blocks	Partially located blocks
1.	Assam	7	12
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1

Sl.No.	State	Fully located blocks	Partially located blocks
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	9
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0
7.	Mizoram	0	1
8.	Maharashtra	0	1
9.	Nagaland	1	2
10.	Odisha	4	2
11.	Gujarat	14	5
12.	Puducherry	0	3
13.	Rajasthan	10	2
14.	Tamil Nadu	1	5
15.	Tripura	3	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0
17.	West Bengal	1	0
18.	Offshore	11	13

A partially located block lies between two or more States, or between one or more States and offshore region.

#### Statement

*State-wise investment made by the domestic companies in exploration and production of natural gas, refineries and LNG re-gasification in the country during the current year 2019-20, till October, 2019*

State	Company	Invested Amount (in ₹ crore)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	ONGC	1024.66
	HPCL	2404

1	2	3
	OIL	44.41
Assam	ONGC	1395.59
	OIL	1273.7
	IOCL	570.89
	BPCL	1.38
	NRL	144
Bihar	IOCL	340.15
Delhi	ONGC	275.5
Goa	ONGC	1.99
Gujarat	ONGC	1605.53
	IOCL	1049.13
	HPCL	97
	GAIL	1.68
	OIL	6.53
	EIL	1.04
	BPCL	4.76
Jharkhand	ONGC	130.42
Kerala	BPCL	1614.66
Maharashtra	ONGC	171.11
	HPCL	1425
	BPCL	542.93
Madhya Pradesh	ONGC	35.16
Mizoram	OIL	74.03
Orissa	OIL	4.53
	IOCL	2334.79

1	2	3
	BPCL	6.98
Haryana	IOCL	803.12
Himachal Pradesh	ONGC	0.37
Rajasthan	ONGC	852.53
	HPCL	519
	OIL	109.49
	BPCL	0.02
Tamil Nadu	ONGC	275.63
	BPCL	33.1
Tripura	ONGC	142.48
	GAIL	0.56
Uttarakhand	ONGC	265.84
Uttar Pradesh	OIL	23.72
	IOCL	144.91
West Bengal	ONGC	52.96
	IOCL	1112.83
	OIL	7.04
Offshore	ONGC	7261.1
	GAIL	1.43

\*ONGC -Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited  
 OIL-Oil India Limited  
 GAIL - Gas Authority of India Limited  
 HPCL- Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited  
 IOCL- Indian Oil Corporation Limited  
 BPCL - Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited  
 NRL - Numaligarh Refinery Limited  
 EIL - Engineers India Limited

**PNG service in Tamil-Nadu**

1898. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to provide Piped Natural Gas (PNG) service in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether many States are not covered by PNG service in the country; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the authority to grant authorization to the entities for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs) as per PNGRB Act, 2006. PNGRB identifies GAs for authorizing the development of CGD network in synchronization with the development of natural gas pipeline connectivity and natural gas availability. Providing PNG domestic connections and establishment of CNG stations are part of development of CGD Network. With regard to the State of Tamil Nadu, PNGRB authorized 9 GAs for development of CGD Network till 10th CGD Bidding Round. Details of GAs and commitment made by CGD entities to provide PNG connections over the work plan period in the -State of Tamil Nadu are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) So far, PNGRB has authorized 229 GAs covering 407 districts spread over 27 States/Union Territories (UTs) across the country for development of CGD Network till 10th CGD Bidding Round, which covers around 70% of India's population and 53% of its area. So far Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Lakshdweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim are not covered by PNG service.

***Statement***

*Details of GAs and commitments made by CGD entities to provide PNG connections over the work plan period*

Sl.No.	Name of Geographical Area	State/UT
1.	Karaikal and Nagapattinam Districts	Puducherry and Tamil Nadu
2.	Kanchipuram District	Tamil Nadu

Sl.No.	Name of Geographical Area	State/UT
3.	Chennai and Tiruvallur Districts	Tamil Nadu
4.	Coimbatore District	Tamil Nadu
5.	Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur Districts	Tamil Nadu
6.	Ramanathapuram District	Tamil Nadu
7.	Salem District	Tamil Nadu
8.	Tiruppur District	Tamil Nadu
9.	Chittoor, Kolar and Vellore Districts	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

#### **Refilling of cylinder under PMUY**

1899. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many LPG cylinders were issued under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) till date;
- (b) how many of the above LPG cylinders have been refilled; and
- (c) the ratio of issue of cylinders to refill requests?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (c) The target of 8 crore under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) to provide deposit free LPG connections to adult women of poor households has been achieved on 07.09.2019. As on date, about 87 % of PMUY beneficiaries have returned for at least second refill. The total number of refills including installation against PMUY connections has crossed more than 40 crore.

#### **Delay in releasing of subsidies to OMCs**

1900. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has noticed the delay in releasing subsidy on sale of petroleum products to the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during each of last three

years and current year, if so, the details thereof along with the subsidy provided by Government to OMCs during the said period, company-wise;

(b) the impact of such delay on the functioning of the OMCs in the country;

(c) whether Government proposes to reduce its subsidy burden on sale of petroleum products in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to protect the interest of common man in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) Prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market-determined effective 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions.

The Government continues to modulate the retail selling price of PDS Kerosene and effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG. The budget allocated for reimbursement of under-recovery/subsidy on sale of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG was fully utilized during each financial year and releasing the under-recovery/subsidy to OMCs is a continuous process. The details of under-recovery/subsidy reimbursed by the Government on sale of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG during the last three years and current year are given below:

	(₹ crore)			
Particulars of subsidy reimbursement	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (till date)
PDS Kerosene	8,781	8,696	4,296	4,058
Domestic LPG	13,000	13,122	16,570	26,610

(c) and (d) With a view to ensure that subsidies are targeted towards the really needy and benefit the common man, the Government has taken following steps:-

- (1) Kerosene: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has launched Direct Benefit Transfer in PDS Kerosene (DBTK) Scheme with effect from 1.04.2016 to initiate reforms in Allocation and Distribution of Public Distribution System (PDS) Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) distribution system.

## (2) LPG

- (i) PAHAL: The Government has introduced targeted subsidy delivery to LPG consumers through PAHAL. Applicable subsidy is directly transferred into the bank account of the beneficiaries. As on 28.11.2019, 25.82 crore customers are getting subsidy in their bank account. PAHAL has helped in identifying 'ghost' accounts, multiple accounts and inactive accounts.
- (ii) Rationalisation of LPG subsidy : Higher Income Group Government has taken steps to rationalise the subsidy outgo by excluding such LPG consumers or his/her having spouse taxable income of above ₹ 10 lakh from availing LPG subsidy w.e.f. 1.1.2016.
- (iii) GiveitUp Campaign : As a part of subsidy management, Hon' ble Prime Minister gave call to well-off LPG consumers to voluntarily surrender their subsidy by launching ' GiveitUp' campaign. GiveitUp campaign has evoked huge response from socially committed individuals and has resulted in more than one crore consumers giving up their subsidy voluntarily.

**Gas agencies/CNG pumps reserved for SCs/STs/OBCs**

†1901. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of sale of gas at every gas agency and CNG pump during the year 2017-18;
- (b) the gas agencies/CNG pumps reserved for SCs/STs/OBCs out of them;
- (c) the State-wise details of the places where there is a backlog of SCs/STs/OBCs member and the details of their estimated sales; and
- (d) the reasons behind the backlog of SCs/STs members and details of efforts made to deal with those reasons and their present status?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) As per available information, the State/UT-wise details of domestic LPG

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

sale during the year 2017-18 by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are given in the Statement-I (See below) and the State/UT-wise details of sale of Gas at CNG pumps during the year 2017-18 are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(b) to (d)

**With regard to LPG :** Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that there is no backlog of reservation with regard to LPG distributorships of SCs/STs/OBCs categories respectively. As on 01.11.2019, there are 4,754 and 2,077 LPG distributorships operated by SCs/STs and OBCs respectively.

**With regard to CNG :** Establishment of CNG Stations is the part of development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network by an entity authorised by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board. An authorised entity establishes CNG stations within the authorised Geographical Area (GA) subject to techno-commercial viability of area and based on governing principles of company, it allots CNG pumps to SCs/STs/OBCs.

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise details of domestic LPG sale during 2017-18 by OMCs*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Domestic LPG Sale by OMCs during the year 2017-18 (in Metric Tons)
1	2	3
1.	Chandigarh	37375
2.	Delhi	717816
3.	Haryana	684830
4.	Himachal Pradesh	128936
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	178392
6.	Punjab	806554
7.	Rajasthan	1103072
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2798389
9.	Uttarakhand	233579

1	2	3
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	9283
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	19123
12.	Assam	356513
13.	Bihar	1094572
14.	Jharkhand	269737
15.	Manipur	27252
16.	Meghalaya	17749
17.	Mizoram	21113
18.	Nagaland	21017
19.	Odisha	432216
20.	Sikkim	12661
21.	Tripura	43338
22.	West Bengal	1484294
23.	Chhattisgarh	235847
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7462
25.	Daman and Diu	6246
26.	Goa	46040
27.	Gujarat	897288
28.	Madhya Pradesh	853783
29.	Maharashtra	2319975
30.	Andhra Pradesh	1008820
31.	Karnataka	1282634
32.	Kerala	762236
33.	Lakshadweep	311
34.	Puducherry	35245
35.	Tamil Nadu	1669111
36.	Telangana	721679

***Statement-II****State/UT-wise details of sale of Gas at CNG pumps during 2017-18*

S.No.	State/UT	Sale in TMT
1.	Andhra Pradesh/Telangana	32
2.	Chandigarh	5
3.	Daman and Diu	1
4.	Delhi/NCR	1016
5.	Gujarat and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	612
6.	Haryana	144
7.	Madhya Pradesh	25
8.	Maharashtra	630
9.	Rajasthan	5
10.	Tripura	13
11.	Uttar Pradesh	153
12.	West Bengal	2

**New norms for retail licensing**

1902. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has relaxed norms for setting up petrol pumps, allowing non-oil companies to venture into the business to meet consumer demand-supply;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details and number of domestic and foreign companies that have applied for retail licence in oil and gas marketing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural (MoPNG) Gas *vide* Resolution dated 08.11.19 revised the guidelines for authorization to market transportation fuels which have been published in the Gazette of India. The revised guidelines would boost private

players including foreign players to invest in retail sector. The said Resolution is available on the website of MoPNG. The salient features of the revised guidelines are as below :-

- (i) The resolution applies for marketing of only Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel for “Bulk” and “Retail” business.
  - (ii) An entity desirous of seeking authorisation for either retail or bulk must have a minimum net worth of ₹ 250 crore at the time of making application. In case authorization is required for both retail and bulk, minimum net worth will be ₹500 crore.
  - (iii) Separate applications to be made for retail and Bulk business.
  - (iv) Non-refundable application fee of ₹ 25 lakh is applicable.
  - (v) For retail authorisation, an entity have to set up at least 100 retail outlets, out of which 5% should be in the notified remote areas within 5 years of the grant of authorization. An effective mechanism has been prescribed to ensure that the entity deliver on its commitment to set up the ROs in remote areas.
  - (vi) ₹5 crore Bank Guarantee towards maintaining disciplined behaviour in the market in terms of making proper representation about its operation to the public/dealers etc. to the Central Government or its nominated agency.
- (c) Subsequent to publication of revised guidelines, no application has been received in MoPNG from any domestic/foreign entity for retail/bulk market authorization for transportation fuels till date.

#### **Schemes for upliftment of weaker sections**

1903. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA :

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of various projects being implemented by Government for upliftment of weaker sections of the society; and
- (b) the number of persons benefited from these projects during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA) : (a) and (b) The Ministry implements several welfare schemes/programmes for upliftment of weaker sections of the Society. The details of these schemes/programmes and number of persons benefited during last two years are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of schemes/programmes and number of persons benefited from weaker section of the society*

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries	
		2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Pre-Matric Scholarship to the SC Students studying in classes IX & X	2282254	2630366
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards	2265	1836
3.	Post matric Scholarship for SC	5925544	6029970
4.	Central Sector Scholarship of Top Class Education for SC Students	1883	1385
5.	Free Coaching Scheme for SC and OBC Students	2150	2046
6.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	As it is an area based development Scheme, beneficiary details are not available.	
7.	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan	393250	131983
8.	National Overseas Scholarship	183	100
9.1	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for Girls	1700	954
9.2	Babu Jagjivan Rain Chhatrawas Yojana for Boys	100	1000

1	2	3	4
10.	National Fellowship Scheme for SC Students	2000	2000
11.	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary and Other Organisations working for Scheduled Castes (SCs)	50643	29459
12.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC students	50.84 lakh	28.69 lakh
13.	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students	39.68 lakh	32.41 lakh
14.	Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls	600 seats	900 seats
15.	Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs/EBCs	1820	1687
16.	National Fellowship for OBCs	1200	2200
17.	Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for EBC Students	0.15 lakh	0.07 lakh
18.	Dr. Ambedkar Pre and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNT students	0.42 lakh	0.53 lakh
19.	Assistance for Skill Development of OBC/EBC/DNT.	23380	25040

#### Next caste-based census in the country

1904. DR. AMEE YAJNIK :

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to conduct the next census in the country in the year 2022 on caste-based;

(b) if so, what are the motives of Government to have caste-based census especially for OBCs and SCs/STs in the country;

(c) whether Government has a proposal to carry out a census of OBCs in the country; and

(d) whether census for other castes is also being proposed and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA) : (a) to (d) As informed by the Registrar General of India (RG1), in Census, the castes and tribes which are specifically notified as Scheduled Castes (SCs) / Scheduled Tribes (STs) as per Presidential Order under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950 amended from time to time are enumerated.

There is no proposal under consideration to collect data separately on OBC other than caste or tribe names of SCs/STs in the ensuing Census to be conducted in 2020-21.

#### **Senior Citizens Welfare Fund**

1905. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual report of the Senior Citizens Welfare Fund for the period 2017-18 onwards is available, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the principal amount of funds available in the fund;

(c) the details of sources of revenue for the fund;

(d) whether the Ministry has mobilised resources from private sources for the fund, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the total disbursement of the fund and its expenditure reports from the year 2017 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA) : (a) to (e) A “Senior Citizens’ Welfare Fund (SCWF)” has been established under the Finance Act, 2015, to be utilized for such schemes for the promotion of the welfare of senior citizens, in line with the National Policy on Older Persons.

Annual Report for 2017-18 for Senior Citizens Welfare Fund is available. Annual

Report for 2018-19 will be laid before the Inter- ministerial Committee for approval. The recommendation of financial proposals, till date, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Available amount with Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment under Senior Citizens Welfare Fund is ₹ 410.23 Crores.

The unclaimed money lying under Small Savings Schemes, Employees Provident Fund, Public Provident Fund schemes, Life and non-life insurance schemes or policies maintained by insurance companies and accounts of Coal Mines Provident Fund is transferred into Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of recommendation of financial proposals under SCWF*

Sl. No.	Project/Schemes	Ministry/Department	Year	Amount approved (in Crore)
1.	Purchase of Electric Golf Carts at airports	Civil Aviation	2018-19	0.98
2.	Funding of Longitudinal Ageing Study In India (LASI)	Health and Family Welfare	2018-19	13.85
3.	Funding of Senior Citizens Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS)	Health and Family Welfare	2019-20	79.10
4.	Rashtiya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)	Social Justice and Empowerment	2016-17	16
			2017-18	1.5
			2018-19	106.51
			Total RVY	124.01
GRAND TOTAL				217.94

### **Creamy layer equivalence for socially and educationally backward classes**

1906. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has constituted a committee to examine the issues

related to creamy layer equivalence among the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs);

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the committee has submitted the report; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An Expert Committee was constituted by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Shri B.P. Sharma (former Secretary, DOPT) on 08.03.2019 to examine the issues related to Creamy layer equivalence among the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs).

(c) and (d) I Yes, Sir. Expert Committee has submitted its report to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on 17.09.2019.

#### **Financial assistance provided to NGOs**

1907. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many NGOs have been given financial assistance during the period 2014-2019 by the Ministry; and
- (b) if so, how many people have been benefited by these NGOs during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA) : (a) and (b) The Number of NGOs which have been given financial assistance by the Ministry under various welfare schemes and the number of people benefited, during the period 2014-2019, is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of NGOs, which have been financial assistance under various welfare Schemes and number of beneficiaries*

Sl.No.	Name of Schemes	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		No. of NGO Assisted	No. of Benefici- aries	No. of NGO Assisted	No. of Benefici- aries	No. of NGO Assisted	No. of Benefici- aries	No. of NGO Assisted	No. of Benefici- aries	No. of NGO Assisted	No. of Benefici- aries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Grant-in- Aid to Voluntary and other organisations working for Scheduled Castes (SCs)	165	20203	105	16209	226	29830	113	18568	128	10100
2.	Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students	41	6126	36	4300	10	250	26	2247	21	1296
3.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY)	8	812	9	1005	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4.	Assistance for Skill Development for OBCs/EBCs/DNTs	\$	11410	\$	15146	\$	18748	\$	23380	\$	25040
5.	Integrated Programme for Senior Citizen (IPSr. C)	248	18225	332	22920	328	40200	333	40450	354	34920
6.	Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug ) Abuse	259	108855	289	146124	281	1 14759	253	100737	298	77479

\$- Under Skill Development Training Programme, National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) facilitates skill development training to target beneficiaries through Government Training Institutes (TIs) and Sector Skill! Council (SSCs) who are in turn allotting the Training Programme to various training partners affiliated by them which includes NGOs/VOs as well.

Note: The Department of Empowerment Persons with Disabilities under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements several schemes separately under which total 3,340 NGOs have been given financial assistance during 2014-19 and total number of beneficiaries benefitted by these NGOs is 2,94,982.

**Social boycott of dalits in Haryana village**

1908.KUMARI SELJA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Dalits are being socially boycotted in a village in Hisar district of Haryana for over two years;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to address this issue;
- (c) whether Government is aware of a 20 per cent increase in crimes against Scheduled Castes (SCs) during 2016-17 in Haryana; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE) : (a) and (b) Government of Haryana in the matter has apprised this Ministry that it is not correct that member of Scheduled Castes are being socially boycotted in any village of District Hisar. However, on a specific complaint of an individual, an FIR dated 10.07.2017 invoking relevant sections of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 thereon, was registered, that alleged Social boycott of member of SC by some person in village, Bhatla, District Hisar. Subsequently, when a Writ Petition was filed by the complainant in die Punjab and Haryana High Court, the Hon' ble Court on 28.05.2018 appointed an Advocate as Court Commissioner to submit the report regarding actual situation in village Bhatla. The Commissioner in the report concluded that the fight took place due to the heat generated at the spur of moment between two communities over the water from the hand pump and it has no background of any caste conflict nor there appears to be predetermined mind of either of two castes amongst the fight of two communities. Therefore, on 24.10.2019, the Hon' ble High Court disposed off the Petitions. Another Writ Petition in the matter has however been filed by an individual in Hon' ble Supreme Court and the matter is presently *sub-judice*.

(c) and (d) As per the data received from the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, the number of cases registered against the members of Scheduled Castes under the Scheduled castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 is indicated in the table is as under:-

Year	No. of cases registered against the members of Scheduled Castes under the PoA Act, 1989 during the years
2016	639
2017	760

As per the information received from Haryana Government, the increase in registration of cases is primarily in minor offences which are mainly due to free registration of cases and increased awareness amongst members of Scheduled Castes.

**Reservation for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)**

1909. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is reservation for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in Government/public/private sector for employment in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether despite reservation, many of the organizations are not implementing reservation for PwDs; and
- (d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL) : (a) and (b) As per Sec. 34(1) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016, every Government establishment is required to reserve not less than 4% of the total vacancies in the cadre strength for the following categories of Persons with Benchmark Disabilities:

Sl.No.	Benchmark Disabilities	% of reservation
1.	Blindness and low vision	1%
2.	Deaf and hard of hearing	1%
3.	Locomotor disability including cerebral palsy, leprosy cured, dwarfism, acid attack victims and muscular dystrophy	1%

Sl.No.	Benchmark Disabilities	% of reservation
4.	Autism, intellectual disability, specific learning disability and mental illness	1%
5.	Multiple disabilities from amongst persons under clauses (a) to (d) including deaf-blindness.	

So far as Central Government establishments are concerned, Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) has issued a circular on 15th January, 2018 specifying 4% reservation for Persons with Benchmark Disabilities.

(c) and (d) DOPT has informed that as per information received by them from 63 Ministries/Departments, including their attached/subordinate offices, the number of PwD employees, as on 01.01.2018, was 22297.

DOPT, *vide*, Office Memorandum No. 43011/153/2010-Estt.(Res) dated 04.01.2013, reiterated instructions for setting up of reservation cells and nomination of Liaison Officer in each Ministry/Department for enforcement of orders of reservation in posts and services of the Central Government.

#### **Reduction in funds allocated to Ministry**

1910. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds allocated for the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for financial year 2018-19 were reduced by 11 per cent to ₹ 8,885 crore from ₹ 9,963.25 crore (revised estimates) during 2018-19;

(b) if so, details of project and departments that received decreased funding compared to previous fiscal year; and

(c) the reasons for the choices therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA) : (a) The funds allocated for the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment for the Financial Year 2018-19 were increased by 28.55 percent from Budget Estimates of ₹ 7750.00 crore to ₹ 9963.25 crore in Revised Estimates during 2018-19.

The funds allocated to Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities in Budget Estimates were ₹ 1070.00 crore, which were kept same in Revised Estimates 2018-19.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

**Demands of physically challenged people**

1911. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that large number of physically challenged persons protested for several days at Mandi House in the NCT raising various demands;
- (b) if so, the details thereof with nutshell of their demands; and
- (c) the action Government has taken or proposes to take on the demands of the physically challenged people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A group of approximately 600 persons with disabilities (Divyangjan) from different States staged a protest and dharna at Mandi House Circle, New Delhi from 23rd to 25th October, 2019 alleging contravention of certain provisions of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 with regard to the recruitment of Group ' D' posts by the Railways.

(b) The Ministry of Railways has informed that Protesters are Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) candidates who are aspirants for Level-1 Railway jobs that were advertised in February 2018. Against the 63000 vacancies notified, 2446 vacancies have been kept reserved for Divyangjan with around equal distribution of over 600 posts for each of the four Disability categories of Locomotor Disability, Visually Impaired, Hearing Impaired, and Multiple Disability. This matter was before the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (CCPD) in Case No. 11270/1014/2018 in the matter of Shri Saurav Kumar vs Railway Board.

Their grievances/ demands in nutshell were :

- Interchange/ merger of all Divyangjan vacancies across Disability categories.
- Common merit list for all Divyangjan across all Railway zones.
- Regular filling up of all unfilled Divyangjan vacancies through special drives every year.

- Diversion of other quota unfilled vacancies such as for trained Act Apprentices to Divyangjan quota.
- Preference for appointment to those who have come to Delhi for the agitation.

(c) The Secretary, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) discussed the issue with the Officers of Ministry of Railways and the protesters through their representatives by holding a meeting at Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi on 24th October, 2019. Thereafter, on 25.10.2019 the Secretary (DEPwD) in her capacity as in charge of Chief Commissioner of Persons with Disabilities (CCPD) heard the petitioners and took their submissions on record and orders were issued on the same day.

The gist of the directions of CCPD is given below :—

- (i) To re-calculate zone-wise vacancies to be reserved for various categories of disabilities, in accordance with the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 and the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, depending on the period of accrual of vacancies;
- (ii) Look into the grievance regarding manner of filling up the posts meant for persons with multiple disabilities;
- (iii) Look into the grievances on the basis of specific instances of appointment of persons securing less than cut off marks and also denial of opportunities for document verification despite getting mail / messages.
- (iv) Take action on the recommendation within a period of two weeks.

The Railway Authorities have submitted compliance report to the CCPD on 09.11.2019 with a copy to the petitioners.

With reference to the orders of CCPD passed on 25.10.2019, Ministry of Railways has taken several formal/informal and outreach initiatives. A few follow up meetings with the main petitioners and several of the original protestors were again held by the Railways Officers to resolve the issues.

Railways Authorities have cleared their position that any action with regards to recruitment of 'Divyangjan' for the designated vacancies will be taken as per the statutory provisions as notified, However, any specific irregularities/ grievances, if pointed out, will be promptly examined and corrective action, if necessitated, taken.

**Reservation in private sector**

1912. DR. VIKAS MAHATME : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken initiatives to implement caste or economic reservation policy in private sector;
- (b) if so, the details of the policy worked out for this purpose and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is proposing to give any incentive for encouraging diversity in workplace;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA) : (a) to (e) As per information provided by the Department for Promotion of Industrial and Internal Trade(DPIIT), no such proposal for reservation in private sector is under consideration. However, a coordination Committee on Affirmative Action for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Private Sector was set up by the Prime Minister's office in 2006. So far 9 meetings of Coordination Committee have been held. In the first Coordination Committee meeting, it was slated that the best course for achieving progress on the issue of affirmative action is through voluntary action by the industry itself.

In the context of reservation in private sector, the Industry representatives are of the view that reservation is not a solution but are willing to partner with the Government and appropriate agencies in enhancing and expanding current recruitment policy for the marginalized section, especially the SC and ST at all levels, as also to encourage skill development and training.

Accordingly, the Apex Industry Associations have prepared Voluntary Code of Conduct (VCC) for their member companies centered around education, employability, entrepreneurship and employment to achieve inclusion. Measures undertaken by the member of Industry Associations, *inter-alia*, includes scholarships, vocation training, entrepreneurship development programmes and coaching etc.

In the 9th meeting Industry Associations were requested to take more proactive measures under affirmative action in terms of conducting full day sessions with their

member companies for this initiative, adoption of villages and encouragement of SC/ST entrepreneurs, merit scholarships to research scholars, and the career guidance programmes for Tribal Students and support and contribute in the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme of Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship and explore the possibility of placement as well. Industry Associations were further requested to enroll at least 25% of Apprentices from SC/ST Communities.

**National Commission for Neglected De-Notified and  
Nomadic Tribal Groups**

1913. DR. VIKAS MAHATME : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up a new National Commission for the Neglected De-Notified and Nomadic Tribal Groups across the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the welfare proposal prepared by Government in this regard;
- (c) the steps taken to implement the recommendations made by National Commission for De-Notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (NCDNT) under the Chairmanship of Shri Balkrishna Sidram Renke;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to give them benefits of welfare schemes at par with those of Other Backward Classes (OBCs); and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL) : (a) and (b) No Sir, the Ministry has no plan to set up a new National Commission for the Neglected De-Notified and Nomadic Tribal Groups.

(c) The Ministry, *vide* Gazette Notification dated 12.02.2014 had constituted National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (NCDNT) for the period of 3 years from the date of Notification and launched following welfare schemes for the benefits of DNTs.

- (i) Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNTs Boys and Girls.
- (ii) Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNT Boys and Girls.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir, a Development and Welfare Board for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities (DWBDNCs) has been constituted on 21.02.2019 and a Committee has also been set up by the Niti Aayog to complete the process of identification of the Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities (DNCs). The Development and Welfare Board for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities has been entrusted with following tasks.

- To formulate and implement Welfare and Development programmes, as required, for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities.
- To identify the locations/areas where these communities are densely populated.
- To assess and identify gaps in accessing existing programmes and entitlements and to collaborate with Ministries/implementing agencies to ensure that ongoing programmes meet the special requirements of De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities.
- To monitor and evaluate the progress of the schemes of Government of India and the States/UTs with reference to De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities.

#### **Scheme for welfare of transgender persons**

1914. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) details of schemes that have been implemented by the Ministry for the welfare of transgender persons;
- (b) total expenditure incurred on these schemes as a proportion of total expenditure of the Ministry during the last fiscal year;
- (c) whether there is any reservation for them in public sector employment; and
- (d) if not, whether Government is planning to introduce such reservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA) : (a) to (d) In order to provide for protection of rights of transgender persons and their welfare, the Ministry introduced a Bill titled “The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019” in the Lok Sabha. The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 05.08.2019 and by the Rajya Sabha on 26.11.2019.

The Ministry had released ₹ 1.00 Crore to National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) for conducting skill development training programme for the members of Transgender Community during financial year 2018-19.

At present there is no reservation for Transgender persons in public sector employment.

#### **Sick public sector steel units**

1915. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of sick public sector steel units in the country at present;
- (b) whether Government has taken any steps to revive the said units;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, plant-wise; and
- (d) the time by which the said work is likely to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (d) There are two steel manufacturing Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the Ministry of Steel namely Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL). Both CPSEs do not fall under the category of sick CPSEs.

