

Vol. 250

No. 3



सत्यमेव जयते

Wednesday,

20 November, 2019

29 Kartika, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

CONTENTS

Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution (page 1)

Papers laid on the Table (pages 1-3)

Matters raised with Permission —

Withdrawal of SPG cover of some dignitaries (pages 4-7)

Need for immediate administration of Oxytocin to mothers after delivery
(pages 7-10)

Making of ethanol using sugarcane and stubble (pages 10-11)

Maintenance of Rabindranath Tagore's belongings at Visva Bharati,
Santiniketan by ASI (pages 11-12)

Need for better facilities for the people along the border of Punjab (pages 12-13)

Adulterated food items in the market (pages 14-16)

Impact of Cyclone Bulbul in West Bengal (pages 16-17)

Need to stop privatisation of Numaligarh refinery, Assam (pages 18-19)

De-recognition of NIOS D.El.Ed. degree (pages 19-21)

Refusal by the Central Government to purchase surplus rice from Chhattisgarh
(pages 21-23)

Situation relating to the National Green Tribunal arising out of the Supreme Court
judgement of 13th November, 2019, on certain provisions of the Finance Act,
2017 (pages 23-24)

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Need for use of Tamil language in the Madras High Court (pages 24-25)

Need for restoration of the public road transport system in Telangana (pages 25-28)

Need to retain Waltair Division of the Indian Railways (page 28)

Shifting of the Defence Research and Development Establishment, Jhansi Road, Gwalior (pages 28-29)

Need to establish Indian School of Mines at Singrauli District (pages 29-30)

Increasing incidents of acid attacks (pages 30-31)

Withdrawal of cases against farmers for stubble burning (pages 31-32)

Deaths due to falling in tubewells/borewells (pages 32-33)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 33-64)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 65-72)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 72-356)

Government Bills – *Under Consideration*

 The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019 (pages 357-392)

 The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019 (pages 392-426)

Special Mentions — *Laid on the Table*

 Demand to fix the minimum wages for supporting staff in private hospitals (pages 426-427)

 Demand to withdraw the environmental clearance to Kalasa-Bhandura Project (page 427)

 Demand for probe into the suicide of an IIT Madras student (pages 427-428)

 Demand to solve the problem of Punjab and Maharashtra Co-operative Bank account holders (page 428)

 Demand to enhance the rate of assistance under the post-harvest management (pages 428-429)

 Demand to reduce the processing time of education loans (page 429)

 Demand to provide water to Ramgarh Dam and other districts through ERCP (pages 429-430)

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

RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 20th November, 2019/29 Kartika, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PROCLAMATION UNDER ARTICLE 356 OF THE CONSTITUTION

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Proclamation [G.S.R. No. 837(E)], issued by the President on the 12th November, 2019, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Maharashtra, under clause (3) of the said article.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 746/17/19]

- (b) Order [G.S.R. No. 838(E)], dated the 12th November, 2019, made by the President, under sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 747/17/19]

- (c) Report of the Governor of Maharashtra, dated the 12th November, 2019 to the President, recommending the issue of the Proclamation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 748/17/19]

PAPERS LAID ON TABLE

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय): महोदय, मैं जम्मू और कश्मीर पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 2019 की धारा 103 की उप धारा (2) के अधीन गृह मंत्रालय (जम्मू कश्मीर और लद्दाख कार्य विभाग), की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) S.O. 3912 (E), dated the 30th October, 2019, publishing the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2019.
- (2) S.O. 3979 (E), dated the 2nd November, 2019, publishing the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Removal of Difficulties) Second Order, 2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 749/17/19]

I Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of OIL, Dibrugarh, Assam and EIL, New Delhi and related papers**II MoUs (2019-20) between Government of India and OIL and ONGC**

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) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil India Limited (OIL), Dibrugarh, Assam, 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. 779/17/19]

(ii) (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Engineers India Limited (EIL), 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. 778/17/19]

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

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Oil India Limited (OIL), for the year 2019-20. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 780/17/19]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 781/17/19]

Notification of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION; AND

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 692 (E), dated the 26th September, 2019, publishing the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 764/17/19]

I Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the REPCO Bank, Chennai and related papers

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

- I. A copy (in Hindi only)* of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 526-Hiii (3V2018/11264, dated the 25th June, 2019, publishing the Chandigarh Anand Marriage Registration Rules, 2018, under sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the Anand Marriage Act, 1909, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 93/17/19]

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

- (a) Fiftieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Limited (REPCO BANK), Chennai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 750/17/19]

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय): महोदय, मैं असम राइफल्स अधिनियम, 2006 की धारा 167 के अधीन असम राइफल्स हवलदार (लिपिक) भर्ती (संशोधन) नियम, 2019 को प्रकाशित करने वाली गृह मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 185, दिनांक 16 जून - 22 जून, 2019 (साप्ताहिक राजपत्र) की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1055/17/19]

*The English version of the Notification was laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd July, 2019.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF CHAIR**Withdrawal of S.P.G. cover**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have received joint notice under Rule 267 from Shri Anand Sharma and five others, and also from Shri K.K. Ragesh on a different issue. The first is about withdrawal of SPG cover and the other is about police action on JNU students. I have not permitted under Rule 267. But I will be allowing them in Zero Hour in the first instance itself. Shri Anand Sharma.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, I have also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call you.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise a very important matter and, through you, invite and request the attention of the Government to the withdrawal of the SPG security cover to the Congress President, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi; former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; Member of Parliament and former Congress President, Shri Rahul Gandhi, and Congress General Secretary, Shrimati Priyanka Gandhi. All four have been vulnerable to threats. Dr. Manmohan Singh was in the office of the Prime Minister for ten years. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, besides being the Chairperson of UPA, is also the daughter-in-law of a martyred Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and the wife of ex-Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who was also martyred. Therefore, there was a very clear evaluation of the threat perception. Withdrawal of the SPG cover makes them vulnerable. It is the responsibility of the State to protect its leaders. Sir, I remember and allow me to say so, when the UPA was in office, considering this aspect, the security cover of the former Prime Ministers, —I am not making a political point—including that of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, was not even disturbed for ten years. All other protectees, their cover was neither diluted nor withdrawn. After this move, there are concerns which are well-founded, and we would urge the Government that these issues of personal safety, security and lives of our leaders have to be beyond party and political considerations. Please rise above that; review and restore. That would be in national interest. Otherwise, the intention would be questioned, today, tomorrow and in future.

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

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

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

SHRI B.K. HARI PRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): 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 RAJMANI PATEL (Madhya Pradesh): 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.

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

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, security cover should be viewed and provided to individuals, beyond party basis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On the basis of the security feedback alone, it should be done. Now, Dr. Subramanian Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have two issues with what has been just presented to the House. Firstly, the threat perception has always been a judgment of the Home Ministry. Even when the time UPA was in power, I can recite names of those whose security cover was reduced. But, that is not the issue here. It has always been a special committee in the Home Ministry which decides it. If there is any question about it, one can always go to a court and challenge it. Secondly, the threat originally arose out of the question of the assassination " of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and the threat from the LTTE. Subsequently, that threat disappeared for two reasons. The first is, there is no LTTE now. The second is the attitude of the protectees towards those whom the Supreme Court said should be hanged for the assassination of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, that is not required. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: They have been asking for the reduction ...*(Interruptions)*... Mrs. Sonia Gandhi herself wrote a letter to the President that they should not be hanged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: And the daughter went to the jail and met the murderer. The third is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree, but now let us not make ...*(Interruptions)*... Even I am not in favour of reducing the punishment. I have gone on record and the people appreciated my stand at that time. But, let us not combine these two issues.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Finally, Article 14 says, all are equal before the law. There is a set category. So, they can't claim a privilege. They have no special privilege to claim SPG cover. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the Home Minister is absent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not called you, Digvijaya Singhji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has raised the issue and if the Government wants to respond, it can. I can't force the Government to respond in a particular manner. ...*(Interruptions)*...

That is why I have allowed it to be raised; he too raised it. Naddaji, do you want to say something?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, there is nothing political. The security has not been withdrawn. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, this is not the way, hon. Members.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, the security has not been withdrawn. There is nothing political. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Home Ministry has got a set pattern and there is a protocol. This is not done by a politician. It is done by the Home Ministry and, according to the threat perception, the security is given and withdrawn....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever points you have made is gone on record. Let us not deviate. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have not allowed anybody amongst the Members who are standing. You know what my reaction will be.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my question is very simple. What basis... *

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. Now, Dr. Santanu Sen. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down, it is not going on record. This Is not the way. Nothing shall go on record, including in the electronic media.

Need for immediate administration of Oxytocin to mothers after delivery

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we live in a matriarchal society. We talk about women empowerment. We all believe that the importance of maternal life is of serious concern to all of us. Sir, recently we have seen that the Department of Health issued a directive, in which they have said that the Gujarat model is to be followed in all States of the country regarding the use of oxytocin injection. Sir, what is this oxytocin? This injection is used to prevent maternal mortality. Sir, after giving birth to a child, oxytocin is given to that particular mother to prevent postpartum haemorrhage because in our country this postpartum haemorrhage is the most important cause of maternal mortality. Even if there is a blood loss of at least 500 millilitre, the mother may be sure to die out of postpartum haemorrhage. In that particular model, it

*Not recorded.

[Dr. Santanu Sen]

has been said that oxytocin is to be injected a little later and not immediately, though the WHO recommendation and the convention is that oxytocin is to be injected immediately. The reason behind this and which has been shown is, more maternal blood should go to foetal blood which can prevent foetal anaemia and jaundice. That is fine, but we must not live in fantasy. To do this, we have to have trained sisters and trained doctors everywhere. We have to give importance to the institutional delivery first. It is very unfortunate to say that you have asked the other States to follow Gujarat model where the institutional delivery is 87 per cent in comparison to our State of West Bengal where it is nearly 99 per cent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion?

DR. SANTANU SEN: You are asking us to follow Gujarat model where the maternal mortality is increasing day-by-day in comparison to our State of West Bengal where the maternal mortality is decreasing day-by-day. As maternal mortality is of very important concern, there should be hundred percent Institutional delivery because we know that in our country significant number of home deliveries are taking place till date and the untrained dais and untrained sisters do not have any idea regarding uterine atony which might lead to huge blood loss, which might lead to n-number of maternal mortalities. Gujarat is not above WHO. When WHO recommends administration of oxytocin to the mother immediately after child birth, our Health Ministry is advising to administer oxytocin a little later which might lead to a large number of maternal mortalities. So, our Government must reconsider the issue and where there is adequate structure available, we can wait and watch, but where there is no adequate structure available, especially in rural India, it must be reconsidered to prevent and to decrease maternal mortality.

श्री सभापति: Associate करने के लिए सदस्यों को अपनी slip भेजनी पड़ेगी because noting down all the names is not easy.

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

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

Making of ethanol using sugarcane and stubble

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, सरकार ने ethanol को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए गत वर्ष में कुछ कदम उठाए हैं। 7,400 करोड़ का soft loan भी दिया और 25 परसेंट, जो गन्ने के रस से ethanol बनता है, उसके दाम भी बढ़ाने का काम किया। लेकिन दूसरे देशों में petrol में ethanol को 45 प्रतिशत से लेकर 50 प्रतिशत तक मिलाया जा रहा है। अपने देश में सरकार ने संकल्प किया था कि 10 प्रतिशत ethanol को petrol में मिलाया जाएगा। अभी तक 6 प्रतिशत से नीचे मिलाया जा रहा है। Ethanol के लिए, जो post-harvesting या पराली जलाने की बात है, भूसा है, पत्ती है या गेहूं आदि की जड़ें हैं, इनसे ethanol बन सकता है, जो दूसरे देशों में बनता है। इससे किसानों की आमदनी को बढ़ाने में सहयोग होगा। इसके साथ ही जो यहां पर्यावरण की समस्या आती है और कहा जाता है कि पराली जल रही है, इसका भी उपाय हो सकता है। देश में petrol companies ने पिछले वर्ष 260 करोड़ लीटर ethanol खरीदा था, जिससे करीब 20 लाख टन तेल की बचत हुई है और एक अरब डॉलर का फायदा हुआ है। इससे देश को एक आर्थिक लाभ भी होने जा रहा है। किसानों की आय को double करने का संकल्प सरकार का है, तो यह जो wastage है, जिसमें harvesting किसानों को 15 से 20 परसेंट तक wastage के कारण loss होता है, उससे बचाने में भी इसका सहयोग होगा।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से दो-तीन बातें यहां पर रखना चाहता हूँ। जब ethanol के रेट भी बढ़े हैं और गन्ने के रस से ethanol बनाने के लिए सरकार मदद भी कर रही है, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि जैसे petrol में 10 परसेंट ethanol मिलाने की बात कही गई थी, लेकिन अभी तक उसमें 10 परसेंट नहीं मिलाया जा रहा है। जो ethanol मिलाया जा रहा है, उसका 50 परसेंट से अधिक शराब में और industry में जा रहा है। वह petrol में नहीं मिलाया रहा है, जो अभी तक manufacture हो रहा है। इसका प्रयोग कड़ाई के साथ 10 से 15 प्रतिशत तक petrol में किया जाना चाहिए। इससे दो-तीन लाभ होंगे - प्रदूषण से पर्यावरण को बचाया जाएगा और देश से जो विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर जाती है, उसकी बचत भी होगी क्योंकि हम crude oil का आयात कर रहे हैं, ऐसा करने से किसानों को भी इसका लाभ मिलेगा।

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

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

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

**Maintenance of Rabindranath Tagore's belongings at Visva Bharati,
Santiniketan, by Archaeological Survey of India**

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, through you, I wanted to draw the attention of the Government to a very important issue of Visva Bharati, Santiniketan.

Sir, Rabindranath Tagore's dream of India's communion with the world stands tall with the University of Visva Bharati which the world turns up to see even today in large numbers. The entire campus is a celebration of the diversified unity of the country and its relation to the world. Eminent artists like Nandalal Bose, Ramkinkar Baij, Abanindranath Tagore and Rabindranath himself planned its unique architecture.

The architecture is a unique mixture of ancient Brahmanical, Buddhist and Mughal style. Influence of the Middle East, Egyptian and Assyrian architecture is eminent throughout the campus. The Uttarayana compound comprises five separate residences of Tagore, namely, Udayan, Konarka, Shamali, Punascha and Udichi. The houses at every nook and corner have the belongings of poet.

The ASI was looking after the upkeep and maintenance of buildings. Recently, the ASI has stopped its work and has given a letter to the university authority stating that it is unable to maintain the historical and delicate buildings of the campus.

The famous museum inside the Konark building has been closed for visitors. Very recently, slabs have fallen from ceiling of the poet's favourite room, Kabikaksha, at the first floor of Udyana. The room has a lot of belongings of the poet.

Sir, just a few months ago, you yourself had gone there on 16th of August and inaugurated a famous mud house where the poet used to live. The ASI had renovated it for five years. This mud house is also a very favourite place of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. Now, after you inaugurated, within few months, the condition of the house has become bad, because ASI has stopped maintenance and upkeep of houses.

[Shri Ritabarata Banerjee]

A substantial amount of money and expertise is required to maintain the structures and if ASI backs out it is almost impossible to keep the buildings in a proper shape. In the last few months many valuable furniture has been destroyed.

In conclusion, recently, when the ASI had given that letter, in England, a celebrated publication released containing the great writers of the last one thousand years. The name of the publication is 'Writers.' And, from India, only Tagore's name is mentioned in the book. The book says and I quote, 'A man of distinctive appearance, Tagore was a true polymath. He was an accomplished musician and artist, an electric philosopher and a passionate political activist. Above all, the poet of the world advocated universalism and cultural freedom.' When the book was published, the ASI, at that time, has decided not to keep and maintain buildings.

So, Sir, I urge upon the Government, through you, that ASI must look upon the buildings. It is a very serious matter of national importance. Thank you.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the House can take note of it and pass it on to the Ministry of Culture. What he is saying is true. It should be looked into.

Need for better facilities for the people along the border of Punjab

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): सर, मैं एक बड़ा important issue आपके माध्यम से सरकार के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब में सैकड़ों किलोमीटर का जो एरिया है, वह बॉर्डर बेल्ट है और वह भी पाकिस्तान के साथ लगता है, पाकिस्तान कभी न कभी शरारत करता रहता है और वहां के लोगों को डिस्टर्ब करता रहता है। वहां पर जो किसान और छोटे व्यापारी बॉर्डर की बेल्ट के साथ रहते हैं, मैं उनकी विषम परिस्थिति और उनके जीवन की कठिनाई के बारे में आपके माध्यम से सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ।

सर, वहां पर एक तो बॉर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स है और दूसरी आर्मी है, जो कि बॉर्डर की सुरक्षा करते हैं। वहां पर एक और ताकत भी है, जो बॉर्डर की सुरक्षा करती है और वे लोग किसान हैं, छोटे व्यापारी हैं, जो बॉर्डर के बिल्कुल साथ रहते हैं और उनका जीवन बहुत कठिन है। सर, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि बॉर्डर बेल्ट के पास में अस्पताल नहीं हैं, जहां पर उनका इलाज हो सके। उन लोगों को इलाज करवाने के लिए काफी दूर जाना पड़ता है। वहां पर एजुकेशन सर्विसेज की भी कमी है। वहां पर रहने वाले लोगों के बच्चे स्कूल नहीं जा सकते हैं। वहां पर एम्प्लॉयमेंट की कमी है, क्योंकि वे बॉर्डर के बिल्कुल पास रहते हैं, वहां पर उनको एम्प्लॉयमेंट भी बड़ी कठिन परिस्थितियों में मिलती है।

सर, पंजाब वह प्रदेश है, जहां के लोगों ने अपनी छाती के ऊपर 1971 की जंग को झेला है, जिन्होंने आतंकवाद का लम्बा दौर झेला है और ये वे लोग थे, जो कठिन परिस्थितियों में भी वहां डटे रहे। सर, पीछे भी जब पाकिस्तान के साथ सिचुएशन टेंस्ड रही, तो मैं वहां बॉर्डर पर गया। मैं यह जानकार हैरान हो गया, जब उन्होंने कहा कि हमें बंदूक दो, हम बॉर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के साथ लड़ने जाएंगे। वे ऐसी patriotism, nationalism की भावना रखने वाले लोग हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां जो Border Development Fund जारी हुआ, वह शहरी क्षेत्र में खर्च किया गया। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि उस फंड का utilization, urban area की बजाय बॉर्डर से पांच किलोमीटर अंदर जो एरिया है, उसमें होना चाहिए और सारी सर्विसेस वहां आनी चाहिए। वहां पुल भी बनने चाहिए। वहां लोगों को बहुत लम्बा चलना पड़ता है। जो एक किलोमीटर का रास्ता है, उसके लिए किसान को सिक्योरिटी के प्वाइंट ऑफ व्यू से छः-छः किलोमीटर चलना पड़ता है, क्योंकि बॉर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स जब उन्हें रास्ता देती है, तब वे चलते हैं। इसलिए मेरी आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग है कि वहां पुल बनने चाहिए, ताकि उस क्षेत्र में रह रहे लोगों को लम्बा रास्ता तय न करना पड़े।

महोदय, जो स्पेशल फंड है, वह बॉर्डर के पांच किलोमीटर के एरिया के अंदर ही खर्च किया जाना चाहिए और वह फंड, जो वहां के एक्जुअल रेजीडेंट्स हैं, उन्हीं के विकास हेतु इश्यू होना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: आपने अच्छा विषय सदन में उठाया है। यह अच्छा विषय है।

लेफ्टीनैंट जनरल (डा.) डी.पी. वत्स (सेवानिवृत्त) (हरियाणा): सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

Adulterated food items in the market

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): * "Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity, fviost of the food products we use on daily basis, such as milk, cooking oil, pulses, cool drinks, turmeric and chilli powder etc. are found to be adulterated. A study had revealed that nearly 68% of the milk sold in India is adulterated with detergent, fat, urea, chalk, and caustic soda. We are feeding this milk to our children who are the future leaders of our country. All the products used for preparation of food are contaminated with toxic chemicals which are very harmful and hazardous to our health. I can say that we cannot get any product without contamination. To prevent fish from deteriorating, fish traders are using formalin, a toxic and carcinogenic chemical commonly used to preserve dead bodies in mortuaries. Sir, this formalin is a cancer causing agent. The situation is very severe in the case of fruits and vegetables also. Toxic chemicals are being used to keep vegetables fresh. In totality everything is contaminated with toxic chemicals that are dangerous to the health of common man. There are many Acts to curb adulteration. There is an act titled, "Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006". If we examine the data, the number of samples analysed every year and the convictions awarded under the said Act, there is a huge mismatch considering the size and population of our country. Unless we take strong steps, the health of our people will be in great trouble. Health is wealth. Any country's wealth depends on the health of its people. Therefore, I urge upon the Government through your good self that strong steps should be taken to eliminate adulteration as expeditiously as possible. Thank you."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member was explaining in detail about massive adulteration in various food items.

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

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

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

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

* English translation of speech made in Tamil.

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the hon. Member.

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the hon. Member.

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

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

† محترمہ مکشاں پروین (بہار) : سبھا پتی مہودے، میں بھی مائٹے سڈسے کے ذریعے
سڈن میں اٹھائے گئے وشنے سے اپنے آپ کو سمبڈھ کرتی ہوں۔

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. ...*(Interruptions)*... Silence, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Impact of cyclone Bulbul in West Bengal

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to draw your attention, and, through you, of the whole House, towards the devastating impact that cyclone Bulbul recently had in the State of West Bengal and Odisha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have two minutes. And, Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia will have one minute to speak. The cyclone has affected the lives of thousands of people with houses being brought down and electricity cables being snapped in six districts of West Bengal, namely, East and West Midnapur, North and South 24 Parganas, Hooghly and Howrah. The Irrigation and Waterways Department, the Power Department and sectors such as fisheries and animal resources have suffered losses. There have been heavy damages to roads in the affected areas as well. The greatest casualty has been the agriculture sector with huge losses. The areas are now limping back to normal. A robust plan has been implemented to ensure that the farmers are compensated for their losses before the next harvest.

Family members of those who have lost their lives have been compensated to the tune of ₹2,40,000/-, and as many as 4,35,000 tarpaulines and 6.2 lakh water pouches have been distributed by the State Public Health Department. Damaged roads are being repaired, but the total loss incurred so far by the State is of ₹ 23,811 crores. The survey suggests that this loss could go up to as much as ₹ 50,000 crores. Sir, you must be knowing that the Indian Meteorological Department have released data which shows that there has been a 32 per cent increase in cyclones and super cyclones in the Arabian Sea and in the Bay of Bengal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to conclude now.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, in this scenario, climate change becomes a serious concern. I urge the Government that the loss that our State has suffered may be compensated by giving extra relief and extra disaster management fund to us. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Nadimulji. Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia to associate.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the speech delivered by Shri Nadimul Hague. I am grateful that you have given me the opportunity to express my views. Sir, on 9th November, 2019, the extent of damage was huge. With the speed of 120 km. per hour, the cycionic storm damaged two districts of 24 Parganas, two districts of Paschim and Poorva Midnapur, Howrah and Hooghly. The number of lives lost is five. The agricultural damage is 13, 03,243 hectares. The damage to vegetables, pulses, mustard, roads, cattle, power and I electricity, all put together, is to the tune of Rs. 30,000 crores. It is a devastating situation. Our hon. Chief Minister, Madam Mamata Banerjee, has already appealed to the Government and placed her demand regarding the catastrophic devastation in our State by the Cyclone Bulbul. I urge upon the Government, through you, Sir, that the Central Government should come forward with all possible help so that sufferings of the people in the affected area are mitigated. Thank you.

श्री सभापति: यह बुलबुल क्या है?

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, Bulbul is a name given to cyclonic storm. Sir, I have given a Calling Attention notice also, if you permit.

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

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ripun Bora.

Need to stop privatisation of Numaligarh Refinery, Assam

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government and more particularly of the Petroleum Minister and the Finance Minister...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have two minutes and Mr. Baishya will have one minute.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, the people of Assam are emotionally attached with the Numaligarh Refinery because this is the product of the historic Assam Accord of 1985 where a six year long agitation took place. During that agitation, more than 855 people died, thousands were jailed, houses were burnt and so on. At the end of this Accord, this refinery was established. This is one of the profit-making refineries in Assam. This refinery has been providing employment to thousands of people. Directly or indirectly, our youth have been employed there. This is one of the major constituents of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. Now, the Government of India is going to privatise the BPCL, and as a part of this, the Numaligarh Refinery is also going to be privatised. The demand of the entire people of Assam is that at any cost privatisation should not be done. It should be stopped. Sir, lots of civil society organizations and so many student and political party organizations are already on the streets demanding to stop privatization. So my request to the Government is that for the interest of Assam this move of privatization is to be stopped immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Birendra Baishya.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we would like to associate ourselves with it.

श्री सभापति: जिन्होंने पहले नाम दिया है, मैंने पहले उनको बुलाया है, फिर बाद में आप लोगों का नाम भी include किया जाएगा। Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, it is known to everybody that Assam is an oil-producing State. Asia's first refinery was established in Assam Digboi. But all the time, whichever Government was here, they have an eye on Assam Refinery. In UPA time, there was some attempt made by the then Government to destabilize, against the sentiment of people of Assam, the Digboi Refinery. Now, the same thing is going to happen in Numaligarh Refinery. Numaligarh Refinery involves public sentiments of people of Assam. Sir, it is not only a profit-making industry, it is also having a very high agreement with the neighbouring country, Bangladesh. Numaligarh

Refinery is exporting products to Bangladesh also. Sir, they are not only making profit, in social life, in economic life of people of Assam, they also play a very important role, and the Government of India recently invested thousands of crores of rupees for expansion and development of Numaligarh Refinery. Not only that, Sir, Numaligarh Refinery has a planning. From by-product of bamboo, they want to make some oil products. So, in the interest of the country, this refinery is very important.

My request is the Government is, please respect the sentiments of people of Assam. At least, don't privatise the Numaligarh Refinery because recently the Government of India has decided to invest near about four thousand crores of rupees for the expansion of the Numaligarh Refinery. Thank you, Sir.