#### **Decline of export of finished steel**

1916. SHRI MANISH GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of finished steel exports as compared to imports, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the country's exports of finished steel are presently falling, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what action Government has initiated to reverse this trend with any new policies, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) The present status of finished steel exports as compared to imports are as under:-

(Quantity in Million Tonnes)

Year/Period	Trade of Finished Steel		Net Trade
	Export	Import	
2018-19	6.36	7.84	-1.48
April-October, 2018-19	3.83	4.68	-0.85
April-October, 2019-20	4.89	4.65	0.24

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The export of finished steel has increased during April-October, 2019-20 as compared to same period during last financial year and we are net exporters during this period.

**MSMEs of Bokaro facing closure due to delayed payments by sail**

1917. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that MSMEs of Bokaro is facing closure due to delayed payments by SAIL, BSL;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that because of inordinate delays in issuing Goods Receipt Note (GRN)/acceptance on the part of BSL against materials supplied, MSMEs were unable to raise bills; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has informed that payment to MSMEs by Bokaro Steel Plant is not delayed. It is made as per the norms / agreed terms and conditions with the MSME after due verification of Bills raised by the MSME concerned along with requisite documents.

(c) and (d) SAIL has further informed that Good Receipt Notes (GRNs)/acceptance on the part of Bokaro Steel Plant against materials supplied are issued after due inspection of the material supplied, subject to fulfillment of terms as per Purchase Order. Steps have been taken to streamline and expedite the inspection process and cut down on inspection time.

**Steps to increase production of steel**

1918. SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government is currently taking to increase the production of steel; and

(b) the percentage of domestic requirement that is currently being fulfilled through imports?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) Steel industry is a de-regulated sector. Indian steel companies take their own decisions based on commercial and market dynamics. Government has brought National Steel Policy (NSP), 2017, Domestically Manufactured Iron & Steel Products (DMI & SP) Policy, Steel Scrap Policy and encouraged domestic steel usage in Government procurement. Quality Control Orders have been notified towards prevention of unfair trade practices.

(b) During the year 2018-2019, the total steel import constituted 7.9% of total demand of finished steel in the country. The total production, consumption and import of finished steel for the year 2018-2019 is as under:-

Total Finished Steel (MT)			
Year	Consumption	Import	Percentage of Import to Consumption
2018-2019	98.71	7.84	7.9%

Source: JPC

**Steel production capacity of the country**

1919. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the steel production capacity of the country at present including the details of the units engaged in steel production and mining;

(b) the places where Government, Semi-Government and Non-Government units are producing steel, State-wise;

(c) whether the production of these plants/units is adequate;

(d) if not, whether Government has any plan to set up new steel plants in the country; and

(e) if so, the names of the places where Government proposes to set up new steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) The total crude steel production capacity of the country during 2018-19 is 142 million tonnes. Details of the units engaged in Steel production are given in the Statement (*See below*). As per Indian Mineral Yearbook, 2018 published by Indian Bureau of Mines, there were 1430 reporting mines in 2017-18. Among them, 146 mines were in the Public Sector and 1284 in the Private Sector.

(c) Data on gross production, export and consumption of finished steel is given below for the last year and current year which indicates that gross production has exceeded domestic consumption of the same in each of these periods:-

Year	Total Finished Steel (mt)	
	Production	Consumption
2018-19	101.29	98.71
April-October, 2019*	59.73	59.05

*Source:* JPC\*provisional; mt= million tonnes

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Steel being a deregulated sector, specific decision of setting up of the steel plant and its location is taken by individual steel companies/investor on the basis of commercial consideration and market dynamics. Presently, NMDC is setting up a steel plant at Nagarnar, Bastar, Chhattisgarh.

#### ***Statement***

*Details of Steel Production Capacity and No. of units, State-wise 2018-19*

##### **(A) PRIVATE SECTOR**

State	' 000t		
	Units	Capacity	Production
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	3	125	39
Assam	8	205	83
Bihar	20	837	563
Jharkhand	64	14815	13405
Meghalaya	7	185	65
Odisha	62	22617	15641
Tripura	1	30	7
West Bengal	48	5886	3283
<b>EASTERN REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>44700</b>	<b>33066</b>

State	Units	Capacity	Production
<b>Western Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	76	12564	8717
Dadra and Nagar Havel	20	316	291
Daman and Diu	3	44	50
Goa	12	474	429
Gujarat	66	12646	8654
Madhya Pradesh	11	555	506
Maharashtra	56	11791	9114
WESTERN REGION TOTAL	244	38390	27760
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Delhi	2	16	13
Haryana	10	953	803
Himachal Pradesh	21	862	730
Jammu and Kashmir	8	189	136
Punjab	117	4800	3611
Rajasthan	41	1286	1158
Uttar Pradesh	46	1551	1321
Uttarakhand	37	1389	1069
NORTHERN REGION TOTAL	282	11046	8840
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	26	1956	1700
Karnataka	30	15062	13327
Kerala	35	535	349
Puducherry	10	249	190
Tamil Nadu	101	3661	2919
Telangana	27	1205	1274
SOUTHERN REGION TOTAL	229	22668	19759
<b>(B) Public Sector</b>			
Chhattisgarh	BSP	5500	4447
West Bengal	DSP	2200	2219

State	Units	Capacity	Production
Odisha	RSP	3800	3658
Jharkhand	BSL	4600	3833
West Bengal	ISP	2500	1888
West Bengal	ASP	234	101
Tamil Nadu	SSP	180	117
Karnataka	VISL	118	0
TOTAL: SAIL		19132	16263
Andhra Pradesh	RINL	6300	5233
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR		25432	21496
TOTAL: Private Sector	968	116804	89425
TOTAL: Public Sector	9	25432	21496
ALL REGION TOTAL	977	142236	110921

Source: JPC

### **Wage revision of employees of sail**

†1920. MS. SAROJ PANDEY : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the wage revision of the employees of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), which comes under the Ministry of Steel, is pending since 2017; and

(b) if so, the number of officers and staff whose wage revision is still pending and by when this revision would be made?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of employees in Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) as on 01.11.2019 is 11,604 Executives and 59,206 Non-Executives, The Wage Revision of Executives and Non-Executives of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is governed by the guidelines issued in this regard by the Department of Public Enterprises from time to time which stipulate affordability and financial sustainability of such wage revision.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question Hour is over. As I told you, tomorrow, Zero Hour will be taken up by the Deputy Chairman. We are also slowly experimenting that one of the empanelled Vice-Chairmen will be taking up Question Hour. We will see how it goes on, and, then, try to encourage others also.

The House is adjourned to meet after lunch at 3.00 p.m.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.*

---

*The House reassembled after lunch at three of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

#### GOVERNMENT BILL

#### **The National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Bill, 2019**

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana) : Thank you, Sir, for the lunch.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Now, we take up ‘ The National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Bill, 2019. Shri Hardeep Singh Puri to move the Motion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, with your permission, I rise to move:

“That the Bill to provide special provisions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi for recognising the property rights of residents in unauthorised colonies by securing the rights of ownership or transfer or mortgage in favour of the residents of such colonies who are possessing properties on the basis of Power of Attorney, Agreement to Sale, Will, possession letter or any other documents including documents evidencing payment of consideration and for the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no Treasury or Opposition. Everybody is a Member now. Yes, Mr. Minister.

श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी : सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 1947 में जब देश का बंटवारा हुआ और हमने आज़ादी पायी, उस समय दिल्ली की जनसंख्या करीब 8 लाख थी। हमारा जो वर्ष 1950 का पहला सेंसस है, वह दिल्ली की जनसंख्या को 20 लाख रिकॉर्ड करता है। हमारा अगला सेंसस वर्ष 2021 में आएगा, and it is a matter of hardly any doubt कि हमारी अगला पॉपुलेशन वर्ष 2021 के सेंसर के अनुसार 2 करोड़ से अधिक होगी या थोड़ी कम होगी। दिल्ली में जो भारतीय नागरिक आते हैं, and this has been a phenomena right from 1947, वर्ष 1947 में शरणार्थी आए थे, वे खून-खराबे के बाद refugees camps में रहे और जैसे-जैसे हाउसिंग सिचुएशन बनती गई, वैसे इस समस्या को हल करने का तरीका निकालने की कोशिश की गई थी।

By any estimate, the population of our brothers and sisters who live in unauthorized colonies today should be in the vicinity of 40-50 lakhs. This constitutes a very high percentage of the overall population of the city of Delhi. Why do these unauthorized colonies come up? What have we done to solve the problem over the years? Sir, several attempts have been made. वर्ष 1961, वर्ष 1977, वर्ष 2000 और वर्ष 2008 में प्रयत्न किए गए कि हमारे जो नागरिक ऐसी unauthorized colonies में रहते हैं, उसका कुछ सुझाव और कोई तरीका निकाला जाए to redress their living conditions and to solve their problems. I want to fast forward to the year 2008. A Notification was gazetted, based on which a Cell was set up in the Office of the Government of Delhi in the Urban Development Department, UD Department, which has a Website, and based on this 2008 Notification, the total number of colonies which were characterized broadly as unauthorized was placed at 1,797. This is the working basis for our decision today. Sir, these attempts have been made to regularize unauthorized colonies. But here I want to draw a distinction between this process of regularization, as is normally understood, and what we are proposing to do through this Bill. One regularizes something which is patently, or *prima facie*, illegal and we make it regular. Here the process is a little different. Even if you were to regularize a full colony, the individuals who inhabit those tenements would not have title. So, it was discovered that a much more effective way of dealing with the residents of so-called unauthorized colonies would be to confer, as a one-time exception, मालिकाना हक; give those residents rights based on five documents which should be in their possession to make a one-time exception. Why has this become necessary? सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2011 में, the Supreme Court, in the judgement on *Suraj Lamp versus the State of Haryana*, decided that documents, power of attorney, will, sale, and others, could not be the basis for conferring title. उससे कुछ वर्ष पहले 1997 में, कुछ सब-रजिस्ट्रार

ने, based on these documents, title दिया था। But that fell into disuse. Our files show that the Sub-Registrars who had done this on this basis, उनके खिलाफ भी कार्रवाई की गई थी। Now we are in a situation where attempts in the past have been less than successful. I am not apportioning blame, Sir. All I am saying is that we have cumulatively inherited this problem and we need to resolve it. So, we have decided on a one-time exception to confer rights on those people who are citizens there, who are living in these colonies. The figure of 1,797 is taken from the 2008 Notification, the work which the Delhi Government had done and the figure which is on the website. From these we have excluded certain colonies. These are 66 colonies which are broadly categorized as 'affluent'. How did we make this exclusion, Sir? Quite simply, a Committee was established under the chairmanship of the Principal Commissioner of DDA in which the three Municipal Commissioners were also members. There were other members. They visited these so-called affluent colonies which essentially existed in three clusters, went to each one individually, saw the kind of people who lived there, plot size, etc., took in all the other details and then reached a conclusion that these 66 colonies do not conform to the extra exercise which is currently being undertaken. I have been often asked, including in the Lok Sabha, as to what we propose to do. My response there was —and I would repeat it here —for the moment we are confining ourselves to 1,731 colonies and we would come to the other 66 colonies at a subsequent stage, after this exercise is completed. Another issue that has been raised is —why have some of these 1,731 colonies been excluded or not taken into account in the coverage? Sir, the total number of colonies is 1,797; the affluent ones are 66. So, the total is 1,797. Here I would like to state, on the record, that the exclusions taken together do not account for more than 9.14 per cent of the total area of these 1,731 colonies. Sir, if the population of these 1,731 colonies is 40 to 50 lakhs, the total area is 176 square kilometers, and it is spread over an area of 43,000 acres. It has been suggested that this is very much higher. Sir, let me explain. Delhi does not have forests in the traditional sense, but this is classified as forest land. So, there is no way we can include that because that, including the Ozone areas, is subject to NGT orders. We cannot, for instance, regularize those areas which are under high tension wires, because if we allow that to happen, that would be hazardous to life, and also those which are part of the Masterplan roads. So, when we have undertaken the exercise, all put together, that is only 9.14 per cent of the total 1731 colonies. Now, what is it that we propose to do, or rather, what is it that we have already initiated action on? Very simply, Sir, between 2008 and today, the reason that there has not been movement on these unauthorized

[श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी]

colonies is because it was perhaps thought that the work of delineation of these colonies is such a complicated task that it cannot be undertaken easily. But, I am very happy to place on record that what was not done in 11 years, we are now completing within the course of a few weeks. We started the process of delineation as we speak today. The figures that have been given to me are something like 1100 or so colonies; their maps have already been completed and 600 have already been uploaded. So, it is my expectation that the maps of all the 1731 colonies will be completed and uploaded on the website within a matter of days, not even a matter of weeks. I am saying this on the record and these are available. I am very happy when I get up every morning and I see social media announcements by the DDA that Colony 'X' s map has been uploaded, now, this is the name, this is the location, that RWA should give us their comments and RWAs have 15 days in which to give their comments. While we complete this first part of the work, Sir, 16 दिसम्बर को DDA का दूसरा portal तैयार हो जाएगा और इस portal के माध्यम से जो भी नागरिक, हमारे भाई-बहन इन कॉलोनियों में रहते हैं, वे conveyance deed के साथ online apply कर सकते हैं। जो उनके पांच के पांच documents हैं, वे upload होंगे और उसके बाद on a daily basis, they will verify the documents and proceed with the online registration. सर, लोगों की सहायता के लिए, हमारे नागरिकों की सहायता करने के लिए DDA ने पहले निर्णय किया था कि 25 helpdesks लगाए जाएंगे। अब हमने यह फैसला किया है कि 25 नहीं, बल्कि 50 helpdesks होंगे और जैसे-जैसे rush बढ़ेगा, हम 50 की जगह 75 helpdesks लगाएंगे। But, other citizens will also be in a position, on the basis of their personal computers or desk tops, to help other citizens. I am sure, all well-meaning citizens, all of us, as also other Government Departments will help the DDA in this process to take it forward.

Sir, at this stage of introducing the Bill, I don't want to go into anything else. I think I just want to place this development in perspective. सर, मई, 2014 में जब मोदी जी की पहली सरकार बनी, अगर आप उससे दस वर्ष पहले का period देखें, 2004 से 2014 तक का, तो जो urban renewal है- मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ, मैं आपकी vocabulary यूज़ कर रहा हूँ, आपने यह term 'urban rejuvenation' कही थी- उस urban rejuvenation पर पूरे दस साल में 1,57,000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए थे। जो मोदी जी की सरकार की केन्द्रीय योजनाएं हैं, ये जून, 2015 में आरंभ हुई थीं। मई, 2014 में सरकार बनी थी, एक साल में वह सब किया और जून, 2015 से लेकर आज तक – पिछले दस साल में 1,57,000 करोड़ – इन पांच साल से कम के समय में 10,31,000 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए। The growth is more than six times the money spent on urban rejuvenation. इसमें मैं आपको एक-दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ— "प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना" – यह योजना जून, 2015 में announce हुई थी। उस समय प्रधान

मंत्री जी ने यह कहा था कि उनका सपना है कि 2022 तक हरेक भारतीय नागरिक, जहां पर भी वे रहते हैं या रहती हैं, उनका अपना घर होना चाहिए – पक्का घर, with a toilet, with a kitchen and the title should be in the name of the lady of house. This is a very important stipulation and all this, the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, this is being done. If not, in the lady of the house, co-jointly in which the lady must be joint awardee of the title. सर, प्रधानमंत्री जी ने जब यह announcement की, उस समय आप मंत्री थे। उस समय demand assessment हुआ कि हमें करीब 1 करोड़ घर बनाने होंगे। That was the demand assessment. Subsequently, we revised the demand assessment and today, the final assessment is 1,12,00,000, that is, the total number of units which will have to be sanctioned and built under the four verticals – Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme, *In Situ* Slum Redevelopment, Beneficiary Led Construction and Affordable Housing in Partnership. Sir, the good news is that today, we are in the happy situation of saying that with three years still to go, 97 lakh units, out of the 1.12 crore units, have already been sanctioned. Sixty lakh have been grounded, and over 30 lakh have been handed over. I am confident that before this financial year ends, that is, by 31st March, 2020, all 1.12 crore homes would have been sanctioned, something like 60 to 70 per cent would have been grounded and about 40 per cent would have been handed over. So, well before the three-year period, this would be done. But, this produces uneven development. Let me give you an example of U.P. After Yogiji's Government came into office in March, 2017, U.P.'s figures are fantastic. केवल U.P. में 14 लाख 55 हजार आवास sanction हुए हैं।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I thought we are discussing Delhi.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: But, in the Union Territory of Delhi, which has a population of about two crore, unfortunately, we have received a demand, or rather, we have sanctioned only 18,000 applications under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme. None of the other people have come forward with any proposals. The Centre's role in a scheme, which is anchored in co-operative federalism, is to receive proposals from the State Government.

Today, I am very happy to announce from the floor of the House that we did land pooling here, as a result of which we have received 6,500 proposals covering 6,000 hectares. इससे 17 लाख आवास बनेंगे। Under the conferment of rights in unauthorized colonies, I think, we will be able to receive applications for seven to eight lakh units because the population may be about 40 lakhs. Then, we have added 194 kms. of Metro

[Shri Hardeep Singh Puri]

network since 2014 May. The Delhi Metro today is one of the world's best. In Delhi Metro, 390 kms. network is already operational. I am very happy to announce that we are not stopping with the unauthorized colonies. We will use the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. The D.D.A. is already working on it and we are now going to implement "जहाँ झुग्गी, वहीं मकान" and we will be doing that in a record period of time because the D.D.A. is already doing the scrutiny and the work for these J.J. colony clusters.

Sir, I will only conclude by saying that in the run-up to this Bill, we have received support from all quarters, and I am grateful for that. I am also very happy and sometimes, I am surprised, when all that I have heard is, "Why did you not do this earlier?" That is the question I could turn on others, but when I took up this task, when I received the baton from you, I studied the situation and my feeling then was that it was going to be a very difficult task to delineate these colonies. How will we be able to do the delineation so quickly? My simple answer to that is: we are using satellite imagery. We are taking the satellite imagery and downloading it. On the top of that, we are super-imposing what our understanding and evidence of forest and other areas is, and we are able to produce that. In addition, we are giving the Resident Welfare Associations an opportunity to send us their comments. So far, the comments, that we have received, lead me to fully believe that this exercise can be completed in a record period of time. I commend that this Bill be passed.

*(The question was proposed. )*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we have allotted three hours for this Bill. We have to complete it today. Keeping that in mind, by and large, everybody should follow the time limit. A little this way or that way, it is understandable. Now, Kumari Selja.

KUMARI SELJA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity. जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है, दिल्ली की जनसंख्या दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ रही है।

*(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)*

कहाँ हम 1950 में 20 लाख से शुरू हुए थे, और पिछले Census के मुताबिक डेढ़ करोड़ के करीब हमारे यहाँ की जनसंख्या बढ़ चुकी है। सर, यह दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है और अगले census तक निस्संदेह यह दो करोड़ तक पहुँच जाएगी। सर, इसका मूल कारण क्या है? इसका मूल कारण यही है कि इंटर स्टेट माइग्रेशन बढ़ता जा रहा है। पिछले census के

मुताबिक देश में सेकेंड नम्बर पर दिल्ली में माइग्रेशन हो रहा है, पहले नम्बर पर महाराष्ट्र है। लेकिन सेकेंड नम्बर पर सबसे ज्यादा माइग्रेशन दिल्ली की तरफ हो रहा है, दिल्ली में लोग आ रहे हैं।

सर, इसके दो मूल कारण होते हैं। एक **distress migration** हैं, जिन लोगों को अपने यहां कोई दिक्कत है, चाहे **caste system** की दिक्कत है, चाहे सामाजिक कोई भी दिक्कत है, तो कोई प्राकृतिक आपदा के कारण आते हैं। दूसरा **better opportunities** के लिए आते हैं कि यहां पर बच्चों की पढ़ाई हो जाएगी या नौकरी मिल जाएगी या कोई अन्य कारण हो सकता है। वे इन कारणों से दिल्ली आते हैं, तो **push factor and pull factor** हैं, जिसके कारण लोग दिल्ली की ओर सबसे ज्यादा आकृष्ट होते हैं।

सर, माइग्रेशन का जो मूल कारण है, उसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी कुछ बताया नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से उम्मीद करती हूँ कि वे अपने जवाब में जरूर बतायेंगे। अगर इस तरह से माइग्रेशन बढ़ता ही जायेगा, तो हम हमेशा पीछे की प्लानिंग करते रह जायेंगे और आगे के लिए क्या करेंगे, उसके बारे में भी कोई प्लन होना चाहिए। जो लोग दिल्ली में आते हैं, तो उनके लिए दिल्ली और पूरे एनसीआर के लिए आपको प्लानिंग करनी पड़ेगी। दिल्ली में कब तक लोग माइग्रेट होकर आयेंगे? **it is already bursting at the seams and as you say forest cover** भी है, तो उसकी प्लानिंग हम क्या कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि लोग दिल्ली में आने से रुकेंगे नहीं। वे आयेंगे, लेकिन उनको हम कहां रखेंगे, उनके लिए हमको पहले से प्लानिंग करनी चाहिए। क्या हम यह **so-called unauthorized**, अनाधिकृत कॉलोनीज़ को हमेशा ही **regularize** करते रहेंगे? ऐसा पहली बार नहीं हो रहा है कि इनको **regularize** किया जा रहा है। शुरू से लेकर, 1950 से लेकर आज तक हजारों हजार कॉलोनीज़ पहले भी **regularize** की गई हैं।

सर, इन कॉलोनीज़ में रहता कौन है? इनमें सबसे गरीब लोग रहते हैं, **those who are pushed out of the formal system**, जो मकान नहीं खरीद पाते हैं। जो गांव से आते हैं या दूसरे शहरों से आते हैं, वे सबसे गरीब लोग होते हैं। वे रहने के लिए कहां जाते हैं, वे वहां जाते हैं जहां पर उन्हें जगह मिलती है। वे अपने आप कुछ नहीं कर पाते हैं, यह हमें अच्छी तरह से समझना चाहिए, **they fall into the hands of slum lords, slum mafia** जब तक वे नहीं होंगे, तब तक इन्हें कोई एक कील भी नहीं गाढ़ने देगा। ऐसा नहीं है कि वे यहां आ गए हैं, तो वे कहीं पर भी अपना टेंट लगा लेते हैं या चार ईट लगाकर अपना मकान बना लेते हैं, ऐसा कभी भी नहीं होता है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा माफिया है, जिसको आपको तोड़ना चाहिए और तोड़ना पड़ेगा। इसके बारे में सरकार को कुछ न कुछ करना पड़ेगा।

सर, आज हम गरीब लोगों की **ownership** की बात कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मेरे मन में सवाल यही आता है कि इनमें से जो **deserving** लोग हैं और तकरीबन उनमें से ज्यादा गरीब लोग यहां पर रहते हैं, वे इतनी अमानवीय स्थिति में रहते हैं। आप कभी **monsoon** में जाकर देखिए, वहां पर कितना-कितना पानी भरा रहता है, वे लोग कैसी स्थिति में रह रहे हैं, सबसे ज्यादा

[Kumari Selja]

गरीब लोग एस.सी./एस.टी. कैटेगरी के लोग हैं, जो ऐसी अमानवीय स्थिति में रहते हैं और फिर समय-समय पर हम कहते हैं कि उनके लिए हम कुछ कर रहे हैं। हम जो उनको **ownership rights** देंगे and I may remind the hon. Minister that this was the fulcrum of JNNURM Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission that we started, उसमें हमने यही बात कही थी कि **ownership rights** होने चाहिए और यह **ownership rights** के बिना नहीं होगा। चूंकि यह बिल दिल्ली के बारे में है, **ownership rights** किसको, कहां कैसे जायेंगे, इसके बारे में हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि कौन असली लोग हैं, गरीब लोग हैं, जिनका... सर, मेरा बोलने का टाइम कितना है?

**श्री उपसभापति** : आपकी पार्टी के चार स्पीकर्स हैं और कुल 29 मिनट का समय है।

**कुमारी शैलजा** : सर, मैं पांच-सात मिनट का समय लेकर खत्म करूंगी।

**श्री उपसभापति** : नहीं, कांग्रेस पार्टी के चार स्पीकर्स हैं और सात मिनट का ऐवरेज टाइम है।

**कुमारी शैलजा** : सर, मैं जल्दी से खत्म करूंगी। महोदय माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि वर्ष 2011 को जो Suraj Lamp & Industries Pvt. Ltd. Versus State of Haryana case था, उसके बारे में इन्होंने जिक्र किया कि उसको मदेनज़र रखते हुए ये **property rights** देना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं remind कराना चाहती हूं कि यह JNNURM का भी हिस्सा था। आपको अच्छा नहीं लगता, लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि पिछले पांच सालों में आप क्या कर रहे थे? अब आप एकदम इतने **Fast track** पर इसे कर रहे हैं, तो पांच सालों में आपने यह क्यों नहीं किया? 2008 के बाद भी **registration** चलता रहा था और रजिस्ट्रियां हो रही थीं।

महोदय, इस बिल में वर्ष 2008 के **regulation** का तीन बार जिक्र किया गया है और उसी को मदेनज़र रखते हुए यह आगे बढ़ाया गया है। मैं याद दिलाना चाहूंगी कि जब दिल्ली में हमारी सरकार, श्रीमती शीला दीक्षित जी के नेतृत्व में थी, तो उस समय बहुत काम किया गया। आपने मेट्रो की बात भी की। उसी समय दिल्ली के लिए ये सारे फैसले लिए गए थे, फिर चाहे मेट्रो की बात हो, **CNG fuel vehicles** की बात हो या विकास से संबंधित और काम हों, ये सारी पहल उस समय हुई थीं और उस समय ये सब काम शुरू हुए थे।

महोदय, वर्ष 2008 में, जब यहां श्रीमती शीला जी की हमारी सरकार थी, उस समय हमने **regularization** के लिए **MCD** को लिखा था, लेकिन उस समय **MCD, BJP** के अधीन थी। हमने उन्हें लिखा था कि आप **layout plan clear** करके दीजिए, परन्तु **BJP** वाली **MCDs** ने कभी **layout plan clear** ही नहीं किया और उसी समय हमारी सरकार ने यह फैसला लिया कि बेशक आप करें न करें, लेकिन **development has got nothing to do with regularization of the colonies**. उस समय से हमने इन अधिकृत कालोनियों में **development** का कार्य शुरू किया और

3,700 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए। उस समय हमारी सरकार थी और श्रीमती शीला दीक्षित जी मुख्य मंत्री थीं तथा श्री अजय माकन जी भी थे। यह बात मैं नहीं कह रही हूँ, बल्कि यह बात CAG की रिपोर्ट में लिखी हुई है। यदि उस समय BJP जाग रही होती और इनकी MCDs जाग रही होती, तो बहुत सा काम उसी समय हो सकता था।

महोदय, 1731 कॉलोनियों को **regular** करने के लिए अक्टूबर के महीने के आखिर में सरकार **regulation** लेकर आई। उस समय आपको यह लग रहा था कि आप दिल्ली का चुनाव हरियाणा राज्य के चुनाव के बाद करा देंगे, लेकिन वह तैयारी नहीं हुई। इस कारण आप **regulation** पहले ले आए और बाद में आप **Act** लेकर आ रहे हैं। चूंकि तब तैयारी नहीं हुई और चुनाव नहीं होना था, इसलिए आप इसे आगे ले गए। अब आप दिल्ली का चुनाव आगे, यानी अगले साल करना चाह रहे हैं, इसलिए अब यह काम **fast track** पर हो रहा है।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह कुछ नहीं है, बल्कि सिर्फ **political stunt** है। आपने पहले ही सारी दिल्ली में बड़ी-बड़ी होर्डिंग्स लगवा दी हैं कि प्रधानमंत्री जी धन्यवाद, और अब आप **Act** लेकर आ रहे हैं। **Regulation** पहले ले आए, यह कब होता है? एक महीने पहले **regulation** और उसके एक महीने बाद **Act** लाकर आप क्या दिखा रहे हैं? यह कुछ नहीं है सर, यह दिल्ली के चुनाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए, केवल **political stunt** और **political drama** है। इसके अलावा यह कुछ नहीं है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव** (राजस्थान) : सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं हमारे देश के प्रधानमंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली के 50 लाख लोगों को और उनके जीवन में इतनी बड़ी राहत देने का काम किया है कि उनके जीवन में एक नई सुबह आई है। यह किसी भी व्यक्ति के लिए सबसे ज्यादा दुर्भाग्य का विषय होता है कि उसके पास अपना मकान हो, लेकिन वह यह प्रमाणित न कर पाए कि यह मेरा मकान है।

महोदय, हमारे वरिष्ठ साथी, विजय गोयल जी यहां हैं, वे पुरानी दिल्ली के नेता हैं और वहां की संस्कृति को समझते भी हैं। पुरानी दिल्ली के जां निसार अख्तर एक अच्छे शायर थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि

"दिल्ली कहां गई तेरे कूचे की रौनकें,  
गलियों से सर झुका के गुजरने लगा हूँ मैं।  
कितना ख़ौफ़ होता है शाम के अंधेरों में,  
पूछ उन परिंदों से जिनके घर नहीं होते।"

ऐसा रहने को मजबूर किया, तो उन्होंने किया, जिन्होंने 1973 में इस समस्या को तो पहचाना, उस समय 573 कॉलोनीज़ को तो पहचाना, लेकिन उस समस्या का पूरा निदान नहीं किया। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि 1973 से लेकर आज तक अगर किसी ने उस समस्या का जड़ से समाधान करने का काम किया है, तो वह प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्रभाई मोदी के नेतृत्व में इस सरकार ने किया है। इसलिए अगर हम "सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास" कहते हैं, तो उसका अर्थ

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

यह है कि हमारा विश्वास केवल कोरे भाषण का विश्वास नहीं है, बल्कि हम आदमी को उसके सम्मानपूर्वक जीवन जीने की रसीद उसके हाथ में देकर विश्वास दिलाएंगे कि हां, अब यह मकान तुम्हारा है और इसके विकास की जिम्मेदारी सरकार लेती है। इसलिए मैं हमारे अरबन डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्टर हरदीप सिंह पुरी जी को भी बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि जो स्कीम 1973 में उनके द्वारा अधूरी रह गई थी – मैं यहां यह शब्द कहना चाहूंगा, यह अनपार्लियामेंटरी शब्द नहीं है, लेकिन यह सच है कि 2008 में दिल्ली की तत्कालीन सरकार ने – यद्यपि हम उन मुख्यमंत्री का सम्मान करते हैं, लेकिन उस सरकार ने कॉलोनी के प्रमाण-पत्र के नाम पर केवल झुनझुना थमाया था, जबकि आज हमने उनको उनका विश्वास दिया है, क्योंकि यह भारतीय जनता पार्टी का शासन है।

महोदय, यह एक दूरदर्शी निर्णय है, यह एक अभूतपूर्व निर्णय है। यह अभूतपूर्व निर्णय इसलिए है, क्योंकि अभी तक दिल्ली के तीन **Master Plan** बन चुके हैं। 1957 में पहला मास्टर प्लान आया, फिर दूसरे मास्टर प्लान के बाद अब यह तीसरा मास्टर प्लान चल रहा है, लेकिन तीनों मास्टर प्लान बनने के बाद भी दिल्ली की जो मूल समस्या थी, वह समस्या यह थी कि 25 प्रतिशत आबादी इन 1,731 कॉलोनियों में बिना विकास के रह रही थी। आप लोगों को पता था कि दिल्ली का एक हिस्सा **riverbed** का हिस्सा है और यह **riverbed** का हिस्सा एक भूकंप क्षेत्र का हिस्सा है। आपको यह पता था कि वहां पर मकान के लिए बनने वाली जो नींव है, उस मजबूत नींव के लिए प्रॉपर नक्शा होना चाहिए था, पानी की सुविधा होनी चाहिए थी, सड़क की सुविधा होनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन एक लंबे समय से - गोयल साहब बताएंगे कि पूर्वी दिल्ली में कांग्रेस के किन नेताओं के नाम पर लगातार अवैध कॉलोनियों की जो बरसातें खड़ी की गईं, लोगों को लगातार प्लॉट काटकर लगातार विस्तारित करने का काम किया गया, वह दिल्ली के साथ षड्यंत्र हुआ है। आज एक ऐसा अवसर आया है कि हमने, केन्द्र सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्रभाई मोदी के नेतृत्व में उसे नियमित किया है। वास्तव में प्रॉपर्टी के स्वामित्व का यह जो राइट मिला है, इसकी समस्या तो सूरज लेंप केस के साथ खड़ी हुई थी। कोर्ट ने भी कहा था कि केवल **GPA**, केवल विक्रय-पत्र, केवल किसी वसीयत को **property right** के रूप में नहीं समझा जा सकता है। मैं हरदीप सिंह पुरी जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि अरबन डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्टर होने के नाते आपके द्वारा आज जो यह बिल लाया गया है, वह चाहे दिल्ली की एक व्यापक **Land Policy** का विषय हो, चाहे दिल्ली के विकास के लिए **public participation** का विषय हो, चाहे **redevelopment** का विषय हो, चाहे **mixed-use development** का विषय हो, चाहे दिल्ली के **trade or commerce** का विषय हो, दिल्ली में **transportation** का विषय हो, दिल्ली में **health** का विषय हो, दिल्ली में **infrastructure** का विषय हो या दिल्ली में **tree plantation** का विषय हो, जिस प्रकार से "अमृत" योजना के माध्यम से, शहर के विकास के माध्यम से आज आपने भाषण में जो यह बताया है कि हमारी सरकार ने पिछली सरकार की तुलना में कई गुणा बजट की वृद्धि की है, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस सरकार के नेतृत्व में इन सब प्रयासों से दिल्ली निश्चित रूप से एक विश्व स्तरीय राजधानी बनेगी।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल को लाने का लाभ क्या है? यह तो सच है कि हमने लोगों को उनके जो प्रॉपर्टी के राइट्स हैं, उनको regularisation करने का और registry का लाभ दिया है। लेकिन इन सब unauthorised कॉलोनियों में एक लंबी समस्या थी, वह समस्या यह थी कि दिल्ली में जमीन पर तो कब्जा था ही नहीं, उसके साथ ही साथ इन unauthorised कॉलोनियों में दिल्ली में जो सबसे ज्यादा राज चलता था, वह जल माफियाओं का चलता था। ये जो दिल्ली में नारे लगा कर आए थे कि हम टैंकर माफिया को माफ नहीं करेंगे, हम टैंकर माफिया को नहीं छोड़ेंगे, वे पांच साल तक राज करते रहे, लेकिन दिल्ली में टैंकर माफिया रहा।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : सर, बिल पर चर्चा हो रही है या आरोप-प्रत्यारोप हो रहा है? यह गलत बात है।

**श्री उपसभापति** : जैसा चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा, सभी पक्ष इसका ध्यान रखेंगे।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कृपया बैठ जाएं।...**(व्यवधान)**... Nothing is going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... प्लीज़ बैठ जाएं।...**(व्यवधान)**... संजय जी, बैठ कर बोलने और टिप्पणी करने का प्रयास न करें। आप कृपया बैठ कर न बोलें और टिप्पणी न करें।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री संजय सिंह** : सर, मैं खड़े होकर बोल रहा हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति** : आप दोनों बोलते हैं कि इसका ध्यान रखना चाहिए। प्लीज़ बैठिए।

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव** : महोदय, मैं यहां कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर इतनी ईमानदारी है, तो छलको मत, चीज को बहुत धैर्य और गम्भीरता के साथ सुनो। इस समस्या को दिल्ली की जनता ने सहन किया है, लेकिन आज मैं हरदीप सिंह पुरी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि regularised colony होने के बाद हम दिल्ली में हर घर में नल से जल लेकर जाएंगे और टैंकर माफिया को समाप्त करेंगे। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली में जल बोर्ड की समस्या के साथ-साथ PWD की समस्या, नगर निगम की नागरिक सुविधाओं की समस्या भी है।

महोदय, सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि जो unauthorised कॉलोनियां हैं, जो अनधिकृत कॉलोनियां हैं, इनमें रहने वाला कौन सा वर्ग है। इनमें रहने वाला निम्न-मध्यम वर्ग, मध्यम वर्ग है। वह नौकरी तो करता है, उसको तन्ख्वाह तो मिलती है, वह ईमानदारी से अपना जो छोटा-मोटा टैक्स है, वह देता है, लेकिन उसको बैंक का लोन नहीं मिल सकता था। उसके लिए बैंक का लोन देकर सुविधा देने का काम इस बिल के माध्यम से हुआ है। सबसे बड़ी बात है कि मैं तो यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि आपने तो इस समस्या को 1977 में पहचाना था। 'आपसे' का मतलब है कि जो भी हमारी पूर्ववर्ती सरकारें रही हैं। 1977 से लेकर 2019 तक लोग अपने मकान की, अपनी सम्पत्ति की, अपनी गाड़ी कमाई की बाजार की पूरी कीमत वसूल नहीं कर सकते थे, क्योंकि जो transaction था, वह invalid था। आज उसको valid करके उसके मकान की सही कीमत बताने का काम इस सरकार ने किया है।

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की अमृत योजना के माध्यम से आज दिल्ली के लोगों को जो सुविधा देने का विषय है, दिल्ली में चाहे sewerage का विषय हो, पानी का विषय हो, जिस प्रकार की योजनाएं सरकार लाई है, मैं तो यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि अपने जवाब में अगर मंत्री जी उनके बारे में विस्तार से अपनी बात रखेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से आज देश को भी यह जानने का अवसर मिलेगा कि प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमने दिल्ली के urban infrastructure में कितनी तरक्की की है। यह इंटरनेट का जमाना है। इस जमाने में हमारी जो अनधिकृत कॉलोनियां थी, वहां पर broadband की सुविधा नहीं थी, लेकिन अब वहां पर ये सारी सुविधाएं उन सब कॉलोनियों के लोगों को मिलेंगी।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली दुनिया का पांचवीं सबसे बड़ी आबादी का शहर बना है, लेकिन दिल्ली का विकास केवल कुछ विषयों के साथ...(व्यवधान)... शीला दीक्षित जी का नाम लेने से पहले तो आप अपने काम बताओ, तो ज्यादा अच्छा है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि भविष्य में दिल्ली दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी आबादी का शहर बनने वाला है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** हुसैन दलवाई जी, कृपया आप सीट पर बैठ कर न बोलें।

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव :** आज भी दिल्ली में इन अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों की जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या रही है और सर्वे भी आया है कि ये जो 24 लाख आवास इकाइयां हैं, इनमें 54 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा EWS और LIG के लोग हैं। पूरी दुनिया में, औसतन ढाई व्यक्ति एक कमरे में रहते हैं, लेकिन दिल्ली में इसका औसत बहुत ज्यादा है। इन कॉलोनियों में 60% लोग ऐसे थे, जो एक या दो कमरों में रहते थे। इसका कारण क्या था? इसका कारण यह था कि इन कॉलोनियों का प्रॉपर नक्शा नहीं था, प्रॉपर नागरिक सुविधाएं नहीं थीं और जल बोर्ड की रेगुलर सप्लाई नहीं थी। फिर भी एक लम्बे समय से वे अपनी प्रॉपर्टी को रेगुलराइज़ कराने की, अपनी सम्पत्ति का रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने की, उसे नियमित कराने की बाट जोह रहे थे। आज उनके इस रुके हुए कार्य को पूरा करने का काम हमारी सरकार ने किया है। दिल्ली में अलग-अलग लोग, अलग-अलग सेटलमेंट में आए हैं। यह सच है कि विभाजन के समय आबादी का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा पाकिस्तान से भी आया था, जो दिल्ली में रच-बस गया। लेकिन 80 के दशक के बाद दिल्ली में जो लोग आए, वे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार से आए, जो ज्यादातर अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों में बस गए। ये वही लोग हैं, जो वहां के दलित समाज से, ओबीसी समाज से या गरीब समाज से आए। गरीब कल्याण के नाते, गरीबों के मित्र के नाते, इस बिल के माध्यम से उन लोगों को न्याय देने का काम प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी ने किया है। ये सब लोग, जो बाहर से आए, आज सब दिल्लीवासी हो गए हैं। आज उन सब लोगों को दिल्ली की विकास सुविधाओं के साथ जोड़ कर, उनके भविष्य को आगे बढ़ाने का काम इस बिल के माध्यम से किया गया है।

जो लोग बाहर से आए, उनके लिए श्री जयराम जी ने पिछले दिनों एक शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया था, लेकिन मैं नहीं कहूंगा कि ये लोग migrate होकर आए। This is a negative term.

इनके लिए **positive term - 'relocation'** है। ये लोग विस्थापन के कारण यहां नहीं आए, ये अपने आर्थिक पुनर्वास के लिए आए हैं। इस देश के हर आदमी के पास यहां आने का अवसर उपलब्ध है। इस देश की राजधानी, देश के हर नागरिक के लिए खुली हुई है। देश के हर नागरिक को भारत की राजधानी में आकर बसने का, विकास के मार्ग पर आगे बढ़ने का और सपनों को पूरा करने का अवसर उपलब्ध है। पिछले लम्बे समय में अपने आर्थिक पुनर्वास के लिए दिल्ली में बहुत सारे लोग आए। अभी एक सर्वे आया था, जिसमें बताया गया था कि दिल्ली की तरफ लोगों का पलायन बहुत डीप ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से नहीं हुआ है। पुनर्वास के नाते, छोटे कस्बों और छोटे शहरों के लोग, दिल्ली में आए हैं।

हमारे देश में दिल्ली और मुंबई, ये दोनों दुनिया की बड़ी **mega cities** में गिने जाते हैं। जिस प्रकार से हमारे देश में शहरी आबादी का विस्तार हो रहा है, जल्दी ही दिल्ली, मुंबई, कोलकाता, बेंगलुरु, हैदराबाद, ये सब **mega cities** बनने वाले हैं। इन **mega cities** में सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि जो लोग **EWS category** में आते हैं, अभी तक उनको सही तरीके से बसने की सुविधा नहीं दी गई थी। प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना उसी लक्ष्य के अनुरूप बनाई गई है। यह किसी छोटे लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए नहीं बनी है। मोदी सरकार के द्वारा इस शताब्दी में **sustainable development** का जो गोल निर्धारित किया गया है, यह उसी की ओर उठाया गया एक कदम है। इन **mega cities** में भविष्य में जो भी लोग आएंगे, उनके लिए इन सब मानव बस्तियों को समावेशी, इन्क्लूसिव, सुरक्षित, टिकाऊ और रहने लायक बनाया जाना बहुत आवश्यक है, इसीलिए इस सरकार के द्वारा यह प्रगतिशील कानून लाया गया है। मैं इसके संबंध में इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह सदन एकमत से इस बिल को समर्थन देकर, प्रगति के कार्य को आगे बढ़ाने का काम करे।

महोदय, अपने विषय को समाप्त करते हुए, अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली कई बार बसी और कई बार उजड़ी है। दिल्ली का अपना एक बहुत बड़ा इतिहास रहा है। महाभारत के समय दिल्ली रही है। दिल्ली चौहान राजाओं की राजधानी भी थी। दिल्ली में समय-समय पर बहुत सारे लोग आए और अपने-अपने तरीके से उन्होंने अपना विकास किया। कहा जाता है कि दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान की दहलीज़ है। यह भी कहा जाता है कि दिल्ली दिल वालों की नगरी है। बहुत लम्बे समय से बड़ा मन करके लोग इस दिल्ली में इसलिए रहते रहे हैं कि हम दिल्ली में आकर बसे हैं, शायद एक दिन कोई ऐसी सरकार आएगी, कोई ऐसा दूरदर्शी नेता आएगा, जो हमारे क्षेत्रों का **regularisation** करके, हमारे जीवन जीने के अरमानों को पूरा करेगा। दिल्ली वालों के इस अरमान को पूरा करने का काम हमारी सरकार ने किया है। इसलिए आज हम बड़े गर्व के साथ कह सकते हैं कि इस सरकार के द्वारा जो नीतियां लायी गयी हैं, चाहे वह उज्ज्वला योजना लायी गयी हो, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना लायी गयी हो, मुद्रा योजना लायी गयी हो, सौभाग्य योजना लायी गयी हो, आयुष्मान योजना लायी गयी हो अथवा दिल्ली के लिए कानून लाया गया हो, यह महात्मा गांधी की 150वीं जयन्ती पर उस अन्तिम आदमी की आंखों के सपनों को पूरा करने के लिए लाया गया है, जिसके लिए महात्मा गांधी ने सपना देखा था।...**(व्यवधान)**...

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

इसलिए पुनः मैं यह बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। वह नाम आपके मुँह में अच्छा लगता है। हम तो गांधी जी की 150वीं जयन्ती में पदयात्रा करके आये हैं। आप लोग एयर कंडीशन में बैठे रहे होंगे, लेकिन हमने जनता के साथ सम्वाद जोड़ा है, हमने जनता को अपने दिलों से जोड़ा है। इसलिए आज इस देश में गांधी जी के सपनों को पूरा करके दिल्ली के अन्तिम आदमी के आंसू पोंछने का काम प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने किया है। मैं पुनः उन्हें बधाई देना चाहूंगा और हमारे शहरी विकास मंत्री जी को बधाई देते हुए, हम सब इस बिल को पास करें, ऐसा निवेदन भी इस हाउस से करना चाहूंगा। जय हिन्द।

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this chance to speak on this subject. Before I begin speaking about the Bill, let me bring to the attention of this House that this is another Bill that has not been sent to the relevant Standing Committee. Our party, All India Trinamool Congress strongly believes that Bills must be scrutinised by the Standing Committees before they are passed. Yes, the need for this legislation is urgent, but, we cannot make that an excuse to rush legislation through. This is a good way to improve legislation, and not rush with them. Therefore, I request the Government, through you, Sir, to ensure that more Bills are sent to Committees for scrutiny.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this NCT Bill seeks to regularise over 1700 unauthorised colonies to benefit nearly 40 lakh residents. Since residents do not have title documents of their properties, transferring ownership of their houses to them will give them a sense of dignity. It will also allow these residents to get credit from banks and financial institutions against their houses. Providing a dignified living status to people and giving them access to formal capital markets are important steps towards inclusive development. Therefore, I support the idea of regularising illegal colonies in spirit. However, I must raise my concerns or our concerns on behalf of my party on certain key issues. One, the BJP Government had the information about unauthorised colonies when they came to power. Despite that, why has the Government taken more than five years to bring this Bill to Parliament? The Aam Aadmi Party Government has been working since 2015 to provide facilities to 1800 unauthorised colonies of Delhi. The Kejriwal Government has spent ₹ 8,000 crores on amenities, like sewerage, pipeline and drains. Can the Central Government tell us about the amount of money it has spent or proposes to spend for developing infrastructure in unauthorised colonies? Sorry, Sir. But, I do agree with Seljaji that this is clearly a stunt to gain political mileage before the upcoming Assembly Elections in Delhi. But, then, isn't this Government becoming

famous only for doing stunts? Please don't mind. भूपेन्द्र जी, बुरा मत मानिएगा। With your permission, Sir, as we are seeing from 2014, that the common people of our country are getting fifteen lakhs of rupees each in their bank account, as was told by our hon. Prime Minister! Secondly, the Government wants to regularise colonies, but, the mapping process is not over yet. Out of these 1700 colonies, only 600 colonies have been digitally mapped till now. Firstly, will the Minister clarify whether the images are from 2015 or latest images have been taken? It will be unfair to assess the present lay out of colonies on the basis of four year-old images. This could result in many people getting excluded from regularisation. The bigger concern is that no steps have been taken for regularising these colonies despite having the images from 2015. This clearly shows that this move is motivated by political necessity and not inclusive development. If the process has been started so late, how many people will end up benefiting from this move? Can the Government tell us when the registration of properties will begin, given that the process of mapping the colonies isn't even over yet? Thirdly, there are problems with Delhi Development Authority which is in charge of regularising colonies. Since it is under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the Delhi Government has no control over it. It is not under the Delhi Government exclusively. It has absolutely, no control on behalf of Delhi Government. The DDA directly affects land policy and use. It should be directly accountable to the citizens of Delhi and their elected representatives in the Delhi Government. Sorry to say, Sir, the DDA does not have land for public necessities, but it always seems to have land for offices of the ruling party. Sir, incidentally, one national party called the All India Trinamool Congress is still waiting for its party office in Delhi for the last eight years! We are the third largest party in Parliament and we still haven't been allotted land for an official party office despite payment being made for the same. I am again sorry, Sir, for this statement. Fourthly, the Bill itself has some issues. The definition of resident includes legal heirs, but it should be extended to "family" since many people might not have children. In that case, their spouse or immediate family members should be given ownership rights. Secondly, the Bill should include all unauthorised colonies for regularisation. Places like Sainik Farms and Chattarpur should also be regularised. Thirdly, the Bill has flawed provisions because the Bill does not make consideration for laws, other than the Stamp Act, 1899, the Registration Act, the Income Tax Act, that come into force while transferring a property. I would like to seek this clarification from the Minister, through you, Sir. What about the Transfer of Properties Act on an application for conveyance of property? Finally, the Government should also work towards renaming the colonies.

[Ms. Dola Sen]

Despite giving ownership rights, colonies like ' Harijan Basti' will still face social stigma because of the caste connotation associated with their names. Fifthly, in conclusion, let me give you one example which emphasizes inclusive development in the truest sense of the word. The Bangla Government under our hon. Chief Minister, Madam Mamata Banerjee, has regularised 94 colonies on State-owned land. This has benefited over 70,000 people. Our Bangla Government is also going to regularise refugee colonies on land owned by the Centre as well as private land up to 3 acres. This will benefit 12,000 families. Displaced people will be given land rights by the Trinamool Government. Along with regularisation, development will also go hand-in-hand unlike the proposed Bill we are discussing today. Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, words are meaningless unless accompanied by action. I ask the Central Government to guarantee a date or, at least, a specific time target by which every single household in Delhi's unauthorised colonies will get ownership rights. May I also ask them one last question, through you: When will they agree to grant Delhi Statehood? Thank you, Sir!

**श्री जावेद अली खान** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने के लिए अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। यह जानते हुए कि यह बिल शुद्ध रूप से राजनीतिक लाभ की आकांक्षा में लाया गया है, मेरे पास इस बिल का समर्थन करने के अलावा कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اثر پردیش) : مائے آپ سبھا پتی جی، آپ نے مجھے اس اہم بل پر بولنے کا موقع دیا، اس کے لئے میں آپ کا دھنیواد کرتا ہوں۔ یہ جانتے ہوئے کہ یہ بل خالص روپ سے سیاسی فائدہ کی آکانکشا میں لایا گیا ہے، میرے پاس اس بل کا سمرتن کرنے کے علاوہ کوئی دوسرا چارہ نہیں ہے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**...

**श्री उपसभापति** : कृपया सीट पर बैठकर न बोलें।

**श्री जावेद अली खान** : क्योंकि यह बिल निश्चित रूप से अनेक लोगों को, लाखों लोगों को, जो दिल्ली में मेरी तरह एक लंबे अर्से से रह रहे हैं, उन लोगों को, उनके मकानों में रहने का मालिकाना हक देगा। मान्यवर, इस सदन के अंदर ज्यादातर लोग राजनीतिक हैं और यह हकीकत है कि जब हम लोग कोई बात करते हैं, तो राजनीतिक लाभ और हानि को मद्देनजर रखते हैं, लेकिन आपकी पृष्ठभूमि उस किस्म की नहीं है। हमारे और भी कई साथी हैं, जो इस सदन में राजनीतिक पृष्ठभूमि से नहीं आए हैं, उनमें से एक हमारे शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के मंत्री जी भी हैं, जो उस पृष्ठभूमि से नहीं आए हैं, लेकिन मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि राजनीतिक लोगों को भी मात देकर उन्होंने इस बिल को अपने राजनीतिक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से यहां पेश किया है। भूपेन्द्र यादव जी ने बहुत सारी बातें कहीं और शायद विजय गोयल जी

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

**4.00 P.M.**

ने briefing कुछ कम की। आपने हर घर में नल लगाने का वायदा कर दिया। दिल्ली के अंदर नल लगाने का काम मोदी जी का नहीं है। दिल्ली का जो जल बोर्ड है, जो घरों के अंदर पानी की सप्लाई करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वह शुद्ध रूप से, सौ का सौ परसेंट दिल्ली की सरकार के अंदर चलता है। अगर आप अपना यह वायदा पूरा करेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से आपको या मंत्री जी को या प्रधान मंत्री जी को केजरीवाल जी से थोड़ी-सी बात नरम लहजे में करनी पड़ेगी। इसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ कि आप कम से कम यह काम करने के लिए भी तैयार हैं।

सर, यह मसला क्यों है? बताया गया कि इन कॉलोनियों में 40 लाख लोग रहते हैं। हमें राजनीति के अलग जाकर बुनियादी सवाल को भी address करना होगा। हमारे देश के अंदर समान विकास नहीं हुआ है। हमारे देश के अंदर सुविधाओं का बंटवारा भी समान रूप से नहीं हुआ है। गांवों में रहने वाले, छोटे कस्बों में रहने वाले, छोटे शहरों में रहने वाले लोग आज भी दिल्ली, मुंबई की चमक-दमक को देखकर लालायित होते हैं और अपने बच्चों के लिए, अच्छे रोजगार के लिए, अपने बेहतर जीवनयापन के लिए बड़े शहरों का रुख करते हैं। जब तक हम इस समस्या का निदान गांव से लेकर शहर तक का और बड़े शहर तक का, देश में एक समान विकास करके नहीं करेंगे, तब तक यह समस्या रहेगी, हर पांच साल के बाद, हर दस साल के बाद unauthorised कॉलोनियां उपजेंगी और उनको रेगुलराइज़ करना पड़ेगा।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण के दौरान जब इस बिल को इंट्रोड्यूस किया, उस समय केन्द्र सरकार की योजनाओं का भी जिक्र किया, प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना का भी जिक्र किया, हालांकि दिल्ली का उससे कोई बहुत लेना-देना नहीं है, इसलिए नहीं है, क्योंकि दिल्ली में जो ज़मीन है, वह केन्द्र सरकार का विषय है, दिल्ली राज्य के पास नहीं है। उसके लिए राज्य सरकार कोई प्रस्ताव दे भी नहीं सकती, क्योंकि अगर वह प्रधानमंत्री आवास बनाएगी, तो आसमान पर तो नहीं बनाएगी। इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार के किसी विभाग को ही प्रस्ताव देने होते हैं। सर, यहां सब बातें की गईं, एमसीडी का जिक्र किया गया, लेकिन माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पूरे खाके में, जो दिल्ली में यह विकास होगा, कॉलोनियां रेगुलराइज़ होंगी, इसके अंदर दिल्ली में कहीं सरकार नाम का एक चीज़ है, एक चिड़िया है, उसका भी कोई योगदान, कोई रोल, कोई भूमिका आप देखते हैं या नहीं देखते या सिर्फ शुद्ध राजनीतिक रूप से करते हैं? आपके भाषण में कहीं दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट का जिक्र नहीं है और दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट का जो जिक्र होना चाहिए था, वह यह होना चाहिए था कि जिस satellite mapping की आप बात कर रहे हैं, जिससे आप अभी तक 600 कॉलोनियों को चिह्नित कर पाए हैं, वह satellite map 2015 में दिल्ली सरकार ने बनाकर केन्द्र की सरकार को उपलब्ध करा दिया और आपकी सरकार कुंडली मारकर उस पर बैठी रही, कुछ नहीं किया।

मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक अच्छा काम करने चले हैं, आपको इस अच्छे काम को सबका सहयोग लेकर करना चाहिए। आप इसे मुकाम पर पहुंचाइए।

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

माननीय उपसभापति जी, अंत में मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि मेरा जो भी एकाध मिनट का समय बचा है, जब आम आदमी पार्टी के वक्ता बोलें, तो वह उन्हें दे दीजिएगा।

† **جناب جاوید علی خان :** کیوں کہ یہ بل یقینی طور سے انیک لوگوں کو، جو دہلی میں میری طرف ایک لمبے عرصے سے رہ رہے ہیں، ان لوگوں کو، ان کے مکانوں میں رہنے کا مالکانہ حق دے گا۔ مانپور، اس سدن کے اندر زیادہ تر لوگ سیاسی ہیں اور یہ حقیقت ہے کہ جب ہم لوگ کوئی بات کرتے ہیں، تو سیاسی فائدہ اور نقصان کو مدنظر رکھتے ہیں، لیکن آپ کی پرستھہ بھومی اس قسم کی نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے اور بھی کئی ساتھی ہیں، جو اس سدن میں راجنیتک پرستھہ بھومی سے نہیں آئے ہیں، ان میں سے ایک ہمارے شہری کارنے منترالیہ کے منتری جی بھی ہیں، جو اس پرستھہ بھومی سے نہیں آئے ہیں، لیکن میں ان کو بدھائی دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ راجنیتک لوگوں کو بھی مات دے کر انہوں نے اس بل کو اپنے راجنیتک لکشنے کو حاصل کرنے کے مقصد سے یہاں پیش کیا ہے۔ بھوپندر یادو جی نے بہت ساری باتیں کہیں اور شاید وجے گونل جی نے بریفنگ کچھ کم کی۔ آپ نے ہر گھر میں نل لگانے کا وعدہ کر دیا۔ دہلی کے اندر نل لگانے کا کام مودی جی کا نہیں ہے۔ دہلی کا جو جل بورڈ ہے، جو گھروں کے اندر پانی کی سپلائی کرنے کے لئے ذمہ دار ہے، وہ خالص طور سے، سو کا سو فیصد دہلی کی سرکار کے اندر چلتا ہے۔ اگر آپ اپنا یہ وعدہ پورا کریں گے، تو یقینی طور سے آپ کو یا منتری جی کو یا پردھان منتری جی کو کیجریوال جی سے تھوڑی سے بات نرم لہجے میں کرنی پڑے گی۔ اس کے لئے میں آپ کو بدھائی دیتا ہوں کہ آپ کم سے کم یہ کام کرنے کے لئے بھی تیار ہیں۔