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

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

De-recognition of NIOS-D.El.Ed. degree

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार और खास तौर पर मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। इससे पहले जो मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री थे, उस दौर में NIOS से D.El.Ed. की डिग्री का काफी प्रचार-प्रसार किया गया। इसमें तकरीबन 4 लाख अभ्यर्थी निकले। अब कहा जा रहा है कि यह in-house वालों के लिए था, जबकि विज्ञापन में ऐसा कहीं नहीं था और मुक्त विद्यालय से हुआ। अब कहा जा

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

रहा है कि उनका नियोजन नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए मैं उनकी पीड़ा साझा करना चाहता हूँ। पूरे देश में ऐसे 14 लाख अभ्यर्थी और बिहार में तकरीबन 4 लाख अभ्यर्थी सिर्फ अभ्यर्थी नहीं हैं, परिवार हैं। अगर मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय को यह लगता है कि इसमें कोई त्रुटि है, खामी है, तो वह ancillary course की व्यवस्था कर ले, bridge course की व्यवस्था कर ले, ताकि नियोजन में जो दिक्कत आ रही है, उस दिक्कत की भरपाई की जा सके। साक्षरता मिशन के तहत शिक्षा प्रेरक का मसला है। बिहार में बीसियों हजार और पूरे देश में 5 लाख शिक्षा प्रेरक हैं। मैं सरकार से सिर्फ यह दरखास्त करूँगा कि वह इस पर संजीदगी से विचार करे। यह 44 लाख बच्चों का मामला है और हमारी शिक्षा की प्राथमिकता का मामला है। अगर इसको फौरी तौर पर नहीं किया गया, तो कई राज्यों में नियोजन चल रहा है, जहाँ यह संभव नहीं हो पाएगा।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से अपनी दरखास्त और अपील पुनः मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय को देता हूँ, ताकि ये बच्चे, जो धरना, प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं और अपने भविष्य के लिए जूझ रहे हैं, वे एक सकारात्मक पहल देख सकें। शुक्रिया सर।

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

श्री माजीद मेमन (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री नारायण दास गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्रीमती मीशा भारती (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री सभापति: श्रीमती छाया वर्मा। मैडम, आपको संक्षेप में बोलना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि इस विषय पर मोतीलाल वोरा जी और पी.एल. पुनिया जी को भी बोलना है।

Refusal by the Central Government to purchase surplus from Chhattisgarh

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहूँगी। वित्त मंत्री जी भी यहाँ पर मौजूद हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य का चावल केन्द्रीय पूल से नहीं खरीदा जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं सदन से आग्रह करना चाहती हूँ कि 2017 और 2018 में जब छत्तीसगढ़ में बीजेपी की गवर्नमेंट थी, तो नियमों में शिथिलता लाकर वहाँ का चावल केन्द्रीय पूल से खरीदा गया, मैं चाहती हूँ कि उसी तरह से नियमों में शिथिलता बरतते हुए अभी भी वहाँ का चावल खरीदा जाए। मैं सदन को बताना चाहूँगी कि इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे मुख्य मंत्री भी सबसे मिल चुके हैं, वे खाद्य मंत्री जी से भी मिल चुके हैं, मैं स्वयं खाद्य मंत्री जी से मिल चुकी हूँ।

लेकिन वे यह कहते हैं कि नियम नहीं है। चूंकि आप छत्तीसगढ़ में 2,500 रुपये के समर्थन मूल्य पर धान खरीद रहे हैं, इसलिए हम आपका चावल नहीं खरीदते। यह किसानों के साथ अन्याय है। किसानों के साथ छल हो रहा है। यह बहुत ही निन्दनीय है। मैं सदन से पूछना चाहूँगी कि क्या छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य अन्य राज्यों से अलग है? आप मध्य प्रदेश का चावल खरीद रहे हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश का चावल खरीद रहे हैं, बाकी सभी राज्यों से चावल खरीद रहे हैं, लेकिन छत्तीसगढ़ का चावल क्यों नहीं खरीद रहे हैं?

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, श्री मोतीलाल वोरा जी।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: आप नियमों की बात करते हैं? जब आपको उद्योग लगाना होता है, तब तो आप आदिवासियों की जमीन खरीद लेते हैं।

श्री सभापति: छाया जी, आपने अपना प्वाइंट अच्छी तरह प्रस्तुत कर दिया है। एक ही सब्जेक्ट पर तीन लोग बोलने वाले हैं, इसलिए प्लीज़....। आपने अपना विषय बहुत अच्छी तरह प्रस्तुत किया है। श्री मोतीलाल वोरा जी।

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। छत्तीसगढ़ में इस बार 85 लाख मीट्रिक टन धान का उत्पादन हुआ है। हमने केन्द्र सरकार से इस बात का अनुरोध किया है कि वह 32 लाख मीट्रिक टन चावल हमसे खरीदे, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार का जो रवैया है, वह उचित नहीं है। इनका कहना है कि हम तो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस पर ही धान लेंगे। चूंकि आपने 2,500 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल पर धान खरीदने की बात कही है, यह हमको स्वीकार्य नहीं है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, अपने घोषणापत्र में हमने यह बात कही थी कि हम 2,500 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल पर धान खरीदेंगे। 1 दिसम्बर से धान की खरीदी होने वाली है, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार

[श्री मोतीलाल बोरा]

इस बात पर सहमत नहीं है। वहां के सभी लोगों ने और स्वयं वहां के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने भी इस बात का अनुरोध किया है कि केन्द्र सरकार हमारा 32 लाख मीट्रिक टन धान खरीदे। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि सदन के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार पर दबाव डाला जाए, ताकि वहां के किसानों को नुकसान नहीं हो, धन्यवाद।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारें समर्थन मूल्य के अंतर्गत धान खरीदती हैं। भारत सरकार FCI के माध्यम से धान खरीदती है। मई, 2014 में जब एनडीए की सरकार बनी, तो एक महीने के अंदर ही एक आदेश जारी हुआ था, जिसमें लिखा था कि जो राज्य सरकारें समर्थन मूल्य से अधिक बोनास देंगी, हम उनका धान समर्थन मूल्य पर नहीं खरीदेंगे, साथ ही जो surplus चावल है, उसको भी हम central pool में नहीं लेंगे, लेकिन छत्तीसगढ़ की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए केन्द्र सरकार ने यह छूट दी थी कि ज्यादा बोनास देने के बावजूद भी हम उनसे धान खरीदेंगे। केन्द्र सरकार ने संकल्प लिया है कि हम किसानों की आमदनी को दुगुनी करेंगे। केन्द्र सरकार ने 1,815 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल पर धान खरीदने का आदेश दिया, वहीं राज्य सरकार ने 2,500 रुपये क्विंटल पर धान खरीदने का आदेश दिया है और उसी दाम पर खरीद रही है। केन्द्र सरकार का जो संकल्प है, उसको पूरा करने में राज्य सरकार ने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया है, ऐसे में उसकी प्रशंसा और सहयोग करने की बजाय, केन्द्र सरकार नाराज़गी दिखाने और उसको paralyze करने का काम कर रही है। वहां किसानों की स्थिति बहुत गंभीर है, किसान संकट में हैं और राज्य सरकार भी संकट में है। मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से विशेष अनुरोध है कि सरकार की तरफ से इसके ऊपर अभी response आए, आश्वासन आए कि वह छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार के साथ कोई भेदभाव नहीं करेगी और उसका धान खरीदेगी। चावल भी सेंट्रल पूल में लिया जाएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Jairam Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: *

श्री सभापति: यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। आप अपनी शक्ति, सामर्थ्य और स्वास्थ्य क्यों खराब कर रही हैं? श्री जयराम रमेश।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी का इस पर क्या रिसपांस है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If they want to respond, they can respond. They have not raised their hands. What can I do?

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): मान्यवर, मैं भी माननीयों सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jairam Ramesh.

Situation relating to the National Green Tribunal arising out of the Supreme Court judgement of 13th November, 2019 on certain provisions of Finance Act, 2017

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, following the coming into force of the Finance Act of 2017, the Government of India, on the 1st of June, 2017, notified the Tribunal, Appellate Tribunal and Other Authorities (Qualifications, Experience and Other Conditions of Service of Members) Rules 2017. These applied to 19 specialized tribunals including the one I am most concerned about, namely, the National Green Tribunal. I had challenged these rules in the Supreme Court on the grounds that they had been promulgated taking recourse to the Money Bill route, which constituted a deliberate bypass on the Rajya Sabha. On November 13, 2019, the Supreme Court delivered its verdict. In a direct rebuke of the Government's position, it struck down the rules and ordered the status quo as it existed prior to June 1st, 2017 to prevail. I expect that the Government will take immediate steps to comply with the Supreme Court judgement. I also hope that a Government that poses as a great champion of the environment will desist from its systematic efforts to weaken the National Green Tribunal. Finally, I wish to quote from the opinion of Justice Deepak Gupta in the majority opinion that was expressed on the 13th of November. Justice Gupta writes, "To give another example, the NGT was to have its Principal Bench at Delhi and four Zonal Benches and four Circuit Benches. It was expected that in the future more benches would be added. Sadly, the reverse has taken place. At the present moment, only the Principal Bench is functioning with only one Chairperson and three judicial members as against the sanctioned strength of twenty judicial members and two expert members. The situation is extremely grim." Sir, the Judge concludes by saying, "Day in and day out, we ail talk about pollution and the environment but the harsh reality is that as against a Chairperson and forty members, at present the Chairperson has the assistance of only five members." I wish that the Finance Minister pays her personal attention to this and takes steps so that the weakening of the National Green Tribunal, at the time when the country is facing a severe environmental crisis, does not continue.

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

Need for use of Tamil language in the in Madras High Court

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Article 348 (1) (a) of our Constitution provides that, "All the proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in English language." Article 348 (2) provides that, "Notwithstanding anything in sub clause (a) of clause (1), the Governor of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorise the use of the Hindi language, or any other language used for any official purposes of the State, in proceedings in the High Court having its principal seat in that State." Already in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar, Hindi is the language during the proceedings of the High Court. There has been a long-pending demand from the State of Tamil Nadu that Tamil must be the language used in the High Court of Madras. In 2014, the Law Minister's reply state it very clearly that the request of the States of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka for the usage of Tamil and Kannada in the High Courts of the respective States have been referred to the Supreme Court for its decision on the viability of the use of Tamil and Kannada. The decision is not yet known. Because of the deprivation of regional language in the High Courts, there is an unequal access for the lawyers. Those lawyers who have a good background have an easy access to the Court and those lawyers, who are from rural background and have studied in a native or Tamil medium or local language or those who don't have much access to English language and its usage, are deprived of it. Secondly, all the litigants are not literate. No one is aware of the proceedings. If the litigants are aware of how the Court is proceeding with their cases, they may also give some inputs to the lawyers. So, we urge that the Government should take immediate and necessary action in order to have a universal access to the lawyers in the Court and to make the proceedings useful for the litigants. It is five years since the reply has come; it is pending with the Supreme Court. So, we urge that Tamil must be used as the language in the proceedings of the High Court of Madras and necessary action may be taken.

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI B.K. HARI PRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The universal practice is to have the local language at the State level. This has been the feeling of people across the country irrespective of their State and language that whatever is being argued in the Court should be known to the petitioner. I don't use the word 'litigant' because that sends a negative message. Sometimes Government also becomes a litigant. So, the language in the High Courts should be of the State. This is a very valid suggestion. The Supreme Court is considering it. We hope that they will consider it at the earliest.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Thank you, Sir.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in national interest. That is why intervened. It has nothing to do with other views and all. Now, Shri Mohd. Ali Khan.

Need for restoration of public road transport system in Telangana

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपके तवस्सुत से आज इस हाउस से तेलंगाना की आवाम की जानिब से एक अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि तकरीबन 50 दिनों से तेलंगाना के अंदर आरटीसी की जो गैर-मौअय्याना हड़ताल है, उससे तेलंगाना के अंदर ट्रांसपोर्ट

[श्री मोहम्मद अली खान]

सिस्टम दरहम-बरहम हो चुका है। मैं रियासती हाईकोर्ट का शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि उन्होंने मुदाखलत करके इस प्रॉब्लम को सॉल्व करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन यह प्रॉब्लम आज तक सॉल्व नहीं हुई है। आज भी आरटीसी यूनियन ने यह ऐलान किया कि आरटीसी की यह जो हड़ताल है, यह गैर-मौअय्याना मुद्दत तक चली जाएगी। महोदय, मैं आपके तवस्सुत से आपसे और इस हाउस से दरखास्त करूंगा कि तेलंगाना में ट्रांसपोर्ट की व्यवस्था नहीं होने से वहां की आवाम को बहुत दिक्कत हो रही है। इससे सिर्फ employees ही बेरोजगार नहीं हुए हैं, बल्कि इसके कारण तीन-चार लाख लोग बेरोजगार हुए हैं और इससे तेलंगाना के मआशी हालत पर असर पड़ रहा है।

महोदय, मैं आपसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि आप इसमें मुदाखलत करके या रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर को इसमें मुदाखलत करके इस मामले को हल करना चाहिए। इसका 50 दिनों से ज्यादा अरसा हो चुका है। सरकार भी अपनी मंशा सामने रख चुकी है। मैं कोई इल्जाम नहीं लगाऊंगा। मैं सरकार को और यूनियन को बाला-ए-ताक़ रख कर तेलंगाना की आवाम के हक में यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि आखिर आप कितने दिनों तक इस हड़ताल को continue रखना चाहते हैं? रियासती सरकार को इस मामले को हल करना चाहिए। आप इलेक्टेड नुमाइन्दे हैं। मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से भी चीफ मिनिस्टर से अपील करने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि आप इस मामले को हल कीजिए, क्योंकि यह आवाम का मामला है, आवाम मुश्किलात में है, 50 दिनों का अरसा हो चुका है, कई लोग बेरोजगार हो चुके हैं और इस हड़ताल की वजह से आरटीसी के employees सुदकशी के ज़रिए अपनी जान दे चुके हैं, suicide कर लिए हैं। मैं उनके खानदान के साथ दिली हमदर्दी रखता हूँ। आप इसी मुत्तेहदा रिसायत के शहरी हैं। मैं तेलंगाना के शहरी होने की हैसियत से खुसुसन आपसे अपील करता हूँ कि आप मरकज़ी सरकार के ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर को कहें कि अभी भी आरटीसी bifurcation के स्टेज में है, दोनों अलैहदा नहीं हुए हैं, अभी भी मुत्तेहदा हैं। मरकज़ी सरकार के ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर को यह हक है कि वे मुदाखलत करके इस मामले को हल कर सकते हैं। खुदा के वास्ते मैं आपसे अपील करूंगा कि तेलंगाना की आवाम को इससे राहत दिलाने के लिए आप आगे आइए और इस मसले को हल करके आरटीसी की हड़ताल को खत्म करवाइए, शुक्रिया।

جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش) : چیئرمین صاحب، میں آپ کے توسط سے آج اس
 ہاؤس سے تلنگانہ کی عوام کی جانب سے ایک اپیل کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ تقریباً پچاس دنوں
 سے تلنگانہ کے اندر آرٹی۔سی۔ کی جو غیر معینہ ہڑتال ہے، اس سے تلنگانہ کے اندر
 ٹرانسپورٹ سسٹم دریم بریم ہو چکا ہے۔ میں ریاستی ہائی کورٹ کا شکرگزار ہوں کہ
 انہوں نے مداخلت کر کے اس پر اہل کو حل کرنے کی کوشش کی، لیکن یہ پر اہل آج تک
 حل نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ آج بھی آرٹی۔سی۔ یونین نے یہ اعلان کیا کہ آرٹی۔سی۔ کی یہ جو

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

ہڑتال ہے، یہ غیر معینہ مدت تک چلی جائے گی۔ مہودے، میں آپ کے توسط سے آپ سے اور اس ہاؤس سے درخواست کروں گا کہ تلنگانہ میں ٹرانسپورٹ کا انتظام نہیں ہونے سے وہاں کی عوام کو بہت دقت ہو رہی ہے۔ اس سے صرف ایمپلانی ہی بیروزگار نہیں ہوئے ہیں، بلکہ اس کی وجہ سے تین-چار لاکھ لوگ بیروزگار ہوئے ہیں اور اس سے تلنگانہ کی معاشی حالت پر اثر پڑ رہا ہے۔

مہودے، میں آپ سے گزارش کروں گا کہ آپ اس میں مداخلت کر کے یا روڈ ٹرانسپورٹ منسٹر کو اس میں مداخلت کر کے اس معاملے کو حل کرنا چاہئے۔ اس کا پچاس دنوں سے زیادہ عرصہ ہو چکا ہے۔ سرکار بھی اپنی منشاء سامنے رکھ چکی ہے۔ میں کوئی الزام نہیں لگاؤں گا۔ میں سرکار کو اور یونین کو بالائے طاق رکھ کر، تلنگانہ کی عوام کے حق میں یہ پوچھنا چاہوں گا کہ آخر آپ کتنے دنوں تک اس ہڑتال کو جاری رکھنا چاہتے ہیں؟ ریاستی سرکار کو اس معاملے کو حل کرنا چاہئے۔ آپ الیکشن نمائندے ہیں۔ میں اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے بھی چیف منسٹر سے اپیل کرنے کے لئے تیار ہوں کہ آپ اس معاملے کو حل کیجئے، کیوں کہ یہ عوام کا معاملہ ہے، عوام مشکلات میں ہے، پچاس دنوں کا عرصہ ہو چکا ہے، کئی لوگ بیروزگار ہو چکے ہیں اور اس ہڑتال کی وجہ سے آرٹی۔سی۔ کے ایمپلانی خودکشی کی ذریعے اپنی جان دے چکے ہیں۔ میں ان کے خاندان کے ساتھ دلی ہمدردی رکھتا ہوں۔ آپ اسی متحدہ ریاست کے شہری ہیں۔

میں تلنگانہ کے شہری ہونے کی حیثیت سے خصوصاً آپ سے اپیل کرتا ہوں کہ آپ مرکزی سرکار کے ٹرانسپورٹ منسٹر کو کہیں کہ ابھی بھی آرٹی۔سی۔ بائفرکیشن کے اسٹیج میں ہے، دونوں علیحدہ نہیں ہوئے ہیں، ابھی بھی متحدہ ہیں۔ مرکزی سرکار کے ٹرانسپورٹ منسٹر کو یہ حق ہے کہ وہ مداخلت کر کے اس معاملے کو حل کر سکتا ہے۔ خدا کے واسطے میں آپ سے اپیل کروں گا کہ تلنگانہ کی عوام کو اس سے راحت دلانے کے لئے آگے آئیے اور اس مسئلے کو حل کر کے آرٹی۔سی۔ کی ہڑتال کو ختم کروائیے، شکریہ۔

(ختم شد)

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Mohd. Ali Khan.

Need to retain Waltair Division of the Indian Railways

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Through you, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government of India, the importance of retaining Waltair Division in Andhra Pradesh. Sir, the Waltair Division is the fifth highest revenue generating Division in the Indian Railways, it earns more than North-Western Railway and North-East Frontier Railway Zones. The benefits derived from the Waltair Division can be multiplied in a manifold manner and Visakhapatnam is the third highest in the Eastern Coast. The Government of India, instead of flourishing the Division, has decided to dismantle the Division, which is the fifth highest revenue generating division. The proposal of Government of India, bringing Visakhapatnam City and the Division under Vijayawada Division will cause irreparable loss and create unwarranted and unnecessary problems which can easily be avoided. If the Waltair Division is merged with the Vijayawada Division, one end of Division and the other end of Division would be of 350 kilometers, which will create operational and disaster management issues, delayed response to the accidents and reduced oversight on safety and maintenance. Sir, already, a full-fledged Division with container terminals, loco sheds, wagon workshops, 2,300 staff quarters among other facilities is exists in Visakhapatnam.

Sir, continuing the Waltair Division would not cost Railways anything. Shifting of the Divisional Headquarters would lead to unnecessary expenditure and infrastructure. In the country, so far, to the best of my knowledge, there is no precedent in the history of Indian Railways of dismantling an existing Railway Division. Dismantling of the 125-year old Visakhapatnam Waltair Division would be a blunder logistically and sentimentally for the people of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, keeping all these issues in mind, I request the Government of India, and particularly the hon. Railway Minister, to keep the Division alive and finalise the contours of the Raigarh Division keeping in mind the sentiments of the people of Andhra Pradesh. Thank you, Sir.

**Shifting of the Defence Research and Development Establishment,
Jhansi Road, Gwalior**

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, a very peculiar situation has arisen in the city of Gwalior. There is a Defence Research and Development Establishment which was established in the year 1973, when the Gwalior city was still growing. But,

this is not very far from the Railway Station. Now, because of an Act called the Works of Defence Act, within a radius of 200 metres from the last periphery, you can't have any establishment or building. The whole city of Gwalior has grown around that, including stadiums, universities, bungalows, commercial establishments, etc., because those things came before. The notification came in 2005, but before that, all this had grown.

Now, the High Court was seized of this matter and the High Court had ordered, as per the Act, to demolish and remove all that. So, one-third of Gwalior centre will be facing demolition. Of course, we went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court wants the Raksha Mantri and the State Government to quickly come to a conclusion so that these people can be shifted outside Gwalior and Gwalior can remain safe.

So, my appeal to both, the Raksha Mantri and the State Government, would be to save the people of Gwalior. Shift your DRD establishment to another place outside Gwalior so that ₹9,000 crores worth of establishments are saved. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, we all associate with the matter raised by Shri Vivek K. Tankha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, all those who associate, please send the names by slip.

श्री पी.एल. पुलिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Need to establish Indian School of Mines at Singrauli District

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, भारत में ऊर्जा का प्रमुख स्रोत कोयला है और कोयले के माध्यम से लगभग 67 प्रतिशत ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति होती है। देश में इस समय कुल 493 कोयला खदानें हैं और उनमें से 70 कोयला खदानें मध्य प्रदेश में हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में जो 70 कोयला खदानें हैं, उनमें से सबसे बड़ा कोयले का क्षेत्र मेरा गृह क्षेत्र सिंगरौली है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि सिंगरौली में पाँच बड़े पावर प्लांट हैं और पूरे देश में बिजली की जितनी आपूर्ति की जाती है, उस कुल बिजली उत्पादन की दस प्रतिशत सिंगरौली में बनती है, वहाँ से आपूर्ति की जाती है। लेकिन इसका एक स्याह पक्ष भी है। स्याह पक्ष यह है कि सिंगरौली जिले को पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने सर्वाधिक प्रदूषित औद्योगिक जिले के रूप में चिन्हित किया हुआ है। इस चुनौती का सामना करने के लिए वहाँ पर ऐसे संस्थानों की आवश्यकता है, जो कोयला प्रौद्योगिकी के संदर्भ में अध्ययन करें, अधिक स्वच्छ कोयला उत्पादन किस तरीके से हो सकता है, इस बारे में अध्ययन करें। पिछली सरकार के कार्यकाल में सिंगरौली में इंडियन स्कूल ऑफ माइन्स, जो धनबाद में है, उसका एक सेंटर खोलने की घोषणा की गई थी। वर्ष 2010 में उसके लिए एक proposal भी तैयार किया गया था, लेकिन बाद में वह proposal रद्द कर

[श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह]

दिया गया। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि इंडियन स्कूल ऑफ माइन्स के proposal पर दोबारा विचार करें और सिंगरौली में जो कोयला क्षेत्र से होने वाले प्रदूषण की चुनौतियां हैं, उनका सामना करने के लिए इंडियन स्कूल ऑफ माइन्स की स्थापना करने की पहल करें।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

† محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) : مہودے، میں خود کو بھی مائنے سدسنے کے ذریعے
اٹھانے گئے وشنے سے سمبڈھ کرتی ہوں۔

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ajay Pratap Singh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy, not present. Now, the next speaker is Shri Prasanna Acharya.

Increasing incidents of Acid Attacks

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, in Sanskrit, it is "यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते, रमन्ते तत्र देवताः।" that means where women are worshipped, there the God resides. Sir, in Indian society, since time immemorial, we always worship women in the form of Shakti as Goddess Durga, Laxmi, Saraswati, etc. But Sir, even today the patriarchy is very demanding. One such manifestation of patriarchy is acid attacks on women, Every day we hear that in some part of the country there is acid attack on women which is the most heinous form of gender based violence today. Sir, there are many innocent acid attack victims like Ms. Laxmi Aggarwal. She is a victim of this acid attack and who is pioneering a nation-wide agitation against this barbaric act. Sir, the aim of the culprit all the time is not to kill but to disparage the beauty of women, which is most heinous. Sir, they leave a scar of parochial patriarchy on her body and mind. This is unacceptable. Sir, as per the NCRB data, every year, the incidents of acid attacks are increasing. In the 2014, there were 45 reported incidents of acid attack, in the year 2015, it has increased to 249 cases. Sir, it is reported that 72 per cent of total acid attacks worldwide are in India. But, independent surveys say that the cases are much higher than the Government report. Sir, in all the cases, there is a disfiguration of the face of the woman and beautiful women are disfigured. There is loss of vision in 78.8 per cent cases and loss of hearing in 15.4 per cent cases. So, this is the result of these attacks. The other thing is that the victims lose their jobs. They are ostracized by the society. There is

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

depression and psychological stress and they attempt suicides. Sir, I would thank the Government that in the year 2016, The Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, was amended to include acid attack survivors as physically disabled. This is a very important subject. Also, Sir, there is a Supreme Court ruling of the year 2013 that the authorities must regulate the sale of acids. But, that has not happened. There is no regulation in the sale of acids.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, I will take just one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, one minute; time is over. The next speaker is Shri Ram Nath Thakur. I am sorry, I cannot help it because the time limit is there.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Withdrawal of cases against farmers for stubble burning

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्देश पर पराली जलाने के कारण किसानों की गिरफ्तारियां शुरू हो गई हैं, उन पर मुकदमे लादे जा रहे हैं। आपके माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि जिस तरह सरकार धान और गेहूँ खरीद रही है, उसी तरह वह पराली भी खरीदे। पराली खरीदने के बाद वह उसे उद्योग-धंधे में लाने का काम करे और किसानों को राहत देने का काम करे। मेरा आपसे यही निवेदन है।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

جناب احمد اشفاق کریم (بہار): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس وشنے کے ساتھ سمبڈھ کرنا ہوں۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

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

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اثر پردیش) : مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس وشنے کے ساتھ سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

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

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

श्री अहमद अशफाक करीम (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب احمد اشفاق كريم (بہار) : مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس وشنے کے ساتھ سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speakers are Shri K.K. Ragesh and Shri G.V.L. Narsimha Rao.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, now it is too late. I will speak tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri P. Wilson.

Deaths due to falling in tubewells/borewells

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir, I rise to bring to kind attention of this august House an important deficiency in the preparedness of the National Disaster Management Authority.

Sir, NDMA is a specialized statutory authority constituted under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 to spearhead and implement a holistic and integrated approach to Disaster Management in India.

Recently, all of us were horrified at the plight of a young boy Sujith who fell down into a borewell in Trichy District - On Tamil Nadu. People in Tamil Nadu did not celebrate Diwali happily because of this incident. There were no programmes on television except the rescue operations of the boy. The two year old boy fought valiantly to stay alive, but even after 80 hours of rescue operations involving 800

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

personnel, his life could not be saved. In case of Sujith, even after the National Disaster Rescue Force was called in, the NDRF could not do much to save the young life. Speaking later, the spokesperson of NDRF showed the helplessness of NDRF in such cases, particularly, when the soil is muddy and slushy. It was quite apparent that the NDRF lacks state of the art technology.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Wilson, what is your suggestion?

SHRI P. WILSON: Sir, the problem is two-fold. One is that even the NDRF is not equipped with state-of-the-art machinery to perform borewell rescue quickly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time is over. Thank you.

SHRI P. WILSON: Secondly, the State Disaster Rescue Forces have no access to...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour.

SHRI P. WILSON: Sir, my suggestion to the hon. Prime Minister who is the Chairman of the National Disaster Management Authority to engage the services of IITs or leading research body to come up with specialized equipments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Question Hour.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P. Wilson.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

New international airport near Bhubaneswar

*31. SHRI SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is considering to construct a new international airport near Bhubaneswar;
- (b) if so, what is the status of the said project;
- (c) how much of budgetary allocation has been made towards this project; and
- (d) by when this project would be commissioned?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) Government of Odisha has informed that there is a proposal for construction of a new Greenfield International Airport near Bhubaneswar (Khordha). On the request of State Government of Odisha, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has conducted a pre-feasibility study at 3 locations near Khordha, Odisha but all the 3 suggested sites were not found feasible. AAI has asked the State Government to identify a suitable site for a Greenfield Airport near Bhubaneswar. The State Government is, however, yet to finalize the details of the land requirement.

SHRI SASMIT PATRA: Sir, there is a long-standing demand by the hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik, for starting a Bhubaneswar - Dubai direct flight. Will the hon. Minister let us know as to when this direct flight from Bhubaneswar to Dubai would commence, as has been demanded by the hon. Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I had come very well prepared to respond to the question on making the Bhubaneswar airport an international airport but this is a specific question on the commencement of a flight from Bhubaneswar to Dubai. I am very happy to answer this as well.

Sir, flights are operated by private carriers. Pursuant to a request received from the Chief Minister of Odisha, we have been in touch with private carriers and it is our expectation that one of the private carriers will be able to commence that flight at an early date.