سر، یہ مسئلہ کیوں ہے؟ بتایا گیا کہ ان کالونیوں میں چالیس لاکھ لوگ رہتے ہیں۔

ہمیں راجنیتی سے الگ جاکر بنیادی سوال کو بھی ایڈریس کرنا ہوگا۔ ہمارے دیش کے

اندر سمان وکاس نہیں ہوا ہے۔ ہمارے دیش کے اندر سویدھاؤں کا ہنٹوارہ بھی سمان روپ سے نہیں ہوا ہے۔ گاؤں میں رہنے والے، چھوٹے قصبوں میں رہنے والے، چھوٹے شہروں میں رہنے والے لوگ آج بھی دہلی، ممبئی کی چمک دمک کو دیکھ کر لالایت ہوتے ہیں اور اپنے بچوں کے لئے، اچھے روزگار کے لئے، اپنے بہتر جیون-یاپن کے لئے بڑے شہروں کا رخ کرتے ہیں۔ جب تک ہم اس سمسیہ کا ندان گاؤں سے لیکر شہر تک کا اور بڑے شہر تک کا، دیش میں ایک سمان وکاس کر کے نہیں کریں گے، تب تک یہ سمسیہ رہے گی، ہر پانچ سال کے بعد، ہر دس سال کے بعد غیر منظور شدہ کالونیاں اہجیں گی اور ان کو ریگولرائز کرنا پڑے گا۔

مائنٹے منتری جی نے اپنے بھاشن کے دوران جب اس بل کو انٹروڈیوس کیا، اس وقت کیندر سرکار کی یوجناؤں کا بھی ذکر کیا، پردھان منتری آواس یوجنا کا بھی ذکر کیا، حالانکہ دہلی کا اس سے کوئی بہت لینا دینا نہیں ہے، اس لئے نہیں ہے، کیوں کہ دہلی میں جو زمین ہے، وہ کیندر سرکار کا وشنے ہے، دہلی راجیہ کے پاس نہیں ہے۔ اس کے لئے راجیہ سرکار کوئی پرستاؤ دے بھی نہیں سکتی، کیوں کہ اگر وہ پردھان منتری آواس بنائے گی، تو آسمان پر تو نہیں بنائے گی۔ اس کے لئے کیندر سرکار کے کسی وبھاگ کو ہی پاستاؤ دینے ہوتے ہیں۔ سر، یہاں سب باتیں کی گئیں، ایم۔سی۔ڈی۔ کا ذکر کیا گیا، لیکن مائنٹے اپ سبھا پتی جی، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے مائنٹے منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس پورے خاکے میں، جو دہلی میں یہ وکاس ہوگا، کالونیاں ریگولرائز ہوں گی، اس کے اندر دہلی میں کہیں سرکار نام کی ایک چیز ہے، ایک چڑیا ہے، اس کا بھی کوئی یوگدان، کوئی رول، کوئی بھومکا آپ دیکھتے ہیں یا نہیں دیکھتے یا صرف خالص سیاسی روپ سے کرتے ہیں؟ آپ کے بھاشن میں کہیں دہلی گورنمینٹ کا ذکر نہیں ہے اور دہلی گورنمینٹ کا جو ذکر ہونا چاہئے تھا، وہ یہ ہونا چاہئے تھا کہ جس سٹیلائٹ میپنگ کی آپ بات کر رہے ہیں، جس سے آپ ابھی تک چھ سو کالونیوں

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

को नशान زد کر پائے ہیں، وہ سٹیلانٹ میپ 2015 میں دہلی سرکار نے بنا کر کینڈر کی سرکار کو مہیا کرا دیا اور آپ کی سرکار کنڈلی مار کر اس پر بیٹھی رہی۔ کچھ نہیں کیا۔ میں آپ سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ ایک اچھا کام کرنے والے ہیں، آپ کو اس اچھے کام کو سب کا سپروگ لے کرنا چاہیے۔ آپ اسے مقام پر پہنچائیے۔

مائنے اپ سبھا پتی جی، آخر میں، میں یہی کہنا چاہوں گا کہ میرا جو بھی ایک آدھ منٹ کا وقت بچا ہے، جب عام آدمی پارٹی کے وکٹا بولیں، تو وہ انہیں دے دیجئے گا۔

**श्री उपसभापति :** ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

**श्री जावेद अली खान :** उस तरीके से अगर कुछ हो, तो अच्छा रहेगा। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

† جناب جاوید علی خان : اس طریقے سے اگر کچھ ہو، تو اچھا رہے گا۔ میں اس بل کا سمर्थن کرتا ہوں۔ بہت بہت دھنیواد۔

**श्री उपसभापति :** जावेद जी, मैं आपको सूचना के लिए बता दूँ कि ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर जी।

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार) :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने दल की तरफ से इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। राजधानी पूरे देश की है। गरीब लोग पूरे देश से यहां रोजी-रोटी के लिए, अपने बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए और अपने परिवार की सुविधा के लिए आते हैं। वे छोटे-छोटे काम करके अपने परिवार को बसाते हैं और बचे हुए पैसे से यहां जमीन लेकर घर बनाते हैं। यहां जो कॉलोनियां वर्षों-वर्षों से बनी हुई थीं और जिनको किसी सरकार ने मान्यता देने का काम नहीं किया, उन 1,700 कॉलोनियों को आज केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मान्यता देने का जो काम किया, उसके लिए मैं और मेरा दल इन्हें दिल से बधाई देना चाहते हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानता हूँ कि हरेक दल जनता को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करने के लिए चुनाव के समय या चुनाव से पहले चार चीज़ों पर ध्यान देता है- मकान, शिक्षा, अस्पताल और सड़कें। हरेक दल जनता को आकर्षित करने के लिए, उनको प्रभावित करने के लिए चार चीज़ों का नारा देता है और जो चीज़ें चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में आती हैं, वह उन पर अमल करने का काम करता है। जब केन्द्रीय सरकार दिल्ली की इन 1,700 कॉलोनियों को मान्यता देगी, तो उन कॉलोनियों में रहने वाले बूढ़े, जवान और बच्चे इन्हें दिल से आशीर्वाद देने का काम करेंगे।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

हम सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि आइए, एक बार निःशुल्क पैमाने पर, गरीब लोगों से पैसे लिए बगैर उनको मालिकाना हक देने का काम करें, वे आपको आशीर्वाद देंगे। पूरे देश के जो गरीब हैं, वे आपको निश्चित रूप से आशीर्वाद देंगे और बधाई देंगे।

सर, हम जानते हैं कि इन कॉलोनियों में बसने के लिए, मकान बनाने के लिए कितने पापड़ बेलने पड़ते थे और पापड़ बेलकर भी लोगों को मकान बनाने नहीं दिया गया, वे बहुत कष्ट से यहां रहते थे। इस पर दिल्ली के किसी रचनाकार ने दो वर्ष पहले कहा :

"जज्बे-ए-सौ की शहादत से हमें क्या फायदा,  
हमने भी सर अपने हाथों में कर लिया है,  
आखिर कत्ल से कब तक डरूं मैं,  
जब कातिलों के मोहल्ले में घर कर लिया है?"

सर, मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार को पुनः अपने दल की तरफ से, अपनी तरफ से और सदन की तरफ से बधाई देता हूं कि आपने गरीब लोगों के लिए, दलित लोगों के लिए, शोषितों के लिए, पीड़ितों के लिए जो भी काम किया है, उसके लिए वे आपको दिल से बधाई देंगे। जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I start with the Peruvian Economist, Dr. Hernando De Soto. He used it first in the world, one of the first, in 2010 in his book, 'the Mystery of Capital'. He says that you give property rights to these squatters, slum dwellers to unlock the capital that is already embedded in that. And how? By giving property rights to these people, you can develop them further by accessing capital, by also accessing utility services. Sir, that is why I would say that this initiative is really praiseworthy. I support the Bill. I also support the action taken before by the Delhi Government in this regard.

But while applauding this particular activity, I must point out the problems that have been faced before when this particular initiative or this kind of initiative has been taken in other countries like Cambodia, Argentina, Peru, everywhere. Number one is the fact that —the most important —case studies in other developing economies where such programmes have been implemented show that administrative procedures regarding land registration, plan approvals and transfers in such programmes are so cumbersome and expensive that they end up encouraging more squatter settlements. Hence land administration needs to account for existing political economy. Capacity building through personnel training and digitization of land records should be given due priority. So, this would be a problem because, I think, power of attorney has been accepted to be recognised in which case who is the original owner who gave the power probably would have to be ascertained. There might be complexities there.

[Dr. Amar Patnaik]

The second one is, insofar as unlocking capital is concerned, there have been mixed results achieved in implementation of such projects worldwide. The claim of asset ownership facilitating easier access to formal credit has been debunked by recent research. In Peru, the test group had only 12 per cent more loans sanctioned by the nationalized banks, out of which a number of them turned NPA. There were various reasons for it. Number one, the people themselves were not interested because they were more interested in giving it to their near relatives in informal arrangement in which they get more money, more rent out of that. Second, the banks were skeptical of taking the houses as collateral since they fear that Government isn't likely to agree to seizure of homes of the poor and that the costs of recovery can far exceed the cost of the loan. Third, the squatter occupants are mostly employed in the informal sector. So, they can't provide a revenue stream for which a loan can be given. So, this experiment has previously failed. I am not getting into the politics of it. Definitely, there is a humanitarian angle to it. But in terms of economic kind of assessment of the proposal, I think, one has to be careful of these aspects. I would strongly recommend to the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, that these aspects may be taken into account.

Another important thing is, Sir, in Odisha, the hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, in November, 2018, in fact, in May, 2018, took out a Scheme of JAGA in which we gave property rights to about 600 slums all over the State, 450 sq.ft., 600 sq.ft., and in that, one critical component was co-ownership of men and women, the husband and wife together, so that in case the husband leaves, the house or the property still remains. This particular aspect is not dealt with in this report.

So, I would finally end by saying that the livelihood aspect which is involved in this exercise should also be taken into account instead of taking a purely legalistic view of giving property rights. The property rights would not automatically entail unlocking of the value of the land. Thank you so much, Sir.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I support this Bill, with certain reservations. This must resolve the vital problems of over 40 lakh residents of the 1,731 unauthorized colonies. But what has inspired the Government to bring this Bill now? We all know that it is the upcoming State Assembly elections in Delhi. The enactment of this law should not be only for election publicity. There are serious apprehensions about the implementation of the law. The Government should clarify how many families would be benefited and if they have any data to support it. How many days would the

Government take to complete this process? The benefit should go to the actually affected people. Most of the residents belong to the lower middle class and poor categories. That is why they bought property or houses without any valid documents.

Sir, the issue has been alive since decades. When we go through the history of unauthorized colonies in Delhi, we find that in 1962, Delhi had 110 unauthorized colonies. Migration from rural India continued. The number became 1,200 in 2017 and now it is around 2,000. Sir, today, 30 per cent of Delhi's population lives in these unauthorized colonies. Since the colonies are unauthorized, Government agencies are also facing several legal hurdles. I feel that regularization would help resolve these problems. But the phenomenon of migration is continuing. Every day, thousands and thousands of new inhabitants come to the cities from rural areas. Nobody could stop this flow. Why this migration? It is due to the wrong policies of the Government. Due to their anti-farmer policies, farmers are in a debt-trap. They are not getting a fair price for their agricultural produce. They are reluctant to continue their farming. Agricultural workers became unemployed. Moreover, lakhs and lakhs of small-scale and cottage industries have been closed. All of them are migrating to the cities for their livelihood. These poor people settle in unauthorized colonies and slums. In the absence of affordable housing for the poor, they are forced to settle in unauthorized colonies and slums. Out of the total population, 31.30 per cent reside in urban areas.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Somaprasad, please conclude. Your time is over.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: As per unofficial data, about 104 million people in India live in slums. The Government should look into their problems also. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana was launched in 2015 to provide Central assistance to States and Union Territories to facilitate housing for all including slum dwellers. But the Central share is only ₹ 1.50 lakhs. I urge the Government to enhance this amount. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI R.S. BHARATHI (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to welcome this Bill though with certain reservations. As everybody knows, in every Capital city of the State, migrations are inevitable. Here I would like to bring to the knowledge of this House that in 1967, when our Party leader, the great Anna, became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, there was a mushrooming of slums in Chennai. Immediately afterwards, by-elections to the Lok Sabha were conducted in South Madras because of the resignation of our leader, Annadurai. Mr. Murasoli

[Shri R.S. Bharathi]

Maran, who was a three-time Member of this august House, contested in those elections and in one of the slums on the shores of Marina Beach, polling was conducted. In that particular booth, cent per cent of the votes were garnered. Not even a single vote went to the Opposition. Immediately after the results of the elections were announced, many of the slums in South Chennai were set afire. Many of the huts were burnt down. Then my leader, Aanna, said, ‘ it is because there are slums and huts that you people are burning down the huts. I would see to it that the slums are cleared in my regime.’ Unfortunately he died within a short period and our great leader, Kalaignar Karunanidhi, took over as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He soon formed a Slum Clearance Board. Through that Board, he cleared the slums of Chennai. In Kottoorpuram, the Slum Clearance Development/ Housing Development Scheme was inaugurated by late Shri Jai Prakash Narayan. Shri Jai Prakash Narayan said, “I am seeing the dream of Mahatmaji coming true on this soil.” I want to bring this to the knowledge of this House because there is mushroom growth of slums in almost all the towns. So, the Government should take care to see that migration does not happen. It was rightly pointed out by the previous speaker why the people are migrating to towns. It is because of unemployment. There is no income guarantee. They are sleeping on the streets in the towns without shelter; during summer, they suffer from hot weather and during winter, they are suffering from cold weather, and in the rainy season too, they are suffering. And, now, this Government has come with a proposal to regularize the colonies. Sir, I only want to put one question. This Government is here since May, 2014. All these five to five-and-a-half years, was this Government sleeping? Now, on 20th of November, this year, all of a sudden, they wake up. Why? It is because of the February elections. Like, in the last Session, before the elections... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DPEUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI R.S. BHARATHI: One minute, Sir. Like the two schemes which were introduced by this Government, that is, 10 per cent reservation for economically weaker sections and ₹ 6,000 as bonus for the farmers, in the hope of getting votes in the Parliamentary elections, with the same idea and *modus operandi*, this Bill is being introduced. Even then, I support it. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Bill, 2019 has already been passed by the Lok Sabha. This has

been placed before this House today. Of course, there is an urgency. But, of course, what they say is Aam Aadmi Party, the Ruling Party of Union Territory of Delhi claims that they had mooted the idea before and hence, this Bill is before the Parliament today. That is what they have been saying. But, anyway, it is better to pass a law in Parliament since it happens to be the Union Territory and the National Capital Territory also. There has been a phenomenal increase in the population of Delhi. Now, hundred of colonies are unregulated colonies. Lakhs and lakhs of people are living in these unregulated colonies. The court has also said that there must definitely be a regularization Bill. Otherwise, this will not be valid. That is what they are saying. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, para 4 provides and I read, "In view of the socio-economic conditions of the residents of the unauthorised colonies and the ground realities, it is desirable to recognise and confer rights of ownership or transfer or mortgage to the residents of such colonies on the basis of Power of Attorney, Agreement to Sale, Will, possession letter and other documents including documents evidencing payment of consideration and to facilitate development or re-development that may improve existing infrastructure, civic and social amenities which may lead to better quality of life." That is true. We have to recognise it. We have to agree to that. That is better. Better late than never, it is better to pass the law immediately. Of course, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi can take any action once this Bill is passed and becomes a law. Once it becomes a law, nobody can challenge it in any court of law. Actually, they can take action after that. It is clearly stated, "It is, therefore, expedient to have a law to recognise and confer rights of ownership or transfer or mortgage to the residents of unauthorised colonies as one-time special measure." Of course, this had been done before. Nobody can deny it, as the previous Chief Minister had conferred rights on all the unregulated colonies at that time. Now, again some lakhs of citizens are without any rights, living in these colonies. They must have some rights. That is why, this Bill seeks to regularise those colonies. Therefore, I, on behalf of our Party, welcome this Bill and this should be accepted and immediately passed.

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा** (बिहार) : शुक्रिया उपसभापति महोदय,

"तेरे वादे पर जिए हम तो ये जान झूठ जाना,  
कि खुशी से मर न जाते, गर ऐतबार होता।"

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इनकी टाइमिंग पर कोई सवाल नहीं करूंगा, कई साथियों ने उस बारे में कहा है, मैं इनकी टाइमिंग को समझ चुका हूं। अगर आज आग लगी होगी तो fire extinguisher उस दिन आएगा, जब चुनाव नज़दीक होंगे। सर, वह मसला नहीं और मैं उस पर जाता ही नहीं हूं। I have a very important question for this entire House. We are

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

talking about unauthorized colonies. सर, ऑथराइज्ड से पहले जो यह 'अन' शब्द आता है, कहानी उसी में छुपी हुई है। अक्सर यह गरीब लोग होते हैं और अनधिकृत इनके साथ ऐसा चिपक जाता है कि इनके पहचान पत्र का हिस्सा हो जाता है। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैंने बहुत वर्षों तक इन कॉलोनीज़ में काम किया है और मैं ऐसे पते जानता हूँ, जब चिट्ठियां गांव से आती थीं, मूलचंद फ्लाईओवर, छठे खंभे के नीचे। मुल्क में न जाने कितने लोगों का इस प्रकार का पता होगा - मूलचंद फ्लाईओवर, छठे खंभे के नीचे। Friedrich Engels actually worked on this idea of 'reserve industrial workfore' और precariousness का एक concept लाए थे, जो उन्होंने English working class के संदर्भ में कहा। आज मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि जिनकी चर्चा कर रहे हैं, वे precarious life and time वाले लोग हैं, तो हमारे अंदर उतनी समझ होनी चाहिए। सर, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है, आप सौ लोगों से शुरुआत करेंगे, इसलिए मैंने कहा कि एतबार कैसे करें। हो सकता है कि अभी सौ की बात कर रहे हैं और कल को चुनाव खत्म हो जाए, तो कहें कि अब नहीं करना है।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय, मेरे कुछ सवाल हैं। पूरी दिल्ली में कच्ची कॉलोनी में रहने वाले हर व्यक्ति को इसके अंदर लाने की शुरुआत क्यों न हो? मैं आपकी बात से इत्तेफाक रखता हूँ, आपने कहा, मैं अपना Statement of Objects and Reasons पढ़ रहा था, यह हम सबका admission of collective guilt है, whether these are people from here or from there. आप भी तीसरे एनडीए कार्यकाल में हो। छोटा-मोटा कार्यकाल अब आपका भी नहीं रहा। आप देखें, इसमें कहते हैं, "However, the development of planned housing colonies has not kept pace with the requirements of burgeoning population." This is an admission of collective guilt because ये कच्ची कॉलोनी में रहने वाले लोग हमारे लिए political instrument से ज्यादा नहीं है। उनकी याद हमें तब आती है, जब चुनाव नजदीक होते हैं, लेकिन कच्ची कॉलोनी में रहने वाले पक्की सोच के लोग होते हैं। उन्हें सही और गलत का फर्क मालूम होता है।

सर, मैं क्विकली एक-दो चीज़ों को कहना चाहूंगा। यहां DDA, bureaucrat, contractor का एक nexus है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय, इस nexus को तोड़ दीजिए। आपका नाम स्वर्णिम अक्षरों में लिखा जाएगा, संसद के आसपास भी। आप इस nexus को तोड़िए। सर, तीसरी चीज़ है, Why not empower Delhi Urban Art Commission? It will do a great work. (Time bell rings) सर, एक मिनट दे दीजिए, उसके अलावा कभी नहीं मांगूंगा।

**श्री उपसभापति :** इसमें जो टाइम है, मैं वही दे रहा हूँ। प्लीज़ कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा :** सर, बस एक मिनट दे दीजिए, I will conclude. There is a principle that there is no equality of illegality. Then, why are you punishing a few and benefiting a few? Everyone should be benefited. Karnataka Affordable Housing Scheme एक अच्छा उदाहरण है।

सर, आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मैंने गालिब से शुरुआत की थी, वे दिल्ली के थे और दाग देहलवी से खत्म करता हूं, वे भी दिल्ली के थे।

"तेरे वादे पर सितमगर अभी और सब्र करते,  
अगर अपनी जिंदगी का हमें ऐतबार होता।"

और वही नहीं है। सर जय हिंद।

**श्री संजय सिंह :** मान्यवर, आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझे अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। यह दिल्ली से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है, इसलिए मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि आप मुझे थोड़ा ज्यादा समय देंगे।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपको जो तीन मिनट का समय आवंटित हुआ है, उससे अधिक समय नहीं है।

**श्री संजय सिंह :** सर, दूसरे लोगों को भी कई मौकों पर ज्यादा समय मिला है। सर, वर्ष 1993 में, जो सरकार आज सत्ता पक्ष में है, उसी की सरकार दिल्ली में भी थी। पांच साल भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार रही, पर अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों को नियमित करने की याद नहीं आई। 1999 से लेकर 2004 तक एनडीए, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की केन्द्र में फिर पांच साल सरकार रही, उस समय अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों को नियमित करने की याद नहीं आई। 2014 से लेकर 2019 तक, जब पांच साल पूरे होने जा रहे हैं और दिल्ली का चुनाव आ रहा है, तो आपको याद आ रही है और अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों को आप नियमित करना चाहते हैं।

मान्यवर, मेरा आपसे बड़ी विनम्रतापूर्वक सवाल है कि आप ज़रा बताएं कि अखबारों में अधिकारियों का और मंत्री जी का जो बयान छपा है और आप कर रहे हैं कि आप ओनरशिप एप्लाई करेंगे, उसके 180 दिन में आपको मालिकाना हक मिलेगा। 180 दिन में तो चिड़िया खेत चुग जाएगी और चुनाव बीत जाएगा। चुनाव के बाद आप अनधिकृत कॉलोनी के लोगों को पूछने वाले नहीं हैं। मुझे यह इसलिए पता है कि आपने 15 साल यह निर्णय लेने में लगा दिए। 2008 में भी दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कॉलोनी के लोगों को प्रोविज़नल सर्टिफिकेट बांटा गया था। लेकिन उनको मालिकाना हक और रजिस्ट्री नहीं मिल पायी। आप कह रहे हैं कि सिर्फ 100 लोगों की रजिस्ट्री देंगे। आप 100 लोगों को चुनाव के पहले रजिस्ट्री देकर चुनावी जुमला छोड़ना चाहता हैं। आप चुनाव में लोगों को भरमाना चाहते हैं, उनके दिमाग को भटका कर उनका वोट लेना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आपकी असलियत दिल्ली की जनता, दिल्ली के रहने वाले लोग पहचान चुके हैं। आप कितनी तंगदिली से काम करते हैं। मान्यवर, यहां पर तमाम सदस्य बोले और माननीय मंत्री जी भी बोले। दिल्ली सरकार के काम की प्रशंसा पूरी दुनिया में हो रही है, लेकिन उसके एक भी काम की चर्चा करने के लिए आप तैयार नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**... यह दिल्ली की पहली सरकार है जिसने लोगों को 200 यूनिट बिजली फ्री देने का काम किया, पानी फ्री देने का काम किया, बस की यात्रा फ्री देने का काम किया। मान्यवर, हमारी सरकारी तीर्थ यात्रा की योजना दिल्ली के अंदर लेकर आई है, जिसमें बुजुर्गों को अलग-अलग तीर्थ स्थानों पर फ्री में तीर्थ यात्रा कराने का काम

[श्री संजय सिंह]

केजरीवाल की सरकार कर रही है। आप हमारी सरकार के काम देख लीजिए, एजुकेशन के काम देख लीजिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जब आप भाषण दीजिएगा, तो दो लाइन तारीफ कर दीजिएगा। आप इतनी तंगदिली से काम मत कीजिए। आपको इतनी योजनाएं याद आती हैं। आप दिल्ली के स्कूलों की थोड़ी तारीफ कर दीजिए। मान्यवर, एयर कंडिशनड कमरे बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए बनाये हैं। हमने मोहल्ला क्लीनिक बनाया, हमने दिल्ली के अंदर माताओं और बहनों के लिए बस की यात्रा फ्री की।...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपके बोलने का समय खत्म हो गया है।

**श्री संजय सिंह :** सर, एक मिनट। सर, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ। हमने दिल्ली के अंदर किसानों को 50 हजार रुपये हैक्टेयर फसल बरबादी का मुआवज़ा और जवान की शहादत पर उनके परिवार को एक करोड़ रुपये की सम्मान राशि देकर "जय जवान, जय किसान" के नारे को जमीन पर सच करके दिखाने का काम किया। आप कह रहे हैं कि वेबसाइट पर नाम दर्ज करा दीजिए। मान्यवर, वेबसाइट पर नाम दर्ज कराने से क्या हमको रजिस्ट्री मिल जाएगी? अगर वेबसाइट पर नाम दर्ज कराना है, तो हम भी एक वेबसाइट खोल देते हैं, मंत्री जी के नाम पर लाल किला लिख देते हैं और विजय गोयल जी के नाम ताजमहल लिख देते हैं, शाहनजफ रोड लिख देते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... खाली ऐसा कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा।...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप समाप्त करिए।

**श्री संजय सिंह :** केवल ऐसा कह देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिए दिल्ली के लोगों को रजिस्ट्री चाहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप दिल्ली के लाखों लोगों को झुनझुना और चुनावी जुमला थमाने का काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। सर, मैं दो-तीन प्वाइंट और बोलकर अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपका बोलने का समय खत्म हो गया है।

**श्री संजय सिंह :** सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। सर, यह दिल्ली का विषय है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** मैं नेक्स्ट स्पीकर को बुला रहा हूँ।

**श्री संजय सिंह :** आपने कहा कि सेटेलाइट के नक्शे ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ। आपने हमसे सेटेलाइट के नक्शे मांगे। जब हमने चार साल पहले, नवम्बर, 2015 में कैबिनेट ने मंजूरी देकर आपको नक्शा भेज दिया कि दिल्ली की अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों को नियमित करिए, तो आप चार साल तक इस पर क्यों बैठे रहे? हमसे आपने सेटेलाइट नक्शे मांगे...

**श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी :** आपने दो साल का वक्त मांगा।...**(व्यवधान)**... दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट में एफिडेविट दिया कि दो साल का वक्त और चाहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** धन्यवाद। नेक्स्ट स्पीकर श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बोलिए। आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर जायेगी।...**(व्यवधान)**... संजय सिंह जी, आपका ऑलरेडी एक मिनट का समय अधिक हो गया है। श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बोलिए, आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी।...**(व्यवधान)**... संजय जी, आप कन्क्लूड नहीं कर रहे हैं?...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री संजय सिंह :** सर, मैं एकदम खत्म कर रहा हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**... 8,137 करोड़ रुपये दिल्ली की अनधिकृत कॉलोनिजों के विकास के लिए केजरीवाल जी ने खर्च किए।...**(समय की घंटी)**... उनकी सरकार ने सीवर डलवाया, सड़कें बनवाई, नालियां बनवाई...