SHRI SASMIT PATRA: Sir, Odisha has long historic and cultural ties and it has maritime trade with Kalingan era with countries like Indonesia, Thailand and Sri Lanka. Further, there is strong shared Buddhist heritage and religious connect with these countries. Will the hon. Minister like to consider starting direct international flights from Bhubaneswar to Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka and Singapore to boost these ties and bring about religious and cultural tourism?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must note that the purport of the question is, "whether the Ministry is considering to construct a new international airport near Bhubaneswar". That is the main question. So, you have to be on the main question only.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I am quite happy to respond to this question as well. Sir, this gives me an opportunity to once again reiterate that there is an ongoing tremendous growth in the civil aviation sector both domestically and internationally. But the decision on whether a particular route is to be operationalised or not is to be taken entirely by the air carrier itself. So, if there is demand on a particular sector, then, I would recommend that the concerned authorities reach out to the air service providers, air carriers, either directly or through us — we will be happy to facilitate that discussion — but the decision on whether a particular route should be operationalised between Bhubaneswar and Jakarta or Bhubaneswar and Colombo will depend entirely on the commercial viability of the proposition. In fact, there are Indian carriers which can fly to these destinations and ASEAN and SAARC countries for which we have provided civil aviation access but the decision on whether to operate a flight or not is a commercial decision.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, Bhubaneswar was the only airport in Odisha so far but last year, the hon. Prime Minister inaugurated another airport at Jharsuguda, which is in western part of Odisha. That airport is still to become full-fledged. Most of the times, at the last moment, the flights are cancelled. After hovering around for minutes together in the air, the flights have to go back either to Kolkata or Bhubaneswar, thereby putting the passengers to harassment. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when this Veer Surendra Sai Airport at Jharsuguda is going to be full-fledged airport.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, it is a full-fledged airport. The issue is of the civil aviation infrastructure. We are happy to cooperate and do that. This question is on the Bhubaneswar airport where there is a real problem. There has been a 30 per cent growth in the number of flights, around 25 per cent growth in the number of passengers and 24 per cent growth in the number of cargo. But that requires additional land. Three sites had been identified by the authorities in Odisha. The Airports Authority of India Limited found these inadequate. The fourth site is under discussion. We will look at it. The Centre is happy to cooperate and look at that. I am willing to go a step further. We are talking about a new international airport in Bhubaneswar which will serve the citizens of Odisha. Normally we do not construct additional new greenfield airport within 150 km of the existing one. Since the existing airport has capacity constraints, we would even be willing to do it. In respect of both, the Centre is willing to cooperate

[Shri Hardeep Singh Puri]

and provide whatever additional infrastructure is required. But the State Government has to provide land. And the land which has been made available so far is not..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, मंत्री जी, फ्लाइट भी मिनट दर मिनट ऐसे ही टाइम पर लैंड करती है, तो reply भी उसी तरह से होना चाहिए।

Long queues at IGL stations in Delhi

*32. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of long queues at Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) stations in Delhi;

(b) if so, what steps Government has taken to reduce the number of queues at stations;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has formulated any scheme in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL), a City Gas Distribution (CGD) entity in Delhi has been augmenting its Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) dispensing infrastructure to commensurate with the growing demand from vehicular segment. Due to Government vision to move towards cleaner fuel, there has been a significant increase in number of CNG run vehicles in Delhi. Presently, IGL is operating 397 CNG stations in Delhi. IGL has already issued 69 Nos. of Letters of Intent (LOI) for setting up new CNG stations under Dealer Owned Dealer Operated (DODO) model to augment its capacity to cater to the increasing numbers of CNG vehicles in Delhi. During Year 2017-18 and 2018-19 IGL has established 22 and 29 CNG Stations respectively in Delhi.

IGL has been taking following steps to reduce the long queues at CNG Stations in Delhi:

- (i) Taking up the matter with concerned authorities for allocation of land for setting up of CNG stations in the locations where land is not available for setting up exclusive CNG stations;
- (ii) Providing incentives to customers on CNG filling during off-peak hours from 12 AM to 6 AM;
- (iii) IGL Smart Card holders are given special cash back on making payments through their Smart Cards for CNG fueling during 11 AM to 4 PM and during 12 AM to 6 AM;
- (iv) Through 'IGL CONNECT' application, customers can check the status of waiting period at all the CNG stations within the vicinity of 5 km of their location;
- (v) Deployment of Traffic Marshals at all the CNG stations for maneuvering the movement of vehicle inside the CNG station for a fast filling;
- (vi) Augmentation of CNG dispensing infrastructure at existing CNG stations with addition of more than 200 Dispensers during last two years;
- (vii) Re-modelling of existing CNG stations to accommodate more vehicles simultaneously.

श्री विजय गोयल: सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो आई.जी.एल. गैस स्टेशन्स हैं, इनमें जो लंबी-लंबी कतारें लगती हैं और जैसा बताया गया है कि 397 pumps ऑपरेट कर रहे हैं। महोदय, अभी दिल्ली के अंदर 400 ऐसे पेट्रोल और डीजल के pumps हैं, जिनमें से 240 पर अभी भी आई.जी.एल. गैस नहीं है। अगर उन पर आई.जी.एल. गैस आएगी, तो ये लंबी-लंबी कतारें लगनी बंद होंगी। दूसरा, क्या वे infrastructure को मजबूत करेंगे? जैसे अभी जो compressors लगे हैं, उनकी capacity अभी 400 के.जी. है, तो क्या उसको 1,200 के.जी. करेंगे, ताकि गैस का dispensation फास्ट हो सके?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को यह अवगत करवाना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली में 397 सी.एन.जी. स्टेशन्स हैं और सभी में आई.जी.एल. की ओर से गैस मिल रही है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि अभी 200 में मिल रही है, तो शायद माननीय सदस्य के पास पर्याप्त तथ्य नहीं हैं। हम 69 नए सी.एन.जी. स्टेशन्स खोलने की प्रक्रिया में हैं। सभापति जी, दिल्ली का विभाग आपके पास भी रहा है, दिल्ली में लैंड का अपने आप में constraint रहा है। जैसे-जैसे हमें डी.डी.ए. से लैंड मिलती जाती है-हम अभी DODO concept भी लाए,

[श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान]

जो निजी उद्योग अपना लैंड देकर उसको चलाना चाहेगा, हम उसको देते हैं। सभापति जी, मैं एक मूल टैक्नीकल विषय के बारे में उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा। सर, compressor का इश्यू नहीं है। पेट्रोल, डीजल की तुलना में अगर आप सी.एन.जी. को भरने के समय की तुलना करेंगे, तो उसमें थोड़ा समय ज्यादा लगता है, इसीलिए यह एक टैक्नीकल इश्यू है। गैस पहले जल्दी आ जाती है और बाद में उसकी स्पीड घट जाती है, उसका नेचर ऐसा ही है। दूसरा, आप पेट्रोल 600 लीटर भर सकते हो और चार दिन के बाद दोबारा आ सकते हो। इसमें अगर 200 किलो भरोगे, तो फिर शाम को दोबारा आना पड़ेगा, इसमें जल्दी आना पड़ता है। यह विलंब का एक कारण है।

श्री सभापति: श्री विजय गोयल जी, आप सेकेंड सप्लीमेंटरी पूछिए।

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या 400 की जगह क्या 1,200 के.जी. वाले कम्प्रेसर्स लग सकते हैं, जो कुछ जगहों पर लगे हैं? मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है ...**(व्यवधान)** ...

श्री सभापति: आप दूसरा प्रश्न मत पूछिए।

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि यह जो HCNG है, जिसमें हाइड्रोजन मिलाई गई है, जो अमेरिका के अंदर भी है, क्या भारत के अंदर भी यह HCNG, हाइड्रोजन सी.एन.जी. आने वाली है या उस पर कोई ट्रायल चल रहा है?

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, आप दूसरे प्रश्न का ही जवाब दीजिए।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सभापति जी, अमेरिका में HCNG है या नहीं है, इसके बारे में मुझे पता नहीं है। लेकिन भारत में दिल्ली में HCNG आ गई है। IOC की Research and Development Wing ने हमारे यहां डी.टी.सी. के साथ मिलकर एक बस अड्डे पर सी.एन.जी. और उसके अंदर हाइड्रोजन मिलाकर जो पम्प लगाया है, सम्माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भारत सरकार की इस मुहिम को cognizance में लिया और IOC की इस पहल को cognizance में लिया है और इसकी प्रशंसा की है। दिल्ली के पर्यावरण को सुधारने के लिए सी.एन.जी. एक उत्तर हो सकती है। उस दिशा में हम एक pilot plant चलाने वाले हैं। यह धीरे-धीरे commercially scale up भी किया जा सकता है।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह जो सी.एन.जी. pumps पर भीड़ है, डी.डी.ए. यू.डी. मिनिस्ट्री के अंदर आता है। जितनी भी लैंड pumps के लिए available हैं, वे अपनी वेबसाइट पर डाल दें, ताकि young entrepreneur अगर पम्प लगाना चाहें, तो वे लगा सकते हैं, चाहे वह lease बेसिस पर हो या sale deed पर हो। उनका जो reserve price है, वे उसको explain कर दें। आज transparency का जमाना है। लोगों को डी.डी.ए. में बहुत चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं और उन्हें लैंड के बारे में पता भी नहीं चलता

कि लैंड कहाँ पर है। मैं माननीय यू.डी. मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस बारे में हैल्प करें।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: आप इस संबंध में UD मंत्री को प्रश्न करें। सर, दिल्ली की लैंड के बारे में सभी जानते हैं। कई विषयों पर सोचकर काम शुरू करना पड़ता है। मैं भारत सरकार के यूडी विभाग का बहुत आभारी हूँ और विशेषकर डीडीए और मंत्री जी का, क्योंकि हमने जब भी specific जगह मांगी, उन्होंने उपलब्ध करवाई है। यह सभी जानकारी transparent है और public domain में है।

शराब पीकर वाहन चलाने के लिए दण्ड दिया जाना

*33. **श्री नारायण राणे:** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा कानून में निर्धारित दंड के अलावा शराब पीकर वाहन चलाने वालों को और सख्त दंड दिये जाने का कोई अन्य प्रावधान है;

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

(ग) ऐसे लोगों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है, जिन्हें विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान शराब पीकर वाहन चलाने के लिए कठोर दंड दिया गया है और ऐसे कठोर दंड का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 185 के अंतर्गत शराब पीकर वाहन चलाना एक दंडनीय अपराध है। किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा शराब पीकर वाहन चलाने पर पहली बार किए अपराध के मामले में छः महीने तक की जेल की सजा अथवा 10,000 रु. का जुर्माना अथवा दोनों हो सकते हैं। दूसरी बार और उसके बाद अपराध करने पर दो वर्ष तक की जेल की सजा अथवा 15,000 रु. का जुर्माना अथवा दोनों हो सकते हैं।

(ग) चूंकि, मोटर यान अधिनियम को लागू करने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का है, इसलिए सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, शराब पीकर वाहन चलाने के अपराध हेतु दंडित किए गए व्यक्तियों के आंकड़े नहीं रखता है।

Punishment for drunken driving

†*33. **SHRI NARAYAN RANE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether there is any other provision of giving any stricter punishment for drunken driving other than the punishment prescribed in the law by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the State-wise number of people who have been punished stringently for drunken driving during the last three years and the details of such stringent punishment?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Drunken driving is a punishable offence under section 185 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988. The offence of driving by drunken person is punishable for the first offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend upto six months or with fine of ₹ 10,000 or with both. The second and subsequent offence are punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend upto two years or with fine of ₹ 15,000 or with both.

(c) As enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act rests with the States/UTs, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways does not maintain data of people who have been punished for the offence of drunken driving.

श्री नारायण राणे: माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि तीन सालों के दौरान वर्षवार नशे में गाड़ी चलाने के अपराध में पाए कुल दोषियों में कितने दोषियों को कारावास की सजा दी गई है?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: आदरणीय सभापति जी, प्रोविजन के अनुसार first time शराब पीकर गाड़ी चलाकर accident किया, तो maximum 6 महीने कारावास अथवा 10 हजार रुपये का जुर्माना दे सकते हैं। अभी-अभी last session में Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 में बदलाव करते हुए उसको दो साल की जेल और 15 हजार का जुर्माना देने का इसमें प्रावधान किया गया।

दूसरी बात, जो accidents होते हैं, उसमें सबसे ज्यादा 2016 में total accidents में 3.10 परसेंट accidents drunken driving से हुए हैं, 2017 में 3 परसेंट accidents हुए हैं और 2018 में 2.57 परसेंट accidents हुए हैं। इन तीन सालों में drunken driving से accidents कम हुए हैं। हर साल लगभग डेढ़ लाख लोग accidents से मरते हैं, उसमें drunken driving का परसेंट बहुत कम है। हमारी सरकार ने last year जो कदम उठाए हैं, उनसे यह और कम होगा।

श्री नारायण राणे: सभापति महोदय, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या लोगों को जागरूक किए जाने वाले कार्यों पर बल दिया गया है?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: सभापति जी, इसके लिए Road and Transport Department ने बहुत सारे कार्यक्रम किए हैं। उसमें publicity measures का काम किया है, posters के द्वारा, टीवी के द्वारा हम प्रचार कर रहे हैं और Social media के द्वारा कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए 2015-16 में 42 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए हैं, 2016-17 में 30 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए, 2017-18 में लगभग 43 करोड़ रुपये इस विषय में खर्च किए गए हैं और 2018-19 में 44 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हम IPC और CPC में amendment करना चाहते हैं। देश भर में जो पुराना एक्ट है, इसके लिए आदरणीय होम मिनिस्टर जी ने देश भर में सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों को, Governors को, DGs को, Chief Secretaries को चिट्ठी लिखी है। आने वाले दिनों में IPC Act और CPC Act में जो बदलाव आएंगे, इसमें भी और जोड़ने और चर्चा करने के और सुझाव देने के संबंध में कार्य होगा। मैं सभी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि सभी लोग IPC और CPC में Amendment के लिए अपने सुझाव दें।

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the last Session, we passed the Motor Vehicles Act, 2019 with a lot of fanfare and in over-enthusiasm, where they have amended some of the Acts which were repealed in 2016. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. In some of the States like Kamataka, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, etc., they have diluted the Act which was passed by Parliament. Is it a fact or not? I just want to know that from the hon. Minister.

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: सभापति महोदय, एक्ट को implement करने का पूरा अधिकार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है। कुछ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स उसमें कुछ बदलाव भी कर रही हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने National Highways के आस पास wine shops और bars नहीं लगाने के संबंध में निर्णय किया है। फिर भी कुछ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाकर इसमें कुछ changes करवाए हैं। अभी इस एक्ट को कुछ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने चेंज किया है। जो एक्ट है, वे उसे पूरा लागू नहीं कर रही हैं, क्योंकि इसे लागू करने का पूरा अधिकार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को है।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। सभापति महोदय, हम सभी जानते हैं कि शराब सारी बुराइयों की जड़ है। बिहार में पूर्ण शराबबंदी है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या वह पूरे भारत में शराबबंदी लागू करेगी?

† محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) : بہت بہت شکریہ۔ سبھا پتی مہودے، ہم سبھی جانتے ہیں کہ شراب ساری برائیوں کی جڑ ہے۔ بہار میں پورن شراب بندی ہے۔ میں آپ کے مادھیم سے سرکار سے یہ جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ کیا وہ پورے بھارت میں شراب بندی لاگو کرے گی؟

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: सभापति महोदय, इस प्रश्न से हमारी मिनिस्ट्री का संबंध नहीं है।

श्री सभापति: यह एक सुझाव है।

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: इसके संबंध में अलग प्रश्न आएगा, तो जरूर जवाब देंगे। आने वाले दिनों में हमारी सरकार चाहती है कि पूरा भारत नशामुक्त होना चाहिए, शराबबंद भारत होना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Naresh Gujral. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, drunken driving अच्छा नहीं है, वैसे ही बैठकर बोलना भी अच्छा नहीं है।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I would like to compliment the Government for enhancing the punishment on drunken driving. But my question is this. Does it only cover alcohol or does it also cover those people who are under the influence of other drugs because usage of drugs is increasing in the country? If it is not covered, I hope the Minister would take steps to cover it.

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उस सुझाव का हम ध्यान रखेंगे।

Restoration of normalcy in Kashmir Valley

*34. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government schools and colleges are open in the Kashmir Valley but the attendance is very thin and parents are not able to send their wards, due to restrictions;

(b) if so, efforts taken by Government to lift restrictions and to facilitate the wards to attend schools and colleges;

(c) whether the medical services and hospital functions in the Valley are fully restored, if so, the details thereof; and

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

(d) by what time, normalcy would be fully restored in the whole Valley?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) Government of Jammu and Kashmir has reported that after initial restrictions, all the schools and colleges are now open in Jammu and Kashmir including the Kashmir valley. Currently, the examinations for 10th and 12th standard are going on and there has been over 98% attendance of students. There are no restrictions on movement of students in the Valley. Further all hospitals, and health centres are open and all related medical services are fully functional.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, in the background of the Government's reply, there are reports that major markets remain open. As per the report, after initial restrictions, all schools and colleges are now open in Jammu and Kashmir including the Kashmir valley. Currently, the examinations for 10th and 12th standard are going on and there has been over 98 per cent attendance of students. We are happy but I would like to know in this background why Section 144 is still imposed. Is it a fact? If so, when are you going to relax it in some parts of Jammu and Kashmir?

श्री अमित शाह: सभापति महोदय, जम्मू-कश्मीर में आज 195 के 195 थानों में कहीं पर भी 144 की धारा एप्लाई नहीं है। पूर्णतः इसे उठा लिया गया है, सिर्फ एहतियात के तौर पर रात को 8.00 बजे से सुबह 6.00 बजे तक कुछ थानों में एप्लाई किया है। मुझे लगता है कि रात को 8.00 बजे से सुबह 6.00 बजे तक बहुत इकट्ठा होने की जरूरत भी नहीं होगी।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, my second supplementary is on a very small thing. When are you going to resume internet services? If the actual situation is normal, when are you actually going to resume the internet services?

श्री अमित शाह: सभापति महोदय, जहां तक इंटरनेट सेवाओं को लागू करने का सवाल है, इस पर उचित समय पर वहां के प्रशासन की अनुशंसा के आधार पर ही निर्णय किया जा सकता है। हम सबको मालूम है कि कश्मीर में पड़ोसी देश के द्वारा भी बहुत सारी गतिविधियां चलती रहती हैं। वहां की कानून-व्यवस्था और सुरक्षा को देखकर ही यह निर्णय लिया जा सकता है। जब वहां के प्रशासन को उचित समय लगेगा, वे मीटिंग करके बताएंगे, तब हम इस पर निर्णय लेंगे।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह क्वेश्चन शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित है। इसके जवाब में 98 प्रतिशत attendance बताई गई है। इस प्रश्न के उत्तर को और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को मैं correct करना चाहूंगा कि 98 प्रतिशत attendance examination में है, लेकिन स्कूल और कालेज की attendance अभी भी 0-5 परसेंट है, इसे मैं विलयर करना चाहता हूँ। इस attendance से बड़ा गलत जवाब निकलता है। महोदय, 5 अगस्त, 2019 के बाद से स्कूल, कॉलेज और एजुकेशन, as such सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित हुई, क्योंकि जहां प्राइवेट स्कूलों में बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, वहां आज भी वे 40 से 50 हजार रुपए देते हैं, लेकिन किसी भी एक प्राइवेट स्कूल ने बच्चों को पिकअप करने के लिए बस नहीं पहुंचाई।

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** مائنے سیہا پتی مہودے، میرا کونٹیننٹ شکشا اور سواستہ سے سمبندھت ہے۔ اس کے جواب میں 98 فیصد اٹینڈینس بتانی گئی ہیں۔ اس سوال کے جواب کو اور مائنے گرہ منتری جی کو میں کریکٹ کرنا چاہوں گا کہ 98 فیصد اٹینڈینس ایگزامینیشن میں ہے، لیکن اسکول اور کالج کی اٹینڈینس ابھی بھی 0-5 فیصد ہے، اسے میں کلنیر کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس اٹینڈینس سے بڑا غلط جواب نکلتا ہے۔

مہودے، 5 اگست، 2019 کے بعد سے اسکول، کالج اور ایجوکیشن، as such سب سے زیادہ متاثر ہوئیں، کیوں کہ جہاں پرائیویٹ اسکولوں میں بچے پڑھتے ہیں، وہاں آج بھی وہ چالیس سے پچاس ہزار روپے دیتے ہیں، لیکن کسی بھی ایک پرائیویٹ اسکول نے بچوں کو پک-اپ کرنے کے لئے بس نہیں پہنچائی۔

श्री सभापति: माननीय सदस्य, कृपया प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: महोदय, गवर्नमेंट स्कूलों में धारा 144 की वजह से बच्चे नहीं जा सकते थे। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, दूसरी बात मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो मुद्दा स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित है, यानी हेल्थ से संबंधित है, इसे सबसे बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। आज के जमाने में इंटरनेट बाकी चीजों के अलावा एजुकेशन और हेल्थ में सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी है। आजकल बच्चे हर चीज इंटरनेट पर पढ़ते हैं।

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** مہودے، گورنمینٹ اسکولس میں دھارا 144 کی وجہ سے بچے نہیں جا سکتے تھے۔ میں یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں۔

مہودے، دوسری بات میں یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو مدعا سواستہ سے سمبندھت ہے، یعنی ہیلتھ سے سمبندھت ہے، اس سب سے بڑا نقصان ہوا ہے۔ آج کے زمانے میں انٹرنیٹ باقی چیزوں کے علاوہ ایجوکیشن اور ہیلتھ میں سب سے زیادہ ضروری ہے۔ آج کل بچے ہر چیز انٹرنیٹ پر پڑھتے ہیں۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Please. Azadji, you are a very senior Member. It is Question Hour, so, you have to ask only the question.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: महोदय, मेरा question इंटरनेट के बारे में है कि वह वहां नहीं चल रहा है। अभी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने पड़ोसी देश के बारे में बताया। मैं उनके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि पड़ोसी देश आज से नहीं, बल्कि वर्ष 1947 से है। हमने कई जंगें उनके साथ लड़ी हैं और 30 साल से आतंकवाद चल रहा है। मैं भी वहां चीफ मिनिस्टर रहा हूं। एक-दो दिन के लिए इंटरनेट बन्द होता था, लेकिन साढ़े तीन महीने के लिए इंटरनेट दुनिया में कहीं भी और कभी भी बन्द नहीं हुआ। इससे शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य दोनों ही प्रभावित हुए हैं।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : مہودے، میرا کونشن انٹرنیٹ کے بارے میں ہے کہ وہ وہاں نہیں چل رہا ہے۔ ابھی مائنے گرہ منتری جی سے پڑوسی دیش کے بارے میں بتایا۔ میں ان کے دھیان میں لانا چاہتا ہوں کہ پڑوسی دیش آج سے نہیں، بلکہ سال 1947 سے ہے۔ ہم نے کئی جنگیں ان کے ساتھ لڑی ہیں اور تیس سال سے آتک واد چل رہا ہے۔ میں بھی وہاں چیف منسٹر رہا ہوں۔ ایک-دو دن کے لئے انٹرنیٹ بند ہوتا تھا، لیکن ساڑھے تین مہینے کے لئے انٹرنیٹ دنیا میں کہیں بھی اور کبھی بھی بند نہیں ہوا۔ اس سے شکشا اور سواستہ دونوں کی متاثر ہوئے ہیں۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry to stop you but. ... Yes, मंत्री जी।

श्री अमित शाह: सभापति महोदय, मैं तो पास्ट में जाना नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन वे मुझे पास्ट में घसीट कर ले जा रहे हैं, तो मुझे जवाब देना पड़ेगा।

श्री सभापति: आप प्रेजेंट के बारे में बताइए।

श्री अमित शाह: सभापति महोदय, जब उन्होंने कहा है, तो मुझे जवाब जरूर देना पड़ेगा।

श्री सभापति: इसीलिए मैंने उन्हें भी रोका।

श्री अमित शाह: सभापति महोदय, उन्हें आपने रोका जरूर, लेकिन वे रुके नहीं। बाद में आप मुझे नहीं रोक सकते।

श्री सभापति: यह सही है। आपका यह कहना तो सही है, लेकिन हमारी व्यवस्था में यह कमजोरी है कि किसी को एकदम ऐसे नहीं रोक सकते।

श्री अमित शाह: सभापति महोदय, जब आपने उन्हें सहन किया, तो मुझे भी सहन कीजिए।

सभापति महोदय, आज़ाद साहब ने concern व्यक्त किया। इसके साथ मैं सहमत हूं कि इंटरनेट आज के जमाने में सूचना के लिए बहुत बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण उपक्रम है और उसे जितना हो

[श्री अमित शाह]

सके, जल्दी चालू करना चाहिए। मगर उन्होंने भूतकाल की बात की। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देशभर में मोबाइल लगभग वर्ष 1995, 1996 या 1997 के आसपास शुरू हुआ। आज़ाद साहब, आपको याद होगा कि कश्मीर में मोबाइल वर्ष 2003 में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने पहली बार शुरू किया, तब तक सुरक्षा कारणों से शुरू नहीं हुआ था। इंटरनेट को भी कई सालों तक रोक़ा गया। वर्ष 2002 से वहां इंटरनेट की परमीशन दी गई।

मान्यवर, यह ठीक है कि इंटरनेट सूचना के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण उपक्रम है, लेकिन मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि जब देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल है, कश्मीर घाटी और जम्मू के नागरिकों की सुरक्षा का सवाल है और आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई का सवाल है, तब हमें कहीं न कहीं प्रायोरिटी तय करनी पड़ती है।

महोदय, जैसे ही वहां के प्रशासन को उचित लगेगा, हम इंटरनेट सेवाएं चलाने के लिए तुरन्त पुनर्विचार करेंगे।

श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय: चेयरमैन साहब, मेरी आपके माध्यम से होम मिनिस्टर साहब से रिक्वेस्ट है और मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में पिछले तीन महीने से हालात खराब हैं। वहां सबसे ज्यादा धक्का यदि किसी को पहुंचा है, तो वह एजुकेशन सेक्टर को पहुंचा है। क्या गवर्नमेंट के पास ऐसी कोई सुविधा है कि तीन महीने से वहां जो एजुकेशन नहीं दी जा सकी और वहां के बच्चे सफर कर रहे हैं, उसके कारण हमारे बच्चे देश के बाकी बच्चों के साथ कम्पीट नहीं कर सकते हैं। उनके लिए क्या कोई स्पेशल प्राविज़न आने वाले समय में होगा, ताकि हमारे जो बच्चे एजुकेशन के मामले में सफरर्स हैं, वे देश के बाकी बच्चों के साथ कम्पीट कर सकें?

महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि जो मेडिकल फ़ेसिलिटीज़ वहां थीं, वे पिछले तीन महीने से सफर कर रही हैं। जो प्राइवेट शॉप्स हैं, उनके पास वे दवाएं अवेलेबल नहीं हैं, तो क्या गवर्नमेंट यह कर सकती है कि वहां अस्पतालों में पूरी दवाएं रखे, ताकि जो कश्मीरी लोग सफर कर रहे हैं, उन्हें मेडिकल फ़ेसिलिटीज़ मिल सकें?

†جناب نذیر احمد لوائے : چیئرمین صاحب، میری آپ کے مادیہم سے ہوم منسٹر صاحب سے رکوئسٹ ہے اور میں انہیں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جموں-کشمیر میں پچھلے تین مہینے سے حالات خراب ہیں۔ وہاں سب سے زیادہ دھگّا اگر کسی کو پہنچا ہے، تو وہ ایجوکیشن سیکٹر کو پہنچا ہے۔ کیا گورنمنٹ کے پاس ایسی کوئی سویدھا ہے کہ تین مہینے سے وہاں جو ایجوکیشن نہیں دی جا سکی ہے اور وہاں کے بچے سفر کر رہے ہیں، اس کی وجہ سے ہمارے بچے دیش کے باقی بچوں کے ساتھ کمپیٹ نہیں کر سکتے ہیں۔ ان کے لئے کیا کوئی اسپیشل پرویژن آنے والے وقت میں ہوگا، تاکہ ہمارے جو بچے ایجوکیشن کے معاملے میں سفررس ہیں، وہ دیش کے باقی بچوں کے ساتھ کمپیٹ کر سکیں؟

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

مہودے، دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ جو میڈیکل فیسلیٹیز وہاں تھیں، وہ پچھلے تین مہینے سے سفر کر رہی ہیں۔ جو پرائیویٹ شاپس ہیں، ان کے پاس وہ دوائیں اویلیبل نہیں ہیں، تو کیا گورنمنٹ یہ کر سکتی ہے کہ وہاں اسپتالوں میں پوری دوائیں رکھیں، تاکہ جو کشمیری لوگ سفر کر رہے ہیں، انہیں میڈیکل فیسلیٹیز مل سکیں؟

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर, वहां पर दवाओं की उपलब्धता पर्याप्त है और कहीं पर कोई तकलीफ नहीं है। दवाओं की मोबाइल वैन भी शुरू की गई हैं और अस्पताल के अंदर भी जो दवाओं की दुकानें हैं, वहां पर पर्याप्त संख्या में दवाएं उपलब्ध हैं।

महोदय, जहां तक स्वास्थ्य का सवाल है, वहां की सरकार ने इसके लिए पूरे इंतजाम किए हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य को थोड़े आंकड़े जानने हैं, तो मैं उन्हें ये आंकड़े दे सकता हूं कि बहुत सारे अस्पतालों में मरीजों की जो कुल ओपीडी श्रीनगर शहर में हुई, वह 6,06,700 की हुई। मैं सिर्फ श्रीनगर शहर की बात कर रहा हूं। वहाँ अक्टूबर में 7 लाख, 91 हजार हुई हैं।

श्री सभापति: क्या ये एक शहर में हुई हैं?

श्री अमित शाह: एक शहर में हुई हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि यदि इतने छोटे-से शहर के अंदर 7 लाख, 91 हजार लोग ओपीडी attend करते हैं, तो कहीं पर भी स्वास्थ्य की कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है और मैं सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि अगर किसी भी सदस्य के पास, कहीं पर भी कोई सूचना है कि रिमोट एरिया में भी स्वास्थ्य की तकलीफ है, तो वे सीधा मुझे संपर्क कर सकते हैं। मैं आपको आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि 24 घंटे के अंदर ही सारी सुविधा उपलब्ध होगी।

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the hon. Home Minister inform this House, in his estimation, approximately, how much more time would be required to restore total normalcy in the Valley, in as much as the functioning of all the educational institutions? As other friends have already asked, it is more than four months now, and if the students are not in a position to attend classes, their academic year is likely to be affected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are repeating it.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: So how much more time would it take for the restoration of normalcy so that all educational institutions and commercial establishments would start functioning?

श्री अमित शाह: सभापति महोदय, कब पूरी स्थिति सामान्य होगी, इस प्रश्न पर मैं पूरे सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि पूरी स्थिति सामान्य हो चुकी है, वहाँ पर स्थिति सामान्य ही है। मैं आपको

[श्री अमित शाह]

थोड़ी डिटेल् में बात इसलिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश और दुनिया में इसके लिए कई प्रकार की भ्रांतियाँ हैं। यद्यपि कोई गलत आशय नहीं होगा, मगर भ्रांतियाँ फैली हुई हैं, इसलिए मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से देश की जनता के सामने कश्मीर की पूरी सामान्य स्थिति के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति जी, जहाँ तक लॉ एंड ऑर्डर का सवाल है, तो 5 अगस्त के बाद एक भी व्यक्ति की पुलिस फायरिंग में मौत नहीं हुई। इस सदन में सभी ने आशंका व्यक्त की थी कि रक्त की नदियाँ बह जाएंगी, रक्तपात हो जाएगा, सैकड़ों लोग मारे जाएंगे, लेकिन मुझे यह कहते हुए आनंद है कि एक भी व्यक्ति की जान, एक भी नागरिक की जान पुलिस की गोली से नहीं हुई। सीआरपीसी के तहत, 144 के तहत लगाए गए सारे प्रतिबंध, 195 के 195, पुलिस स्टेशन के अंदर लिफ्ट कर दिए गए। पत्थरबाजी की घटना में गत साल के कंपेरिज़न में कमी आई। पिछले वर्ष, पत्थरबाजी की 802 घटनाएँ हुई थीं, लेकिन इस बार 544 घटनाएँ हुई हैं, अतः पत्थरबाजी भी कम हुई है। सभी 20,411 स्कूल खुले हैं, परीक्षा सुचारु रूप से ली जा रही है। 11 वीं कक्षा के 50,537 विद्यार्थियों में से 55,272 मतलब 99.48 परसेंट विद्यार्थियों ने परीक्षा दी है और 10वीं और 12वीं कक्षा के 99.7 परसेंट विद्यार्थियों ने एग्जाम दिया है। घाटी के सभी हॉस्पिटल्स और स्वास्थ्य केंद्र खुले हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैंने पहले ही संख्या बताई है। पेट्रोल, डीजल, केरोसीन, एलपीजी और चावल आदि की सेल में गत साल से 8 प्रतिशत से 16 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि है, कहीं कोई कमी नहीं है। मैं यह गत साल के कंपेरिज़न में कह रहा हूँ। सभापति जी, जहाँ तक सेब का सवाल है, अब तक काफी सारी मात्रा में सेब बाहर निकल चुके हैं। 22.58 लाख मीट्रिक टन की उपज की संभावना है और उसमें से बहुत सारा सेब बाहर निकल गया है। 2018 में...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We are talking about education. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अमित शाह: मैं बताता हूँ। आप बाद में पूछिए, मैं बताता हूँ, पर आप एक बार सुन तो लीजिए।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The question is about education. ...(Interruptions)... We can also discuss about these in brief. ...(Interruptions)... The question was on health and education. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: उन्होंने सामान्य स्थिति के बारे में पूछा है। ...(व्यवधान)... He asked for normalcy to be restored. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I would like to contradict with each answer. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. ...(Interruptions)... This is a matter concerning the safety, security of the people and national unity. ...(Interruptions)... I don't want any controversy to arise now. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: These were not the real facts. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is to be allowed and what is not to be allowed, has been decided by the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Ambikaji, please, ...(Interruptions)... You can discuss it by giving notice separately, exhaustively also. ...(Interruptions)... He asked for normalcy to be restored totally ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर, गुलाम नबी साहब ने माननीय सदस्य का सवाल ध्यान से नहीं सुना है। उन्होंने पूछा है कि कब तक स्थिति सामान्य होगी, तो गुलाम नबी साहब, स्थिति सामान्य सिर्फ एजुकेशन में नहीं होती है। हमारे दिमाग में जो है, हम वही लेकर चलेंगे, तो ठीक नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: हमारे लोग तो जेल में बंद हैं।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : ہمارے لوگ تو جیل میں بند ہیں۔

श्री अमित शाह: मैं वह भी बताता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान).... पूरे सेब के बाहर निकालने की व्यवस्था हो चुकी है, transportation की व्यवस्था हो चुकी है। अगर किसी किसान को कोई दिक्कत है, तो NAFED के द्वारा खरीदी की भी व्यवस्था की गई है। उसके तहत लगभग 6,000 मीट्रिक टन से ज्यादा सेब NAFED ने खरीदे भी हैं। सभी 93,247 लैंडलाइंस खुल चुकी हैं। 59 लाख मोबाइल ...(व्यवधान).... अभी स्कूल पर आना है। 59 लाख मोबाइल ...(व्यवधान)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no rule for making comments like this!

श्री अमित शाह: पूरे चालू हैं। अति आवश्यक कार्यों के लिए 10 जिलों में 280 ई-टर्मिनल्स चालू किए गए हैं, जहाँ पर इंटरनेट की व्यवस्था है। घाटी में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, माननीय गृह मंत्री के हाथ में किसी दूसरे स्टेट की रिपोर्ट आ गई है।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، مائے گره منتری جی کے ہاتھ میں کسی دوسرے اسٹیٹ کی رپورٹ آگئی ہے۔

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, प्लीज ऐसी व्याख्या मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमित शाह: सर, मैं गुलाम नबी साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे रिकॉर्ड पर इन आँकड़ों को challenge करें, मैं जिम्मेदारी के साथ यहाँ बोलता हूँ कि मैं responsibility लेने के लिए

[श्री अमित शाह]

तैयार हूँ। गुलाम नबी साहब, आप इस तरह से सत्य को झुठला नहीं सकते हैं। आप रिकॉर्ड पर objection लीजिए कि ये आँकड़े गलत हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may give notice; some Members have given notice. I have already discussed with the Home Minister.

श्री अमित शाह: मैं एक घंटे की चर्चा के लिए भी तैयार हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will be having a discussion on this subject. I have already talked to him and he is ready to accept it.

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर, उर्दू, इंग्लिश के सभी अखबार, सभी टीवी चैनल्स चालू हैं। उनका circulation last year के अनुकूल ही है। मतलब सभी प्रेस और मीडिया काम कर रही हैं। बैंकिंग सुविधा पूरी तरह से चालू है। शुरु के तीन दिनों को छोड़ कर एक दिन भी clearing बंद नहीं रही है। घाटी में सभी इलाकों में अधिकांश दुकानें खुली रहती हैं, दोपहर को बंद रहती हैं, शाम को फिर से शुरु रहती हैं। सभी सरकारी ऑफिसेज़ और कोर्ट्स भी चल रहे हैं। जनता के द्वारा अब तक हाई कोर्ट में लगभग 36,192 ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a national issue and please bear for a while. Otherwise, I would not have allowed it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अमित शाह: 36,192 नए केसेज़ हाई कोर्ट के अन्दर आए हैं और 52 हजार से ज्यादा केसेज़ में 5 अगस्त के बाद चुकादे, मतलब फैसले सुना दिए गए हैं। अक्टूबर महीने में 316 में से 307 ब्लॉक डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल के चुनाव हुए। इसमें 98.3 प्रतिशत वोटिंग हुई। मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ, निर्विरोध कुछ नहीं हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: गृह मंत्री जी, जवाब देने की जरूरत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Nothing shall go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing shall go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, प्लीज़ आगे बढ़िए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I have other questions. ...**(Interruptions)**... यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... We should not give any wrong message to the world community. Please understand this. This is a different subject. Otherwise, I would not have been liberal. This is a subject which is concerned with the national interest of the country. A comprehensive question has been asked. We will have a discussion separately.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Soon, Sir!

MR. CHAIRMAN: As soon as possible! Okay, we will go to the next Question No. 35. Manish Guptaji.

Prices of petroleum products

*35. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that global crude oil prices have risen considerably during the year 2019, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether some sanction on supply of crude oil has resulted in decline in supply as well as rise in oil prices; and

(c) the details of the action being proposed by Government to alleviate the sufferings of the common man due to increase in the prices of cooking gas, petrol and diesel?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The details of average price of Indian Basket of crude oil month-wise for the year 2019 is given below:

Period	Indian Basket of Crude Oil (\$/bbl)
Jan-19	59.27
Feb-19	64.53
Mar-19	66.74
Apr-19	71.00
May-19	70.02
Jun-19	62.39
Jul-19	63.63
Aug-19	59.35
Sep-19	61.73
Oct-19	59.70
Nov-19 (upto 7th November)	61.37

(b) Sanction had no impact in our ability to meet the requirement of crude oil and crude oil imports have increased from 213.9 MMT in 2016-17 to 226.5 MMT in 2018-19.

Further, the crude oil price fluctuation is a frequent market phenomenon and crude oil price depends on several factors including demand and supply, geo-political situation and policies of crude oil producing countries.

(c) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. The Government modulates the effective cost to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG

The prices of petroleum products are linked to the price of respective products in the international market. Oil Marketing Companies take a decision on retail selling price after considering various aspects including international product prices, exchange rate, tax structure, inland freight and other cost elements.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: I would like the Minister to kindly clarify one thing. Your reply is quite detailed one. You have cited the usual reason of demand and supply, geo-political situation, policies of crude oil producing countries. The question is that 85 per cent of India's oil is imported. India is dependent on 85 per cent of oil which is imported. The question is, whether you are thinking of the future. Geopolitical situation and other situations may arise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Manishji, what is the question?

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: After the USA, China and India are the second and third placed countries which consume most of the oil. Are you thinking of some sort of a partnership so that 18 per cent total oil which was imported by India and China can bring pressure on OPEC countries?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सभापति जी, आदरणीय सदस्य ने यह विषय उठाया है कि भारत और चाइना को मिल कर oil producing countries पर दबाव डालना चाहिए। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि भारत अपने आप में विश्व का सबसे अधिक आकर्षित करने वाला consumer बन चुका है। पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की कंज्यूमर कंट्रीज़ में विश्व में हमारा स्थान तीसरे नम्बर पर आता है और आने वाले दो दशकों तक विश्व में सबसे अधिक energy requirement भारत में होगी, इसलिए हमें किसी के साथ जुड़ने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हां, हम चाइना, कोरिया, जापान इत्यादि oil consumer countries के network के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व और स्पष्ट दूरदृष्टि के कारण भारत की क्रय

शक्ति या consuming power एक राजनैतिक मसला बन चुकी है। उत्पादनकारी देश आज स्वयं इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं, इसलिए हम उनसे अपनी शर्तों पर खरीदने का काम भी कर पाते हैं। आने वाले दिनों में हम ऐसे geopolitical diplomatic relations बनाते रहेंगे।

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, in the last six days of back to back price hikes, petrol has gone up by 75 paise. If we take the last ten days, there was an increase of Re. one per litre. This is affecting the daily livelihood, the domestic industry and prices. What is the Ministry's thinking about how they want to alleviate the suffering of the people?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सभापति जी, हम लोगों ने 2010 से पेट्रोल और 2014 से डीजल, इन दोनों prime commodities को मार्केट के साथ जोड़ दिया है। जैसे-जैसे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाज़ार में इनका प्राइस बढ़ता है, उसका असर भारत पर भी पड़ता है और जैसे-जैसे इनका प्राइस घटता है, भारत के consumers को भी उसका लाभ और राहत मिलती रहती है। हम एनर्जी के जो तरीके हैं, जो कैरेक्टर है, उसे बदल नहीं सकते। चूंकि हमारे अपने यहां यह उपलब्ध नहीं है, इसलिए हमको इसका 75% से 80% तक इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है। हालांकि हम alternative energy routes पर भी जोर दे रहे हैं, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी हमको अभी इसका इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ रहा है। इसके संबंध में हम अपने देश के हिसाब से नहीं सोच सकते हैं, इसलिए देश के नेतृत्व ने चाहे 2010 में हो या 2014 में हो, consciously इसकी कीमतों को बाज़ार के साथ जोड़ दिया है और इसी हिसाब से मार्केट इसके साथ जुड़ी हुई है।

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Sir, I would like to know whether the stoppage of oil purchases from Iran has contributed to the exorbitant rise of fuel prices. If yes, I would like to know the details of the imports which we have stopped from Iran.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सर, आज भारत इस स्थिति में है कि किसी भी देश से हम लें या न लें, हमें इसके लिए कोई बाध्यता नहीं है। इसके लिए हम पर कोई impact नहीं डाल सकता है। विश्व की जो राजनीति बनी है, उसके कारण बाज़ार से ईरान का ऑयल हटने के बावजूद भी तेल की उपलब्धता में, availability of crude oil and its price, there is no major disruption. There is no major impact. So, Indian market is not at all affected by the so-called sanction.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि उज्ज्वला स्कीम बड़ी शानो-शौकत से शुरू की गई थी। इलेक्शंस में भी इसकी बड़ी चर्चा थी कि इस स्कीम के तहत इतने लाख सिलेंडर्स दिए गए। चूंकि अब सिलेंडर महंगे कर दिए गए हैं, इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि कितने प्रतिशत उन सिलेंडर्स की रीफिलिंग हुई है? चूंकि आज महंगाई बहुत बढ़ गई है, इसीलिए मैं इस प्रश्न का उत्तर जानना चाहती हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a separate question.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, चूंकि गैस महंगी हो गई है, इसीलिए मैं इसके बारे में जानना चाहती हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a separate question.

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान: सभापति जी, चूंकि यह एक अलग प्रश्न है, इसलिए मैं इसके पूरे तथ्य आदरणीय दीदी को, आदरणीय माननीय सदस्या को पहुंचा दूंगा, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह जानकारी सही नहीं है। यह तथ्य है कि उज्ज्वला के 80 प्रतिशत ग्राहक अभी तक 4 सिलेंडर रीफिल करवा चुके हैं।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is not a separate question. It is part (c) of Q. No. 35.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, he said that he will communicate to her.

डा. विकास महात्मे: महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ONGC का जो crude oil और gas production कम हुआ है, 4 परसेंट और 2 परसेंट, क्या उससे पेट्रोल और गैस के प्राइस में फर्क पड़ता है?

श्री सभापति: इसमें पेट्रोल और डीज़ल के साथ कुकिंग गैस भी जोड़ दिया गया है।
...(व्यवधान)...

डा. विकास महात्मे: महोदय, ONGC का crude oil और gas production year-on-year कम हुआ है, 4 प्रतिशत और 2 प्रतिशत, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि does it affect the price of crude oil as well as petrol and gas?

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान: सभापति जी, हमारे देश के उत्पादन की मात्रा का बाजार के रेट के साथ कोई सम्पर्क नहीं है, देश की अर्थनीति में निश्चित रूप में उसका सम्पर्क है, लेकिन consumer price पर उसका कोई सीधा-सीधा सम्पर्क नहीं होता है, हम उसको भर देते हैं।

श्री सभापति: Right. मंत्री जी, Question No. 35(C) में last line में price of cooking gas, petrol and diesel भी था, इसलिए बाद में आप उनको समझा दीजिएगा।

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान: सर, मैं बता दूंगा।

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why I said yesterday that if there is tension, you will lose attention.

Now, Q. No. 36. Hon. Member is absent. Any supplementaries? Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

*36. [प्रश्नकर्ता अनुपस्थित थे]

रायपुर घरेलू विमानपत्तन का अंतरराष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन के रूप में उन्नयन किया जाना

*36. **श्री राम विचार नेताम:** क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रायपुर घरेलू विमानपत्तन का अंतरराष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन के रूप में उन्नयन किए जाने के संबंध में प्रगति की स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार के सहयोग से रायपुर विमानपत्तन के विकास/उन्नयन के लिए लंबित मुद्दों का समाधान करने हेतु क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजनार्थ कितनी निधि आबंटित की गई है/किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी): (क) से (ग) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) छत्तीसगढ़ के मुख्यमंत्री ने रायपुर हवाईअड्डे को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाईअड्डा घोषित करने के अनुरोध को पुनः दोहराया है। भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) ने रायपुर हवाईअड्डे पर एक समय में 700 (200 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय + 500 घरेलू) यात्रियों की संभलाई के लिए सक्षम नए एकीकृत टर्मिनल भवन परिसर का निर्माण किया है, बहरहाल, हवाईअड्डे के लिए/से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उड़ानों के प्रचालन के लिए वास्तविक उड़ान प्रचालन, यातायात संभावना और एयरलाइनों की मांग द्वारा निर्दिष्ट होते हैं।

(ख) रायपुर हवाईअड्डे के समग्र विकास के लिए, एएआई ने छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार को 2158 एकड़ भूमि की आवश्यकता दर्शाई प्रत्याशित की है, जिसमें से राज्य सरकार द्वारा 430 एकड़ भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जा चुका है। एएआई ने राज्य सरकार से नए कंट्रोल टॉवर की भूमि से गुजर रही ग्रामीण सड़क का मार्ग परिवर्तन करने का अनुरोध भी किया है।

(ग) एएआई ने रायपुर हवाईअड्डे के विकास/स्तरोन्नयन के लिए अगले 4-5 वर्ष के लिए 925 करोड़ रुपये की निधि चिह्नित की है। तथापि, निधियों की वास्तविक उपयोगिता अनेक कारकों, जैसे भूमि अधिग्रहण, अनिवार्य अनापत्तियों की उपलब्धता, विकासकर्ता द्वारा वित्तीय क्लोजर आदि पर निर्भर करेगी।

*36. [The questioner was absent.]

Upgradation of Raipur domestic airport to international airport

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

(a) the status of progress made with respect to upgradation of Raipur domestic airport to that of an international airport;

(b) the action taken by the Central Government in collaboration with the State Government of Chhattisgarh to resolve the various pending issues for the development/upgradation of Raipur airport; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the quantum of fund allocated/proposed to be allotted for this purpose?

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

Statement

(a) Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh has reiterated his request for declaration of Raipur Airport as an international airport. The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has constructed a new integrated terminal building complex at Raipur Airport capable of handling 700 passengers at a given time (200 international + 500 domestic passengers), actual flight operations are guided by traffic potential and the demand from airlines for operation of international flights to/from the airport.

(b) For the overall development of Raipur Airport, AAI has projected a land requirement of 2158 acres to the State Government of Chhattisgarh out of which 430 acres land has been acquired by the State Government. AAI has also requested the State Government to divert village road passing through new control tower land.

(c) AAI has earmarked a fund of Rs. 925 crores for next 4-5 years for development/upgradation of the Raipur Airport. However, actual utilization of funds will depend upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure etc. by the individual developer.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Gannavaram airport...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is about Raipur airport.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, my question is also relating to airport.

Sir, Gannavaram airport in Vijayawada...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Airport does not mean all airports, Mr. Vijayasai Reddy. The question is about Raipur.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, it is an airport in the country. Gannavaram airport in Vijayawada is in need of additional international flight services. It caters to more than 3 million passengers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: And, half million are NRIs alone.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Now, Mr. Jairam Ramesh.

SHIR V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: How will the Ministry ensure that the demand for additional flights is met?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have been trying to draw the attention, but, I think, the cap is obstructing the vision. You are not able to see my hand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not put any cap on my head. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the sooner you remove cap the better it is. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, my question is the following.

Sir, Raipur airport is one of the airports that has been privatized; more airports are being privatized. The airports are built by the AAI. I wanted to know whether the 'A' in the 'AAI', is now going to be replaced by the* Authority of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is not fair. This will not go on record. You cannot make out of context allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing. Mr. Ramesh, this is not the way. You are a very senior Member. You are so-called intelligent.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, I wanted to say, through you, to the hon. Minister that the Government has taken a step to privatize airports. I would like to know whether the Government is planning to privatize Airports Authority of India also.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this question pertains specifically whether Raipur airport can be made an international airport. Sir, Raipur airport, I would like to inform the hon. Members, through you, is not a privatized airport, to begin with. The issue in Raipur airport which the hon. Chief Minister has been pursuing and several other hon. Members have been pursuing is whether it can be made an international airport and how much infrastructure we need to provide for that.

I would like to place, through you, some facts before the hon. Members. Sir, Raipur airport, currently, has witnessed a passenger growth of 24 per cent, aircraft movement growth of 34 per cent and a freight growth of 22 per cent. But, to increase the infrastructure, we require 2,158 acres additionally, of which only 430 acres have been acquired by the State Government. Now, for this purpose, the AAI, which is very much a Central Government agency, has earmarked Rs. 925 crores over the next 4-5 years to be spent on that expansion. But, for it to become an international airport, there has to be much more increase in traffic and demand. But, for it to become an international airport, there has to be much more increase in traffic and demand because the airlines, which are in the private sector, will have to base their decisions on whether or not to operate from a particular airport on the basis of demand only. They will not operate

*Not recorded.

[Shri Hardeep Singh Puri]

either on the sentiments expressed in this House or on a directive from the Minister of Civil Aviation. Insofar as privatization of airports is concerned, let me remind this august House that the two airports, Mumbai and Delhi, which were privatized during the previous era, account for 34 per cent of the traffic. And, those airports were privatized when my hon. friends were in Government. Number two, the six airports, which were designated for privatization, even if all taken together, do not account for more than nine per cent, if implemented. Yes, the Government will continue to look at proposals for privatization in terms of increasing efficiency, in terms of generating money, which can then be used to cross subsidize the development of under-served airports under the UDAN Scheme.

Legislation on NRC

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

- (a) whether the National Register of Citizens (NRC) provides citizenship to immigrants of six non-Muslim faiths;
- (b) if so, the grounds on which such a legislation has been made; and
- (c) whether Government has proposed measures to the given legislation in order to accommodate the true essence of NRC which is to detect all illegal immigrants irrespective of caste, creed, colour or religion?

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) 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 Citizens 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 Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003.

Citizenship of India can be acquired as provided under The Citizenship Act, 1955. NRIC is a register containing details of Indian citizens. On its own, it does not provide citizenship to any foreigner including illegal migrants.

NRIC in respect of State of Assam has been recently prepared under the supervision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Matters like detection of illegal immigrants and subsequent action are governed by the provisions of The Foreigners Act, 1946, The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 and The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and rules made thereunder.

SHRI SAYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Sir, I went through the answer. I just want to put a straight question. The Home Minister, while speaking in Kolkata, had said that all those people, belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Christian, Jain and Buddhist communities, whose name is not there in the NRC, need not worry. I just want to ask the Government and the Home Minister whether the NRC can give citizenship to any immigrant belonging to these communities, leaving out Muslims alone.

श्री अमित शाह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि सदस्य महोदय को एनआरसी और सिटीजनशिप अमेंडमेंट बिल के बीच में कुछ confusion हुआ है। एनआरसी के अंदर ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है कि और धर्मों के लोगों को रजिस्टर में नहीं लिया जाएगा - बल्कि इसमें सभी धर्मों के लोगों को लिया जाएगा। जो भारत के नागरिक हैं, उन सभी को इसमें लिया जाएगा। इसमें धर्म के आधार पर भेदभाव करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं है। एनआरसी एक अलग प्रक्रिया है और सिटीजनशिप अमेंडमेंट बिल एक अलग प्रक्रिया है।

श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन: सर, यह सारा confusion पूरे देश में है। खास करके मुसलमानों में जो एक insecure feeling आई है, वह इसलिए आई है क्योंकि हमारे माननीय होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कोलकाता में अपने भाषण में इस प्रकार से कहा था कि इन पांच-छः धर्मों के लोगों को चिंता करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, उसमें मुसलमानों का नाम नहीं लिया गया था। मुझे एनआरसी और सिटीजनशिप अमेंडमेंट बिल के बारे में पता है। दोनों क्या डील करते हैं, उनके बारे में भी पता है। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने अपने भाषण में मुसलमानों का नाम नहीं लिया था, बाकी सारी communities के लिए बोला था कि चिंता करने की जरूरत नहीं है, अगर वे illegal immigrants भी हों, तो चिंता करने की जरूरत नहीं है, इसका क्या मतलब है? क्या आपने इस तरह का कुछ प्रपोज किया है या इस तरह का कोई legislation है, जो मुस्लिम immigrants और दूसरी communities के immigrants को सिटीजनशिप देने से deny करता है?

श्री अमित शाह: सभापति महोदय, लोक सभा के अंदर यह बिल पारित हुआ था, ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने इसको अप्रूव किया है, जिसमें सभी पार्टियों के लोग थे। इसमें धर्म के बारे में भी जो कुछ है, वह सभी पार्टियों से चर्चा से ही आया है। इस तरह से यह सभी पार्टियों की चर्चा से सदन के अंदर आया है। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह यहां नहीं आया है।

श्री अमित शाह: चूंकि लोक सभा भंग हो गई और वह बिल लैप्स कर गया, इसलिए यह यहां नहीं आया। अब वह फिर से आएगा। इसका जो ड्राफ्ट legislation उस वक्त लोक सभा में आया था, मैंने उसका जिक्र किया था। मगर मैं अभी भी स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि इसका एनआरसी से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। एनआरसी एक अलग प्रक्रिया है।

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, I want to put a question to the hon. Home Minister whether the Gazette Notification of 7th September, 2015, is applicable to whole of India. In that case, Sir, the NRC in Assam should make a fundamental distinction between those who are illegal immigrants and those who are non-citizens. Has that distinction actually been made? If it has been made, why various people, who are categorized in the notification, are being incarcerated?