**श्री उपसभापति :** धन्यवाद। श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ जी, अब आपकी बात की रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। आप बोलिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप चेयर को देखिए। आप बोलिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... संजय सिंह जी, आपकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री संजय सिंह :** सर,...\*

**श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। श्रीमन्, यह सच है कि इस बिल के पास होने के बाद देश का दिल कहे जाने वाली दिल्ली शहर में, देश के कोने-कोने से आए लगभग 50 लाख लोगों को फायदा मिलेगा। हमारे वरिष्ठ साथी माननीय भूपेन्द्र यादव जी ने एक बात कही कि जो लोग पलायन करके आते हैं, उनका कारण केवल डिस्ट्रेस नहीं है। मान्यवर, मैं इस सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब से मैंने होश सम्भाला है, जब से मेरी राजनीति में रुचि बढ़ी है, ज्यादातर पलायन इस देश में छोटे ग्रामों से, छोटे कस्बों से शहरों की तरफ हुआ है। उसका मुख्य कारण गैर-बराबरी वाली सामाजिक व्यवस्था रही है। उस गैर-बराबरी वाली सामाजिक व्यवस्था के कारण गांव से लोग शहरों की तरफ पलायन करते रहे हैं। दूसरे प्रकार के आने वाले जो लोग रहे हैं, वे ज्यादातर शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, रोजगार प्राप्त करने की नीयत से भारत के कोने-कोने से दिल्ली में आकर बसे हैं। मान्यवर, सरकार द्वारा यह देर से उठाया गया सराहनीय कदम जरूर है, लेकिन इस पर भरोसा नहीं होता। हमें भरोसा क्यों नहीं होता, इस बारे में हमारे कुछ वरिष्ठ साथियों ने भी इसके समय की और टाइमिंग की चर्चा की कि तीन-चार महीने के बाद दिल्ली विधान सभा के आम चुनाव हैं और उस आम चुनाव से पहले केन्द्र सरकार को दिल्ली द्वारा जो रिपोर्ट भेजी गई थी, उसकी याद क्यों नहीं आई? क्या कारण है कि दिल्ली में जब 'आम' आदमी पार्टी की सरकार बनी, उस समय उसने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट भेजने का काम किया था, उसे साफ नीयत से स्वीकार करके, केन्द्र सरकार ने उसे लागू करने का काम क्यों नहीं किया?

महोदय, माननीय भूपेन्द्र यादव जी ने जो बात कही कि दिल्ली में लोग distress के कारण नहीं आए। मैं उनसे सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि-

"जाके पैर न फटी बिवाई, वो क्या जाने पीर पराई।"

[श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ]

जो दलित समाज में पैदा होता है, उसे दलित होने के दर्द का अहसास होता है। हम उस समाज से आए हैं।

मान्यवर, यह जो अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों को **regularize** करने की बात है, उत्तर प्रदेश जो आबादी के हिसाब से, देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है; उस प्रदेश में जब हमारी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्षा, आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी, वर्ष 2009 में मुख्य मंत्री थीं, तब उन्होंने झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले लोगों को, जिस प्लॉट पर वे रहते थे, उस प्लॉट का उन्हें मालिकाना हक देने का काम किया था। इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश में अपनी सरकार के समय, जब वे मुख्य मंत्री थीं, तब "मान्यवर कांशीराम शहरी गरीब आवास योजना के "माध्यम से लाखों दो कमरों के पक्के मकान देने का काम किया था।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से सिर्फ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक जो वादे किए गए, वे केवल वादे ही न रह जाएं और उन्होंने जो घोषणाएं की हैं तथा जो बातें बिल में लिखने का काम किया गया है, उन्हें वे पूरा करें। मालिकाना हक देने के बाद उन घरों में रहने वाले लोगों को बिजली, सड़क, शिक्षा, अस्पताल, पार्क, शुद्ध हवा और पीने के स्वच्छ पानी से महारूम न होना पड़े, इस बात को भी केन्द्र सरकार और माननीय मंत्री जी देखें।

महोदय, भारत के उन नागरिकों को, जो भारत के कोने-कोने से दिल्ली में आते हैं, उन्हें मालिकाना हक केवल फोटो खिंचाकर के ही नहीं दिया जाए, जैसा कि अभी हमारे श्री संजय सिंह ने कहा कि 100 आदमियों के साथ फोटो खिंचाकर देने का ही काम न किया जाए, बल्कि चुनाव से पहले ऐसी प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाए कि सभी लोगों को उनके मकानों के मालिकाना हक प्राप्त हों। इतना कहते हुए ही मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

**SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala):** Sir, one can only welcome the Government that at the seventy second year of Independence, suddenly, it remembered the houseless and poor people living in urban slums and the unauthorised colonies. All these 72 years, we forgot them. Sir, the freedom movement had a slogan. What was that slogan? Whenever the issue of *Swaraj* was raised, it was said that ‘Housing for All’ was an ingredient of *Swaraj*. But those houses were never given to them. Now, some weeks before the elections, they come and tell the people that they are here to provide you the houses and all the rights that you have. There is a saying in Malayalam. “Palam Kadakkuvolam Narayana, Palam Kadannal Korayana” . This means that till we cross the bridge, we pray to the God, and, once we cross the bridge, we forget the God. This is the meaning, Sir.

We speak about the poor; we call them ‘narayana’ but after the elections are over, we forget them and we do not give them any right. Sir, I would like to mention some

figures. All these are official figures. Twenty-six per cent of India's population lives in slums even today. These are official statistics from Census of India, 2011. One in every six urban Indian lives in a slum. Sir, 2,613 towns in India have slums and 1.2 million slum household drink untreated water even today. Six out of ten slum households do not have proper drainage facility. Sixty-three per cent Indian slum households are without any proper drainage system even now. Forty-four per cent of the households have open drains and close to 19 per cent of the households are without any drainage. This is also from the Indian Census Report, 2011.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair*]

High prevalence of communicable diseases is there. These diseases are caused because of absence of drinkable water. Constant harassment in the form of evictions and demolition is there. This is their plight, Sir. Sir, for long, there was a demand for action in Delhi also. Now the Government suddenly remembers the satellite map of 2015. That map was there since 2015. But you are remembering to take up that map in 2019. This is not the way to help the poor. To extend a helping hand to them, you should have a political will to help them. Why are the urban poor increasing in number?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, it is only because of the rural economy's disaster. That economy is getting ruined every day because of the Government's very, very anti-people and anti-poor policies. There is one positive point in this Bill. It is that the ownership title is given in the name of man and woman together. That is a positive point. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. Throughout the country, in many cities and towns, in all the 29 States, there is one regularization programme or the other being implemented by various State Governments. My contention is that Delhi cannot be seen in isolation. These types of schemes are very popular in nature and very regular in nature. And they are very well justified. In Andhra Pradesh, the hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has introduced *Navratnas*. In one of the *Navratnas*, 25 lakh houses are being constructed for the poor and downtrodden. In the next five or ten years or so, we would see all the people having houses in Andhra Pradesh.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

Coming to the Bill, it will pave the way for recognizing the property rights of the persons living in the unauthorized colonies by securing the rights of ownership or transfer or mortgage. These three things are very important in the favour of residents. The persons whose houses are being regularized will have the right to transfer or mortgage the property and get the financial benefit. I believe 42-50 lakh people are going to be benefited in Delhi alone.

It is a sad reality that even after fifty years of independence, we have so many people, that too in the capital city, living in abysmally bad conditions where they don't have proper water and sanitation facilities available to them. I hope and I am very confident that the passage of this Bill will address the situation and bring some relief to the poor and downtrodden. The passage of the Bill also ensures various schemes of the Central Government to these areas which can't be implemented in unauthorized structures. After passing the Bill, once they are regularized, the various schemes of the Central Government will be available to the residents who get the recognition.

Last point which I would like to submit to you is this. Besides providing a legitimate claim to the property, this Bill would encourage the property holders to invest in safe structures. Earlier these people might be afraid of constructing safe structures, but now after the regularization of their colonies, they can construct safe houses which is good for the society.

Sir, I will take only half a minute. I have two suggestions to make to the hon. Minister. Whatever process you have initiated now, once the Bill is passed, I request the hon. Minister to expedite the process of issuing the ownership certificates because these residents of the unauthorized colonies have been waiting for a long time. Sir, the second suggestion which I would like to make is, have a quasi-judicial authority because upon authorization or regularization of colonies, there might be a situation where there could be litigation. And to sort out and address all these issues, a quasi-judicial authority can be constituted. It can be thought of by the Ministry. Thank you very much. We support the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale; not here. Then, Shri Vijay Goel.

**श्री विजय गोयल** (राजस्थान) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद की पहली बैठक में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कहा था कि मेरी सरकार जो है, वह गरीबों के लिए, वंचितों के लिए,

शोषितों के लिए, जिनके पास नहीं है, उनके लिए है और आज हरदीप सिंह पुरी जी ने इस बिल को लाकर यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि 50 लाख लोगों को एक **stroke** के अन्दर अगर कोई मकान दे सकता है, तो वह मेरे प्रधान मंत्री, मोदी जी दे सकते हैं। उन्होंने सिद्ध कर दिया है कि अगर 50 लाख लोगों के आंसू कोई पोंछ सकता है, उनकी तकलीफों को समझता है, तो वह हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री, मोदी जी हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज यहां सदन में जितने लोग बैठे हैं, उनसे ज्यादा लाखों लोग टेलीविजन पर हमें देख रहे हैं। इसलिए उनके पास इस बात की हकीकत आनी चाहिए कि आखिरकार इस बिल का महत्व क्या है, आज दिल्ली की हालत क्या हो गई है, दिल्ली में इतने सालों के अन्दर राज किसने किया है और आज कौन राज कर रहा है। आज दिल्ली के अन्दर समस्या है नाली की, खरंजे की, सड़क की, सीवर की, बिजली की, पानी की, शिक्षा की, स्वास्थ्य की, यमुना की, प्रदूषण की। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सब समस्याओं के ऊपर सबको इकट्ठे मिल कर काम करने की जरूरत है। आज दिल्ली के अन्दर एक बड़ी समस्या है **multiplicity of agencies** की, जिसके कारण हम देख रहे हैं कि दिल्ली बद से बदतर होती जा रही है। जग प्रवेश चन्द्र जी, जो पहले कांग्रेस के **Chief Executive Councillor** होते थे, वे तो कहते थे कि **Delhi is mistress of everybody and wife of nobody** कोई उसकी देखभाल करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। आज दिल्ली की हालत यह हो गई कि अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों में 40 से 50 लाख लोग रहते हैं, झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में 20 लाख लोग हैं, **Resettlement Colonies** में 10 लाख लोग हैं, गांवों के अन्दर 20 लाख लोग हैं और सड़कों पर ठंड से मरने के लिए 5 लाख लोग हैं, जिनके लिए सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है। अभी हमारे दोस्त कह रहे थे कि आप दिल्ली की हालत देखेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि बच्चे सड़क के किनारे टॉयलेट कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में शौचालय की व्यवस्था नहीं है। रेलवे की लाइंस के साथ झुगियां पड़ी हुई हैं, कूड़े के पहाड़ हैं, गाजीपुर के अन्दर और मुकरबा चौक के अन्दर। यमुना गंदी और मैली है। आपने आज तक अखबार में कभी एक लाइन इस बात के लिए नहीं पढ़ी होगी कि यमुना के लिए सरकार ने कुछ किया। सड़कें टूटी-फूटी हैं। कभी ज़ौक कहते थे कि कौन जाए ज़ौक दिल्ली की गलियों को छोड़ कर। आज आप देखिए कि दिल्ली की गलियां क्या, यहां जितने लोग बैठे हैं, मुझे नहीं मालूम कि कितनों ने अनधिकृत कॉलोनी देखी है, एक बार आप अनधिकृत कॉलोनी जाकर देखिए, आपको पता चलेगा कि सड़कें कैसी हैं। जो सरकार यह दावा कर रही है कि हमने सड़क-सीवर कर दिया, उसने 9 इंच की सीवर की पाइपलाइन बिछा दी, जिसमें से सीवर नहीं निकल सकता है। इसलिए लोगों ने कनेक्शन नहीं लिए। फिर इन्होंने आवाज लगाई कि हम फ्री कनेक्शन दे देंगे, उसके बाद भी **unauthorized colonies** के अन्दर सीवर की बुरी तरह से व्यवस्था है।...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए सुनिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... सुनिए...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** बीच में कोई नहीं बोलें। जब आपकी टर्न आए, तब बोलिए।

**श्री विजय गोयल :** मैं मानता हूँ कि दिल्ली के अन्दर स्कूलों की व्यवस्था बहुत अच्छी हो गई है। नौवी के अन्दर डेढ़ लाख बच्चे क्लास में बैठे, उनमें से 75 हजार फेल हो गए। 50 परसेंट बच्चे फेल हो गए।...**(व्यवधान)**... बारहवीं के अन्दर जो बच्चे फेल हुए हैं...**(व्यवधान)**... सुनिए, education के बारे में सुनिए, 600 प्रिंसिपल्स में से...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** मैं allow नहीं कर रहा हूँ। प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विजय गोयल :** आपने बहुत काम गिनाए थे। नौवी में डेढ़ लाख में से 75 हजार बच्चे फेल हो गए। 683 हेड मास्टर्स में से 500 हेड मास्टर्स स्कूलों में नहीं हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** आप बैठिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले आप बैठिए, फिर मैं इनको बोलता हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विजय गोयल :** 12 हजार से ज्यादा टीचर्स नहीं हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** संजय जी, मैं आपसे कह रहा हूँ कि आप बैठ जाइए।...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको इन्हें कोई जवाब नहीं देना है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विजय गोयल :** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इन अनऑथोराइज़्ड कॉलोनीज़ में इन्हीं के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** आप बैठेंगे नहीं, तो मैं कुछ नहीं सुन पाऊंगा।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विजय गोयल :** ये जो बच्चे हैं, ये सब अनऑथोराइज़्ड कॉलोनीज़ में रहते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** मैं कह रहा हूँ, प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठेंगे तभी मैं सुन पाऊंगा।...**(व्यवधान)**... विजय जी, आप ऐसे विषय न लें, जो उचित नहीं हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विजय गोयल :** ये सारे बच्चे अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों में रहते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... ये अमीरों के बच्चे नहीं हैं, ये अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों के बच्चे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** विजय गोयल जी के अतिरिक्त जो बोला जा रहा है, वह कुछ भी रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा।...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि इसमें कुछ गलत बात होगी, तो वह रिकॉर्ड से निकाल दी जाएगी।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप चिंता न करें, इसमें जो गलत बात होगी, वह रिकॉर्ड से निकाल दी जाएगी।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विजय गोयल :** सर, मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री संजय सिंह :** \*

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** आप उन्हें बोलने दीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विजय गोयल :** सर, मैं कोई आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा समय निकलता जा रहा है।...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कोई आरोप-प्रत्यारोप लगाऊँ तो वह अलग बात है, किन्तु प्रदूषण के ऊपर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक ही शब्द कहा है, 'दिल्ली नरक बन गई है'।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री संजय सिंह :** \*

**श्री विजय गोयल :** प्रदूषण के ऊपर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक ही शब्द कहा है, 'दिल्ली नरक बन गई है', 'दिल्ली रहने योग्य नहीं है'।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुनिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... आगे सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा, 'बम फोड़ दो और हमको मार दो'।...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मैंने नहीं कहा, यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, 1962 में 110 अनधिकृत कॉलोनियां थीं। 1982 में, जब एशियाड गेम्स हुए, तो बहुत बड़ी संख्या में यहां काम करने के लिए, यहां का विकास करने के लिए बाहर से लेबर आई और उसके बाद वे लोग यहीं रह गए, लेकिन यहां उनके रहने की व्यवस्था नहीं हुई। 1991 में ये अनधिकृत कॉलोनियां 1,071 थीं। इसके बाद बालाकृष्णन कमेटी बनी, जिसने लॉ एंड ऑर्डर और लैंड के इश्यूज़ गवर्नमेंट को दे दिए। 1994 में इन 1,071 कॉलोनियों का एरियल सर्वे हुआ था। 1996 में Common Cause Organization ने कहा कि ये unauthorized colonies regularize नहीं होनी चाहिए। कोर्ट ने उनको तोड़ने का ऑर्डर कर दिए और उस समय अगर कोर्ट में कोई खड़े हुए, तो मेरी भारतीय जनता पार्टी के श्री साहब सिंह वर्मा जी खड़े हुए। उन्होंने कोर्ट में खुद जिरह किया और कहा कि मेरे होते हुए इन कॉलोनियों को कोई तोड़ नहीं सकता है। उन्होंने इन कॉलोनियों को तोड़ने से रोका और अब यहां हमारे मंत्री, श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी जी ने उनको तोड़ा नहीं, बल्कि उनको जोड़ दिया, उनको उनका मालिकाना हक दे दिया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, असल में तो जितने भी लोगों ने बोला, उन्होंने सिर्फ मालिकाना हक की बात की, किन्तु इससे कितने लाभ हुए हैं, उन लाभों को भी मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा। 2008 में शीला दीक्षित जी ने एक बहुत अच्छी कोशिश कि हम इन कॉलोनियों को रेगुलराइज़ कर देंगे। इसके लिए उन्होंने RWA से नक्शे भी बनवा लिए, layout भी तैयार करवा लिए, boundaries भी करवा लीं, सब कुछ करवा लिया, लेकिन उसके बाद इनमें रहने वाले लाखों लोगों को सिर्फ Provisional Certificate दे दिया। रामलीला मैदान में सोनिया गांधी जी के हाथ से Provisional Certificates बंटवा कर जितना बड़ा \*\* दिया, मैं नहीं समझता कि इससे बड़ा \*\* कांग्रेस कभी दे सकती है। इसके बाद रामलीला मैदान में मैंने रैली की थी, तब से हम संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। उस रैली के अंदर 2 लाख लोग आए थे, जो कह रहे थे कि कांग्रेस हमें जो दे रही है, सिर्फ lollipop दे रही है। उसके बाद भी वे कॉलोनीज़ regularized नहीं हुईं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज ये जो कॉलोनीज़ हैं, इनमें से कुछ agriculture land पर हैं, दूसरी कुछ कॉलोनीज़ Government land पर हैं और तीसरी, forest, ASI और

\* Not Recorded.

\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री विजय गोयल]

O-zone के अंदर हैं। आज हम 1,731 कॉलोनियों को मालिकाना हक देने की बात कर रहे हैं, जिनमें 40 लाख लोग रहते हैं, जिनका एरिया 43,000 किलोमीटर है और जिनमें 10 लाख मकान हैं। जो काम बाकी सरकारों ने 30 सालों में नहीं किया, वह मेरी मोदी सरकार ने 30 दिन के अंदर करके दिखा दिया, इससे बड़ी कोई बात नहीं हो सकती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अब प्रश्न उठता है कि चुनाव से पहले हमने इसे क्यों किया है? जिसे देश में हर रोज़ चुनाव होता हो और हर महीने दूसरा चुनाव होता हो, तो आइए सब लोग एग्री कर लीजिए कि सारे चुनाव एक साथ हों। सारी सरकार तो इसके लिए भी बिल लाने को तैयार है, लेकिन आप ही तैयार नहीं हो रहे हैं।

दूसरा, यह जो काम था, यह दिल्ली सरकार का काम था।...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले दिल्ली सरकार ने इसे अपने जिम्मे लिया कि हम इन कॉलोनीज़ के layout plan बनाएंगे और इनकी boundries तैयार करेंगे। जो काम आपको करना था, \* को करना था, जब उन्होंने ही इस काम को नहीं किया।...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : आप किसी का नाम नहीं लीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह : ये अनावश्यक आरोप लगा रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : मैंने इनको बोल दिया है, ये किसी का नाम नहीं लेंगे।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल : सभापति जी, ये मेरा समय खराब नहीं करें।...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : आप बैठिए, बैठिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह : दिल्ली सरकार ने 8,000 करोड़ रुपये।...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : आप बैठ जाइए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जो काम दिल्ली सरकार को करना था, उसे केन्द्र सरकार ने...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर ऐसा नहीं चलेगा।...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : आप बैठ जाइए।...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, जो अप्रासंगिक है, वह रिकॉर्ड में से निकाल दिया जाएगा।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए।...**(व्यवधान)**... जब आपकी टर्न आएगी, तब आप बोलिएगा।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल : दिल्ली की सरकार को जो करना था- उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके अन्दर उस समय डीडीए की एक बहुत बड़ी भूमिका थी कि डीडीए ने अपने

---

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

काम को सही तरीके से नहीं किया। उस समय कांग्रेस के राज में डीडीए जमीन का अधिग्रहण करती रही और उनके साथ व्यापार करती रही, महंगे दामों में बेचती रही। उसके बाद किसानों ने अपनी कॉलोनियां जो थीं- किसानों ने colonisers को अपनी जमीनें देनी शुरू कीं और ये कटनी शुरू हुई।...**(व्यवधान)**... 43,000 किलोमीटर में कॉलोनियां बस गयीं, लेकिन एक ऑफिसर भी आज तक सस्पेंड नहीं हुआ, किसी के ऊपर एक्शन नहीं हुआ। सरकारों को जो हाउसिंग का काम करना था, ताकि इन लोगों को बसाया जा सकता, सस्ते प्लॉट दिये जा सकते, वे सस्ते प्लॉट दिये नहीं गये, वे सस्ते प्लैट दिये नहीं गये, तो इसके लिए जिम्मेदारी उनकी है, जो पचासों साल तक इस देश के ऊपर राज करते रहे। परन्तु अब जो 5 साल से सरकार बैठी है, वह क्या करती रही, सोती रही, उसका विवरण आप सुनिए।

केन्द्र सरकार ने दिल्ली सरकार को पत्र लिखा कि भाई, इनकी boundaries कर दीजिए, भाई, इनका layout कर दीजिए। यह पत्र जो लिखा, उसके बाद इनका जवाब आता है कि हम इन कॉलोनिनों की जो boundaries हैं, वह 2019 तक करेंगे। उसके बाद केन्द्र सरकार ने शहरी विकास मंत्रालय ने दोबारा पत्र लिखा और मेरे पास उनके लेटर्स भी हैं कि इनको क्या-क्या करना चाहिए था और नहीं किया।...**(व्यवधान)**... 31 मई, 2017 को केन्द्र सरकार ने दिल्ली सरकार को layout boundaries के लिए लिखा कि आप डेवलपमेंट चार्ज तय करिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री संजय सिंह :** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह एक तरफा आरोप-प्रत्यारोप हो रहा है।...**(व्यवधान)**... यह एकतरफा आरोप-प्रत्यारोप हो रहा है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विजय गोयल :** आपने नहीं किया।...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके बाद...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री संजय सिंह :** सर,...**(व्यवधान)**... ये एकतरफा आरोप-प्रत्यारोप कर रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... आरोप लगा रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** मैंने कह दिया है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**डा. अनिल जैन :** सर,...**(व्यवधान)**... संजय जी, आप सुनिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** आप बैठ जाइए।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री संजय सिंह :** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... एकतरफा आरोप लगा रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... बिल के ऊपर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**डा. अनिल जैन :** यह बिल में है।...**(व्यवधान)**... 2015 में टाला ...**(व्यवधान)**... 2017 में टाला।...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बिल में है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** आप बैठ जाइए, बैठिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री संजय सिंह :** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : मैं कह चुका हूँ।...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए, बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)... इस तरह से व्यवधान उत्पन्न करना...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं डेट्स बता रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : इस तरह से व्यवधान उत्पन्न करना ठीक नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, मैं खड़ा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)... मैं खड़ा हूँ, तो आप अपनी सीट पर बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)... थोड़ी मर्यादा का भी ख्याल रखिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल : 18 अगस्त को केजरीवाल जी, दिल्ली सरकार ... (व्यवधान)... 18 अगस्त को दिल्ली सरकार लिखती है कि 31 जुलाई, 2019 तक का हमें समय दे दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : विजय जी, आप रुकिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल : 29 जनवरी को फिर...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : विजय जी, आप एक मिनट रुकिए। मैंने कहा है कि आरोप और प्रत्यारोप और जो अप्रासंगिक है, वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जायेगा। आप तो बीच में बोल कर...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह : सर, ... (व्यवधान)... हम लोगों को रोका जाता है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : सर, ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : अपनी टर्न आने पर आप बात कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)... इस तरह से...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह : सर, ... (व्यवधान)... हम लोगों को रोका जाता है।...(व्यवधान)... कि नाम मत लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अनिल जैन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आपने भी केन्द्र सरकार पर आरोप लगाये थे।...(व्यवधान)... सही बात सुनने की हिम्मत रखिए।...(व्यवधान)... सही बात सुनिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह : सर, ... (व्यवधान)... उनको खुलेआम छूट दी जा रही है, मान्यवर।...(व्यवधान)... उनको खुलेआम आरोप लगाने की छूट दी जा रही है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : कोई आलोचना नहीं और कोई आरोप-प्रत्यारोप नहीं।...(व्यवधान)... यह कोई संघर्ष का मैदान नहीं है। यहां से निष्कर्ष निकाले जाने चाहिए। यदि आपको अपनी कुछ बातें कहनी हैं, तो आप भी अपनी बता कहें और यदि इन्हें अपनी बात कहनी है, तो इन्हें भी अपनी बात कहने दें।...(व्यवधान)... ये भी इस तरह से बात करें, जिससे किसी को आरोप लगाने और कुछ कहने का मौका न मिले।...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री विजय गोयल :** सर, इन्होंने अपने समय में बहुत आरोप लगाये। मैं एक बार भी खड़ा नहीं हुआ।...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं एक बार भी खड़ा नहीं हुआ। सर, 29 जनवरी को...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** आप मुझे बिठा रहे हैं?...(व्यवधान)... आप मुझे बिठा रहे हैं। आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... पहले शान्ति स्थापित हो जाए और हम एक अच्छे वातावरण में चर्चा करें। यदि कोई अच्छा काम हुआ है, तो उसकी प्रस्तुति अच्छी तरह से होनी चाहिए। उसमें किसी भी प्रकार का व्यवधान इस प्रकार की अच्छी बातों को रोकने के लिए ठीक नहीं है। आप भी मर्यादा का पालन करें आर मैं उनसे भी कहूंगा कि अपनी मर्यादा में जो भाषण कर रहे हैं, उसको अच्छी तरह से बोलें।

**श्री विजय गोयल :** सर, 2019 तक का दिल्ली सरकार ने समय मांगा, तो केन्द्र सरकार ने इनको दोबारा पत्र लिखा। 29 जनवरी, 2019 को फिर दिल्ली सरकार ने एक पत्र लिखा कि हमें 2021 तक का layout plan बनाने का समय दे दिया जाए। अब केन्द्र सरकार ने समझा कि...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री संजय सिंह :** सर, ...(व्यवधान)... क्या इस तरह से बिल पर चर्चा होगी?...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. अनिल जैन :** किस तरह से होगी?...(व्यवधान)... और कैसे होगी?...(व्यवधान)... सही बात सुनना नहीं चाहते।...(व्यवधान)... आप सुनना नहीं चाहते।...(व्यवधान)... इसे डिसरप्ट करके दिल्ली की जनता के सामने तथ्य लाने देना नहीं चाहते।...(व्यवधान)... दिल्ली की जनता के सामने तथ्य लाने देना नहीं चाहते।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री विजय गोयल :** सर, मैं डेट क्वोट कर रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)... मैं तो डेट क्वोट कर रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री संजय सिंह :** सर, माननीय सदस्य राज्य सरकार के बारे में गलत जानकारी दे रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री जावेद अली खान :** सर, मेरा एक point of order है।...(व्यवधान)...

جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، میرا ایک point of order ہے --- (مداخلت) ---

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : Under which rule?

**श्री जावेद अली खान :** सर, point of order रूल 258 के तहत ही होता है।

جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، point of order رول 258 کے تحت ہی ہوتا ہے --- (مداخلت) ---

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, अभी यह जो...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : आप एक मिनट बैठ जाइए, पहले उनका point of order सुन लूं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जावेद अली खान : सर, माननीय सदस्य केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार के बीच हुए पत्राचार को उद्धृत कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान).... यह अगर केन्द्र सरकार के मंत्री जी करें, तो बात समझ में आती है, लेकिन बिना चेयर की परमिशन लिए हुए माननीय सदस्य दो सरकारों के बीच में जो communication हुआ है, उसे किस आधार पर उद्धृत कर रहे हैं?...(व्यवधान)...

جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، مائے سدسے کیندر سرکار اور راجیہ سرکار کے بیچ ہوئے پترچار کو ادھرت کر رہے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ یہ اگر کیندر سرکار کے منتری جی کریں، تو بات سمجھ میں آتی ہے، لیکن بنا چیئر کی پرمیشن لئے ہوئے مائے سدسے دو سرکاروں کے بیچ میں جو کمیونیکیشن ہوا ہے، اسے کس ادھار پر ادھرت کر رہے ہیں؟  
---(مداخلت)---

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : ठीक है। विजय जी, आप अपनी बात कहिए।

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, इसमें बुरा मानने की बात नहीं है। इनके manifesto की item no. 56 में यह लिखा था कि हम एक साल के अंदर कॉलोनियों को regularize कर देंगे, लेकिन इन्होंने इस दिशा में कुछ काम नहीं किया।...(व्यवधान).... आपने manifesto में वादा किया था।...(व्यवधान).... 40 लाख लोग आपको सुन रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह : सर, ये सही जानकारी नहीं दे रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, मैं बिल पर आता हूं।...(व्यवधान).... आप बैठ जाइए। मैं नहीं बोलूंगा, आपकी पोल नहीं खोलूंगा, आप आराम से बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह : आपकी पोल खुल चुकी है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, इस बिल को समझना होगा। अगर केवल मालिकाना हक देना होता, तो इस बिल को लाने की जरूरत नहीं थी। माननीय मंत्री जी ने किस तरीके से और कितनी सूझबूझ से इसको तैयार किया है, वह मैं आपको समझाऊंगा। सरकार बहुत पक्का काम कर रही है, नहीं तो सरकार एक लाइन में भी कर सकती थी, लेकिन सरकार इतना पक्का काम कर रही है, 40 लाख लोग मेरी बात को सुन रहे हैं, कि कल को इसको हाई कोर्ट, सुप्रीम कोर्ट, इन्कम टैक्स, रेवेन्यू आदि किसी में भी चैलेंज न किया जा सके - यह इस बिल की सबसे बड़ी महत्ता है। Suraj Lamp vs State of Haryana में, हम लोगों के पास यानी अनधिकृत कॉलोनी

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

**5.00 P.M.**

में रहने वालों के पास जो पॉवर ऑफ अटॉर्नी, सेल एग्रीमेंट, विल, पोज़ेशन लेटर आदि को नहीं मानते थे। माननीय मंत्री जी जो बिल लेकर आए हैं, उसमें इन सारी चीजों को मनवाने की बात कह दी है- यह सबसे बड़ी बात है।...(समय की घंटी)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)** : कृपया आप conclude कीजिए।

**श्री विजय गोयल** : सर, इसमें दूसरी सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इन्होंने जितनी भी अनधिकृत कॉलोनीज़ हैं, उनको category I और category II के हिसाब से किया है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इसमें पॉवर ऑफ अटॉर्नी, एग्रीमेंट टू सेल आदि सबको वैलिड कर दिया है। अब सबके मकान के कागज पक्के हो जाएंगे। उस पर लोन मिल सकता है, उस पर construction किया जा सकता है और उस पर कुछ भी विकास किया जा सकता है।...(समय की घंटी)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)** : कृपया आप conclude कीजिए।

**श्री विजय गोयल** : सर, मैं अनिल जैन जी का टाइम ले रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)... इसमें तीसरे सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि शीला दीक्षित जी के समय यानी कांग्रेस के समय जो रजिस्ट्रेशन चार्ज दो सौ रुपए प्रति मीटर था, वह रजिस्ट्रेशन चार्ज अब सिर्फ साढ़े बारह रुपए प्रति मीटर हो गया। अगर किसी का सौ गज का प्लॉट है और उसका सर्कल रेट दस हजार रुपए है, तो अब उसको उसका रजिस्ट्रेशन चार्ज सिर्फ बारह सौ पचास रुपए देना पड़ेगा। इसी तरह से stamp duty का भी है। अगर किसी प्लॉट का सर्कल रेट 40 हजार रुपए होता था, जो कि कई अनधिकृत कॉलोनीज़ में हैं, उसकी stamp duty पहले जो दो लाख रुपए बनती थी, अब वह दो हजार रुपए भी नहीं बनेगी - यही सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि है।

सर, अभी सरकार land पर सिर्फ 0.50 परसेंट stamp duty ले रहे हैं और प्राइवेट land पर इसका भी आधा 0.25 परसेंट ले रहे हैं और इस हिसाब से इनके ऊपर stamp duty, जो हजारों में बन रही थी, वह अब सिर्फ 100-200 रुपए बनेगी - यह इसकी बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि होने वाली है। इसके साथ-साथ इन सभी कॉलोनियों में अगर कोई सीलिंग की तलवार लटकी हुई थी या किसी को सीलिंग के ऑर्डर हो गए थे या किसी की प्रॉपर्टी को बुक किया गया था, तो वे स्वतः ही इससे मुक्त हो जाएंगी और किसी को भी सीलिंग की समस्या नहीं रहेगी। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इसके साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि आपको दो लाख की Stamp duty देनी थी और अब आप 2000 अंदाजे से देंगे, तो जाहिर तौर पर आपने जो 1 लाख, 80 हजार रुपया बचाया, उसके ऊपर इनकम टैक्स और Stamp Department कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करेगा - इस बिल का सबसे बड़ा फायदा यह होने वाला है। इससे जो पेमेंट इकट्ठी होगी, उसके लिए डीडीए स्पेशल डेवलपमेंट फंड बनाएगी, जिसका इस्तेमाल उन्हीं अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों के अंदर किया जाएगा, जिनके मकानों को मालिकाना हक दे रहे हैं, उन्हीं के लिए किया जाएगा। यह सरकार इन कॉलोनियों के अंदर सड़क, सीवर, बिजली, पानी, खड़ंगा, सब तरह की सुविधाएं देगी।...(व्यवधान)... आपको करना है, तो आप भी कर लेना।...(व्यवधान)... उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से दिल्ली सरकार ने अपने हाथ अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों से खींच

[श्री विजय गोयल]

लिए, फिर केन्द्र सरकार को आगे आना पड़ा। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा मिलने का मुकदमा था, आगे आने वाले समय में इन्होंने उसको और ज्यादा कमज़ोर कर दिया है, क्योंकि दिल्ली सरकार कुछ काम नहीं कर रही है और केन्द्र सरकार को उन कामों को अपने हाथ में लेना पड़ रहा है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अभी redevelopment भी बनने वाले हैं। इस सारी कार्रवाई को करते हुए किसी प्रकार की कोई पैनल्टी अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों में रहने वालों पर नहीं लगेगी, यह प्रावधान इसमें किया गया है।...(समय की घंटी)... उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अंत में मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा।...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** एक मिनट में करिए।

**श्री विजय गोयल :** यह जो 40 लाख लोगों के चेहरों पर मुस्कान है, आप इसे देखने की आदत डालिए। यह जो 40 लाख लोगों को मालिकाना हक मिल रहा है, इनको देखकर आप थोड़ा-सा प्रसन्न होइए और इस बात से नाराज़ मत होना कि आने वाले समय जो 20 लाख लोग झुगियों में रह रहे हैं, उनकी झुगियों के लिए भी "जहां झुग्गी, वहां मकान" की योजना आ रही है। डीडीए के जिन 162 क्षेत्रों में झुगियां डली हुई हैं, वहां हमने सर्वे करना शुरू कर दिया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो उस फॉर्म को भर देगा, उसको two bedroom flat मिलेगा। अंत में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो 200 यूनिट बिजली फ्री देते हैं, उसके साथ पॉल्यूशन भी फ्री देते हैं। बच्चे जिएंगे, तभी तो फ्री लेंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री संजय सिंह :** ये माननीय सदस्य ऑड-ईवन तोड़ते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... ऑड-ईवन तोड़ते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... अपना चालान कटा लेते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... यह है इनकी जिम्मेदारी।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री विजय गोयल :** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जब सरकारें पांच साल तक काम नहीं करें, तो उनको पांच-पांच पेज के विज्ञापन और दो महीने के लिए छोटी-छोटी मुफ्त की घोषणाएं करनी पड़ती हैं।...(व्यवधान)... इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ।...(व्यवधान)... सब लोग इसे मिलकर पास करें और प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी और हरदीप सिंह पुरी जी को बहुत जोरों से बधाई दें।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) :** मान्यवर, विजय गोयल जी के इस भाषण के बाद तो मैं हरदीप सिंह पुरी साहब से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इनकी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूरी सिफारिश करें कि ये मुख्य मंत्री के दावेदार होंगे।...(व्यवधान)... माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तथ्य है कि शहरी आबादी बढ़ रही है और शहरी आबादी बढ़ने के लिए कोई न कोई comprehensive police ... (व्यवधान)... श्रीमान, मैं तो विजय गोयल जी के पक्ष में बोल रहा हूँ कि मनोज तिवारी जी मुख्य मंत्री पद के दावेदार नहीं हो सकते, हक़ आपका बनता है।...(व्यवधान)... दावेदार, दावेदार।

माननीय, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि जो बढ़ती हुई शहरी आबादी है, उसके लिए पूरे देश में comprehensive urbanization policy बनाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं आपको स्मरण कराना

चाहता हूँ कि तत्कालीन माननीय प्रधानमंत्री, राजीव गांधी जी ने **National Urbanization Policy** को मूर्त रूप दिया था। उसको आप ज़रा अध्ययन करके देखें, यदि उसका पालन हो, तो उससे आपको काफी लाभ होगा। उसका प्रमाण है कि जिस प्रकार से गुरुग्राम और नोएडा का विकास हुआ है, आज इस देश में, विशेषकर दिल्ली में यदि आपको **urbanization** करना है और झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी तथा **unauthorized colonies** से बचना है, तो आपको **satellite towns develop** करने पड़ेंगे। इसके साथ, यहां पर जो 400 गांव हैं, जिनमें अधिकांश तौर पर यह **unauthorized colonies** बनती हैं, उनके बारे में आपको कोई न कोई योजना बनानी पड़ेगी। उसमें आप किसानों को भी भागीदार बनाएं, केवल थोड़ा-बहुत मुआवजा देकर उनकी जमीन न लें, इसलिए दिल्ली के लिए **comprehensive policy** बनानी पड़ेगी।

जैसा कि माननीय विजय गोयल जी ने बताया, दिल्ली में तीन तरह की **unauthorized colonies** हैं। किसान ने अपनी जमीन में कॉलोनी काट दी, निजी जमीन को एसडीएम साहब ने **natham** घोषित कर दिया, सरकारी जमीन को निचले स्तर के पटवारी और रेवेन्यू स्टाफ ने मिलकर **colonizers** को बेच दी, इन सबको दूर करने के लिए हम लोगों को विचार करना चाहिए। आपने जो **regularization** की बात कही है, हम उसके पक्षधर हैं, क्योंकि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने हमेशा गरीबों का पक्ष लिया है। उसका प्रमाण यह है कि पहली बार सन् 1971 में स्वर्गीय इंदिरा गांधी जी ने सेंट्रल कैबिनेट के कैबिनेट ऑर्डर से ही लगभग 612 कॉलोनीज़ को **regularize** कर दिया था, उसके लिए अलग से कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ी थी। उसमें **registration** का भी हक़ दिया गया था, तब से **regularization** हुआ और उसके बाद, उसे **as is where is** की **status** पर दे दिया गया था। सन् 1977 में जनता पार्टी ने लगभग 100 कॉलोनीज़ को **regularize** किया और सन् 1989 में जनता दल ने, वी.पी. सिंह जी की सरकार ने भी लगभग 90 कॉलोनीज़ को **regularize** किया। यह सब केवल कैबिनेट के ऑर्डर से कर दिया गया, उसके लिए अलग से बिल लाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी थी।

यह बिल, जिसका समर्थन करते हुए विजय गोयल जी चले गए, इस पर विजय गोयल जी ने कहा था कि इस बिल को लाने की आवश्यकता इसलिए पड़ी, क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक आर्डर आया है, जिसकी वजह से ऐसा करना पड़ा। मैं नहीं समझता कि उससे इस पर कोई फर्क पड़ता है या उसका इससे कोई संबंध है। केवल कैबिनेट ऑर्डर से ही इसका निराकरण हो सकता था। मैं आपसे इतना कह सकता हूँ कि डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने यूपीए सरकार के अंतर्गत **regularization of unauthorized colonies** का यह अधिकार राज्य सरकार को दे दिया था और उसी के अंतर्गत श्रीमती शीला दीक्षित ने 24 मार्च, 2008 को गज़ट नोटिफिकेशन किया था और **as is where is** के पॉलिसी के आधार पर **regularization** का **procedure** चालू कर दिया गया था। उन्होंने तब नगर निगमों से यह कहा था कि आप इनका **demarcation** कीजिए और तब **demarcation** करने के बाद केन्द्र सरकार ने इनको **regularize** करने का अधिकार राज्य सरकार को दे दिया था।

सर, मुझे यह बात समझ में नहीं आती - आम आदमी पार्टी के माननीय संजय सिंह जी यहां मौजूद हैं तथा और भी सदस्य मौजूद हैं-- कि जब वह अधिकार केन्द्र सरकार की ओर

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

से राज्य सरकार को दे दिया गया था, जब आपके पास **delineation of illegal colonies** का अधिकार था, तो फिर आपको उसे केन्द्र सरकार के पास भेजने की जरूरत क्या थी? आपको उसे भेजने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। जब यह अधिकार आपको था, तो यह आपको कर देना चाहिए था। आपने नहीं किया, इसका मतलब इसकी थोड़ी-बहुत जिम्मेदारी, जवाबदारी आम आदमी पार्टी के ऊपर भी आती है।...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हाँ, आपने अपने वचन-पत्र के अनुसार उसे एक साल के अंदर भेज दिया, लेकिन उसे आपको भेजने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। जब केन्द्र सरकार ने आपको वह अधिकार दे दिया था, तो यह आपको खुद करना चाहिए था मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी आपने बहुत अच्छा काम किया, बहुत जल्दी काम किया, लेकिन वर्ष 2015 से दिल्ली सरकार का प्रतिवेदन और आपका प्रस्ताव आपके पास रखा रहा, आपके पूर्व मंत्री जी क्या करते रहे? मैं जानता हूँ। मान्यवर, मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ, **Sir, this is a reflection on the performance of the earlier Ministry of Urban Development of the Government of India. What was it doing from 2014 to 2019? This is something about which the hon. Minister should inform us. My objection is to the Gazette Notification issued by the Government of India, शहरी विकास मंत्री 29 अक्टूबर, 2019 का In the Gazette notification, para 7(a) reads, and I would like to read it out, with your permission, 'निषिद्ध भूमि पर अर्थात् आरक्षित एवं अधिसूचित वनों में आने वाली भूमि' यानी कि इनको exclude किया गया है। प्राचीन स्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का अधिनियम संख्यांक 24) द्वारा संरक्षित अथवा निषिद्ध क्षेत्र के रूप में निर्धारित की गई भूमि, Zone O में आने वाली भूमि, यमुना बाढ़ के मैदानों, मौजूदा सड़कों, मुख्य योजना सड़कों के मार्ग अधिकार में आने वाली भूमि हाई-टेंशन लाइनों इत्यादि को आपने exclude किया है। लेकिन यह अभी भी बहुत vague है। मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि Zone O में स्वामीनारायण टेम्पल भी आता है। आपने जिन कॉलोनीज़ को लिया है, Zone O में आने वाले Annexure-II में लगभग 61 कॉलोनीज़ हैं। इन 61 कॉलोनीज़ में जसोला गांव है, जसोला गांव अपने आप में लगभग सौ साल पुराना गांव है और उस जसोला गांव को आपने Zone O में डाल दिया। इस गांव में अभी भी डीडीए की अनेक **multi-storey building** बन रही हैं, क्या वे भी **unauthorized** हो जाएंगी? आखिर वहां जिन लोगों ने उसमें फ्लैट्स लिए हैं, उनका क्या हश्र होगा?**

इसी प्रकार से माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि पुरी साहब ने कहा है- जिन 1700 कॉलोनीज़ का आपने दावा किया है, 40 लाख कॉलोनीज़ का दावा किया है उनमें से 9.1 प्रतिशत तो निकल जाएंगे। इसका मतलब यह है कि लगभग डेढ़ सौ कॉलोनीज़ इसमें... मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसको आप **Para 7(a) of the Gazette Notification** को डिलीट कीजिए और '**as is where is**' जिस प्रकार से हम लोगों ने इसको किया था, आप उसको लागू कीजिए। **You will take protection under the National Green Tribunal award. This is something which the Government of India can take up**

with the NGT. Why can't we get an exemption on that? The people who are already residing there have to be given their rights, as had been given by the earlier Government, if you are really concerned about the poorer sections. सर, दिल्ली शहर में लगभग 400 गांव हैं, मैंने आपको उसके बारे में उल्लेख किया है। इसके बारे में आपको विशेष तौर पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, **affluent colonies** को आपने अलग कर दिया है, उन **affluent colonies** के बारे में माथुर की एक्सपर्ट कमेटी का गठन किया गया था, उन्होंने उसमें डिफाइन किया है। मैंने इस संबंध में पुरी साहब से पर्सनली अनुरोध किया था। उसका जो रिकमंडेशन था, जब माथुर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का रिकमंडेशन था कि जिस कॉलोनी में 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा साढ़े तीन सौ स्क्वायर मीटर के मकान हैं, उनको आप **affluent colonies** मानिए, उस एक्सपर्ट कमेटी के रिकमंडेशन को मानने में आपको क्या दिक्कत है? आपको मानना चाहिए।

हमारे पटनायक साहब ने ठीक बात कही है कि **Dr. Hernando De Soto** ने यह बात कही है **that Title Deed is most important**. यदि आप **developing countries** के अंदर **Title Deed transfer** कर देंगे, तो बहुत अधिक मात्रा में कैपिटल गरीब आदमी के हाथ में आ जाएगी। जिसकी वजह से वे अपना लोन आदि ले सकते हैं, इसलिए मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा) पीठासीन हुए]

लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसको **certain time-frame** में करिए। आपने कह तो दिया है कि आप इसे अगले तीस दिन में कर देंगे, लेकिन मुझे इस बारे में शंका है। एक बार आपने **delineation** किया है, उसमें **objection invite** करेंगे और **objection invite** करने के बाद **hearing** होगी और इन सब में समय लगता है।

सर, माननीय विजय गोयल जी ने स्टैम्प ड्यूटी के बारे में कुछ बातें कहीं हैं। मैं बिल के अंदर देख रहा था, उसमें जो क्लॉज़ 3 है, पैरा 325 उसके अंदर स्पष्ट तौर पर कुछ बात नहीं कही गई है कि स्टैम्प ड्यूटी किस रेट की लगाई जाएगी? अब उन्होंने इस बारे में कहा कि पता लगाया, मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। सर, जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है कि स्टैम्प ड्यूटी का रेट तय करने का अधिकार राज्य सरकारों का है, केन्द्र सरकार को उसमें हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिए। दिल्ली में विशेष तौर पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास जो अधिकार था, आपने उसको छीन लिया है, मैं उसके बारे में जानना चाहूंगा। अंत में, मैं आपसे इतना ही अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा - माननीय भूपेन्द्र यादव जी यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं, उन्होंने मोदी जी तारीफ में कम से कम 25 बार उनका नाम लिया है। **Sir, sycophancy is an art. When it is blatantly done, it becomes a flattery.** Therefore, Sir, we would like all our BJP Members of Parliament to be more specific on the subject that they are talking, not on other extraneous issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Minister is a very well known diplomat and, of course, we welcome him as a very important Minister in the Cabinet, and I congratulate Shri Narendra Modi for one of the good things that he has done. One of the good persons he has put in his Cabinet is Shri Hardeep Puri, and he has shown the mettle. What was pending since last five years by the earlier Urban Affairs Minister, he could perform within few months. Thank you, Sir.

**डा. अनिल जैन :** धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी। इस बिल पर बहुत लंबी बहस हो चुकी है। दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है। दिल्ली राजधानी होने के साथ-साथ देश में नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया के बहुत बड़े शहरों में शुमार की जाती है। दिल्ली में देश की आकांक्षाएं हैं। दिल्ली में देश भर के कोने-कोने से लोग अपनी रोजी-रोटी के लिए, अपनी आगे की जिंदगी को संवारने के लिए, संभालने के लिए आते हैं और बसते हैं। एक-एक ईंट और एक-एक रोड़ा जोड़ते हैं।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** माइक... माइक।

**डा. अनिल जैन :** माइक नहीं आ रहा है। वैसे मेरी आवाज़ जोरदार है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : No interruptions, please.  
...(Interruptions)...

**डा. अनिल जैन :** माननीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में केन्द्रीय मंत्री...(व्यवधान)... दिग्विजय सिंह साहब, आपकी तरह नहीं गा रहे हैं। आपकी तरह परिवार भक्ति नहीं की है। जिसने काम किया है, उसका नाम लेते हैं। बगैर बात के नाम नहीं लेते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : Please, please....(Interruptions)..  
Address the Chair, please. ...(Interruptions)...

**डा. अनिल जैन :** आपने परिवार भक्ति में सारी जिदंगी लगा दी।...(व्यवधान)... आपकी तरह नहीं करते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : Please, please.

**डा. अनिल जैन :** जिसने काम किया है, उसका नाम लेते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : Dr. Anil Jain, address the Chair,  
please...(Interruptions)...

**डा. अनिल जैन :** देश के प्रधान मंत्री का नाम लेते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने जो कहा, वह पांच साल में किया। उन्होंने सेंट्रल हॉल में कहा था कि मेरी सरकार गरीबों को, शोषितों को, पीड़ितों को, वंचितों को, भूमिहीनों को, पिछड़ों को, वनवासी-गिरवासी को, महिलाओं को और बेरोजगारों को समर्पित सरकार है और वह करके दिखाया। उन्होंने आठ लाख करोड़ रुपया देश के गरीबों के खाते में भिजवाया। आपकी तरह केवल परिवार भक्ति नहीं की है। जिस आदमी ने काम किया है, उसका नाम लेंगे। उनके नेतृत्व में देश में ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया में भारत आज सर्वोच्च स्थान पर है। आज़ादी के बाद...(व्यवधान)... आज़ादी के बाद भारत highest pedestal पर है, तो मोदी जी के नेतृत्व के कारण है।...(व्यवधान)... आपकी परिवार भक्ति के कारण नहीं है।...(समय की घंटी)... इसलिए मोदी जी का नाम लेने से आपको चिढ़ क्यों होती है? उन्होंने करके दिखाया है और जो काम दिल्ली में तमाम तरह के झूठे वायदे करने वाली सरकारों ने नहीं किया, मोदी जी के नेतृत्व वाली केन्द्र सरकार में हरदीप सिंह पुरी जी ने इस बिल को लाकर किया है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : Dr. Anil Jain, please. Address the Chair. Don't address the Member. Address the Chair.

DR. ANIL JAIN : Okay, Sir.

सर, मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो अनधिकृत कॉलोनीज़ में लोग रहते हैं, वे बहुत साधारण लोग होते हैं, लेकिन साधारण लोगों की लगन असाधारण है। उन्होंने ईट-ईट जोड़ी है, रोड़ा-रोड़ा जोड़ा है, फिर अपना परिवार बसाया है। उनके प्रति लोगों ने आंसू तो बहुत बहाए, घड़ियाली आंसू बहाए, लेकिन काम नहीं किए। दिग्विजय सिंह जी कह रहे हैं कि 2007 में तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री ने provisional certificates बांटने का काम किया था। उन्होंने 1,800 कॉलोनीज़ चिन्हित कीं, फिर 1,071 पर आ गए थे और फिर 895 कॉलोनीज़ के लिए provisional certificates देने का काम उन्होंने अपनी तत्कालीन अध्यक्षता से कराया था। पार्टी की अध्यक्षता से उन्होंने सर्टिफिकेट्स बांटवाए थे, दिल्ली में रामलीला ग्राउंड में यह नुमाइश की गयी थी - उसके बाद क्या हुआ, 895 कैसे रह गयीं? बाकी का क्या हुआ? जो 895 को दिए - इतना बड़ा धोखा और जनता की आंखों में धूल झोंकने का काम अगर किसी ने किया तो तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री और कांग्रेस पार्टी की अध्यक्ष ने किया, यह सारे देश ने देखा है, सारी दिल्ली ने देखा है।

सर, अब दिल्ली सरकार की बात आती है। अभी दिल्ली में जो सरकार है, यह सरकार जब से बनी - यह एक बार आयी, फिर activist में, RTI में और तमाम तरह के धरने देने के बाद चली गयी। उसके बाद यह दोबारा फिर से आयी - किसकी कृपा से आयी, कैसे आयी, कितने वायदे किए और वायदों से कैसे मुकरकर आयी - यह हम सबके ध्यान में है। 2015 में दिल्ली सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से इसके लिए दो साल का समय मांगा। 2017 में फिर दिल्ली सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार को लेटर लिखा कि हमें 2019 तक का समय दिया जाए। जब 2019 आया तो जनवरी में जब शहरी विकास मंत्री ने पूछा कि क्या स्थिति है, तो उस समय, 2019 में फिर उन्होंने कह दिया कि जिन कम्पनियों को मैपिंग का काम दिया था, उनका काम ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हुआ है, इसलिए इस काम को ठीक करने के लिए हमें 2021 तक का समय दिया जाए।  
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह : वे गलत जानकारी दे रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अनिल जैन : अर्थात् चुनाव निकल जाएंगे, ये काम नहीं करेंगे - यह काम दिल्ली सरकार ने किया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह : आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की आलोचना मत कीजिए, अपनी बात बताइए।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अनिल जैन : दिल्ली सरकार को...(व्यवधान).... संजय जी, कृपया सुनिए।...(व्यवधान).... आपकी बारी खत्म हो गयी है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Sir, this should not be allowed. ...(Interruptions)... आप अपनी बात बताइए।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : You may address the Chair.  
...(Interruptions)...

डा. अनिल जैन : देश की जनता जानती है कि दिल्ली सरकार के मुखिया को अपने चेहरे से कितना प्रेम है - प्रेम सबको होता है, लोग शीशा देखते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें शीशा देखने से ज्यादा रोज़ सुबह के अखबार देखने की इच्छा होती है। उनमें पांच-पांच पेज के विज्ञापन छपते हैं, ये देश के taxpayer के पैसे को विज्ञापनों में उड़ा रहे हैं। यह काम दिल्ली सरकार ने किया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह : विज्ञापनों पर ...(व्यवधान)... आपने खर्च किया है।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अनिल जैन : मान्यवर, अभी दिल्ली सरकार ने बसें देने का वायदा किया था। जैसा विजय जी ने कहा, दिल्ली को गैस का चैम्बर बना दिया गया।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह : यह दिल्ली पर बात हो रही है?...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अनिल जैन : तब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने झाड़ लगायी।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SANJAY SINGH : Sir, he is not speaking anything on the Bill.  
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : Please. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. अनिल जैन : सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा था कि दिल्ली सरकार केवल नाटक करती है।...(व्यवधान)... दिल्ली सरकार ने दिल्ली को वायदा किया था कि वे 3,000 बसें डालेंगे।...(व्यवधान)... दिल्ली के लिए 3,000 बसों का वायदा किया था।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह : आप दिल्ली पर बात कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अनिल जैन : 1,000 बसें कम हो गयीं और इन्होंने सौ बसों का झुनझुना दिखाया।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह : दिल्ली के ऊपर बात कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)... बिल में बसें कहां से आ गयीं?...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अनिल जैन : सौ बसों को हरी झंडी दिखायी, वह भी समापन पर।...(व्यवधान)... दिल्ली सरकार ने अभी।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please speak on the Bill.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I have a ...(Interruptions)...

श्री संजय सिंह : बिल में बसें कहां से आ गयीं? आप बिल पर बात कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please sit down, Sanjayji.  
...(Interruptions)...

**डा. अनिल जैन :** मान्यवर, ये बिल से संबंधित बातें हैं। सर, बसों में सबसे ज्यादा दिल्ली की अनधिकृत कॉलोनीज़ के लोग चलते हैं। आज यह घोषणा की गयी है कि 16 दिसम्बर को सौ जगह वाईफाई लगाए जाएंगे। पहले आप पूरी दिल्ली में वाईफाई लगाने वाले थे, लेकिन उनका कुछ पता नहीं चला।...(व्यवधान)... आप चुनाव की बात करते हैं, चुनावी स्टंट की बात करते हैं- चुनावी स्टंट ये लोग करते हैं और मुख्य काम नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने, हरदीप सिंह पुरी जी ने यह बिल लाकर किया है, जिसमें उन्होंने 40 लाख लोगों के आंसू पोंछने का काम किया है।...(समय की घंटी)... महोदय, 1,800 कॉलोनीज़ चिन्हित थीं जिनमें से तीन कॉलोनीज़ पहले निकाल दीं - सैनिक फार्म, महेन्द्र एन्क्लेव और अनन्तराम डेयरी। उनमें से 1,797 बच गयीं। उन 1,797 में से 66 कॉलोनीज़ को affluent माना गया। माननीय मंत्री जी शायद अपने भाषण में, 66 और 3, कुल 69 के बारे में बाद में address करेंगे और सदन के पटल पर रखेंगे - वह अलग बात है, लेकिन 1,731 कॉलोनीज़ में जो 40 से 50 लाख लोग रहते हैं...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : Dr. Anil Jain, there is one more speaker from your party. So, kindly conclude.