श्री अमित शाह: सभापति महोदय, असम के अंदर जो एनआरसी की प्रक्रिया हाथ में ली गई, वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक ऑर्डर के तहत और एक अलग एक्ट के तहत ली गई। जब एनआरसी की प्रक्रिया देशभर में होगी, उस वक्त असम में भी एनआरसी की प्रक्रिया स्वाभाविक रूप से फिर से की जाएगी। मैं यह फिर से स्पष्ट कर देता हूँ कि किसी भी धर्म के लोगों को डरने की जरूरत नहीं है। सभी लोगों को एनआरसी में समाहित करने की व्यवस्था है और माननीय सदस्य ने जिस Gazette Notification का उल्लेख किया है, वह पूरे देश भर में applicable है।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, out of 19 lakh people excluded from the National Register of Citizenship in Assam, about 11 lakh are Bengali Hindus. Although majority of them produced documents in support of their citizenship, they have been excluded. My question is: Will the Government grant citizenship to all the genuinely affected Indians out of the NRC without waiting for six years?

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर, ये फिर से सिटीजनशिप अमेंडमेंट बिल के बारे में सवाल पूछ रहे हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि एनआरसी में ऐसा कोई प्रोविजन नहीं हो सकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक सेकेंड, एक सेकेंड ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरी बात समाप्त होने दीजिए। एनआरसी के अंदर आज जो नागरिक बने हैं, उनका रजिस्टर बनाने की व्यवस्था है। इसके अंदर इस प्रकार का कोई प्रोविजन नहीं हो सकता है, मगर यह बात सही है, सरकार मानती भी है कि जो हिन्दू शरणार्थी हैं, बौद्ध, जैन, सिख, क्रिश्चियन और पारसी शरणार्थी हैं, उन सभी को इस देश की नागरिकता मिलनी चाहिए और इसीलिए सिटीजनशिप अमेंडमेंट बिल लाकर हिन्दू, सिख, बौद्ध, जैन, पारसी और क्रिश्चियन धर्म के शरणार्थी, जो धार्मिक प्रताड़ना के कारण बांग्लादेश, पाकिस्तान और अफगानिस्तान से आए हैं, उनको उस बिल में नागरिकता देने का प्रोविजन है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Now, Shri Ripun Bora. ...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: * ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Digvijaya Singhji, you cannot. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mantriji, I have not permitted him. This will not go on record.

श्री अमित शाह: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Neither the question nor the answer will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ripun Bora, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: *...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. You can't raise your hand as you like and then ask question and make comments. ...(Interruptions)... I will not allow this. ...(Interruptions)... I will not allow this. Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... I have not allowed the question. ...(Interruptions)... I have not allowed the question, Mr. Home Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't make comments like this. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Ripun Bora, I have called you. Do you have a question? Do you have a supplementary?

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Yes, Sir. I want to know from the hon. Home Minister that as per the provision of the Supreme Court, those whose names have been left out of the NRC will have to go for appeal in the Foreigners' Tribunal. I want to know this from the hon. Home Minister, in Assam, the names of 19.6 lakh people are missing or have been dropped from the NRC. But four months have passed. Even after appeal after appeal, no action has been taken. No Foreigners' Tribunal has. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI RIPUN BORA: The appeal provision has not started in Assam.

श्री अमित शाह: सभापति महोदय, जितने भी लोगों के नाम एनआरसी में समाहित नहीं हुए हैं, उसकी ड्राफ्ट लिस्ट बाहर पड़ी है, उन सभी को ट्रिब्यूनल में जाने का अधिकार है। असम में हर तहसील में ट्रिब्यूनल बनाई जाएगी और जिनका सूची में नाम नहीं है, अगर उनमें से किसी भी नागरिक के पास ट्रिब्यूनल में जाने के लिए पैसा नहीं है, तो उसके लिए वकील करने का खर्च भी असम सरकार उठाने वाली है। इन सभी को हम व्यवस्था देने वाले हैं कि ट्रिब्यूनल में एक वकील के माध्यम से वे अपना पक्ष दंग से रख सकें।

SHRI RIPUN BORA: When will it start?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't make comments while sitting. I gave you the opportunity. You have raised your question and Mantriji has answered it. I once again want to make an appeal to all that no Member is superior, no Member is inferior, all are equal. Whoever gets the permission from the Chair, they should only speak. What others speak will not go on record.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: All citizens are equal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. All citizens are equal. That need not be stressed. All citizens are equal irrespective of caste, creed, sex, religion and region. India is one. Appeasement of none and justice for all. Now, Question No. 38.

Political leaders detained during lockdown in Kashmir

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

(a) the number of political leaders detained during the lockdown in Kashmir from 4th August, 2019 to 1st November, 2019; and

(b) the number of persons still under detention in the Union Territory of Kashmir?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) With a view to prevent commission of offences involving breach of peace and activities prejudicial to the security of the State and maintenance of the public order, 5161 preventive arrests, including stone pelters, miscreants, OGWs, separatists and political workers, were made since 4th of August, 2019, in Kashmir Valley and out of these, 609 persons are presently under detention, out of which approximately 218 are stone pelters.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, my first question is, for those who are detained or arrested under PSA, whether an advisory board has been constituted to determine whether the activities of those detained are detrimental to the public safety, and, if so, what are the findings?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: सभापति जी, एक गलत प्रचार हो रहा है। खासकर, लास्ट ईयर 2018 में अगर हम देखें तो 458 लोग जेल के अंदर थे। अभी 2019 में लगभग 609 लोग जेल में हैं। अगर हम लास्ट ईयर की तुलना में देखें तो इस साल अभी जेल के अंदर 151 लोग ज्यादा हैं। कल भी अलग-अलग जगहों पर प्रचार किया गया, यह बहुत गलत है। दुनिया को हमें अच्छा मैसेज देना चाहिए। अगर हम लास्ट ईयर इसी समय में देखें, तो उसकी तुलना में 151 लोग ज्यादा जेल के अंदर हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I seek your protection. My question is different. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take it. Don't worry.

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: अभी जेल के अंदर टोटल 609 लोग हैं। जितनी जल्दी सामान्य स्थिति – 5 अगस्त को लगभग 5,161 लोगों को preventively arrest किया गया था, जिसमें stone-pelters थे, separatists थे और कुछ पोलिटिकल लीडर्स भी थे। अभी उन सबको release किया गया है और जेल के अंदर अभी सिर्फ 609 लोग हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, my question was very limited. My question was very pointed that whether an advisory board has been constituted, and, if so, what are the findings? ...**(Interruptions)**... –

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: He is giving the same reply that he has given ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. Don't get into 'Member-Minister' directly. Everything has to go through the Chair.

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: हम Advisory Board constitute कर रहे हैं। हम समय-समय पर review करेंगे और review करके release करेंगे।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, within four weeks, it has to be constituted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Partap Singh Bajwa.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, my second supplementary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the advisory board has to be constituted within four weeks but it is four months more and he said, 'it is being constituted only now.'

Sir, my second question is, — a very, very genuine question; the Parliament Session is on — would the Government consider to enable the elected Member of Parliament from the Valley, Mr. Farooq Abdullah, to participate in the proceedings of the Parliament?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: देश के हित के लिए अलग-अलग समय पर, अलग-अलग लोगों को देश ने अरेस्ट किया है। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इमरजेंसी में 33 लोगों को आपने अरेस्ट किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एमपीज़ को। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सिर्फ एक व्यक्ति के खिलाफ ...**(व्यवधान)**... सिर्फ एक व्यक्ति की कुर्सी बचाने के लिए आप लोगों ने 33 लोगों को अरेस्ट किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

[श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी]

हम देश के लिए, देश के हित के लिए law and order के तहत काम कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पाकिस्तान को देखते हुए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. ...**(Interruptions)**... Right. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यहाँ इमरजेंसी की बात कहाँ आ गई? ...**(व्यवधान)**... तीन-तीन सीएम जेल में हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बहुत गलत बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No argument. ...**(Interruptions)**... No argument. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Siva, you have not raised a question about the Member of this House. You made a general question. So, he has also given a general reply. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, इन्होंने कहा- देश के हित में। क्या फारुख अब्दुल्ला देश के हित में नहीं हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، انہوں نے کہا دیش کے ہت میں۔ کیا فاروق عبداللہ دیش کے ہت میں نہیں ہیں؟ ...**(مداخلت)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is in the interest of the country or hot, that will be decided by the appropriate authorities and they will take a decision. Let us not go on arguments and the words. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, Mr. Home Minister. Please, please.

श्री अमित शाह: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि मुझे फ़ैक्ट को देश के सामने रखने का मौका दिया। मान्यवर, मेरे पास कुछ आँकड़े हैं। छवि ऐसी बनाई जा रही है कि 5 अगस्त के बाद, धारा 370 हटाने के बाद वहाँ हज़ारों लोगों को जेल में डाल दिया, लाखों लोगों को जेल में डाल दिया, सबके मानवाधिकार का हनन होता है। पूरी दुनिया में इस प्रकार का मैसेज भेजने का एक प्रयास हो रहा है। मान्यवर, आज मैं स्थिति को स्पष्ट कर देता हूँ। उस स्थिति को स्पष्ट करने के बाद भी अगर किसी को कुछ पूछना है, तो मैं धैर्यपूर्वक सुनकर जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। अब जरा ध्यान से सुनिए। वर्ष 2016 में...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, हमारा सिम्पल question है कि क्या फारुख अब्दुल्ला जी को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : مائے گره منتری جی، ہمارا سہیل سوال ہے کہ کیا فاروق عبداللہ جی کو ...**(مداخلت)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister could lay it on the Table of the House. Question Hour is over.

The House stands adjourned till 2.00 P.M.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Divestment of stake of Air India**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to divest 100 per cent stake of the national carrier Air India; and

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

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

(b) Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) has approved the 100 percent sale of Government of India stake in Air India along with Air India Express Ltd and Government stake in AISATS for the re-initiated Strategic Disinvestment of Air India.

On the previous occasion, in the Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest (EOI) for the Strategic Disinvestment of Air India including its shareholding in Air India Express and AISATS issued on 28.03.2018, it was stated that 76 percent shareholding of Air India would be disinvested. At that time, no responses were received till the last date of receipt of bids i.e. 31.05.2018.

As per the Transaction Adviser, one of the probable reasons for not receiving bids was that Government of India had proposed to retain 24% of its stake in Air India.

Social Security Code, 2019

*40. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch new Social Security Code, 2019 for the betterment of workers, if so, the main features thereof;

(b) whether Government has sought the views of different trade unions and stakeholders and how many of them have responded, the details thereof; and

(c) whether some of the stakeholders and trade unions have opposed some of the features of the Code as it is not likely to benefit the workers and how Government is going to reconcile with it, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) A draft Code on Social Security, 2019 has been prepared by amalgamating, simplifying and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing 8 Central Labour Acts relating to social security for organized and unorganized sector workers which aims towards expansion of coverage of social security and addresses the issues related to social security in sync with emerging economic and industrial scenario. The said draft Code is, at present, under pre-legislative consultative stage.

The formulation of Labour Codes involves consultation with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Associations and State Governments in the form of tripartite consultation. One such tripartite consultation has been held on 5th November, 2019 involving Central Trade Unions, Employers' Associations and State Governments wherein representatives of Central Trade Unions participated and gave their comments/suggestions. Besides, the draft Code was also placed on the website of the Ministry to seek the comments of all stakeholders including general public. The draft legislation is being finalised after considering comments/suggestions received from various stakeholders.

Implementation of the Sheela Bhide Committee recommendations

*41. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether apportionment of assets and liabilities and division of employees in respect of 85 and 61 institutions has been completed as recommended by the Sheela Bhide Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAD RAI): (a) to (c) Sheela Bhide Committee has given its recommendations

on apportionment of assets and liabilities and division of employees 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.

Privatisation of Air India and Air India Express

*42. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to privatise the Air India and Air India Express; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this process of privatisation so far?

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

(b) Earlier, the Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest (EOI) for the Strategic Disinvestment of Air India including its shareholding in Air India Express and AISATS was issued on 28.03.2018. No EoI/bid was received till the last date for receipt of bids i.e. 31.05.2018.

As per the Transaction Adviser, one of the probable reasons for not receiving bids was that Government of India had proposed to retain 24 percent of its stake in Air India.

Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) has now, inter-alia, approved the reinitiation of process of strategic disinvestment of Air India & its Subsidiaries with 100 percent sale of Government of India stake in Air India along with Air India Express and Government stake in AISATS. Discussions are being held with various stakeholders to get their inputs.

Remotely piloted aircraft system

*43. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the Total number of registrations issued by Government pertaining to Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS) commonly known as drones, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has developed a system in which each of the operators of drones is recognised and tracked, if so, details thereof;

(c) guidelines issued by Government regarding use, purchase and selling of drones and accountability in case of any accidents;

(d) amount of funds sanctioned/ allocated by Government for this purpose; and

(e) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is keeping track of all the drones which are being used in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The requirements for operations of civil Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) have been laid down through the Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section 3 - Air Transport, Series X Part I Issue I dated 27.08.2018. The Regulation (the CAR on requirements for civil drones) provides for companies/drone operators to register and seek a Unique Identification Number (UIN) for each drone that is to be flown. After the completion of the registration process, a unique number is imparted to the drone. This UIN imparted to the drone enables tracking of the drone. Drones of two companies namely M/s Quidich and M/s Indrones have been given UIN. Both the companies are based in Maharashtra.

(b) To fulfil the mandatory requirements for flying of civil drones, an online portal by the name of Digital Sky is planned. A preliminary version of the Digital Sky platform has been made effective since 01.12.2018. The operator of the drone has to register each drone on the Digital Sky portal. On completion of the online registration process, a UIN is imparted to the drone. The UIN is the identity of the drone and tracks the drone. Before operating a drone flight, the flight path of each drone has to be entered into the Digital Sky. Approval for the flight path of the drone is given by the air traffic control on the Digital Sky platform. Post flight log of the drone flight are available on the Digital Sky. The Digital Sky System provides identification and tracking of each drone as well as the operator.

(c) The regulations prescribe checks/ procedures for overseeing details of use, purchase and selling of drones. Safety and security requirements for RPAS are also provided in the regulations. The Digital Sky with its features of real time tracking of

drones and drone flight incident reporting enables tracking of civil drones. The system can therefore determine accountability in case of an accident.

(d) An amount of ₹ 46.26 crores has been approved in principle for the Digital Sky platform.

(e) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has launched the preliminary version of the Digital Sky platform. The Digital Sky platform, inter-alia, includes features of registration of RPAS, issuance of RPAS operator permit, flight path approvals, tracking of RPAS flights and post flight data analysis. The DGCA thus keeps track of the registered civil RPAS.

Law suits faced by M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas

*44. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how many law suits the Ministry is facing in various High Courts and the Supreme Court as of 31st August, 2019;

(b) the statistics of these cases that have been filed and since when High Court-wise and Department-wise;

(c) how many of these law suits are filed by Government Departments/ Government establishments or State Governments; and

(d) whether the Ministry has evolved any structured mechanism to minimise the number of law suits being filed, if so, the nature of the same and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) As per information available, there are 18 law suits in Supreme Court and 72 law suits in various High Courts that are sub-judice, wherein the Ministry is impleaded as Necessary Party. Details of cases pending in Supreme Court and various High Courts of India are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) A structured mechanism has been envisaged under the National Litigation Policy for review of cases. In furtherance of the Policy:

- (i) A Monitoring mechanism has also been established in the Ministry to facilitate the review of cases.
- (ii) Disputes related to Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are referred to Administrative Mechanism for CPSEs Disputes to avoid litigation before Courts.
- (iii) Methods of alternate dispute resolution are embodied in the agreements being executed by the Ministry.

Before filing of cases/appeals, the legal advice of the Ministry of Law and Justice is duly sought to minimize the litigation.

Statement

Details of pending cases in Supreme Court and various High Courts of India

Year wise:

Pending Since	Number of Cases pending*	
	High Court	Supreme Court
2019	16	0
2018	10	1
2017	6	0
2016	12	3
2015	9	4
2014	6	4
2013	5	4
2012	2	0
2011	1	1
2009	1	0
2008 and older	4	1
TOTAL	72	18

***Note:**

- (i) These include cases filed against the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas and by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.
- (ii) Cases clubbed together have been counted as one case.
- (iii) Cases where the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas is not a necessary party have not been included.

Court wise:

	No. of Pending Cases as on 31st August, 2019
Supreme Court	18
High Courts	
Delhi High Court	25
Gujarat High Court	8
Bombay High Court	7
Chennai High Court	6
Andhra Pradesh High Court	5
Allahabad High Court	5
Punjab and Haryana High Court	4
Patna High Court	3
Kerala High Court	2
Madhya Pradesh High Court	2
Rajasthan High Court	2
Calcutta High Court	1
Karnataka High Court	1
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	1
TOTAL	72

Enforcing EPF and MP Act, 1952 in Private Service Centres

*45. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost all multinational companies have their own service centres for attending the grievances of the customers; and

(b) whether the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has been ensuring that all eligible employees working in these service centres are being enrolled

to the membership under the EPF and Miscellaneous Provisions (MP) Act, 1952 and schemes framed thereunder from their due dates, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details regarding the multinational companies having their own service centres for attending the grievances of the customers are not maintained by Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(b) The Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952 applies on its own force to all the scheduled industries and notified class of establishments having 20 or more employees. There is no separate identification of covered establishment as Multinational Company. There is no such terminology used under EPF & MP Act, 1952. All the employees of covered establishments earning upto ₹ 15000 PF wages at the time of joining are mandatorily covered under the Act. Whenever default/evasion is noticed or brought to the notice, legal action to secure compliance to ensure delivery of social security benefits is effectively taken as per provisions of the Act.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Danger of utilisation of drones in terrorist/destructive activities

†321. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are more than 6 lakh Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) or drones sans any regulation in the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to put a check on drones and prevent their utilisation in terrorist/ destructive activities; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) There have been several reports of widespread usage of drones which are not registered.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Civil Aviation has issued regulations on requirements for flying of drones. A preliminary version of the Digital Sky platform has been launched for registration of drones. Action against terrorist/destructive activities by drones is taken by security agencies. MHA has formulated a Standard Operating Procedure for dealing with threats from sub-conventional aerial platforms in the country on 10.05.2019. Further, National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS), in order to strengthen the existing security mechanism, has issued National Counter Rogue Drone Guidelines on 11.09.2019 which have been uploaded on the Ministry of Civil Aviation website.

Financial and liquidity problems in civil aviation sector

322. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether civil aviation sector of the country is facing financial and liquidity problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof including state of financial performance of Air India and other airlines services in the country;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for above stated problems; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The high cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), the global economic slow down, low yields due to intense competition are some reasons that have contributed to the widening gap between revenue and expenses in the airline industry. As per information made available by the Scheduled Indian Carriers, the statement regarding the financial performance for the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) There is no specific scheme to provide financial assistance to loss making private airlines, as the management of the company including its finance is their internal matter.

Statement

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

(₹ in million)

Carrier/airline	Operating revenue			Operating expense			Operating result		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)
National Carriers									
Air India	218,596.1	230,036.7	255,088.3	215,615.9	246,617.4	301,940.9	2,980.2	-16,580.7	-46,852.6
AI Express	33,299.3	36,196.8	41,649.1	27,649.9	30,725.4	37,055.6	5,649.5	5,471.4	4,593.4
Alliance Air	3,756.9	5,931.4	8,435.5	5,080.0	7,278.5	11,516.2	-1,323.1	-1,347.1	-3,080.7
(A) TOTAL (National)	255,652.3	272,164.9	305,172.9	248,345.8	284,621.3	350,512.7	7,306.6	-12,456.4	-45,339.9
Private Scheduled Domestic Airlines									
Jet Airways*	212,576.7	232,570.4	NA	212,070.0	239,784.5	NA	506.6	-7,214.1	NA
Jet Lite (P) Ltd.*	12,237.2	12,937.6	NA	12,369.1	13,149.8	NA	-131.9	-212.2	NA
Go Air	36,205.0	45,752.2	64,757.6	32,116.9	41,393.5	64,030.7	4,088.1	5,358.8	726.9
Spice Jet	61,912.7	77,950.9	91,132.5	58,465.9	72,735.7	93,793.6	3,446.8	5,215.3	-2,561.1
Indigo	185,805.0	230,208.9	284,967.7	168,897.0	204,442.5	289,872.0	16,908.0	25,766.4	-4,904.3
Zoom Air **	26.1	174.0	103.6	24.7	165.9	117.5	1.4	8.1	-14.0

74 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Air Asia	9,519.4	18,011.3	25,116.4	10,922.6	19,425.7	32,145.8	-1,403.3	-1,414.4	-7,030.4
Vistara #	13,899.2	21,374.3	29,343.5	19,392.1	26,539.6	38,948.5	-5,492.9	-5,165.3	-9,004.7
Blue Dart	6,188.4	6,713.0	7,581.0	5,964.3	6,438.0	7,201.0	224.1	275.0	380.0
True Jet \$	1,261.4	1,956.8	2,681.9	2,069.1	2,808.2	2,857.6	-807.7	-851.5	-175.5
Quikjet Cargo \$\$	330.4			474.5			-144.1		
Air Deccan		629.3	47.0		754.9	336.0		-135.5	-289.0
Air Odisha		13.9	110.0		55.3	110.5		-41.5	-0.5
Star Air @			32.4			174.3			-141.9
Air Heritage @@			3.0			6.5			-3.5
(B) TOTAL (Private)	539,961.5	649,292.6	506,476.9	522,766.4	627,703.5	529,595.0	17,195.1	21,589.1	-23,117.9
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	795,613.8	921,457.5	811,649.8	771,112.1	912,324.8	880,107.7	24,501.7	9,132.7	-68,457.8

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

Zoom Air ** Operations started since February 2017.

Vistara # Operations started since January 2015.

True Jet \$ Operations started since July 2015,

Quikjet Cargo \$\$ Operation started since May 2016 and Ceased operation September 2017

Air Deccan ! Operation started since December 2017

Air Odisha !! Operation started since February 2018

Star Air @ Operations started since January 2019

Air Heritage @@ Operations started since January 2019.

P- Provisional

Written Answers to

[20 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

75

**Upgradation/modernisation of airports
in Maharashtra**

‡323. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to upgrade/modernise any airports situated in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the work done for the upgradation/modernisation of the airports in Maharashtra during last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Upgradation/Modernization 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. AAI has undertaken the upgradation/modernisation of Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Kolhapur and Pune airports in Maharashtra. The year-wise details of the work done by AAI during the last three years at these airports are enclosed as Statement.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*Statement**Year-wise details of work done by AAI at airport in Maharashtra during the last three years*

Airport	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Aurangabad	Nil	Recarpetting of Runway	Construction of Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radar Building
Jalgaon	Nil	Nil	Grading of operational area and construction drains
Kolhapur	Construction of Non Directional Beacon building and approach road	Construction of car park, 2 number of crash gates, Overhead tank and underground tank, 4 number of watch towers and approach road	1) Construction of Fire shed and office 2) Modification and expansion of existing terminal building, Construction of ticket counter. Construction of back-up office
Pune	Shifting of Structural Glazing towards City Side & Air Side of Terminal Building	1) Construction of Passenger Boarding Bridges 2) Renovation of Toilet Blocks in Terminal Building 3) Construction of Apron & Link Taxi-Track 4) Provision of Baggage Handling system/modification of existing BHS at Pune Airport.	Work for Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building, Reconstruction of Old Terminal Building and Modification of Existing Expanded Terminal Building has been initiated

Production of civilian airplanes

324. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country is capable of producing commercially viable passenger airplanes for civilians at present;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including latest available data on production plants and units produced;
- (c) if not, what plans are being implemented, if any, for production of these airplanes;
- (d) whether the Ministry has data of number of foreign aircrafts imported by Air India over the last three years and costs incurred on the same, and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The existing aviation and aerospace manufacturing eco-system in India has enabled the development and manufacturing of commercially viable passenger airplanes for civilian use. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) had produced over 80 AVRO (HS-748) aircraft with a seating capacity of 36 passengers for commuter operations. Presently, HAL is manufacturing the 19-seater Dorniel-228 aircraft for providing regional air connectivity. Certificate of Airworthiness for two of these aircraft has been received by HAL from the Directorate General of Civil Aviation.

Separately, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has developed the experimental version of SARAS, which is a multi-role civilian aircraft in the 14-seater aircraft capacity.

In a meeting of the Committee of Secretaries held on 18 May 2018, it was decided to encourage the development of the Regional Transport Aircraft (RTA) in India through the formation of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) with the participation of HAL, National Aerospace Laboratories and Aeronautical Development Agency. In pursuance of the decisions of this meeting, a Committee was constituted with these entities for creation

of the SPV for development of the RTA in India. Further, a Committee of Experts was constituted on the manufacture of aircraft, helicopters and associated equipment in India for the civil aviation sector.

(d) and (e) As per data furnished by Air India, it had imported 9 aircraft at a cost of USD 1.19 billion since 1 January 2016.

Steps to cut operational cost of domestic airlines

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

(a) whether it is a fact that domestic airlines in the country are facing difficulty in making profit due to certain policies like excise duty on jet fuel but do not get credit for this in final tax liability on air fare charged to flyer in the form of GST;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is taking any favourable steps to remove these bottlenecks and help domestic airlines to cut their operational cost; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (b) Due to the rising prices of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), depreciation of the Indian rupee against the U.S. Dollar, the global economic slowdown and lower yields due to higher competition among Indian airline operators, the gap between revenue and expenses has widened which has adversely affected their profitability.

(c) and (d) The Government has constantly been responding to industry conditions and undertaking specific measures to facilitate and enable growth of the sector. Steps also include reduction of Central Excise Duty applicable on ATF from 14% to 11% *w.e.f.* 11 October, 2018 and rationalization of various Goods and Service Tax (GST) provisions with a view to improve the overall performance of the civil aviation sector.

Delayed flights of Air India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that number of delayed flights in Air India are higher than any other air operator in the country;

(b) if so, the number of delayed flights of Air India as compared to private operators for last two years, month-wise;

(c) whether Air India has any serious plan to operate flights on time to compete with private air operators;

(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) A month-wise Statement for years 2018 & 2019 showing the details of delays of Air India (AI) flights *viz-a-viz* other Indian scheduled air operators is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) The Government had approved a Plan focused on the operational efficiencies including monitoring and improvement of On Time Performance of Air India in 2018. The operational and financial performance parameters and milestones as fixed by the Government are regularly being reviewed *via* review meetings held under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Further, the following measures have also been taken by Air India to improve the on-time performance of AI:

- (i) On-Time Performance of flights is monitored at highest level within AI.
- (ii) To ensure better on-time performance, a meeting is conducted every day in AI wherein heads of verticals of AI as well as regional heads discuss the previous day operation and take corrective action in the review.
- (iii) Initiatives have been taken by AI to increase the availability of resources in terms of crew and aircraft thereby improving the On-Time Performance.
- (iv) Steps have been taken for improving availability of aircraft spares to improve aircraft availability.
- (v) Steps have been taken for better coordination with airport operators, ground handling agencies wherever required.

*Statement**Flights delayed at major Airports (2019)*

Airlines	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	July-19	Aug-19	Sep-19
Air India	2168	1736	1498	1452	1547	1925	1946	1926	2295
Go Air	812	396	159	132	332	518	798	658	627
Indigo	5495	3219	1653	1588	2119	2727	4353	3344	2693
Jet Airways	2602	1224	489	95	-	-	-	-	-
SpiceJet	1473	971	782	868	1477	1522	2420	1787	1463
Air Asia	650	240	172	160	284	366	561	450	514
Vistara	528	349	174	176	378	567	1015	746	730

<i>Flights delayed at major Airports (2018)</i>												
Airlines	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	July-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18
Air India	1585	1384	1168	1131	1504	1497	1482	1144	1132	1249	1705	1992
Go Air	1083	1098	861	453	852	775	831	429	298	324	414	575
Indigo	3391	3145	2183	1810	2748	2262	2164	1910	1868	2219	3112	4283
Jet Airways	2977	2819	2055	1365	2106	1677	1780	1358	1010	1096	1688	2199
SpiceJet	1108	889	750	613	922	L 834	890	580	486	623	987	1043
Air Asia	337	234	150	384	299	178	234	252	200	427	419	463
Vistara	656	453	335	428	493	444	458	329	275	239	279	486

Recovery of due from airlines

327. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the Total amount of due from various airlines as Aviation Security Fees (ASF) till 30th September, 2019; and
- (b) what steps are being taken to recover this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Since 1983-84, nomenclature of Aviation Security Fee (ASF) was 'Passenger Service Fee (Security Component) PSF(SC)'. The rate of PSF(SC) was ₹ 70/- per pax and revised to ₹ 125/- per pax in the year 1996 and subsequently, revised to ₹ 130/-per pax in the year 2001. Due to difficulties faced by stakeholders, the ASF has been introduced *w.e.f.* 1st July, 2019 at ₹ 150/- per embarking domestic pax and USD 4.85 per embarking international pax. In respect of ASF, an invoice of ₹ 488.04 crore approximately has been raised on various airlines till 30.09.2019 out of which, ₹ 195.25 crore approx have been collected and ₹ 292.79 crore is in the process of realization.

(b) A trust namely National Aviation Security Fee Trust (NASFT) has been created to manage the ASF funds. New institutional mechanism has been introduced to bring transparency and accountability. Accordingly, Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) have been circulated to airport operators and airline operators. The following are the few steps taken by Trust to recover the dues:-

- (i) Notices issued to major Airlines for timely payment of ASF dues.
- (ii) Specific Meetings with Airlines for immediate settlement of outstanding dues.
- (iii) Execution of Agreement of NASFT with IATA for billing and collection of ASF payments from Foreign Airlines.

Construction of new airports

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to open 100 airports in five years;

(b) whether Ministry is aware that aero planes are responsible for CO₂ emission, aircraft emit nitrogen oxides, which contribute to the formation of ozone, contributing to green house gas;

(c) whether Ministry is working contrary to the efforts of The Environment Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has set a target for setting up of 100 more airports (including heliports and water aerodromes) in the next 5 years.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change work collectively to address environmental issues in the civil aviation sector. Moreover, the two Ministries are working together to address issues related to CORSIA (Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation), a scheme introduced by the International Civil Aviation Organisation, which envisages Carbon Neutral Growth for the international civil aviation sector after 2020.

DGCA instructed to replace faulty engines

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

(a) the details of airlines which are having Airbus A320 Neos, airlines-wise;

(b) whether Aviation Regulator DGCA have instructed all such airlines to replace an engine which cause high engine vibration with modified PW engines within a specific time-frame in the interest of safety of passengers and how the compliance of the instructions to be monitored, the details thereof; and

(c) how many airlines have already replaced the engines, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) There are four (04) airlines in the country operating Airbus A320 Neo aircraft. Airline wise details are as below:

Engine Type-**(i) Pratt & Whitney engines**

Airlines	TOTAL
IndiGo Airlines	98
Go Air	38

(ii) CFM LEAP 1A engine

Airlines	TOTAL
Air India	27
Vistara Airlines	14

(b) In light of recent cases of inflight shutdown in Indigo fleet, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has directed the airlines to replace all unmodified engines with modified engines by 31st Jan 2020. In the interest of safety, airlines flying A320 fitted with Pratt & Whitney (P&W) engines have been asked to operate only those aircraft which have at least one modified engine. DGCA is continuously monitoring the implementation of these directives.

(c) Airlines are in the process of replacing P&W engines on A320 Neo aircrafts. Details are as below:

P&W engines replaced with modified engines:

	Affected	Replaced	Remaining
M/s IndiGo Airlines	196	85	111
M/s Go Airlines	76	22	54

Law suits faced by m/o civil aviation

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

(a) how many law suits the Ministry is facing in various High Courts and the Supreme Court as of 31st August, 2019;

(b) the statistics of these cases that have been filed and since when High Court-wise and Department-wise;

(c) how many of these law suits are filed by Government Departments/ Government establishments or State Governments; and

(d) whether the Ministry has evolved any structured mechanism to minimise the number of law suits being filed, if so, the nature of the same and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As per information available in the Ministry and received from its attached offices/undertakings/autonomous bodies, there are 1568 law suits that the Ministry (including its attached offices/undertakings/autonomous bodies) is facing in various High Courts and the Supreme Court.

(b) Information pertaining to this Ministry is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) A Total of 314 law suits have been filed by the Ministry & its attached offices/undertakings/autonomous bodies.

(d) In order to minimize litigation, the Ministry has taken various steps which include:-

- (i) In case of various notifications or rules issued by the Ministry, the Ministry places a draft for public consultation in order to avail suggestions from stake holders.
- (ii) Some rules in the Civil Aviation Sector contain a provision for appeal to the next higher officer so that the aggrieved party has an opportunity to get her/his grievance redressed without having to approach a court of law. This reduces chances of litigation.
- (iii) For the officers/staff working in the attached offices, there exists a grievance redressal mechanism which reduces the chances of court cases on service matters.

Statement

Details of law suits being faced in various High Courts and the Supreme Court

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Number of Cases that Ministry/ attached offices/undertakings/ autonomous bodies are facing
1	2	3
1.	Supreme Court of India	124

1	2	3
2.	High Court of Andhra Pradesh	193
3.	High Court of Bombay	292
4.	Gauhati High Court	55
5.	High Court of Gujarat	22
6.	Allahabad High Court	61
7.	Calcutta High Court	31
8.	High Court of Delhi	280
9.	High Court of Jammu and Kashmir	47
10.	High Court of Jharkhand	4
11.	High Court of Karnataka	32
12.	High Court of Kerala	119
13.	High Court of Madhya Pradesh	50
14.	High Court of Meghalaya	2
15.	Orissa High Court	3
16.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	26
17.	High Court of Sikkim	1
18.	High Court of Telangana	12
19.	Madras High Court	157
20.	High Court of Tripura	1
21.	Patna High Court	3
22.	Rajasthan High Court	53
TOTAL		1568

As per the information available in the Ministry and received from its attached offices/ undertakings/autonomous bodies the earliest court case which is still pending was filed in 1987

Promoting airlines running in loss

‡331. SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of airlines that have been shut down in the last three years and current year and the reasons therefor;
- (b) the plan of Government to promote the domestic and foreign aviation airline;
- (c) the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to promote airlines running in loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Four Airlines have been shut down in last three years including current year. Details are as follows:

1. M/s LEPL Projects Limited (Air Costa): Air Operators Certificate (AOC) was suspended on 11.05.2017 due to non-availability of aircraft.
2. M/s Air Carnival Private Limited: AOC was suspended on 06.06.2017 due to non-availability of aircraft.
3. M/s Jet Airways (India) Limited has suspended their operations *w.e.f.* 17.04.2019 due to non-availability of funds.
4. M/s Jet Lite Limited has suspended their operations *w.e.f.* 17.04.2019 due to non-availability of funds.

(b) to (d) Government is acutely conscious of financial difficulties faced by the Airline Companies. Accordingly, the Government has constantly been responding to industry conditions and undertaking specific measures to facilitate and enable growth of the sector. The major steps by this Ministry to help civil aviation include:

- I. Provide airport infrastructure through Airports Authority of India (AAI) and the private operators.
- II. Provide an efficient Air Navigation System in the country

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- III. Regulate the aviation industry through Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to ensure safety standards.
- IV. Coordinate with all stakeholders to resolve their issues.
- V. Provide Viability Gap Funding (VGF) and other concessions to selected airline operators under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) as per the scheme document.
- VI. Provide financial assistance to Air India as per the approved Plan.
- VII. Reduction of Central Excise Duty applicable on ATF from 14% to 11% *w.e.f.* 11th October 2018 and rationalization of Goods and Services Tax (GST) provisions, with a view to revive the airline industry.
- VIII. Rationalization of Category-I routes under Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) on the basis of criteria given in NCAP 2016.
- IX. The requirement for 5/20 is modified and all airlines can commence international operations provided that they deploy 20 aircraft or 20% of Total capacity (in terms of average number of seats on all departure put together), whichever is higher for domestic operations.
- X. Liberalization of domestic code share points in India within the framework of Air Service Agreements (ASA).
- XI. With a view to modernize existing airports so as to establish high standards and ease demand pressures on them, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under automatic route has been allowed in brownfield airport projects. This would also facilitate the development of domestic aviation infrastructure. FDI for Scheduled Air Transport Service/ Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline has been allowed upto 49% under automatic route. For Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), 100% FDI will continue to be allowed under automatic route. Foreign airlines would be allowed to invest in capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services up to the limit of 49% of their paid up capital. Such investment is subject to the condition, *inter alia*, that Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Operator's Permit would be granted only to a company the substantial ownership and effective control of which is vested in Indian nationals.

Each airline however, prepares its business plan on the basis of its own market assessment and liabilities. Mobilizing financial resources and ensuring efficient operations as per business plans are the responsibility of the airline. Government of India has no role in raising funds for private airline companies, as it is an internal matter of the airline.

Revival of Air India

332. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking any action to revive the Air India which is also known as Maharaja;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to disinvest the Air India; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with reasons therefor?

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. In order to effectively prepare Air India for disinvestment, the Government prepared a plan to bring operational and financial efficiency in Air India. This Plan focuses on the financial and operational efficiencies so that substantial increase in revenue or cost saving could be achieved. Also, operational and financial performance parameters and milestones as fixed by the Government are regularly being reviewed as appropriate.

Rogue or unregulated UAVs

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that an estimated over six lakh rogue or unregulated Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)/drones are in operation in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and
- (c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to counter against such illegal drones to avoid recent incidents like the lethal drone attack on

Saudi Arabia's largest petroleum company and arms dropping by UAVs in Punjab from across the India-Pakistan border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) There have been several reports of widespread usage of drones which are not registered.

(c) Ministry of Civil Aviation has issued regulations on requirements for flying of drones. A preliminary version of the Digital Sky platform has been launched for registration of drones. Action against terrorist/destructive activities by drones is taken by security agencies. MHA has formulated a Standard Operating Procedure for dealing with threats from sub-conventional aerial platforms in the country on 10.05.2019. Further, National Security Council Secretariat(NSCS), in order to strengthen the existing security mechanism, has issued National Counter Rogue Drone Guidelines on 11.09.2019 which have been uploaded on the Ministry of Civil Aviation website.

Inclusion of Mudh air field under the UDAN scheme

334. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chief Executive Councillors (CEC) Leh has apprised the Ministry for the dire need to act on the long pending demand of subsidized tariff, capping of the airfare or framing flat flight rate for the Ladakhi people and Government employees working in the Ladakh region;

(b) whether it is also a fact that CEC Leh has requested Minister for inclusion of Mudh Air Field in eastern Ladakh in UDAN scheme; and

(c) whether Government is planning to include Thoise Nubra in UDAN scheme and also opening of Thoise Nubra for schedule commercial airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, a letter addressed to Hon'ble Prime Minister from Chief Executive Councillor, Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Leh regarding rising air fare and inclusion of Nubra Airport in Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) -UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) was received by this Ministry. There have been requests from time to time to develop the airfield/airports in the Ladakh region.

(c) Thoise airport in Nubra Valley has figured in the tentative list of underserved airport under RCS-UDAN version 3.0. Subsequently, under RCS - UDAN version 3.1, Implementing Agency has issued Letter of Intent for Thoise - Srinagar -Thoise and Thoise - Chandigarh - Thoise routes.

Tender for maintenance of airports

335. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has handed over the maintenance of some airports to private entity who has quoted higher rate instead of those who quoted lower rate;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to call fresh tender for these airports;
- (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) to (e) Government of India accorded 'in-principle' approval for leasing out six airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) viz. Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Mangaluru, Jaipur, Guwahati and Thiruvananthapuram airports for Operation, Management and Development through Public Private Partnership (PPP). AAI has issued Letter of Award to the winning bidder on 15.07.2019 in respect of Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Mangaluru airports who quoted the highest rate. Further, Airports Authority of India (AAI) Board in its meeting held on 05.09.2019 has recommended for leasing out 06 more airports namely Amritsar, Varanasi, Bhubaneswar, Indore, Raipur and Trichy for Operation, Management and Development under Public Private Partnership (PPP).

Financial crunch faced by Civil Aviation companies

336. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has done some analysis of airline companies in the country facing financial crunch in the recent past;

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

(c) whether Government is taking any steps to help these companies in the interest of passengers and the employees, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of domestic routes that have been cancelled by such companies in the last three years due to non-profitability and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Government keeps a close watch on the operational performance and financial parameter of Airline companies. The high cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), the global economic slow down, low yields due to intense competition are some reasons that have contributed to the widening gap between revenue and expenses in the airline industry.

(c) Each airline prepares its business plan on the basis of its own market assessment and liabilities. Mobilizing financial resources and ensuring efficient operations as per business plans are the responsibility of the airline. Government of India has no role in raising funds for private airline companies, as it is an internal matter of the airline.

(d) The Airlines commence new routes and sometimes curtail existing routes depending on passenger demand and economic viability.

Debarring of CPR for conducting recruitment examinations by AAI

337. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre for Policy Research (CPR) has been debarred by the Airport Authority of India (AAI) from conducting recruitment examinations for the AAI for next three years;

(b) whether the AAI had outsourced the work of filling up vacancies at various levels in several departments of AAI including airport operation, economic planning, human resources, cargo, law and information technology to CPR, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the irregularity caused operational inconvenience and pecuniary loss to AAI as it had to conduct fresh recruitment for all the posts through another agency, if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) in October, 2015 had debarred M/s. CPR from taking up any recruitment exercise of AAI initially for a period of three years. No further decision on empanelment/debarment/ blacklisting of M/s. CPR has been taken so far by AAI.

(b) AAI had initially hired M/s CPR in the year 2006. In July, 2012, AAI conveyed to M/s CPR the approved rates for various recruitment activities for filling up 917 vacancies in 35 cadres, which included disciplines/departments such as airport operation, economic planning, human resources, cargo, law and information technology.

(c) Subsequent to debarring M/s. CPR, the recruitment activities carried out by M/s CPR were scrapped except for the post of Junior Executive (Fire Services). These vacancies could not be filled in the recruitment initiated in 2012 and were later on filled through re-advertising the same vacancies in the year 2015, and resulting in completion of the recruitment action in 2016. The task of conducting the recruitment activities for unfilled vacancies was awarded to M/s. EdCIL (India) Limited, a Miniratna PSE under Ministry of HRD, Government of India with an expenditure of ₹ 20.42 crores (approx.). AAI has filed Civil Suit in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi for recovery of loss/damages plus penal interest from M/s. CPR.

Valuation of Air India assets

338. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) list the assets of Air India all over India and abroad;

(b) whether the assets have been valued at fair value as defined by Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 103; and

(c) the fair value of assets and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Air India has immovable as well as movable assets.

The list of 111 immovable assets in India and abroad including assets transferred/sold currently under E-auction etc. is given in Statement (*See below*). Apart from this, the movable assets include aircraft, engines, plant and equipment etc.

(b) and (c) IND-AS 103 is mainly applicable to Business Combinations (primarily related to business entities acquired). Air India Ltd has adopted IND-AS in the preparation of its financial statements *w.e.f.* FY 2017-18 and has complied with its provisions incorporating fair value of all financial assets and liabilities in the financial statements of the company. The value of the immovable assets in the balance sheet of Air India as on 31.03.2019 is ₹7988 crore. The value of the movable assets is ₹ 24347.02 crore.

Statement

List of Air India's immovable assets

Sl. No.	Description/Location
1	2
I. Headquarters	
1.	AI Plot of land at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi
2.	Air India Hqrs, Airlines House, 113, Gurudwara Rakabganj Rd., New Delhi
3.	08 Flats at Asiad Village Complex, New Delhi
4.	Residential Plot at Gurgaon.
II. Northern Region	
5.	Housing Colony at Ajanala Road, Ext. Part-III, Scheme, Amritsar
6.	City Booking Office, 10/59 Bhadbhada Road, TT Nagar, Bhopal
7.	08 Flats, Jharneshwar Housing Complex, TT Nagar, Bhopal
8.	City Booking Office, Sector-34A, Chandigarh
9.	AI Housing Colony, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi
10.	04 Flats, Sterling Apts., 3, Rao Tularam Marg, Sector 12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110021

1	2
---	---

11. Residential Land at 26/607, Maharani Laxmi Bai Road, Gwalior
12. Commercial Land at Rail Head Complex, Rakh Bahu, Residency Rd., Jammu
13. Residential Land at Sector-3, Trikuta Nagar, Jammu
14. Residential Land at Malviya Nagar Scheme B-Block Railway Station Road, Jaipur
15. Space for City Booking Office, Nehru Place Commercial Complex, Tonk Road, Jaipur
16. City Booking Office cum 06 Residential Qtrs. at 2, West Patel Nagar, Circuit House Road, Jodhpur
17. Land for Housing colony (13 Flats)
18. 04 Bungalows at Vikas Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow
19. Residential Land for Housing Colony, 8, Hyderpura Bye Pass, West Distt. Badgam, Srinagar
20. Land for Booking Office & Air Cargo Complex, Polo View, Near Sher-I- Kashmir Park, Srinagar
21. Land for Staff Quarters, No. 1 to 11, Moti Magri Scheme, Udaipur.
22. City Booking Office, 169/1-52, Yadunath Marg, Varanasi
23. AI Housing Colony, Pahariya Housing Scheme, Ashok Vihar Colony, Varanasi
24. Land for Booking Office, Near Bus Stand, Behind Tele. Exchange, Khajuraho

III. Southern Region

25. Commercial Land for Booking Office at Indira Nagar, Bengaluru.
 26. Land for office premises at Udaygiri, Bengaluru.
 27. Station Manager Residence, HAL, 2nd stage, Indira Nagar, Bengaluru
 28. 09 Flats - Staff Quarters, Plot No.3367/L, HAL 2nd Stage, Indira Nagar, Bengaluru
 29. 05 Flats - Officer Quarters, Plot No.3075, HAL, 2nd Stage, Indira Nagar, Bengaluru
-

12

30. 20 Flats at Krishna Nagar Apts., Annasandrapalya HAL Post Bengaluru 17 and Caurvary Bhavan, K.G. Road, Bengaluru
31. Land for Housing Colony at Gangamuthanahalli, Bengaluru.
32. Indian Airline Housing Colony & Sports Stadium, Mennambakkan, Chennai
33. Residential cum Commercial Land at Laxmi House, Mount Road, Teynampet Chennai
34. Flat no.31/1, Dr. M.G. Ramchandran Road, Besant Nagar, Chennai
35. Land & Bldg. at AI Unity Complex, Chennai
36. CBO, Durbar Hall Road, Cochin and Collis Estate. MG Road, Cochin
37. Residential Complex, Central Training Establishment, Ferozeguda, Hyderabad
38. Airlines House, CBO, Hat Hill, Lal Baug, Mangalore
39. Flat-102, Diana Apt, Mangalore
40. Flat SI, Madhuvan Apt. Mangalore
41. City Booking Office, Mascot Junction, Thiruvananthapuram
42. Booking Office, Museum Rd., Vellayambalam, Thiruvananthapuram
43. Land for Housing Colony at NCC Nagar, Thiruvananthapuram
44. Residential Plot at Krishnaswamy Nagar, Sowripalayam Village, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu

IV. Eastern Region

45. City Booking Office, Palace Compound, Agartala
 46. Commercial Space for CBO, IInd Floor, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Market Complex, Dist. Darjeeling (WB), Siliguri
 47. Residential Land for Staff Quarters, Unit VIII in the New Capital Area, Bhubaneswar Land
-

1 2

48. City Booking Office, Plot No, 8 Type VII/2.7 Area Unit 1 in the New Capital Area, Bhubaneswar
49. Vacant Land at Mouza Dibrugarh Town, Ward - Gabherupathar, Dist, Lakhimpur, Sub- District -Dibrugarh, (Assam)
50. Commercial Vacant Land at B. No. 6 of Dag No. 414, Tourist Lodge Compound, Kohima Road, Dimapur
51. Commercial land at Ganeshguri, Guwahati
52. Vacant Residential Land at Dag No. 487, Village Borjhar, Mouza - Kakhin Rani under Palasbari Circle, Guwahati (Assam)
53. City Booking Office, M.G Avenue, Imphal
54. 12 Residential Apts., 13 Mullen Street, Ballygunge, Kolkata
55. 13 Residential Apts., Sohini Apts. 18/2A - Udai Shankar Sarani, Golf Greens, Kolkata
56. Residential Flat no.6B, Sriram Apt., Middleton Street, Kolkata
57. Residential Plot for Staff Quarters at Khaikhali, Kolkata
58. Airlines House, 39, C.R. Avenue, Kolkata
59. Flat no.8F, Gitanjali, 8B Middleton Street
60. Commercial Land at Plot nos, Ward No. 1, Street No. 46, Revenue Village - Muharrampur, East Gandhi Maidan, Patna
61. CBO, Sy No - 2309/5, Aberdeen village, Tagore Road, Port Blair
62. Ready Built Residential Flat, 7F, Geetanjali Apartments, 8-B, Middletown Street, Park Street, Kolkata.

V. Western Region

63. Land & Building for Booking Office, Airlines House, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
 64. Flat No.5B, 3rd Floor, Navrangpura, Pravin Apartments, Ahmedabad.
-

12

65. Flat No.2, Navrangpura, Paurav Apartment, Ahmedabad
 66. Gautam Apartment Flat No.2, 3, 6, 7& 8, Drive-in Road, Opp. Gurukul, Mem Nagar, Ahmedabad
 67. Land for staff Quarters at Sardar Nagar, Site No.1 Vibhag-1, Hansol, Near Indira Bridge, Ahmedabad
 68. Land for Booking Office, Plot No. 4, 5, 6, 7, Survey No.3 (Part); Bajipura. Town Centre, Aurangabad
 69. Land & Building for Booking Office, Airlines House, Station Road, Near SBI, Bhuj.
 70. PlotNo.21, Ghanshyam Nagar, Bhuj, Kutch, Gujrat.
 71. Land & Building for Booking Office, Airlines House, Ganga Jalia Talav, Bhavnagar
 72. Commercial Plot at Panjim, Patto Plaza, Goa.
 73. 09 Flats, Alto Porvorim, Britona, Distt. Bardez, Goa
 74. Commercial Land for Booking office at Jamnagar
 75. 12 Flats at Sardar Colony, Jamnagar
 76. Lonavala Holiday Home, Mumbai
 77. Flat No.22, 2nd Floor, Venus Appts., Cuff Parade, Colaba, Mumbai
 78. 03 Flats at Jupiter Appts., Alta Mount Road, Mumbai
 79. 02 Flats (#201 & 202) at Jupiter Appts., Cuff Parade, Mumbai
 80. 06 Flats at Sterling Appts., Peddar Rd., Mumbai
 81. FlatNo.B-261, B-274, Twin Tower, Prabha Devi, Mumbai
 82. 01 Flat at Nav Vidya Laxmi, Mahim, Mumbai
 83. 01 Flat, Cozihome, Bandra, Mumbai
-

12

84. 03 Flats, Gazdar Schemes, Khar, Mumbai
 85. Flat No. C-24, Ganga Jamuna CHS, Santa Cruz (W), Mumbai
 86. 20 Residential Exec. Flats, JVPD- Vile Parle, Mumbai
 87. 60 Flats at Samta Nagar, Kandivali (E) Mumbai
 88. 06 Residential Plots, Charkop, Kandivali, Mumbai
 89. 13 Flats, Aquarius-Taurus, CHSL Maurya Rd., Mumbai (W)
 90. Residential Plot No.24, Sector 27, CIDCO, Nerul, Navi Mumbai
 91. 08 flats, Satyam CHS, Malad, Mumbai
 92. Residential Plot No.2, Sector 27, CIDCO, Nerul, Navi Mumbai
 93. Air India Building, Plot No.235, CSKO, 1909 of Fort Division, Nariman Point, Mumbai
 94. 14 Exec. flats, Pali Hill Bandra, Mumbai
 95. CBO, Civil Lines, Nagpur
 96. 06, CIDCO Flats, Swami Vivekanand Nagar, Nasik
 97. CBO Airlines House, Dr. Ambedkar Rd., Sangam Bridge, Pune.
 98. CBO, 4 Mangaldas Rd., Pune
 99. Akashdoot Coop. Housing Society, Flat No. 13, KalyaniNgr, Pune
 100. Ashok Coop. Housing Society, Flat No. 14, Naylor Rd., Pune
 101. Land for Booking Office at Angels Chamber, Dheber Rd., Rajkot
 102. Residential Plot, Village Nana Mava Rajkot
 103. Land for Booking Office.T.P. Scheme No.9, Vadodra
 104. Share in Krupanidhi Bldg., Mumbai.
-

1 2

105. Land for Staff Qtrs. Plot no. 8, 9, 10, Survey No. 3(Part) Town Center, Bajipura, Aurangabad

106. Bungalow Plot in Ashwin L at New Nashik.

VI. Overseas Properties

107. Manager's Residence at Floreal, Mauritius

108. Manager's Residence, House No.24, Mugumo Rd., Lavington, Nairobi

109. 02 flats in Hong Kong

110. Commercial Office at Slough Mathisen Way, Colnbrook, London

111. 02 Flats at Tokyo, Japan

Extension of operation of Vijayawada-Kadapa flights upto Bengaluru

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

(a) whether Government has received any proposal requesting for extension of operation of Vijayawada-Kadapa flight *i.e.* 2T- 534 only one flight operations up to Bengaluru;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision has taken in this matter; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken for according early approvals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Cuddapah is a served Airport under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) -UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik). Hence, air services on Cuddapah - Bengaluru sector would be a commercial flight. With repeal of the Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. Government has, however, laid down Route Dispersal

Guidelines with a view to achieve better air transport services to different regions of the country. It is, therefore, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability in the country subject to compliance with Route Dispersal Guidelines.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

Expansion of Agatti airport

340. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the expansion of Agatti airport has been approved and begun;
- (b) whether Government is planning to develop night landing facilities in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the estimated budget for expanding Agatti airport; and
- (d) the scheduled date for completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Public Investment Board (PIB) in its meeting held on 10.09.2018 has recommended the upgradation of Agatti Airport for operation of ATR-72 type of Aircraft. Construction work for expansion of the airport has not started yet.

(b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present. Basic strip of 140 meter on either side of runway which is required for provision of night landing facilities is not available at the airport, owing to corals around the airport.

(c) The estimated budget for expansion of Agatti Airport is ₹ 1524.73 crores.

(d) The timeline for completion of an airport project depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc.

Privatisation of airports

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to privatise another half a dozen airports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) Board in its meeting held on 05.09.2019 has recommended for leasing out 06 airports namely Amritsar, Varanasi, Bhubaneswar, Indore, Raipur and Trichy for Operation, Management and Development under Public Private Partnership (PPP).

Planning to divest AAI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to divest the Airports Authority of India (AAI); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir. At present, no such proposal to divest the Airports Authority of India (AAI) is under consideration of the Government.

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

Allocation of airport slots vacated by Jet Airways

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the airport slots vacated by Jet Airways at Delhi and Mumbai have majority been allotted to SpiceJet followed by IndiGo, GoAir, Vistara and Air Asia India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the share of airport slots allotted to Air India as vacated by SpiceJet in Delhi, Mumbai and other cities; and

(d) whether Jet Airways would be restored back the slots originally allotted to them in the event of revival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Domestic slots vacated by Jet Airways at Delhi and Mumbai have been allotted as under:

Airport	SpiceJet	Indigo	GoAir	Vistara	Air Asia	Air India
Delhi						
24	40	16	12	12	12	
Mumbai	76	52	16	54	16	0

(c) SpiceJet has not vacated any slots in Delhi, Mumbai or any other cities in the country. However, 24 slots vacated by Jet Airways have been allotted to Air India at various airports across the country including Delhi and Mumbai.

(d) The domestic slots vacated by Jet Airways have been extended to other airlines upto 28.03.2020 *i.e.* end of the winter schedule purely on temporary basis. These slots have been extended with the directive that no historic rights or seasonal continuity rights can be claimed by the Airlines for the Jet Airways slots.