DR. ANIL JAIN : Sir, I would conclude. 1731 कॉलोनीज़ में जो 40 से 50 लोग रहते हैं...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : Dr. Anil Jain, there is one more speaker from your party. So, kindly conclude.

DR. ANIL JAIN : I will conclude, Sir. मान्यवर, 1731 कॉलोनीज़ में से 40 से 50 लाख लोग रहते हैं। मैं उस कॉलोनी के पड़ोसी में रहता हूँ। मैंने कम से कम दसियों बार, शायद इस सदन में कितने ही लोगों ने देखा होगा, उन कॉलोनीज़ का दौरा किया है। आंख से आंसू आते हैं, जब उन कॉलोनीज़ के लोगों की हालत देखते हैं। पानी निकलने के लिए नहीं है...(व्यवधान)... मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। आप तो रोज आंसू दिलाते हैं, दिल्ली सरकार तो रोज आंसू दिलाती है।...(व्यवधान)... आपको नहीं आएंगे। जिस प्रकार से आज दिल्ली की जनसंख्या...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA (ASSAM) : Sir, I have a point of order under Rule 110.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Rule 110, at page 38, says, "Scope of debate - The discussion on a Motion that the Bill be passed shall be confined to the submission of arguments either in support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill. In making his speech a Member shall not refer to the details of the Bill further than is necessary for the purpose of his arguments which shall be of a general character." Sir, you see, this is all irrelevant... ...(Interruptions)... This not...(Interruptions)...

**डा. अनिल जैन :** मान्यवर, आज उन 40 लाख लोगों के लिए, क्योंकि आज इस सदन की समाप्ति तक मुझे लगता है कि यह बिल पास हो जाएगा, सर्वसम्मति से पास होगा, उनके लिए आज दिवाली का दिन होगा। ऐसे लोगों के लिए यही सही मायने में 'सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास' अर्जित करने का मामला है। इस बिल में वर्षों की अनिश्चितता समाप्त हो रही है। इस बिल में लोगों को मालिकाना हक मिल रहा है। वे अपनी इस **property** के नाम पर लोन ले सकेंगे, अपने बच्चों को कारोबार करा सकेंगे, अपने बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा दिला सकेंगे, अपने बच्चों को साधन दिला पाएंगे। इन कॉलोनियों में रहने वाले लोग अपने आपको अब तक दूसरे दर्जे का नागरिक समझते थे। आज के बाद से वे शान से कह सकेंगे कि मोदी जी ने उनको बराबरी का हक दिया है, दिल्लीवासी होने का हक दिया है। उनके पास अपनी **property** है, उनके पास अपने आय के साधन हैं। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री माननीय मोदी जी ने हरदीप सिंह पुरी जी के माध्यम से करवाई है।...(समय की घंटी)... मान्यवर, जो 1731 कॉलोनियों के लोगों को लाभ हो रहा है, इसमें कोई कानूनी पेच नहीं बचेगा, जैसा विजय जी ने कहा, न इन्कम टैक्स का होगा, न स्टैम्प का होगा और किसी भी डिपार्टमेंट का कोई भी कानूनी पेच नहीं रहेगा, क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जिन चीज़ों को नहीं माना था, वे बिल में आ जाने के बाद से सब मान्य हो जाएंगी। मान्यवर, जो प्रक्रिया शुरू हो रही है, अगर मैं प्रक्रिया की बात करता हूँ, तो वह लंबी बात हो जाएगी। 16 दिसम्बर से पोर्टल पर 'प्रधानमंत्री उदय योजना' के तहत जो रजिस्ट्रेशन हो रहा है...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Kindly conclude.

**श्री संजय सिंह :** सर, इनके बोलने का टाइम खत्म हो गया।...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. अनिल जैन :** अभी मेरा दो मिनट का टाइम बचा है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Why are you replying to him?

**डा. अनिल जैन :** ये 1,100 नक्शे बन गए हैं, 600 प्रोसेस में हैं। ये जो चाल साल में नहीं कर पाए, इस सरकार ने 30 दिन के अंदर 25 तारीख तक 1,600-1,700 नक्शे तैयार हो जाएंगे। इस प्रकार से ऑब्जेक्शन के बाद 180 दिन में लोगों को मालिकाना हक मिलेगा। ...(समय की घंटी)... इनकी तरह खाली नारे नहीं मिलेंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I have to call the next speaker. Please conclude.

**डा. अनिल जैन :** थोथे वायदे नहीं मिलेंगे। लोगों को मालिकाना हक मिलेगा और दिल्लीवासी गर्व से कह सकेंगे कि मेरे पास अपना घर है। मैं जिस घर में रहता हूँ, वह मेरा है। अब तक इन्होंने यह करने नहीं दिया था। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इस बिल को सर्वसम्मति से पास करें, दिल्ली के लोगों को उनका हक दिलाएं, जिससे 40 लाख लोगों के जीवन में वांछित परिवर्तन आए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (KARNATAKA): Sir, before welcoming the Bill, I would like to make a few points clear. I would like to have some clarifications from the hon. Minister. There is a phenomenal increase in population in the National Capital Territory of Delhi in the past few decades. In the Preamble of the Bill, it says, ‘ due to migration and urbanisation and due to other factors’ . Sir, we cannot consider migration because today urbanisation is a wilful factor throughout the country. Not only in Delhi, but in almost all the cities, urbanisation is a very essential factor. People come from rural areas to urban areas, to the capital cities, to the towns because of employment. The other factor is that our villages are still not developed. People here are under-waged and there are so many social and economic factors. We have not developed our villages. So, people come to the urban areas.

The development of the housing colonies has not been done by the authorities as per the requirements of the growing population. Due to that, these kinds of colonies have increased in all the big cities. The Bill itself says that we have not given shelter to the people of this country as per the requirements of the population. They have shifted from villages to cities because there is no proper shelter in their villages; there is no employment in their villages; and, there is no proper food in their villages. So, they have shifted to the cities. I want to tell this House that for any civilised Government, the basic necessity and responsibility is to give *roti, kapda aur makan*. We have not given that to a lot of people. The people, who live in these colonies, are the depressed communities of this country. They are SCs, STs, OBCs and minorities. In almost all the big cities, all the important places are taken over by the rich and the powerful people, and these places, which are called ‘ slums’ , are given to the poor people. Some of the Governments, which are sensible, have given some facilities to these slum dwellers. They have given houses, water and basic minimum roads to these people.

With regard to Karnataka, I want to say that the Slum Development Board was formed during the year 1972. The then Chief Minister, Mr. Devaraj Urs, had concentrated on the welfare of these communities and formed the Slum Development Board. The Slum Development Board has given basic minimum facilities to these people who are the most unfortunate people on this land.

With regard to this Bill, I would like to say that in 2008, the notification was issued by the D.D.A. for regularisation of these colonies. I want to appeal to the hon. Minister not to call them ‘ unauthorised colonies’ . We have not given them the shelter; we have not given them the food; this society has not taken care of them; and today, we are

[DR. L. Hanumanthaiah]

calling them ‘ unauthorised’ . Shall we? We have taken all the facilities which are given by the Government and by the traditions. For so many years, these unfortunate people have been pushed away by the society and we call them ‘ unauthorised’ people and ‘ unauthorised colonies’ . No. I don’ t want to agree with that. They are the authorised people. Very recently, the Chief Minister of Bihar said that if there were no Biharis in Delhi, it would come to a standstill; it would not work. In most of the cities, this is the problem. If people do not come from outside, Delhi can not get all the work done. All the construction work is done by them. Because of these people, Delhi is running today; Delhi is clean today; Delhi’ s water is being brought to all these colonies today. We should always remember that they are not unauthorised. We have not taken enough care of them. That is the most important thing. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, exactly, you can give them any name, but don’ t insult them by calling them ‘ unauthorised’ . It is an insult to them. They are the citizens of this country. They are the honourable shramiks of this country. They are the people who are working, and we are enjoying on their sweat. The people, who are staying in these slums, the people, who are staying in these kinds of colonies, are working for us. We are enjoying on their sweat. Sir, we should always keep that in mind. We have the responsibility to give them proper shelter, proper food, proper health and proper care, which we have not given. Sir, now the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs notified that The National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Bill, 2019 is superseding the 2008 Notification. This is happening for the fourth time in Delhi that these kinds of colonies are being regularized. It has already been done three times. A lot of houses have been regularized. They have been given minimum shelter. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Today, we are taking care of this by treating the residents as human beings and we should give them certain facilities, that is the reason of this Bill. Sir, the Bill defines...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you Mr. Hanumanthaiah.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Sir, I have time. My party has given me time.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): The time left was five minutes, you have spoken for six minutes. Kindly conclude.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Sir, I think, we have another eight minutes.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Sir, in the definition of resident, a person having the physical possession of the property and his legal heirs are included in the Bill. It is a good thing. Sir, I want to humbly request you, while registering the property in the name of the residents or the owners of the land, some people may not have children, so, their legal heir should be considered and the property should be given to them. Sir, I have a specific request for you.

Please register these properties in the name of the women who are the head of the family. Please do that. This property will definitely not go out. Sir, once again, I want to point out that the people living here are having so many agonies and they are suffering with so many problems. Sir, just because they are in problems, they are not able to live like us. They are living there in those places. Sir, there are places where the Government notified forests, prohibited area by the ancient monuments and archaeological sites, zone O and Yamuna flood plain area, existing roads and master plan of the roads, under high tension lines, ridge area of Delhi, these all are the areas which you have notified and going to regularize. Sir, I just want to ask you, if you allow them to stay under the high tension wires, what will be their future?

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Sir, I want them to be relocated. Please see the land and please relocate them and give them shelter in a safer place. Tomorrow, they should not get into problem. The high tension wire should not put them into problem and the forest people should not throw them away. Please ensure that they will have a decent living in this city.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Sir, I want to make my last sentence. This Government of India is meant not only for Delhi, please look at the whole country, where there are slums, where there are unfortunate people, please take care of them and extend this law to the whole country and see to it that they are also having a comfortable life in this land. Thank you very much.

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक ऐतिहासिक बिल का समर्थन करने और बधाई देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस बिल के माध्यम से 1733 से ज्यादा कॉलोनीज़, 7 लाख से ज्यादा घर 40 लाख से ज्यादा लोग लाभान्वित होंगे।

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

महोदय, अभी डा. एल. हनुमंतय्या कह रहे थे कि उनके भाल पर 40 साल से **unauthorized** होने का एक ठप्पा लगा था। वह ठप्पा हटे, इसलिए उन्होंने सब प्रयास किए, सबने आश्वासन दिए, किसी ने 15 साल लटकाया और किसी ने 5 साल भटकाया, लेकिन आज मोदी सरकार ने उनके भाल का यह ठप्पा खत्म किया है। वे **unauthorized** नहीं हैं, अब वे **authorized** हो गए हैं। महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि पहली दफा कानून बन रहा है। यह लोक सभा में पास हुआ, अब राज्य सभा में भी पास होगा और फिर इस सप्ताह में राष्ट्रपति जी की **assent** आते ही कानून में परिवर्तित होगा। यह एक जबर्दस्त काम किया गया है और संसद को ऐसे काम पर अभिमान होना चाहिए। उन्हें मालिकाना हक मिला है, बहुत कम शुल्क देना पड़ेगा, ऐसा विजय जी ने बताया है। उन्हें कर्ज मिल सकता है, वे विकास कर सकते हैं। इससे कितने फायदे हैं? इसीलिए आज उनके चेहरे खिल गए हैं।

महोदय, मैं यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि इसके साथ-साथ 80 गांवों को शहरीकृत भी किया है। यह भी 10 लाख लोगों को फायदा देने वाली चीज है। उनके एग्रीकल्चरल लैंड का नॉन एग्रीकल्चरल होना तथा अन्य और भी बहुत सारी सुविधाओं के वहां आने का मार्ग अब प्रशस्त हुआ है। यह अब तैयार है और मुझे इस बात के लिए खास बधाई देनी है कि 1200 नक्शे तैयार हो गए हैं, जिनमें से 600 अपलोड भी हो गए हैं। आपको नहीं जमा हैं, "आपको" मायने **individual** नहीं, आपकी सरकार को नहीं जमा है, लेकिन इन्होंने वह करके दिखाया है, अब तो कहो कि हमसे नहीं हुआ, तो आपने किया, थैंक यू। सर, इतना तो कहना चाहिए।

महोदय, उन्होंने एक और बड़े फैसले की घोषणा की है, जिस पर और भी विश्लेषण आएगा कि 192 झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां हैं...(व्यवधान)... क्लस्टर हैं। उन क्लस्टर में से तीस का सर्वे हो गया है और 160 का सर्वे अभी शुरू हो रहा है। जिनका सर्वे शुरू हो गया है, वे 160 कॉलोनीज़ हैं। सर, आप सर्वे के समय वहां जाकर देखिए कि उन लोगों के चेहरों पर कैसी मुस्कान है? उन्हें पहली दफा कोई झुग्गी से बाहर निकालकर अपने मकान में भेज रहा है।

महोदय, "प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना" के द्वारा आज देश भर में सवा करोड़ घर बस गए हैं और लोग अपने मालिकाना घर में रह रहे हैं। उनको बहुत फायदा हुआ है, लेकिन यह फायदा दिल्ली के लोगों को नहीं मिला था, इसलिए झुग्गी का सर्वे करके, जहां झुग्गी वहीं मकान का काम हुआ है। इसका भी एक जबर्दस्त फायदा है।

महोदय, मुझे एक बात समझ में नहीं आई कि हमारी दिल्ली सरकार के प्रतिनिधि यहां बैठे हैं, यहां सदस्य हैं, दिल्ली विधान सभा से आए हैं, ये बिल का विरोध कर रहे थे या समर्थन कर रहे थे? आप बताइए कि आप विरोध कर रहे हैं या समर्थन कर रहे हैं? क्योंकि यदि आप बाकी सारे दोष बताएं, तो लोगों को लगेगा कि ये विरोध कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)... ये समर्थन कर रहे हैं या विरोध कर रहे हैं?...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए पूरी दिल्ली एक साथ है, पूरे लोग इससे गद्गद हैं। इसीलिए लोग कहते हैं कि मोदी है तो मुमकिन है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Javadekar Ji.  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री संजय सिंह : सर, हमने शुरू में ही बोला है कि हम इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)... हमने बोला है। यह रिकॉर्ड पर है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, no. Please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : सर, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह : सर, मंत्री जी ने मुझे बोलने के लिए कहा है।...(व्यवधान)... वह रिकॉर्ड पर है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Let the Minister reply.  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री संजय सिंह : सर, हमने यह बोला है।...(व्यवधान)... यह रिकॉर्ड पर है। हमने बोला है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Let the Minister reply. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Sushil, please. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Sanjay, please sit down.

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता : सर, आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): It is enough. You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Kindly sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Sushil, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता : सर, आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Whatever you are saying will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नारायण दास गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : \*

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता : \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Anyone cannot interrupt like that. What you are saying is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता : \*

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank the eighteen hon. Members who have taken the floor and who, in my opinion, have given the Bill support from different directions. I agree with my senior colleague, Shri Prakash Javadekar, that sometimes when they spoke, it appeared as if they were ostensibly supporting the Bill but really trying to say things which would either detract from the importance of the Bill or in some ways create a misleading thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is my assessment.

SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Not at all, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, in particular, I would like to thank Kumari Selja *ji*, Bhupender Yadav *ji*, Dola Sen *ji*, Javed Ali Khan *ji*, Ram Nath Thakur *ji*, Amar Patnaik *ji*, K. Somaprasad *ji*, R.S. Bharathi *ji*, S.R. Balasubramoniyan *ji*, Manoj Kumar Jha *ji*, Sanjay Singh *ji*, Ashok Siddharth *ji*, Binoy Viswam *ji*, Vijayasai Reddy *ji*, Vijay Goel *ji*, Digvijaya Singh *ji*, Anil Jain *ji* and L. Hanumanthaiah *ji*. Let me, in terms of the sequence, start with some points made by Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah *ji* and then I will come back to Kumari Selja *ji*. He said this and I entirely agree with him that somehow people live in what are described as ‘unauthorised colonies’. That is not my term. The so-called ‘unauthorised colonies’ are different qualitatively from what are called ‘slums’. I am against that term also. Always in my parliamentary discourse I have said that we should use the internationally accepted term ‘informal settlements’. But somehow people use the word ‘slums’. These are the people who are poor and who have been stigmatized, I believe, through no fault of their own. I believe they are the victims of poor policies and we are to be blamed for that, including all of you who have been in power earlier, and now we are trying to rectify the situation through a large number of programmatic interventions on which I will give you some details.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

Therefore, I agree with the hon. Member and I think this House will be taking a major step in correcting that narrative when it passes this Bill to confer rights on those poor, helpless people, who live in so-called ‘unauthorised colonies’.

उपसभापति महोदय, कुमारी शैलजा जी ने कई important points raise किए। चूंकि अभी समय unlimited नहीं है, मैं उनके एक-दो points का जवाब दूंगा। उन्होंने migration के बारे में जो कहा, मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा, जैसे Treasury Benches से मेरे कुछ senior colleagues ने कहा कि people come to cities looking for economic opportunities. This is not normal migration. These are not demographic shifts. The fact of the matter is that in the rural

areas where the majority of our population lives, the contribution of agriculture to the GDP has been declining over the years. People come to urban areas looking for an opportunity. Therefore, it is incumbent on the Government of the day to devise schemes. And this is precisely what the Prime Minister's five flagship programmes, which my Ministry deals with, deal with. We must be conscious of the reality that by the year 2030, जब Sustainable Development Goals या Agenda 30 पर काम पूरा होगा, we will have 600 million Indian citizens living in urban areas. इसलिए भूपेन्द्र यादव जी ने जो SDG Goal 11 को quote किया है, 'safe and inclusive cities', मैं समझता हूँ कि आज का बिल will form an important part of producing safe and inclusive cities.

कुमारी शैलजा जी ने एक बात कही कि आपने migration to cities को रोकने के लिए क्या steps लिए। ऐसा नहीं होता है, सबको steps लेने पड़ते हैं। Rural economy is being empowered. जो प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण आवास योजना है, उसके तहत हमारे हरेक rural नागरिक को आवास दिया जा रहा है। सरकार के जो सारे major flagship programmes हैं, उनमें किसी न किसी तरीके से ये लाभ पहुंचाए जा रहे हैं। मैं आपको एक और भी बात बता दूँ कि पिछले चुनाव के पूर्व हमने एक स्टडी की थी कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के जो flagship programmes हैं, उन सबको मिला कर कितने लाभार्थी बनते हैं, तो ये 22 करोड़ हैं। मैं आपको यह भी बता दूँ कि 2019 के चुनाव में हमें 22 करोड़ वोट्स मिले थे। So, there is a link between good governance and good politics. We have brought these schemes because of the philosophy of the party which is also the philosophy enshrined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals. It is to take the benefits of development to the farthest, to take the benefits of development to the poorest of the poor –Antyodaya. This is what the schemes are all about.

कुमारी शैलजा जी ने यह कहा कि आप क्या कर रहे थे और यह सब एक जुमला है। मैं उनका धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ कि उनके प्रश्न से, उनके comment से मुझे हकीकत को इस हाउस के सामने रखने के लिए एक मौका मिला है। सर, जैसा श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने बताया, जब डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार थी, उस समय यह निर्णय ले लिया गया था कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इस प्रकार का काम कर सकती हैं।

सर, मैं बताना चाहूँगा, यह आम आदमी पार्टी का 70-Point Action Plan है, जब Delhi Assembly के 2015 के चुनाव हुए थे। इसके paragraph 56 में जो last sentence है, मैं उसको without comments पढ़ूँगा, उसके बाद जो हमारा official correspondence है, उसको पढ़ूँगा और फिर उसके बाद इन्होंने जो कहा, उसे इस सदन के सामने रखूँगा। इसमें मैं अपनी तरफ से बिल्कुल भी कोई कमेंट नहीं करूँगा, क्योंकि यह ऐसा मुद्दा नहीं है, जिस पर राजनीतिक रोटियां सेंकी जानी चाहिए। इसमें गरीब समाज, विकास और moral issues शामिल हैं। The last sentence of para 56 reads, and I quote, "Within one year of our Government formation,

[Shri Hardeep Singh Puri]

these unauthorized colonies will be regularized and residents will be given ownership right.” It says ‘ within one year’ . It was in 2015. Sir, the March, 2008 Gazette Notification is the basis on which the so-called unauthorized colonies have been identified. This was a notification which resulted in the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi opening a Cell in its Urban Development Branch to identify and delineate these colonies on the ground. This figure of 1,731 or whatever figure we are using is on the website of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Urban Development Department. I think there were a few comments made by senior Members of the House as to what you were doing earlier. I think those comments were uncalled for. Since the time, in May, 2014 when Modi ji’s Government came in, the issue of the unauthorized colonies was given very high priority. When I took over as the Minister on 3rd September, 2017, one of the briefing points from my distinguished predecessor, who is now the Presiding Officer of the House, was to pay very close attention to this. I am going to share with you some correspondence. This is in public domain. I will just quote the letter number and the date. This is a letter of August, 2017. This letter predates my appointment as the Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs. This is a letter written in my predecessor’s time. I am showing you exactly what they said. This is a letter written by an official of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, Department of Urban Development (Unauthorized Colonies Cell). The point that I have been making is that they have the Unauthorized Colonies Cells since 2008. This is a letter written on 18th August, 2017. It is about proposal to revise regulations for regularization of unauthorized colonies. It is a letter which I am very happy to place as part of the official documentation of the House. I have released it to the Press. I have drawn the attention of the hon. Chief Minister. I have written a very detailed letter to him on 14th February, 2019 detailing all these facts. This letter in its operative part says, and if you permit I will just quote this, “In this regard, after ascertaining and examination of various facts and past experiences in the conduct of survey of unauthorized colonies, the Government of NCT of Delhi would go for the conduct of Total Station Survey and also has decided and communicated *vide* letter of 21st July, 2017 that Government of NCT of Delhi would require a time period of two years from 1st August, 2017 to 31st July, 2019.” ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete.

श्री संजय सिंह : सर, ये जो बात कह रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज़ आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)... सिर्फ़ मंत्री जी की बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी।...(व्यवधान)... आप बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह :\*

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: This is to complete the survey of unauthorized colonies. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए।

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, this is a letter which has been written to the Additional Secretary of the Delhi Division of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. I would think that in the interest of the seriousness of the discussion and the extreme importance of what we are discussing, let the facts speak for themselves. I will refrain from commenting. Let me just quote you the operative part. "Government of NCT of Delhi would require a time period of two years from 1st August 2017 to 31st July, 2019 to complete the survey of unauthorized colonies and furnish the information to the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs as sought by the Ministry." This is a letter which is written on 18th August, 2017 When I became Minister, I said, "Why can we not move on this?" I was told that the responsibility is that of the Delhi Government because the Delhi Government is the one which has been mandated to do this. I said all right if that is the case, for about four or five months, I did not pursue this. Then I discovered that the same information had been provided in an affidavit to the Delhi High Court that they require two years time. Meanwhile the Delhi High Court establishes a Committee. मेरे मंत्रालय के जो सचिव हैं, उनकी अध्यक्षता में वह कमेटी बनायी गयी। उस कमेटी में जब चर्चा हुई और उन्होंने पूछा कि भाई, 2017 में आपने 2 साल का समय मांगा था, अब जनवरी, 2019 हो गयी है, यह काम कब तक खत्म होगा? यह हमारे सचिव ने मेरे कहने पर पूछा था। जब उन्होंने आकर मुझे यह बताया कि उस मीटिंग के दौरान उनको यह उत्तर मिला, तो मैंने कहा कि मैं यह accept नहीं करता हूँ। This is not in writing, they have said it. So, on 29th January, 2019, Mohammed A. Abid, Special Secretary (Revenue) of the Office of the Secretary-cum-Divisional Commissioner of the Department of Revenue of the Government of NCT writes a letter और इसका operative part क्या है? महोदय, इसका operative part यह है कि, "In an exploratory exercise, we got a drone survey done of one unauthorized colony, namely, Vikas Vihar. We are preparing an RFP inviting proposals from concerned agency. 2017 में कहते हैं कि हमें 2 साल चाहिए और जनवरी, 2019 में कहा कि हमने एक का करवाया है और हम यह टेक्नोलॉजी देख रहे हैं और इसमें 30 तहसीलदार, 30 नायब तहसीलदार की सर्विसेज़ की जरूरत होगी। इस पैराग्राफ का क्या अर्थ निकलता है, जनवरी, 2019 में, कि इस सर्वे के काम के लिए हमें 2 साल और चाहिए होंगे। अब जब यह मुझे लिखित में मिला, तो मैंने दिल्ली के जो आदरणीय मुख्य मंत्री हैं, श्री अरविंद

---

\* Not Recorded.

**6.00 P.M.**

[Shri Hardeep Singh Puri]

केजरीवाल, मुझे कई बार आकर मिलते हैं, हम दिल्ली के बारे में चर्चा करते हैं, मैं उनसे बात करता हूँ। मैं उनको बुलाता हूँ, निमंत्रित करता हूँ, लंच पर बुलाता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)... मेट्रो के उद्घाटन में भी मिलता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** कृपया सीट पर बैठ कर न बोलें और बिना अनुमति न बोलें।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी :** दिल्ली के हित में जो भी होगा, उस पर हम उनसे बात करने को तैयार हैं। 14 फरवरी को, एक महीने बाद मैंने उनको चिट्ठी लिखी और मैंने कहा कि आप के कई मंत्री पब्लिक में बयान दे रहे हैं और मैंने इसकी illustration बतायी। "The Modi Government is against the idea of regularizing these unauthorized colonies." यह इनके एक मंत्री महोदय ने कहा। मैंने एक और वोट किया कि "Arvind Kejriwal-led Government has been working for the regularization of better living conditions in these unauthorized colonies since it came to power in December, 2015. यह सब मैंने वोट किया और मैंने कहा कि मैं सारी correspondence अपनी तरफ से public domain में डाल रहा हूँ, आपको जो जवाब देना हो, इसको रखिए और इस पर public debate करवाइए कि कौन क्या कह रहा है और आप इस पर क्या काम कर रहे हैं।

**श्री संजय सिंह :** \*

**श्री उपसभापति :** प्लीज़।...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़।...(व्यवधान)... बैठ कर न बोलें। सिर्फ माननीय मंत्री जी का बयान...(व्यवधान)... कृपया आपस में बात नहीं करें।...(व्यवधान)... सिर्फ माननीय मंत्री जी का बयान ही रिकॉर्ड पर जा रहा है।...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री संजय सिंह :** \*

**श्री उपसभापति :** कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।

**SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI:** Sir, I will come back to this issue in a minute. I want to now cover some of the other points which have been made. She was the first speaker, Kumari Selja, जिन्होंने यह बात कही।

**श्री उपसभापति :** माननीय मंत्री जी, एक मिनट। माननीय सदस्यगण, इस बिल के डिस्पोज़ल और स्पेशल मेंशन खत्म होने तक हाउस की आम सहमति से हाउस का टाइम बढ़ाया जाता है।

**श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी :** बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, सर।

सर, दोला सेन जी ने यह प्रश्न पूछा कि यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण बिल है, तो इसको हम स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में क्यों नहीं ले गए?