Standardisation of pilot training

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

(a) whether the country has its only one UDAN academy to train pilots for aviation sector for commercial pilot licensing;

(b) if so, whether training process and schedule are not upto the mark and time bound in terms to complete flying training therefor;

(c) if so, action proposed and taken to train new pilots with modern technologies and airbuses support thereof;

(d) proposal to raise the admission intake and facilities to fulfil the demand of employment generation for the next 10 years plan period therein; and

(e) detail of projected demand of pilots and present support strength in the country in next 10 years thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No Sir. There are 32 DGCA approved Flying Training Organisations (FTOs) to train pilots for aviation sector for Commercial Pilot Licensing (CPL).

(b) As per the Aircraft Rules 1937, a student has to undergo 200 hours (including skill test) of flying training and to pass written exams for issuance of Commercial Pilot Licensing (CPL). The duration of completion of CPL course depends upon various factors such as student's performance, availability of aircraft, weather conditions and time taken by a student to pass the examination.

(c) to (e) Keeping in view the projected requirement of about 800 (approx) aircrafts being inducted by scheduled domestic airlines over the period of next 7-8 years and air crew/aircraft utilization, there would be an anticipated requirement of about 9000 (approx) pilots in the country. At present there are 07 Approved Training Organizations (ATOs) in India having 30 simulators to provide type training in addition to 32 DGCA approved Flying Training Organizations (FTOs) to train pilots for aviation sector for commercial pilot licensing (CPL). Airbus company has also established Approved Training Organization (ATO) in India to train the pilots on A-320 type of aircraft. Further, training of pilots is a continuous on-going process and approved FTOs/ATOs also keep on upgrading/upscaling their training facilities/ capabilities to adopt modern technologies to meet the industry demand/requirement.

Pilots on contract in Air India

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

- (a) the number of pilots working on contractual basis in Air India;
- (b) whether it is a fact that more than a hundred pilots in Air India have demanded the permanent employment and increase in pay scale, service condition and facilities accordingly from the management;
- (c) if so, whether it is also a fact that they have threatened to quit the jobs if these demands are not fulfilled;
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) the arrangements made by Government to address the dearth of pilots in such situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As on 01.11.2019, there are a TOTAL of 566 Pilots who have been engaged on Fixed Term Contract in Air India Limited.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) At present, Air India is able to meet operational requirement of Pilots from its present strength.

Deadline for repairing aircraft

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

(a) whether Government has set up a deadline for the repair work of the aircrafts of various aviation companies having technical snags;

(b) if so, the number of aircrafts having technical snag; and

(c) the action to be taken against the aviation companies which failed to carry out repair work even after the expiry of scheduled deadline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) An aircraft is maintained as per the detailed procedures / guidelines and timelines provided by the manufacturer of the aircraft which forms part of the approved maintenance programme of the operator. The aircraft is thus maintained continuously following the approved maintenance programme. During the course of operations, whenever the aircraft experiences technical snags, these are corrected based on manufacturer's guidelines before the aircraft is permitted to be released for operations.

(c) There is no prescribed time period for carrying out the repair work. In case there is a technical snag, the aircraft cannot be released for flight unless the snag

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

is rectified. In addition, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) carries out surveillance/spot checks of the maintenance organisations/ air operators at regular intervals for ensuring that the aircraft are maintained as per manufacturers' instructions and snags are rectified before the aircraft is released for service. In case of violations, enforcement action is taken against the organisations/ personnel responsible for the lapse.

Alcohol test for civil aviation employees

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Alcohol Test' of employees working in airline companies and airports has been made compulsory;

(b) if so, the name of airline companies and airport employees that have failed the said test under the new rules; and

(c) the details of action taken against the employees and employers who have failed the 'Alcohol Test'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) Section 5 Series 5 Part IV, issued on 16th September, 2019, lays down the procedure for breath-analyzer examination of the personnel engaged in Aircraft maintenance, Air Traffic Control Services, Aerodrome Operations, Ground Handling Services for detecting consumption of Alcohol.

As per provisions of this CAR, the personnel covered are Air Traffic Controllers, Flight Despatchers, Aircraft Maintenance Personnel, Aerodrome Operation Personnel, Fire and Rescue Personnel, Vehicle drivers (including catering and refueling vehicles), Ground Equipment Operators and Ground Handling Personnel.

(b) and (c) The details of personnel who have failed the breath analyzer test is given in the Statement (*See* below). The action has been taken as per the provisions of CAR Section 5 Series F Part IV.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of personel having failed in breath analyzer test*

Sl. No.	Date on Violation	Category/Designation	Organisation	Airport Name
1.	02-11-2019	Driver AGILE	Indigo	Chennai
2.	07-11-2019	Driver AGILE	Indigo	Kolkata
3.	17-09-2019	Customer Service Officer	Indigo	Jaipur
4.	24-09-2019	Cleaner	Indigo	Chennai
5.	04-10-2019	Driver	Indigo	Guwahati
6.	07-10-2019	Driver	Indigo	Hyderabad
7.	08-10-2019	Customer Service Officer	Indigo	Guwahati
8.	14-10-2019	Driver	Indigo	Bengaluru
9.	22-10-2019	Driver	Indigo	Ahmedabad
10.	30-10-2019	Driver	Indigo	Chennai
11.	30-10-2019	Driver	Indigo	Mumbai
12.	03-11-2019	Driver	Indigo	Anmedabad
13.	10-10-2019	TPT Driver	Spicejet	Delhi
14.	06-11-2019	Driver	Spicejet	Pune
15.	08-10-2019	Handyman	AIATSL	Trichy
16.	31-10-2019	Ramp Service Agent	AIATSL	Cochin

17.	07-11-2019	Technician	AMA Pvt. Ltd.	KIAL
18.	07-10-2019	MGR(AOCC)	BIAL	Bengaluru
19.	07-10-2019	Sr. ASST. (BSSPL)	BSSPL (BIAL)	Bengaluru
20.	01-11-2019	Utility Helper	BWFS	Cochin
21.	31-10-2019	Hilift Operator	Casino Air Caterers and flight services	Kannur
22.	13-11-2019	Driver SG-1	CIAL Cargo	Cochin
23.	02-11-2019	Driver (Constable)	CISF	Mumbai
24.	10-11-2019	operator	Global Ground India	Bengaluru
25.	03-11-2019	Cargo Loader	Global Airport & Ground Services	Cochin
26.	09-10-2019	Sr. Ramp Officer	Go Air	Chennai
27.	12-11-2019	Cleaner	Kalki Electricals	Bengaluru
28.	11-11-2019	Aerobridge Operator	Delite System Pvt. Ltd	Delhi
29.	29-10-2019	Airport rescue and fire fighting personnel	MIAL	Mumbai
30.	01-11-2019	operator	Oberoi flight Services	Delhi
31.	04-11-2019	Driver	RCDL	Mumbai
32.	21-10-2019	Aerobridge Staff	DIAL	Delhi

Written Answers to

[20 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

109

Promotion of biofuels in flights

348. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is taking steps to promote flights using biofuels on large scale;
- (b) whether government has any proposals or projects in pipeline to promote the use of biofuels in flights; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Biofuels have the potential to reduce carbon emissions from aviation. One of the domestic scheduled airline- M/s Spicejet Ltd. had taken initiative to have "proof of concept" by using biofuel on one of its flights successfully, in consultation with Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Civil Aviation. Use of Biofuels is possible, depending upon commercial viability and easy availability.

European MPs' visit to Jammu and Kashmir

†349. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given permission to the delegation of European MPs to meet citizens of Jammu and Kashmir to assess the current situation there;
- (b) whether the delegation of European MPs was organised by an NGO;
- (c) the justification for stopping the delegation of Indian MPs, which earlier went there to meet the citizens; and
- (d) the justification for visit of the delegation of European MPs in current situation in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has reported that a group of 27 Members of European Parliament (MEPs), who belonged to different

political parties including ruling and opposition parties, paid a private visit to India from 28th October, 2019 to 1st November, 2019 at the invitation of International Institute for Nonaligned Studies, a Delhi based think tank.

The Indian delegation of MPs were not allowed to visit Kashmir Valley due to security concerns.

Meetings were facilitated for the MEPs, as has been done previously on familiarization visits for the visiting Members of Parliament of different countries. Further, the MEPs had expressed their desire that they would like to visit Kashmir to understand how terrorism is affecting India and how this has been a challenge for India. They got a sense of the threat of terrorism and how terrorism poses a threat to India especially in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. Such exchanges promote deeper people to people contact and ultimately it feeds into the larger relationship which any two countries would like to develop.

Digital conduct of 2021 Census

350. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the 2021 Census exercise would be carried out digitally;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering one card for all utilities in future; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAO): (a) and (b) During Census 2021, mix mode approach is being adopted for data collection. Enumerators can collect and submit data directly through Mobile App using his /her smart phone or they can use paper schedule to collect data and submit the same through Mobile App. Alternatively, the enumerators can also use paper schedule only to collect and submit the data.

(c) and (d) At present there is no proposal for one card for all utilities.

Overhauling of Indian penal code

351. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted two panels to overhaul the Indian Penal Code;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had sought suggestions from States and Union Territories to amend various sections of the IPC; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response received by Government from the State Governments and Union Territories in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) The Bureau of Police Research and Development has been asked on 16.09.2019 to undertake a comprehensive review of the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, Indian Evidence Act and other special Acts in consultations with various stakeholders including the States/Union Territories. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were asked to give suggestions in this regard keeping in view the current scenario and the vision of new India, with an aim to strengthen law and order and also focusing on simplifying legal procedures so that ease of living is ensured for the common man. So far three States have given their comments / responses namely Jammu and Kashmir (now Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh), Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh.

Giving equal importance to all languages

352. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has announced one nation-one language for India and Hindi will be the single language for the country;

(b) if so, whether any protests have been made, especially in southern parts of India and North-Eastern Region;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government would give equal importance to all the languages in the Eighth Schedule *vis-a-vis* Hindi; and

(e) if so, the Total amount spent for the development of various languages in the country, especially Tamil, as compared to Hindi, in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) There is no proposal for one nation-one language.

(d) and (e) The Constitution accords equal importance to all the languages of the country. Language matters are in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India and are within the executive spheres of the Central Government and the respective State Governments. As per the information received from Ministry of Human Resource Development, grant are not released language wise by Ministry of Human Resource Development. The grants allocated during the last three years for the promotion and development of various languages are as under:

	(₹ in crore)		
Organisations	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
CHD	046.53	046.53	046.30
CIIL	040.50	040.50	040.07
CSTT	012.10	012.10	012.10
GPIL	293.15	355.50	415.25

CHD: Central Hindi Directorate, New Delhi

CIIL: Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore

CSTT: Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, New Delhi

GPIL: Grants for Promotion of Indian Languages which includes Sindhi, Urdu, Sanskrit, Hindi, Classical Tamil.

Persons arrested under UAPA

353. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons are there in Indian jails at present who were arrested under sections of Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA);

(b) how many persons were arrested so far under UAPA during last three years, provide year-wise and State-wise data;

(c) whether it is a fact that the majority of those who are jailed under sections of UAPA are from a specific community or religion;

(d) if so, the details of community or religion from which maximum persons were arrested under UAPA; and

(e) how many of the undertrial persons are still in jail for more than five years under UAPA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (e) 'Police' and 'Prisons' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. However, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) is the Central Agency to function as a repository of information on crimes and criminals. As per information received from NCRB, a Total of 1128, 999 and 1554 persons were arrested under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA) in the country during the year 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. The State-wise details of cases registered and persons arrested given in Statement (*See below*). The Government has zero tolerance policy towards terrorism and it does not analyse data of terrorism related cases registered or persons arrested based on the religion.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR) and Persons Arrested (PAR) under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 during 2015-2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015		2016		2017	
		CR	PAR	CR	PAR	CR	PAR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	22	0
2.	Aranachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2	2
3.	Assam	103	128	216	219	133	374
4.	Bihar	57	165	48	80	52	228
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	3	3	5	1	3
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Haryana	1	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	0	0	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	59	10	161	56	156	35
11.	Jharkhand	44	44	77	116	52	57
12.	Karnataka	7	8	6	0	1	0
13.	Kerala	35	14	36	20	4	20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	1	0	1	2	1	0
16.	Manipur	544	692	327	396	330	352
17.	Meghalaya	10	7	5	8	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	7
19.	Nagaland	4	0	10	12	7	14
20.	Odisha	4	1	5	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	2	2	2	5	7	44
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	1	1	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	2	0	0	5	3
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6	23	10	15	109	382
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	13	25	9	51	12	24
	TOTAL STATES	894	1125	918	987	895	1545
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	3	3	4	12	6	9
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		3	3	4	12	6	9
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		897	1128	922	999	901	1554

Undertrial prisoners in various jails

354. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any survey about undertrial prisoners languishing in various jails in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the data of undertrial prisoners for more than three to five years in the prisons, as per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB);

(d) how many children are in jails across the country for more than three years;

(e) the measures taken by Government to see that the undertrial prisoners are tried expeditiously in the court; and

(f) if there are no serious charges, the action taken to discharge them from the crime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles prison statistics in its publication "Prison Statistics India". Published reports are available

till the year 2017. A Total of 13, 143 undertrial prisoners have confinement of 3 to 5 years. No survey has, however, been conducted in this regard by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) This information is not maintained by NCRB.

(e) and (f) '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 undertrial prisoner on bail after undergoing detention for a period extending up to one-half I 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 the 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 Committees and take up their cases appropriately.

State Legal Services Authority have also established Legal Service Clinics and have 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, the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) had prepared a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Under-Trial Review Committees. This SOP was circulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs to 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 details of the facilities that may be provided to undertrials viz. legal defence, interview with lawyer, signing of Vakalatnama, application to Courts for legal aid at Government cost etc. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued regular advisories to the States and UTs to adopt measures with a view to reducing overcrowding in prisons and addressing the issue of under-trials, which are available on website <https://mha.gov.in/>

Plan to implement NRC policy across the country

355. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to implement NRC policy across the country on the lines of State of Assam;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if so, by when the NRC will be implemented across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) The National Register of Citizens (NRC) is being updated at present in the State of Assam only as per the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1951 and the provisions contained in the Schedule framed under Rule 4A(4) of the Citizenship Rules, 2003.

Sedition cases filed for criticising surgical strike

356. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of sedition cases filed against persons after criticism and doubt of surgical strike by the Indian Army in various States till date; and
- (b) the number of persons chargesheeted so far and the cases filed in the court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) No such data is available with National Crime Records Bureau as on date.

Sponsoring the expenses of EU delegation

†357. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the institution which organised and bore expenses of Jammu

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Kashmir tour of some members of European Parliament in the last week of October, 2019;

(b) whether the institution, which organised the above mentioned tour, is working as coordinating institution of Government of India; and

(c) whether Government of India has distracted from its policy of not allowing any external intervention in Jammu-Kashmir issue?

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 a group of 27 Members of European Parliament (MEPs), who belonged to different political parties including ruling and opposition parties, paid a private visit to India from 28th October, 2019 to 1st November, 2019 at the invitation of International Institute for Nonaligned Studies, a Delhi based think tank.

(c) India's consistent position has been that issues, if any, with Pakistan are discussed only bilaterally. There is no scope for any third party role or mediation.

Data on lynchings in the country

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

(a) whether Government has collected data relating to lynchings in the country during the past three years, if so, the details of the same; and

(b) if not, the reasons as to why the data related to lynchings were not collected or reported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) In the "Crime in India" report, National Crime Records Bureau publishes crime data from all the States/Union Territories under various crime heads which are clearly defined under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.

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

Conduct of population census

359. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to conduct any population Census in near future; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) The census of the population of India shall be taken during the year 2021. The reference date for the Census shall be 00.00 hrs. of the 1st day of March, 2021 except in the snow bound areas of Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand for which the reference date will be 00.00 hrs. of the 1st day of October, 2020.

Cases registered under POCSO Act

360. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many cases have been registered under POCSO Act during the last three years;
- (b) in how many of these cases, chargesheet has been filed;
- (c) in how many cases trial has been over and judgement pronounced; and
- (d) in how many cases have the accused been convicted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The published reports are available till the year 2017. As per available information, cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases in which trials were completed and persons convicted under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 during 2015 to 2017 are as below:-

Year	Cases under POCSO Act			
	Cases registered	Cases charge-sheeted	Cases in which trials were	Persons convicted
2015	34505	30113	10498	4567
2016	36022	30891	10884	3859
2017	32608	28063	9097	4500

Citizenship Amendment Bill

361. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to introduce a new legislation called Citizenship Amendment Bill to provide citizenship to six persecuted minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there were dissent notes when Government had previously tried to bring the said legislation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (d) The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha in 2016 and was referred to a Joint Committee of Parliament. The Joint Committee presented its report to Parliament on 07.01.2019. The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was considered and passed in Lok Sabha on 08.01.2019. It was pending for consideration of Rajya Sabha. Consequent to dissolution of 16th Lok Sabha the Bill has lapsed.

Phone tapping

362. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of phone tapping authorised by the Ministry during 2018 and 2019, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases of unauthorised/illegal phone tapping reported during 2018 and 2019, State-wise; and

(c) the details of steps Government has taken to check unauthorised and illegal phone tapping of the citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) The Lawful interception is done by agencies, duly authorised by the competent authority in the Central or State Governments as the case may be, as per the provisions contained in section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 read with Rule 419-A of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 on the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety. The lawful interception can be done only in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of an offence.

(b) No Unauthorized tapping is done.

(c) Question does not arise.

Missing data in NCRB report

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

(a) the reasons why National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) 'Crimes in India report 2017' did not contain data on instances of mob lynching, khap killings and murder by influential people; and

(b) whether this data will be published in the future, if so, the details and timeframe thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) In the "Crime in India" Report, National Crime Records Bureau publishes crime data from all the States/Union Territories under various crime heads which are clearly defined under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.

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

Introduction of women jails in States/ UTs

364. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of prisons have decreased and the number of prisoners have increased in the last three years;
- (b) if so, the State/UT-wise details with special reference to Haryana;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to introduce 'women jails' in the remaining 23 States/UTs, including Haryana;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether there has been a rise in the number of unnatural deaths in prisons; and
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor with special reference to Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles prison statistics in its publication "Prison Statistics India". Published reports are available till the year 2017. State/UT-wise number of prisons and prisoners during the years 2015 to 2017, including Haryana, are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) 'Prisons' and 'persons detained therein' are State subjects under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The State Governments are competent to establish 'women jails' in their jurisdiction as per their need and requirement.

(e) and (f) There were 133 incidences of unnatural deaths of inmates in prison during 2017 as compared to 231 incidences of unnatural deaths in 2016. These figures in case of Haryana are 7 and 9 respectively.

Statement

State/UT-wise Number of jails and inmates lodged in various jails at the end of the year 2015, 2016 and 2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015		2016		2017	
		Number of jails	Number of inmates	Number of jails	Number of inmates	Number of jails	Number of inmates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	112	7897	112	~ 7267	105	8453
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	184	2	214	2	203
3.	Assam	31	9097	31	8611	31	8257
4.	Bihar	58	28418	58	33102	58	40186
5.	Chhattisgarh	28	17662	30	18631	33	19372
6.	Goa	2	423	2	448	1	420
7.	Gujarat	27	11778	27	12438	28	13011
8.	Haryana	19	18269	19	17654	19	19074
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14	1979	14	2192	14	2119
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	2338	14	2688	15	2640
11.	Jharkhand	29	17613	29	17173	29	18151

12.	Karnataka	102	13473	102	14843	104	14549
13.	Kerala	54	7325	54	7073	54	7753
14.	Madhya Pradesh	123	38458	123	37649	123	38708
15.	Maharashtra	154	29657	154	31438	97	33699
16.	Manipur	2	651	5	624	5	790
17.	Meghalaya	4	943	5	833	5	874
18.	Mizoram	7	1244	7	1161	9	1249
19.	Nagaland	11	490	11	413	11	419
20.	Odisha	91	15965	91	15303	91	15223
21.	Punjab	26	23645	26	22598	26	24048
22.	Rajasthan	126	20086	126	20363	128	19724
23.	Sikkim	2	251	2	324	2	346
24.	Tamil Nadu	137	14122	138	14873	138	13969
25.	Telangana	50	6201	49	6219	49	5545
26.	Tripura	13	1039	13	929	13	1037
27.	Uttar Pradesh	67	88747	70	95336	70	96383

Written Answers to

[20 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

125

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Uttarakhand	11	4348	11	4200	11	4748
29.	West Bengal	58	21523	59	22969	59	23092
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	499	4	183	4	178
31.	Chandigarh	1	688	1	768	1	967
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	166	1	120	1	25
33.	Daman and Diu	2	46	2	59	1	59
34.	Delhi	10	14183	12	14058	16	15161
35.	Lakshadweep	4	24	4	7	4	2
36.	Puducherry	4	191	4	242	4	262
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1401	419623	1412	433003	1361	450696

Note: Maharashtra reported for 2017 that out of 100 sub jails, only 43 sub jails were active and 57 sub jails were closed.

Source: Prison Statistics India, 2017.

Forensic kits for sexual assault cases

365. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds approved, released and utilised for the procurement of forensic kits for sexual assault cases since 2018;
- (b) the number of forensic kits that have been procured by the Ministry;
- (c) the number of forensic kits that have been distributed, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the Total number of investigators, prosecutors and doctors that have been trained to utilise these forensic kits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) An Amount of ₹ 91.34 lakhs has been approved and released by the Ministry of Home Affairs for procurement of Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits (SAECK) for States/UTs since 2018. Out of this, ₹ 71.60 lakhs has been utilized (as on 31.10.2019) for procuring 3120 SAECK for training.

The States/UTs-wise details on distribution of these kits are given in the Statement (*See below*).

As on 11.11.2019, 6053 Investigators, Prosecutors and Medical Officers have been trained on handling forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and use of these kits.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of distribution of forensic kits*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Kits given for training
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	92
2.	Bihar	87
3.	West Bengal	87

1	2	3
4.	Madhya Pradesh	87
5.	Rajasthan	87
6.	Jharkhand	87
7.	Assam	87
8.	Punjab	87
9.	Chhattisgarh	87
10.	Haryana	87
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	87
12.	Uttarakhand	87
13.	Himachal Pradesh	87
14.	Delhi	87
15.	Chandigarh	87
16.	Maharashtra	87
17.	Tamil Nadu	87
18.	Karnataka	87
19.	Gujarat	87
20.	Andhra Pradesh	87
21.	Odisha	87
22.	Telangana	87
23.	Kerala	87
24.	Tripura	87
25.	Meghalaya	82
26.	Manipur	87
27.	Nagaland	87
28.	Goa	87

1	2	3
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	86
30.	Mizoram	86
31.	Sikkim	82
32.	Puducherry	86
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	86
35.	Daman and Diu	86
36.	Lakshadweep	86
	TOTAL	3120

Deliberations of GOM on issue of lynchings

366. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Crime Records Bureau has collected data on mob lynchings, and if so, the reasons why said data was not published in its 2017 Report;

(b) the steps taken by Government to implement the Supreme Court directives w.r.t. prevention of mob lynching issued in *Tehseen Poonawala Vs Union of India* (2018);

(c) whether Government plans to introduce a new law to tackle the issue of lynchings; and

(d) the details of the deliberations of the Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to look into the issue of lynchings in the country and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) In the "Crime in India" report, National Crime Records Bureau publishes crime data from all the States/Union Territories under various crime heads which are clearly defined under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.

(b) In pursuance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Judgment dated 17.07.2018 in *Tehseen Poonawala vs Union of India*, 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. 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.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection and investigation of crimes and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies.

(c) and (d) The 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.

Modernisation of police forces in India

367. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of modernisation of police forces in India and progress made over the past three years;

(b) the budgetary allocation and actual expenditure towards this modernisation over the past three years; and

(c) the future plans for advancing modernisation of the police forces and budgetary allocations earmarked towards it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) Modernisation of police forces is a continuous and ongoing process. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per schedule VII to the constitution of India. However, to supplement the efforts of the States for equipping and modernizing of their police forces, under the scheme of 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police' [erstwhile scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)], the States have been provided central assistance for acquisition of latest weaponry, training gadgets, advanced communication and forensic equipment etc. as per the proposals of the State Governments in accordance with their strategic priorities and requirements.

The budgetary allocation and actual releases to the State Governments under this Scheme during past three years are as below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation	Actual Expenditure
2016-17	595.00	594.02
2017-18	769.00	451.68
2018-19	769.00	768.83

To incentivize the implementation of Police Reforms as recommended by various committees, 20 % of the Total annual allocation this year of the sub-scheme will be sanctioned to States which have done exemplary work in the area.

Guidelines for declaring natural disaster

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

- (a) the details of guidelines laid down for declaring a disaster, as natural disaster;
- (b) whether Government has issued guidelines for operation of State Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Response Fund to provide financial assistance for emergency response and relief; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) The Government of India had issued Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) *vide* O.M No.33-5/2015-NDM-I dated 30th July, 2015. In terms of para 3(i) of the Guidelines, cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst, pest attack and frost and cold wave have been classified as natural disaster.

Further, in terms of para 3(ii) of the aforesaid Guidelines, State Government is also authorized to use up to 10 per cent of the funds available under the SDRF for providing immediate relief to the victims of natural disasters that they consider to be

'disasters' within the local context in the State and which are not included in the list of above mentioned disasters subject to the condition that the State Government has listed the State specific natural disasters and notified clear and transparent norms and guidelines for such disasters with the approval of the State Authority *i.e.* the State Executive Authority (SEC). The Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of the State Disaster Response Fund is available at Ministry of Home Affairs' website www.ndmindia.nic.in.

Annual publication of NCRB

369. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has recently released its annual publication on 'Crime in India';

(b) if so, the details thereof including the ranking of the States in regard to increasing violence and crimes, State-wise;

(c) whether there has been any increase in instances of various crimes like fake currency circulations, domestic violence etc. in the country as per the report of the NCRB;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to control the crime instances in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State/Union Territory-wise details of Crime Rate as per published data in "Crime in India 2017" are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Data on crime rate of cases registered under the head "Counterfeit Currency & Bank Notes", as well as the "Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act" do not show such trend.

(e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection

of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. However, Ministry of Home Affairs issues advisories from time to time to States/Union Territories in this regard, which are available on the Ministry website at <https://mha.gov.in>.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Crime rate as per NCRB Report

Sl. No.	States/UT	Crime rate, Indian Penal Code and Special & Local Laws (crime per one lakh population)
1	2	3
1.	Nagaland	64.4
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69.9
3.	Tripura	109.2
4.	Daman and Diu	109.5
5.	Lakshadweep	139.0
6.	Meghalaya	140.5
7.	Sikkim	149.2
8.	Jharkhand	153.9
9.	Manipur	161.7
10.	Goa	193.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir*	203.4
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	206.3
13.	West Bengal	206.7
14.	Bihar	223.9

1	2	3
15.	Punjab	239.9
16.	Odisha	242.0
17.	Himachal Pradesh	248.2
18.	Mizoram	254.0
19.	Uttarakhand	267.1
20.	Uttar Pradesh	269.6
21.	Puducherry	273.0
22.	Andhra Pradesh	283.9
23.	Chandigarh	289.5
24.	Karnataka	291.7
25.	Rajasthan	330.7
26.	Assam	333.9
27.	Chhattisgarh	344.3
28.	Telangana	358.7
29.	Maharashtra	383.4
30.	Madhya Pradesh	478.6
31.	Gujarat	525.0
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	531.6
33.	Tamil Nadu	602.6
34.	Haryana	802.9
35.	Delhi	1107.1
36.	Kerala	1818.4

* Now Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

Visit of EU delegation to Kashmir Valley

370. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether emboldened by the situation in the Kashmir valley coming under relative control, Government has mustered up the confidence that it can take the risk of allowing a delegation of EU parliamentarians to assess the ground realities;

(b) whether Government has been stringent so far in not allowing free access to Jammu and Kashmir especially the valley because of the potential for violence; and

(c) whether Government considers the visit of the EU delegation as an educative exercise aimed at diplomatic correction of misapprehensions created by anti-Indian lobbies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has reported that a group of 27 Members of European Parliament (MEPs), who belonged to different political parties, including ruling and opposition parties, paid a private visit to India from 28th October, 2019 to 1st November, 2019 at the invitation of International Institute for Nonaligned Studies, a Delhi based think tank.