My submission to you is, this is a very simple Bill with two provisions that we allow registry on the basis of GPA/will/agreement to sell/possession and payment documents. This is a one-time exception that we are seeking and it is preferable to do this through a legislation from Parliament rather than leave this to executive action because an executive action, as my senior colleague Vijay Goelji said, would be challenged subsequently, and the registration and stamp duty to be on nominal charges and not on circle rates. श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने पूछा कि क्या stamp duty rates चेंज हो गए हैं? I have the rates. They have not changed at all. We are merely talking about the conveyance charges on this registry through this portal and whatever the circle rate is, we are using 0.5 per cent for plots up to 100 sq. meters and so on. As my senior colleague, Shri Vijay Goel has pointed out, these are not only nominal, but I would say, they are almost minimal and it will not hurt anyone and this conforms to what other hon. Members have said that this is a *samaj sewa*. This is a gesture intended to reach out to those people who have been disadvantaged and this is intended to give this a fillip and empower. Let me also say, under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Scheme, under which we have already sanctioned 97 lakh homes out of the 1.12 crore, the registry has to be in the name of the lady of the house or co-jointly. I am making this announcement now on the floor of this House that the registry in this case will also have to be in the name of the lady of the house or co-jointly. Sir, I now come to an issue raised by Ms. Dola Sen that the Central assistance under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) should be increased from ₹ 1.5 lakhs. Sir, there are four verticals. One of the verticals is, affordable housing in partnership. All I would like to tell the hon. Member is that even with the existing Central assistance component, the scheme is roaring. Out of the 1 crore originally, we have already sanctioned 97 lakhs. So I don't believe that this is an issue. Now that the scheme has reached maturity, I believe it is very difficult for us to consider this suggestion. Sir, there has been a little bit of, I would say, mixed talk on regularisation and conferment of rights. These are two separate things. The talk earlier was on regularisation of a colony. We considered that very carefully and we decided to go through the route of a conferment of right. इसमें क्या अंतर है? Regularization का मतलब यह होता है कि किसी भी कॉलोनी का जो layout plan है, वह proper, legal construction, Master Plan के तहत है और उसके Buildings Bye-laws होते हैं या नहीं। सर, अगर हम regularization के route में जाते, तो मुझे लगता है कि अगले दस वर्षों तक हमें यहीं इस पर चर्चा करनी पड़ती और regularization होता या

[श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी]

नहीं होता, यह पता नहीं। वहां पर कोई बिल्डिंग बनी हुई है, तो कोई सीलिंग वाला आ जाता है, कोई और आ जाता है और कहता है कि यह bye-laws के अनुसार नहीं है या कुछ और कहता है। इसलिए हमने देखा कि इसको एक झटके में, वहां पर जो आठ या नौ लाख परिवार रहते हैं, घर हैं, इन 40-50 लोगों को एक ही झटके में, *in one go, we will confer ownership rights*. Ownership rights का मतलब यह है कि regularization की चीज़ वैसे ही हल हो गई। Conferment of rights; कॉलोनीज़ regularize हो जाए, उसके बाद अगर मैंने general power of attorney से कॉलोनी में घर खरीदा हो, तो आप उसको फिर न पहचानें। कॉलोनी regularize हो जाए और मैं बैंक में जाऊं और उसमें सुधार करने के लिए कुछ लोन मांगू, *it is up to the discretion of the bank manager. He can get up and say, "नहीं, मैं आपका यह general power of attorney नहीं मानता हूं।"*

सर, असलियत यह है *and I say this with a sense of responsibility that* यह पूरा दिल्ली शहर power of attorneys पर ही बिका है, पर यह चल रहा था, थोड़ा बहुत ही रजिस्ट्रेशन हो रहा था। मैंने यह कहा कि जो रजिस्ट्रार, सब-रजिस्ट्रार यह कर रहे थे, उनके खिलाफ भी कार्रवाई हुई। जब *Suraj Lamp & Industries Pvt. Ltd. Vs. State of Haryana* की जजमेंट आई, उस समय से बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो गया कि इसके लिए हमें कोई और तरीका लाना पड़ेगा और मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो मॉडल हमने अपनाया है, *this can serve as a model for other States also*. श्री जावेद अली खान जी ने कुछ बहुत ही interesting points रेज़ किए। अगर आपकी आज्ञा हो तो, मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। कहा गया कि यह बाहर से मंत्री आ गया, *I am new to politics, etc.* मैं उनको बताना चाहूंगा कि यहां पर कई ऐसे हमारे hon. Members हैं, *they are all young, most of them; but, I was involved in politics before I became a civil servant*. अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद से मेरा रिश्ता दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी से है। मैं स्टूडेंट यूनियन के इलेक्शंस लड़ चुका हूं। *take great pride in saying about my association with the different wings of the Bharatiya Janata Party or which I am greatly proud*, मेरी आयु इनमें थोड़ी-सी है। मैं यह advertise नहीं करता हूं और यह न ही करें, तो अच्छा है। मैं यूनिवर्सिटी में कई बड़े-बड़े लीडर्स से सीनियर था, तो यह बात तो रहने दीजिए। उन्होंने बाकी कुछ और बातें कहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना दिल्ली में implement नहीं होती है, तो आप इसके लिए दिल्ली की सरकार को क्यों ब्लेम करते हैं? भाई साहब, *let us look at the facts*. उपसभापति महोदय, जीएनसीटीडी डिजिटल कॉलोनीज़ के लिए नोडल एजेंसी थी। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं, यह दिल्ली सरकार की वेबसाइट कह रही है कि उन्होंने यह काम अपनाया था। हम इसमें डीडीए को क्यों लाए? एक सदस्य ने डीडीए कंस्ट्रक्शन के लिए कहा। चूंकि यह दिल्ली सरकार ने नहीं किया, तो हमने उनसे लेकर डीडीए को दिया। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें डीडीए ने काम करके दिखाया है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि कुछ ही महीनों में यह काम पूरा किया जाएगा और सब को मालिकाना हक दिया जाएगा। सर, अंग्रेजी में *fake narratives* कहते हैं, जिसका मतलब है, systemic तरीके से जो झूठ बोला जाता है। मैं क्षमा चाहता हूं। मैंने अपनी पुस्तक आपको दी है। *Sir, I am a student of the 'fake narratives'.*

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I am on a point of order. The hon. Minister has used the word 'fake narratives,' which is unparliamentary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into the record.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: 'Fake narrative' is misleading. सर, यह repeatedly सोशल मीडिया पर भी कहा जा रहा है और हाउस के अंदर भी कि यह स्कीम तो जुमला है, इसमें सिर्फ सौ लोगों को हक दिया जाएगा और बाकी चुनाव के बाद भुला दिया जाएगा। यह सौ लोगों की बात किसने की है? कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि मैंने बयान दिया है, मैंने तो कभी कुछ कहा ही नहीं। मैं आपको एक बार फिर स्कीम समझा दूँ।...(व्यवधान)... फेक न्यूज़, यह अनपार्लियामेंटरी नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: This is a newly introduced word.

श्री उपसभापति : कृपया बैठकर न बोलें।

श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी : उपसभापति महोदय, मेरे colleagues ने भी कहा, सीनियर मेम्बर्स ने भी कहा - 1731 कॉलोनीज़ में जो सारे नागरिक रहते हैं, उन सभी परिवारों को मालिकाना हक दिया जाएगा। यह काम हमने शुरू कर दिया है। यह जो satellite imagery है, यह पहले भी अवेलेबल थी। हमने कैसे ये तरीका निकाला? मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह काम अभी शुरू नहीं हुआ है, इस पर हम 2017 से सोच-विचार कर रहे हैं। जब से मैं मंत्री बना हूँ, तब से कर रहे हैं। उस समय हमने पूछा था कि इसको तेजी से, without inviting challenge or objection कैसे किया जाए? तब इसका एक ही उत्तर निकला कि आपको satellite imagery which is objective. Satellite imagery कौन-सी इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं? 2015 की इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, that which is objective, is available. यह उसकी ground truthing करने के लिए है। Ground truthing यह होगी कि आप सिर्फ imagery में जो लिखा है, वही accept नहीं करेंगे आप जो ओज़ोन वाली बात कर रहे हैं। यह ओज़ोन का काम तो 2017-18 में शुरू हो गया था, उसके बाद एनजीटी ने लगाया। अगर आपका कहना है कि ये intrude होना चाहते हैं, This is something which can be taken up with the NGT, पर अगर मैं उसको अभी include कर दूँ, तो आप एकदम कोर्ट चले जाएंगे, रुकावट डाल देंगे और ब्लेम हमें करेंगे कि हम काम नहीं कर पाए। This is the misleading statement. हमने ये सारे नक्शे लेकर, उसमें जो हमारे पर पाबंदियां हैं, जहां पर हमारे हाथ बंधे हुए हैं, हमने इसमें वह नक्शे super-impose करके...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Digvijaya Singh, let him complete. Then, I will allow you.

श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी : उनको super-impose करके हमने calculate किया कि इसमें से कितना एरिया exclude होता है। उसकी ground truthing कराने के बाद 9.14 की एक फ़िगर आई है। श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने कहा कि 7A should be taken out and it should be done

[श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी]

in one go. I am sympathetic with the sentiment, but being a civil servant essentially by training, I know that if you do like that, you will bring the scheme to a grinding halt. इसलिए हमने इसमें यह किया कि जो एरियाज़ clearly forest में demarcated हैं, जो एरियाज़ हाई टेंशन तारों के नीचे हैं, जो एरियाज़ O-zone में हैं, उनको हमने छोड़ दिया। वे O-zone में क्यों है? किसी ने कहा कि वहां बिल्डिंग बनी है। चाहे वहां बिल्डिंग बनी हो, पर O-zone is covered by the NGT. So, we have left them out for the moment. We will look at how this is done. There are complaints from others. पहले तो लोग कहते थे कि unauthorized colonies की बात चलती है, लेकिन चुनाव से पहले होता कुछ नहीं है, लेकिन अब उनको लग रहा है कि यह सीरियसली हो रहा है। ऐसी कई कॉलोनीज़ हैं, जो affluent हैं और वहां पर रहने वाले जो नागरिक हैं, वे भी आकर मुझसे मिलते हैं, हमारे डीडीए के वाइस चेयरमैन साहब से मिलते हैं और इस बारे में कहते हैं। तब हम उनको क्या कहते हैं? हम कहते हैं, हम बात करने को तैयार हैं। हमने एक कमिटी बनाई थी, जिसके बेसिस पर exclusion हुई। डा. अनिल जैन जी ने यह पूछा। देखिए, जब एक बार हम legal principle accept कर लेते हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम उसको एक जगह पर रोकें। हम उसमें आगे भी देखेंगे, पर उसमें हमें निर्णय लेने होंगे कि वहां कौन-सा रेट अप्लाई होगा। उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे नहीं लगता कि यह 0.5 वहां पर अप्लाई होगा, क्योंकि this is a different category of land, पर उसमें हम आएंगे।

जैसा कि हमारे सीनियर कलीग प्रकाश जावड़ेकर जी ने कहा, हम कुछ ही दिनों में, I am not even saying, a matter of weeks, 1,731 कॉलोनीज़ के पूरे नक्शे अपलोड कर देंगे। आज 1,130 कॉलोनीज़ के नक्शे तैयार हैं। आज तक 600 अपलोड हो चुके हैं। रोज सुबह सात बजे से रात के 11 बजे तक मैं वीसी, डीडीए को फोन करता हूं और उनसे पूछता हूं कि कितने हो गए? I don't think he will find a more problematic Minister because we are monitoring this at every level. We will get all 1731 uploaded. After that, from the date of the uploading, every RWA को 15 दिनों का समय दिया जाएगा और तब हमें उनके responses आने शुरू होंगे। जैसे ही यह काम खत्म होगा, उससे बहुत पहले 16 दिसम्बर को एक नया portal बनेगा और उस पोर्टल में individuals can go and apply. इसके लिए कुछ लोग भी हों, जो लोगों को यह बताएं कि इसको कैसे करना है। डीडीए ने शुरू में कहा था कि इसके लिए 25 help centres बनेंगे, लेकिन मैंने कहा कि पहले दिन 25 नहीं बल्कि 50 help centers होंगे और इनको हम increase भी करेंगे। इस प्रकार, हमारे पास 75 help centres होंगे। उपसभापति महोदय, I am confident that हमारी तरफ से जो काम होगा, वह 100 लोगों के लिए नहीं, बल्कि 8 लाख परिवारों के लिए होगा। उसके बाद, उनके आगे apply करना है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह : चुनाव के पहले।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी : चुनाव के पहले। आप आइंस्टाइन हो, आप genius हो, तो आप नहीं कर सकते। सर, यह जो 7A की बात हुई, उसमें यह कहा गया कि इससे कई कॉलोनीज़ बाहर

हैं। With due respect, through you, I want to convey to the hon. Member that the picture is different. In the cases of some of the 1731 colonies, it is small parts of those colonies which either come under high tension wires or the master plan of the roads which have to be maintained. I mean, अगर आप conferment right दे देंगे और सड़कों को मेंटेन नहीं करेंगे, तो लोग कहाँ जाएंगे? Maintaining those roads is necessary to maintain the sanctity of that colony.

किसी ने कहा कि किसी कॉलोनी का नाम '*Harijan Basti*' है। देखिए, मैंने लोक सभा में भी यही सबमिशन दिया था कि हमारा उसके साथ कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। यह नाम रखने का काम Residents Welfare Associations और बाकी के लोग कर सकते हैं। आप उनके जितने भी प्रोग्रेसिव नाम रखना चाहें, रख सकते हैं। उसमें हमारी ओर से भी कुछ सुझाव होंगे और अगर आप हमारी बात मान लेंगे, तो अपनी तरफ से हम भी नाम दे देंगे। मैं शायद आपको पसंद नहीं आया, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस चीज़ पर quickly action हो रहा है और सारी colonies के लोग एकदम apply कर सकते हैं।

On the AMRUT scheme, हमने दिल्ली में जो काम किया है, उसके कुछ आंकड़े श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव जी ने मांगे थे, क्योंकि इसमें कुछ गलतफहमी है कि नल कौन लगवाता है और यह कहाँ से होता है। हमने इस पर 800 करोड़ रुपये spend किए हैं, जिनमें से 700 करोड़ रुपये का ऑलैरडी खर्चा हो गया है। यह मैं भूपेन्द्र यादव जी को रिस्पॉंस दे रहा हूँ, अगर आप में से किसी और को भी डिटेल्स चाहिए, तो I will be very happy to share with them. अन्य बहुत सारे individual issues हैं। But, Sir, I think, the sense of the House is that for those who are persuaded जो मैंने कहा, वे तो बिल्कुल सहमत हैं और जो उनके अपने doubts हैं कि उन्होंने काम करवाया है। मैं उनका भी धन्यवाद करना चाहूँगा कि कम से कम उन्होंने इस इश्यु पर यह नहीं कहा कि आपने काम शुरू किया है, तो मैंने चिट्ठियों का कर दिया है। The facts speak for themselves.

With these words, I submit that this Bill now be considered for approval. Thank You.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I need clarification from the hon. Minister on three points. Under Para 7(a) of the Gazette Notification, there are three issues –one is Zone O, the second one is forest and the third one is Yamuna belt. Now, these are the three major areas which fall under this category which will be excluded from the present unauthorized habitations.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव : सर, clarification दूसरे मंत्री से नहीं मांगते हैं।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Hon. Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change very kindly intervened in this debate. Of course, as he always would, he said what he wanted to say about the great Modi Government.

[Shri Digvijaya Singh]

Sir, I just want an assurance from the hon. Minister on three points whether he would take it up with the NGT and ensure that the Zone O, Yamuna belt and forest can be included, so that colonies which are located in these areas are also included and given the rights.

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं।

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I was under the impression that I was specific enough. I said that areas falling under forest, Yamuna belt, Zone O, forest, including ridge, Master Plan roads, etc., categories do not constitute more than 9.14 per cent. But, I also said, we will set up a mechanism where the issues relating to three categories which have been excluded will be considered. I will not prejudge whether we will agree or approve. This will depend on whether NGT agrees or other agencies agree. But, a transparent mechanism will be set up to look at Para 7(a). Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill to provide special provisions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi for recognising the property rights of resident in unauthorised colonies by securing the rights of ownership or transfer or mortgage in favour of the residents of such colonies who are possessing properties on the basis of Power of Attorney, Agreement to Sale, Will, possession letter or any other documents including documents evidencing payment of consideration and for the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there is one Amendment (No. 1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving it?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, it is mentioned under the definitions that a person having a physical possession of property on the basis of registered sale deed will get his property recognized. I would like to say, through my amendment, a person who has got property through Gift Deed will also get the title. I am not moving my amendment. This is to be owned by the hon. Minister.

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 3, there is one Amendment (No. 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving it?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, through this amendment, I am trying to put the responsibility on the land management authority that it will ensure that there is no encroachment of public place and would widen roads under the Master Plan, 2021. So, it is for the benefit of all the people in Delhi. So, I am not moving it.

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka) : Sir, before you pass it, can I make one point? Sir, my colleagues, Shri Hanumanthaiah made a very simple and important point that let us not use the word ‘ unauthorized colony.’ I would request the hon. Minister to consider this suggestion. You can call it as ‘ newly authorized’ or ‘ reauthorized’ , but ‘ unauthorized’ is not proper. Earlier, we used to use the word ‘ primitive tribes.’ We have changed the name. So, I request him to change the name. That is all, Sir. Thank you.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

---

## SPECIAL MENTIONS

### **\*Demand to retain the route of the Bhagalpur-Ranchi Express**

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार) : महोदय, भागलपुर एक ऐतिहासिक और पौराणिक शहर है। विभिन्न धर्मों का संगम स्थल होने के कारण देश के कोने-कोने से लोगों का आवागमन होता है। यहां का सिल्क भी पूरी दुनिया में मशहूर है, लेकिन इस क्षेत्र के यथोचित विकास में बड़ा अवरोध बेहतर यातायात सुविधा न होना है। यहां का एयरपोर्ट भी डेड पड़ा है। रेल ही एक सहारा है, पर उन्हें भी दूसरी जगह शिफ्ट करने की कोशिश हो रही है।

महोदय, भागलपुर से झारखंड की राजधानी रांची को जोड़ने के लिए अभी दो ट्रेनें हैं। एक कहलगांव साहिबगंज होते हुए रांची जाती है, दूसरी ट्रेन भागलपुर-रांची एक्सप्रेस सुल्तानगंज होते

---

\* Laid on the Table.

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

हुए रांची जाती है, वह भी सप्ताह में तीन ही दिन। भागलपुर से हर दिन बड़ी संख्या में यात्रियों का धनबाद, रांची आना-जाना लगा रहता है। ट्रेन फुल रहने के साथ ही रेलवे को अच्छा राजस्व भी मिलता है, लेकिन समाचार-पत्रों के माध्यम से यह जानकारी मिली है कि भागलपुर-रांची एक्सप्रेस को भागलपुर से हटाकर सहरसा से चलाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। 15 वर्षों से चल रही एक ट्रेन को बंद कर देने से यात्रियों को हर दिन भारी परेशानी झेलनी पड़ेगी।

अतः उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि इस ट्रेन को बंद न किया जाए, बल्कि सहरसा से नई ट्रेन चलाई जाए और भागलपुर होकर राजधानी एक्सप्रेस को भी चलाया जाए।

† محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): مہودے، بھاگلپور ایک اتھاسک اور پورائیک شہر ہے۔ مختلف دھرموں کا سنگم استہل ہونے کی وجہ سے دیش کے کونے کونے سے لوگوں کا آواگن ہوتا ہے۔ یہاں کا سلک بھی پوری دنیا میں مشہور ہے، لیکن اس سینٹر کے یشوچت وکاس میں بڑا اورودھ بہتر ٹرانسپورٹ سہولت نہ ہونا ہے۔ یہاں کا انٹرپورٹ بھی ڈیڈ پڑا ہے۔ ریل ہی ایک سہارا ہے، پر انہیں بھی دوسری جگہ شفٹ کرنے کی کوشش ہو رہی ہے۔

مہودے، بھاگلپور سے جہارکھنڈ کی راجدھانی رانچی کو جوڑنے کے لیے ابھی دو ٹرینیں ہیں۔ ایک کہلگاؤں صاحب گنج ہوتے ہوئے رانچی جاتی ہے، دوسری ٹرین بھاگلپور رانچی ایکسپریس سلطان گنج ہوتے ہوئے رانچی جاتی ہے، وہ بھی ہفتہ میں تین ہی دن۔ بھاگلپور سے ہر دن بڑی سنکھیا میں پاتریوں کا دھنبا، رانچی آنا جانا لگا رہتا ہے۔ ٹرین فل رہنے کے ساتھ ہی ریلوے کو اچھا راجسو بھی ملتا ہے، لیکن سماچار پتروں کے مادھیم سے یہ جانکاری ملی ہے کہ بھاگلپور رانچی ایکسپریس کو بھاگلپور سے ہٹا کر سہرسہ سے چلانے جانے کا پرستاو ہے۔ پندرہ سالوں سے چل رہی ایک ٹرین کو بند کر دینے سے مسافروں کو ہر دن بھاری پریشانی جھیلنی پڑیگی۔

اُپ سبھاپتی مہودے، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے سرکار سے گزارش کرتی ہوں کہ اس ٹرین کو بند نہ کیا جائے، بلکہ سہرسہ سے نئی ٹرین چلائی جائے اور بھاگلپور ہو کر راجدھانی ایکسپریس کو بھی چلایا جائے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Pradeep Tamta; not present. Shri B.K. Hariprasad; not present. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

**Demand to re-assess India's Open Defecation Free (ODF) status**

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (WEST BENGAL): On October 2, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, our country was declared to be open defecation free or ODF amid much fanfare this year.

As per data recently released by the National Statistical Office, only 71 per cent of rural households have access to toilets. The survey was carried out between July and October, 2018. It found that States which had been declared 100 per cent ODF before the survey began showed significant gaps in actual access to household toilets.

Almost 42 per cent of rural households in Jharkhand had no access to a toilet. In Tamil Nadu, the gap was 37 per cent, while Rajasthan had a gap of 34 per cent. In Gujarat, one of the earliest States to be declared ODF, nearly 25 per cent of all rural households had no toilet access. The other major States listed also had significant gaps: Karnataka 30 per cent; Madhya Pradesh 29 per cent; Andhra Pradesh 22 per cent; and Maharashtra 22 per cent.

Another cause for concern is that more than 50 per cent of rural Indian households with toilets have septic tanks, while another 21 per cent use single pits. In most cases, manual scavengers are employed to clean these tanks, which have resulted in their deaths. Only 10 per cent of toilets were built with the twin leach pit system, which safely composts waste on its own without any need for cleaning or disposal.

Sir, I would urge the Government to look into this and ensure that our country achieves 100 per cent ODF status in reality.

**Demand to upgrade the Veer Surendra Sai University, Burla, Odisha as an Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology**

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, no nation can achieve spectacular growth in economy without sound base in science and technology which are directly linked to economic development. When our nation is poised for a revolution in manufacturing and infra, we need to move to create new research centres on science and technology in the form of IESTs, that is, Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology. There are plenty of opportunities in my State, Odisha, for industrial and technological growth. Hence more number of IESTs are required to be established in Odisha. The Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology established in 1956 as an Engineering College at Burla in Odisha satisfies all conditions to be upgraded as an

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

IEST for which the State Government has already communicated its willingness since along. This Engineering Academy is surrounded by Mahanadi Coal Fields Limited, NALCO, Vedanta and many other industries. It is also located very nearer to Sambalpur University, the Veer Surendra Sai Medical College, the Indian Institute of Management, Sambalpur, the National Institute of Textiles, etc., which all will provide best training platforms for the IEST students. Its proximity to under developed pockets like the KBK will be of great help for development of the region. The recently-opened Veer Surendra Sai Airport at Jharsuguda, which is nearer to the place, makes the proposal sounder. This Institute has an impeccable record in academic performances and has zero student unrest. Thus it meets all criteria enumerated in the Joshi Committee recommendation of 2004 for choosing IITs for upgradation to IEST. Hence I urge upon the Government to upgrade VSSUT as an IEST at the earliest. Thank you, Sir.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (ODISHA): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand to expedite the pending cases of D-voters of Assam in the  
Foreigners Tribunal**

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, a large number of Indian citizens in Assam have been facing harassment and mental agony for years because they were made Doubtful Voters and deprived of their voting rights. Now, approximately 1.5 lakh voters of Assam are marked as doubtful voters or D-voters. The process of identifying the D-voters are initially started by the Border Police, but in many cases, the Border Police, without conducting any preliminary inquiry, referred them to the Foreigners Tribunal as D-voters. In Foreigners Tribunals, some referred D-voters are, after completion of the hearing process, declared as Indian citizens. Out of 1.5 lakh D-voters, approximately 90,000 persons have been declared as foreigners and now their cases are pending in the Guwahati High Court. In the Foreigners Tribunal, the D-voters have been moving from pillar to post for early disposal of their cases. But it has become a practice in the Foreigners Tribunal to inordinately delay the disposal of cases. About 60 per cent of the referred D-voters are declared as foreigners by the Foreigners Tribunal as an *ex-parte* decision, which is a gross violation of natural justice. In most of the cases, citizens declared as foreigners have been later proved to be Indian citizens in appeal cases in the High Court.

Hence, I draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister, through you, Sir, to intervene in this matter and do the needful for early disposal of thousands of pending cases in the Foreigners Tribunal and for maintaining justice by giving free and fair judgement without any bias.

**Demand for extending the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes  
(Prevention of Atrocities) Act to Nomadic Tribes**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, with an objective to bringing about an egalitarian society, the framers of our Constitution have inserted some articles providing opportunities to marginalized sections and to protect them from abuse. Taking a cue from this, the SCs & STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was enacted. The innate objective of this Act is to protect the deprived, disadvantaged and oppressed sections of society from any form of atrocity or abuse. This Act covers all listed SCs & STs. But, unfortunately, there are certain sections and Adivasi groups that are not covered under this Act.

Sir, the nomadic tribes, denotified nomadic tribes and semi-nomadic tribes constitute very deprived classes in the society. We also call them *sanchara jaatulu* in Telugu. They are very vulnerable and are subjected to a lot of exploitation. Their condition is worse than the SCs and STs to whom the Atrocities Act was extended. An immediate affirmative action to protect them from abuse would enable them to lead a respectable life in the society.

With this, I request the Government to include nomadic tribes, denotified nomadic tribes and semi-nomadic tribes under the SCs & STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subbarami Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not a speech. You have to read the text.

**Demand to provide sufficient budgetary allocation for the  
Polavaram project without involving Bank**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Polavaram Irrigation Project is being executed as per the AP Reorganization Act. Therefore, the Central Government should provide specific budgetary allocation for the project and pay the money directly to execute the project. But as on today, the Finance Ministry is asking NABARD to give the money.

[Dr. T. Subbaramin Reddy]

NABARD being a bank, it cannot give money out of its own funds; it has to borrow from the market. In 2018, ₹ 9,000 crore was allocated by the State Government and the Central Government approved ₹ 1,400 crore. But it did not release it and asked NABARD to raise funds through extra budgetary resources. It is not fair and justified to give money outside the budgetary resources which is taking abnormal delay and the project is ultimately delayed, leading to cost escalation. The Polavaram project, if completed, would supply irrigated water for 7.2 lakh acres and generate 960 MW hydropower and lift 80 TMC of water to Prakasam Barrage. It also aims to supply 23 TMC of drinking water to Vizag. It will also solve the drinking water problems in 540 villages along the Polavaram project. Now, the work at the site has been started and they hope to complete the project in another two years. Therefore, I urge upon the Government of India, especially the hon. Minister of Finance to provide in the Budget, sufficient funds, for the expeditious completion of Polavaram project and transfer directly to the project, without involving the Bank, since it is a national project.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir I would like to associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**Demand to provide funds to West Bengal to tackle the devastation  
caused by the cyclone “Bulbul”**

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal) : Sir, West Bengal has incurred a loss of ₹ 23,811 crore in the devastation caused by cyclone ‘ Bulbul’ that has affected around 35 lakh people in 3 districts. A total number of 5,17,535 houses were damaged. Altogether, 14,98,924 hectare of agricultural land have been damaged. Power department has incurred a loss of ₹ 597 crore. A team of Central Government visited the affected areas. Hon. Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, requested the Government of India for support to handle this disaster. Though the total damage might be to the tune of nearly ₹ 50,000 crore and hon. Chief Minister has been extending all possible cooperations but the Government of India has not extended any support till date. So, the Government of India must take serious measures to accelerate the helping process of State Government of West Bengal as hon. Prime Minister and Home Minister already twitted before assuring support.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Partap Singh Bajwa, not present. Now, Shri T.K. Rangarajan.

**Demand to ponder over rising mental health problems among people**

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, the World Happiness Report ranks India at 140 out of 156 countries. India is failing its citizens by not providing proper mental health facility. Bhutan is the first to release Gross National Happiness Index (GNH), UAE, the first to create a Ministry for Happiness. W.H.O.s definition of Good health, includes physical, social and mental well-being. Mental well-being is as important as physical well-being. Socio Emotional Development is more important than socio economic development. Depression is persistent feeling of sadness and lack of interest. Sadness is akin to the sadness of losing your loved ones and felt every single day. India is one of the most depressed countries where nearly 6 crore people suffer and is bound to grow. People below poverty line are affected more by stress which leads to depression. Mostly manual labours and under-skilled labours, working more than 14 hours a day deprived of social contact and interaction, which have increased stress factor leading to depression and seeking to alcohol or drugs which cost them a fortune leading to poverty. Stress among the youth is growing. Schools are a source of stress. Good marks lead to good college which in turn leads to good jobs. Good jobs in India are not as remunerative as a few other countries, leading to depression in some. Though India had started giving importance to mental health as early as 1982 by launching the National Mental Health Programme and through various other Acts, these concentrate primarily on treatment than prevention.

With the massive shortage of mental health professionals in the country, and rising mental health problems, prevention is the best possible approach than treatment. I urge upon the Government to take suitable steps in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, not present. The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Thursday, the 5th December, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-six minutes past  
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Thursday, the 5th December, 2019.*