Meetings were facilitated for the MEPs, as has been done previously on familiarization visits for the visiting Members of Parliament of different countries. Further, the MEPs had expressed their desire that they would like to visit Kashmir to understand how terrorism is affecting India and how this has been a challenge for India. They got a sense of the threat of terrorism and how terrorism poses a threat to India especially in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. Such exchanges promote deeper people to people contact and ultimately it feeds into the larger relationship which any two countries would like to develop.

Release of funds for modernisation of jails

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal of various State Governments for release of funds for modernisation of jails is pending with the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry would consider sanction of the proposal as delay in sanction hinders the process;

(d) whether Government knows about the success stories of Sanganer prison in Rajasthan and other open prisons in Maharashtra; and

(e) what steps have been taken by Government to prevent overcrowding in jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) At present, there is no scheme/proposal to release funds to States for modernisation of jails.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) 'Prisons' and 'persons detained therein' are State subjects as per Entry 4 of List II of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Administration and management of prisons is the responsibility of State Governments. However, the Government of India has taken several steps to address the issue of over-crowding in Prisons. Section 436A has been inserted in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.PC) 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 the 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 Committees and take up their cases appropriately. The Government of India had also introduced the concept of plea bargaining through Section 265-A of Cr.PC which is aimed at reducing the number of under-trial prisoners.

State Legal Services Authority have also 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 and competent 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 circulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs to States and UTs on 18th February 2019. This SOP provides guidance to all stakeholders for addressing the issue of under trials. The Model Prison Manual 2016 circulated to all States and UTs also has a Chapter on 'Legal Aid' which gives details of facilities which may be provided to undertrials viz. legal defence, interview with lawyers, signing of Vakalatnama, application to Courts for legal aid at Government cost etc.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued regular advisories to the States & UTs to adopt measures with a view to reducing overcrowding in prisons and addressing the issue of under-trials, which are available in website <https://mha.gov.in/>

Internet services in Kashmir Valley despite Total ban

372. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that internet of separatist leaders in Kashmir valley was working despite Total ban on it in the valley recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons behind it; and
- (c) what action Government has taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) No such instance has been reported.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

Request for seeking asylum in India

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

- (a) whether Government has recently received request from Pakistani citizens for seeking asylum in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the criteria laid down for such requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) As per information available, no specific request has

been received by the Government from any Pakistani citizen for grant of asylum in India. India is not a signatory to the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereon. However, a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to deal with foreign nationals who claim to be refugees is in place w.e.f. 29.12.2011, which was modified on 20.03.2019.

Steps to curb cyber crimes

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the growing incidents of cyber crimes in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported and the number of arrests made during the last two years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the estimated losses suffered by Government due to cyber crimes during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to curb cyber crimes in the country along with the international cooperation solicited in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India; and States are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of cyber crimes through their law enforcement machinery. The Law Enforcement Agencies take legal action as per provisions of law against the cyber crime offenders. As per records available with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT wise details of cyber crime cases registered and persons arrested during 2015-17 is given in the Statement (*See below*). As awareness and recording of cyber crimes have improved, there has been an increase in reporting of cyber crimes. Data on amount of losses due to cyber crimes is not maintained centrally.

To prevent such crimes and to speed up investigation, Central Government has taken steps to spread awareness about cyber crimes, issue of alerts/advisories, capacity building/training of law enforcement personnel/ prosecutors/ judicial officers, improving cyber forensics facilities etc. The Government has also launched the online National

Cyber Crime Reporting Portal, www.cybercrime.gov.in to enable citizens to report complaints pertaining to all types of cyber crimes with special focus on cyber crimes against women and children.

Further, to spread awareness on cyber crime, several steps have been taken that include dissemination of messages on cyber crime through MHA Twitter handle @CyberDost, Radio campaign, publishing of Handbook for Adolescents/Students, publishing of 'Information Security Best practices' for the benefit of Govt. Officials, organizing of Cyber Safety and Security Awareness week, in association with police department in different States/UTs etc.

Statement

*Details of Cyber Crime Incidents reported and Persons
Arrested during 2015-2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015		2016		2017	
		CR	PAR	CR	PAR	CR	PAR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	536	522	616	307	931	388
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	4	4	1	1	0
3.	Assam	483	457	696	699	1120	1261
4.	Bihar	242	1567	309	285	433	884
5.	Chhattisgarh	103	99	90	105	171	128
6.	Goa	17	5	31	18	13	1
7.	Gujarat	242	272	362	298	458	472
8.	Haryana	224	205	401	148	504	211
9.	Himachal Pradesh	50	38	31	15	56	34
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	34	12	28	21	63	17
11.	Jharkhand	180	172	259	288	720	368
12.	Karnataka	1447	293	1101	318	3174	294
13.	Kerala	290	191	283	227	320	240

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	231	230	258	261	490	544
15.	Maharashtra	2195	825	2380	1009	3604	1716
16.	Manipur	6	0	11	10	74	25
17.	Meghalaya	56	20	39	1	39	8
18.	Mizoram	8	18	1	2	10	10
19.	Nagaland	0	0	2	1	0	0
20.	Odisha	386	110	317	150	824	200
21.	Punjab	149	136	102	137	176	223
22.	Rajasthan	949	295	941	226	1304	374
23.	Sikkim	1	1	1	1	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	142	125	144	96	228	208
25.	Telangana	687	430	593	451	1209	808
26.	Tripura	13	8	8	8	7	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2208	1699	2639	2374	4971	2726
28.	Uttarakhand	48	23	62	40	124	55
29.	West Bengal	398	287	478	416	568	266
	TOTAL STATE(S)	11331	8044	12187	7913	21593	11464
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	2	3	1	3	1
31.	Chandigarh	77	22	26	26	32	30
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	3	1	1
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	177	53	98	47	162	105
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	2	0	5	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	261	77	130	77	203	137
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	11592	8121	12317	7990	21796	11601

Note: CR= Cases Registered, PAR= Persons Arrested

Deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi

375. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi;

(b) whether Government is also aware that the number of Total crimes in the National Capital registered till September 15, 2019 was 2,12,763, compared to 1,67,480 cases registered in the corresponding period last year;

(c) whether Government has initiated any self-evaluation programmes in view of these developments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) As reported by Delhi Police, a number of measures taken for facilitating reporting and registration of crime, including online registration of e-FIR for theft of Motor Vehicles and other properties, may have contributed to higher number of cases registered in the NCT of Delhi. However, the Total heinous crimes registered during 2019 (upto 15.09.2019) is 3838 as compared to 4092 during the corresponding period in 2018, thus, there is a decline of 6.2% of heinous crimes during the current year as compared to the last year. During the above referred period, under non-heinous crimes also, there is decline in various crime heads namely, snatching, hurt, burglary, house theft, molestation of women, kidnapping, abduction and fatal & simple accidents.

(c) and (d) As reported by Delhi Police, regular review meetings at frequent intervals are convened at different levels to evaluate the crime pattern, progress in investigation, law and order situation and other matters related to policing. Besides these regular review meetings, some special meetings are also held to discuss and evaluate any emerging crime/ law and order situation. Crime-prone areas in NCT of Delhi are dynamically identified and police resources including pickets, foot patrolling, PCR Vans and Emergency Response Vehicles are deployed to enhance visibility, to prevent crime and to nab criminals.

Reopening of Gujarat riots cases

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

(a) whether it is a fact that while more than 2,000 cases were registered in the aftermath of the 2002 Gujarat riots most were blocked and closed, it was only when Supreme Court got involved that a few of those cases were reopened and placed under court-monitored special investigation teams;

(b) whether Government is planning to reopen cases of investigation of Gujarat riots;

(c) the details of data on the number of people died, female atrocities occurred; and

(d) whether any compensation and rehabilitative schemes were provided to the victims and their families, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. The responsibility of maintaining law and order including dealing with communal riots, investigation and prosecution of crimes, providing relief and rehabilitation and compensation to the victims and maintaining relevant data in this regard rests primarily with the respective State Governments, in this case, Government of Gujarat.

(d) On 22.03.2007, Central Government approved the grant of relief and rehabilitation to the victims of communal riots in Gujarat in 2002, and subsequently, on 22.05.2008, approved *ex-gratia* payment for damage to residential property and uninsured commercial/industrial property.

Accordingly, an amount of ₹429.46 crore was released to the Government of Gujarat in five installments during 2007-11. Age relaxation is also given to kin of Gujarat riot victims in recruitment of various organisations under the Central Government.

Retirement age of CAPF personnel

377. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has fixed the retirement age of all Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) personnel at 60 years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the extension of retirement age of CAPF personnel from 57 to 60 years will affect in any way the new recruitment of personnel in the armed police forces; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

MHA *vide* Order dated 19th Aug, 2019 has fixed the age of retirement in CRPF, BSF, ITBP and SSB as 60 years irrespective of rank, in pursuance to the order of Hon'ble Delhi High Court dated 04.02.2019 in WP(C) No.695/2019. The age of retirement in CISF and regular cadre of Paramilitary Component in Assam Rifles, irrespective of rank, was already 60 years prior to the MHA's Order dated 19th Aug, 2019. Hence it will not have any effect in CISF and Assam Rifles. However, there will be some impact on recruitment of personnel in the years 2020, 2021 and 2022 in respect of CRPF, BSF, ITBP and SSB as the vacancies which would have arisen due to normal retirement would not be arising in the said years.

Allocation for flood affected States from NDRF

378. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved ₹ 4,432 crores from National Disaster Response Fund for the flood affected States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what is the State-wise allocation out of the said approved fund of ₹ 4,432 a crores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) The Government of India has approved additional central assistance of ₹ 4432.10 crore to three States from National Disaster Response Fund

(NDRF) on 19th August, 2019. State-wise allocation of the aforesaid amount was - ₹ 3338.22 crore to Odisha for Cyclone 'Fani' of 2019, ₹ 1029.39 crore to Karnataka for drought rabi of 2018-19 and ₹ 64.49 crore to Himachal Pradesh for avalanches, hailstorm and landslides of winter 2019.

Declaring Gopalpur and Dhamara as immigration points

379. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government would take immediate steps to declare Gopalpur and Dhamara Ports as immigration points for the purpose of embarkation/disembarkation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): There is no proposal under consideration for declaring Gopalpur and Dhamara Ports as Immigration Check Posts (ICPs).

Additional battalion of CAPF for Odisha

380. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Odisha has requested the Union Government for induction of two additional battalions of CAPFs in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of the State; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) Yes Sir, the Government of Odisha has requested for two additional battalions of CAPF for deployment in LWE affected districts.

(b) At present, 08 battalions of CRPF, 08 battalions of BSF and 01 battalion of CoBRA are deployed in Odisha for assisting the State Police in anti-LWE operations. The deployment of CAPFs in LWE affected States is a dynamic process based on the situation, availability of forces and other ground realities.

UN Convention against Torture

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

(a) the details of UN Convention against Torture signed by India in the year 1987;

- (b) the reasons for not ratifying the law on torture till date;
- (c) the explanation to the current law of torture existing in India;
- (d) whether there is any publication of data of the number of deaths caused due to the torture of police in prisons in the last three years; and
- (e) if not, by when shall such data be expected?

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.

(b) and (c) The offences of causing hurt or grievous hurt are covered under Sections 330 and 331 of the Indian Penal Code. 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 had been received and the Government is seized of the matter.

(d) and (e) In the 'Crime in India' report, National Crime Record Bureau publishes crime data from all the States/Union Territories under various crime heads which are clearly defined under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws. The published reports 'Crime in India' are available till the year 2017.

Complaints against policemen for torture

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

- (a) the State-wise data of complaints against policemen on grounds of torture of accused;
- (b) the schemes initiated as well as implemented to provide redressal to victims of such torture; and
- (c) State-wise data of the number of persons detained under the police custody without any proper evidence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) State-wise number of cases registered by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on the basis of allegations of torture in police custody from 2016-17 to 2018-19 is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Details of recommendations of NHRC for monetary relief to the victims and disciplinary action against officials concerned are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) No separate record is maintained in this regard by NHRC.

Statement-II

State-wise details of complaint cases against policemen on grounds of torture of accused

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	2	2
4.	Bihar	10	22	30
5.	Goa	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	3	3	2
7.	Haryana	30	39	39
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0
10.	Karnataka	3	7	11
11.	Kerala	12	6	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	19	13	11
13.	Maharashtra	8	5	8
14.	Manipur	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	1	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0
18.	Odisha	10	12	18
19.	Punjab	4	8	13
20.	Rajasthan	28	43	24
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	12	14	12
23.	Tripura	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	219	233	269
25.	West Bengal	7	8	8
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1
27.	Chandigarh	0	1	2
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	37	66	51
31.	Lakshadweep	2	0	0
32.	Puducherry	2	2	1
33.	Chhattisgarh	4	3	4
34.	Jharkhand	5	16	6
35.	Uttarakhand	4	8	16
36.	Telangana	5	4	3
TOTAL		429	520	541

Statement-II

Details of recommendations of NHRC for monetary relief and disciplinary action against concerned officials

State/UT Name	Monetary Relief		Disciplinary Action
	No. of Cases (including carry forward)	Amount (in ₹)	
Delhi	2	60,000	0
Madhya Pradesh	1	3,00,000	0
Rajasthan	1	25,000	1
Uttar Pradesh	5	7,75,000	0
TOTAL	9	11,60,000	1

Recording data on lynching in NCRB

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

(a) whether Government records deaths due to lynching under the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB);

(b) if so, the number of deaths reported during last three years and current year, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) if not, whether Government is going to take an initiative to include such crimes under the NCRB and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not publish such data. In the "Crime in India" report, National Crime Records Bureau publishes crime data from all the States/Union Territories under various crime heads which are clearly defined under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.

Funds to A.P. under MPF scheme

384. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals sent by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for release of funds under Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) scheme during the last two years, year-wise and component-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and spent on each of such component, component-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that only 24 crores was allocated to Andhra Pradesh under Modernisation of Police Force scheme for 2019-20; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) The details of proposals (State Action Plans 2017-18 and 2018-19) sent by Government of Andhra Pradesh for release of funds under Modernisation of Police Forces Scheme during the last two years, year-wise and component-wise are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The details of funds allocated, released and spent are as below:

(₹ in crore)			
Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
2017-18	29.87	31.62*	30.44
2018-19	26.48	50.8086* *	Utilization Certificate will be due w.e.f. 1-4-2020.

* includes funds for Students Police Cadet - ₹ 1.7378 cr.

** (i) includes Better Performance Incentive - ₹ 14.81 cr (ii) Incentives for implementation of Police Reforms - 7.69 cr. (iii) Students Police Cadet - ₹ 1.677 cr. and (iv) Anti Human Trafficking Units - ₹ 0.1516 cr.

(c) and (d) ₹ 24.46 crore has been allocated to Andhra Pradesh under Modernisation of Police Forces Scheme for 2019-20. Inter-State distribution of funds is made on the basis of pre-determined formula.

Statement

*Details of proposals received from the Government of
Andhra Pradesh under MPF Scheme*

For the year 2017-2018

(Non Plan)		(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	Head of Components	Central share	State share	TOTAL
1.	Weaponry/Arms	3.34	1.64	4.98
2.	Mobility	7.47	4.98	12.45
3.	Equipment	19.06	13.30	32.36
TOTAL		29.87	19.92	49.79

Supplementary Plan (20% of the Main Action plan) (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Components	Central share	State share	Total
1.	Equipment	3.83	2.67	6.50
2.	Mobility	1.50	1.00	2.50
3.	Weaponry	0.67	0.33	1.00
TOTAL		6.00	4.00	10.00

Major Projects under State Action Plan (2017-18)

1.	Training Equipment	(₹ 10.00 cr.)
2.	Intelligence Equipment	(₹ 8.83 cr.)
3.	Infrastructure for State Level Police Academy	(₹ 6.01 cr.)
4.	Control Rooms in Districts	(₹ 5.00 cr.)

For the year 2018-2019

(Non Plan)		(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	Head of Components	Central share	State share	Total
1.	Weaponry	3.30	2.20	5.50
2.	Equipment	23.18	15.45	38.63
TOTAL		26.48	17.65	44.13

Supplementary Plan (20% of the Main Action plan) (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Components	Central share	State share	Total
1.	Equipment	5.30	3.53	8.83
TOTAL		5.30	3.53	8.83

Major Projects under State Action Plan (2018-19)

1.	Web Intelligence Security Platform	(₹ 12.00 crore)
2.	Investigation Management System	(₹ 7.00 crore)
3.	Combat Skills Development of Commandos- Infrastructure for Grey Hounds & OCTOPUS	(₹ 5.63 crore)
4.	Upgradation of Communication System from Analog System To Digital System	(₹ 5.00 crore)

Additional Action Plan (2018-19)

1.	Automated Police Online Information System (APOLIS)	(₹9.51 cr.)
2.	Central Lockup Monitoring System	(₹ 5.49 cr.)
3.	Mobile Command Control Posts	(₹ 9.08 cr.)

Grey Hounds Training Centre. Andhra Pradesh (2018-19) (₹ 5.00 cr.)

Terrorist attacks in Jammu and Kashmir

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

- (a) the number of terrorist attacks in Jammu and Kashmir in the last three years;
- (b) the number of civilians injured and killed in such attacks; and
- (c) the number of such people who were non-residents of Kashmir, the State-wise details thereof?

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

Year	Terrorist incidents	Civilians killed by terrorists	Civilians injured by terrorists
2016	322	15	66
2017	342	40	99
2018	614	39	63
2019 (upto 10th November)	586	36	183

(c) The State-wise details of civilians killed and civilian injured in these incidents in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years are as under:-

Year	State	Civilians killed by terrorists	Civilians injured by terrorists
1	2	3	4
2016	Punjab	0	1
	Bihar	0	1
	Madhya Pradesh	0	8
	Jammu and Kashmir	15	56
2017	Uttar Pradesh	2	2
	Jharkhand	1	0
	Gujarat	5	11
	Maharashtra	2	9
	Jammu and Kashmir	30	77
2018	Uttar Pradesh	1	0
	Bihar	0	1
	Jammu and Kashmir	38	62
2019 (upto 10th Nov.)	Uttarakhand	1	1
	Bihar	1	5

1	2	3	4
	Chhattisgarh	1	1
	Punjab	1	5
	Rajasthan	3	0
	West Bengal	5	1
	Uttar Pradesh	1	2
	Haryana	0	2
	Jammu and Kashmir	23	166

Merger of Assam Rifles with ITBP

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

(a) whether the Centre has initiated move to merge the Assam Rifles with ITBP despite reservations on this count both by Assam Rifles and the Army top brass;

(b) whether the Assam Rifles undertakes counter-insurgency operations in conjunction with the Army and guards the 1, 643 km long India-Myanmar border, draws 80 per cent of its officers including the DG from the Army; and

(c) whether the Army is of the opinion that the move of merger of Assam Rifles with ITBP would devoid it of the option of using Assam Rifles in conventional operations along the eastern frontiers with China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) No proposal to merge Assam Rifles with ITBP is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) In view of (a) above does not arise.

Reimbursement to Odisha under SRE scheme

387. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an audited amount of ₹39.76 crore under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme has not yet been reimbursed by the Central Government to the State Government of Odisha;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to release the said amount to the State Government at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) Reimbursement under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States is recurring and continuous in nature. Reimbursement of claims is made on the audited claims and available budget. Further funds @ 25% of the approved work plan are released as advance to the States.

In the last 05 years, between 2014-15 & 2018-19, an amount of ₹251.70 crore has been released to Odisha under the SRE (LWE) scheme. In the current financial year ₹9.74 crore have been released to Odisha including an advance of ₹8.17 crore.

Mobile towers in LWE affected areas in Odisha

388. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Odisha has sent a list of 483 locations to the Central Government for installation of mobile towers in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of the State under Phase-II of the 'Mobile Connectivity Scheme in LWE affected areas';

(b) if so, what is the status of installation of these mobile towers in the 368 agreeable locations; and

(c) the steps taken so far to fast track the installation work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per latest status of coverage at identified tower locations, only 158 tower locations are left uncovered in Odisha. For these a tender has already been floated.

Increase in communal cases

389. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country has witnessed an increase in communal cases during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the State-wise details of communal cases during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) The incidents of communal violence show a declining trend.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Missing persons in North-Eastern States

390. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of children, women and men who went missing in the North-Eastern States, specially Tripura in the last three years; and
- (b) the number of missing children who were united with their parents during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) The details of missing persons and missing children traced in North Eastern States in the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 are given in Statement-I and II (*See* below). Details for the years 2018 and 2019 are not yet available.

Statement-I*Details of persons missing in the years 2015 to 2017 in North Eastern States*

Sl. No.	State	2015				2016				2017			
		Children	Women	Men	Total	Children	Women	Men	Total	Children	Women	Men	Total
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	105	32	18	155	61	34	13	108	74	112	8	194
2.	Assam	2169	2613	1528	6310	2413	3439	2130	7982	1651	2453	948	5052
3.	Manipur	70	46	52	168	186	154	154	494	97	131	109	337
4.	Meghalaya	179	138	126	443	184	159	155	498	148	136	160	444
5.	Mizoram	3	1	5	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
6.	Nagaland	34	17	11	62	77	20	19	116	103	40	22	165
7.	Sikkim	119	77	56	252	150	66	37	253	88	225	156	469
8.	Tripura	179	583	401	1163	197	814	540	1551	166	933	642	1741

Statement-II

*Number of missing children traced in the years 2015
to 2017 in North Eastern States*

Sl. No.	State	2015	2016	2017
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	82	33	48
2.	Assam	1137	1069	1170
3.	Manipur	30	172	75
4.	Meghalaya	119	155	103
5.	Mizoram	03	0	1
6.	Nagaland	28	63	101
7.	Sikkim	74	110	85
8.	Tripura	151	171	150

Giving back statehood status to Jammu and Kashmir

391. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is prepared to give back statehood status to Jammu and Kashmir as early as possible;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) the views of Government on giving full statehood to Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) As per Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 which was notified on 09.08.2019, the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir has been reorganised into the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir with legislature and Union territory of Ladakh without legislature.

- (c) As per Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991 which was come into force with effect from 01.02.1992, Delhi is the Union territory with legislature.

Amendment in Citizenship Act before implementing NRC

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

- (a) whether the main purpose of implementing National Register of Citizens is to expel the foreign nationals living illegally in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is a proposal to amend the Citizenship Act before implementing National Register of Citizens across the country in order to provide citizenship to the refugees; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (d) Preparation of National Register of Indian Citizen (NRIC) is governed by the provisions of section 14A of The Citizenship Act, 1955 and The Citizenship (Registration of Citizens 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 Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003. Citizenship of India is acquired as per the provision of The Citizenship Act, 1955. NRIC is a register containing details of Indian citizens.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha in 2016 and was referred to a Joint Parliamentary Committee. The Joint Parliamentary Committee presented its report to Parliament on 07.01.2019. The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was considered and passed in Lok Sabha on 08.01.2019. The Bill was pending for consideration of Rajya Sabha. Consequent to dissolution of 16th Lok Sabha the Bill has lapsed.

Proposal to implement NRC in entire country

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

- (a) whether National Register of Citizens (NRC) is imperative for national security and there is a provision of NRC in almost all the countries of the world;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to implement National Register of Citizens in the entire country post Assam and whether the necessary process and action are being taken in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (d) On the recommendation of Group of Ministers, constituted to review the national security system, Section 14A prescribing compulsory registration of every citizen of India, was inserted in the Citizenship Act, 1955 w.e.f. 03.12.2004.

The National Register of Citizens (NRC) is being updated at present in the State of Assam only as per the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the provisions contained in the Schedule framed under Rule 4A(4) of Citizenship Rules, 2003.

Rise in crime graph of Bengaluru city

394. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bengaluru city's crime graph have been rising;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Bengaluru City stands at third place after Delhi and Mumbai in crime list of murder, thefts, crime against women and the crime against children; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The published reports are available till the year 2017. TOTAL cognizable crimes registered under IPC and Special and Local Laws in Bengaluru City during the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 were 39,627, 49,038 and 53,704 respectively.

City-wise details of cases in respect of Delhi, Mumbai and Bengaluru reported for murder, theft, Total crimes against women and Total crimes against children during the year 2017 are given below:

City	Murder	Theft	Crime against Women	Crime against Children
Delhi	400	1,61,818	11,542	6,844
Mumbai	127	9,718	5,453	3,790
Bengaluru	235	10,804	3,565	1,582

Violence against SCs/STs

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

(a) the number of incidents of attacks/ violence against the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes registered during the last three years, State-wise, especially in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of individuals arrested, convicted for such violence;

(c) whether Government and Human Rights Commission have investigated the allegations of atrocities on dalits in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The published reports are available till the year 2017. Details of State/Union Territory-wise cases registered, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under Total crime against Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) during 2015 to 2017 are given in Statement-I and II.

(c) and (d) The number of cases got enquired/investigated by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) regarding SC/ST are as below:

Year	No. of cases
2016-17	634
2017-18	417
2018-19	316
2019-20 (upto 05/11/2019)	293

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crime against Scheduled Castes (SCs) during 2015-2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015				2016				2017			
		CR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2263	1885	1494	58	2335	2181	1485	37	1969	2607	2742	137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
3.	Assam	5	4	0	0	4	4	3	0	10	15	11	0
4.	Bihar	6367	7620	6751	201	5701	7099	6449	323	6747	15200	8275	137
5.	Chhattisgarh	216	433	429	87	243	410	434	111	283	487	466	100
6.	Goa	13	1	3	1	11	6	8	1	10	2	10	1
7.	Gujarat	1010	2580	2632	27	1322	3582	3438	41	1477	3470	3639	32
8.	Haryana	510	696	630	48	639	912	894	53	762	915	822	73
9.	Himachal Pradesh	94	124	132	2	116	176	177	1	109	114	140	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	162
11.	Jharkhand	736	713	515	46	525	586	368	89	541	363	289	28	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
12.	Karnataka	1852	4494	4016	32	1869	3638	3254	27	1878	3564	3608	43	
13.	Kerala	696	530	515	15	810	739	563	21	916	1016	794	12	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3546	6418	6485	1268	4922	8347	8294	1642	5892	10815	10731	1832	
15.	Maharashtra	1804	4666	4198	169	1750	4609	4436	201	1689	4147	3207	154	
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20.	Odisha	1823	1914	1913	110	1796	1986	1936	67	1969	2113	2128	11	
21.	Punjab	147	166	106	25	132	225	167	21	118	213	173	10	Unstarred Questions
22.	Rajasthan	5911	4294	4672	1517	5134	4634	4594	877	4238	4279	4293	2125	
23.	Sikkim	3	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	5	5	4	1	
24.	Tamil Nadu	1736	3814	3573	165	1291	3057	2395	144	1362	3821	2890	175	
25.	Telangana	1293	1055	1122	85	1529	1513	1091	38	1466	1492	1228	60	

26.	Tripura	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8357	26609	20365	4952	10426	33007	25644	3276	11444	18586	25133	3368
28.	Uttarakhand	80	104	99	34	65	71	67	31	96	63	129	6
29.	West Bengal	150	130	129	0	119	140	162	0	138	181	175	0
	TOTAL STATE(S)	38613	68254	59782	8843	40743	76925	65863	7001	43122	73470	70890	8309
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	51	35	41	1	54	64	51	0	48	52	69	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	3	12	11	0	3	9	10	0	32	17	44	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	57	47	52	1	58	73	61	0	81	70	116	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	38670	68301	59834	8844	40801	76998	65924	7001	43203	73540	71006	8309

*- Now UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crime against Scheduled Tribes (STs) during 2015-2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015				2016				2017			
		CR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	362	294	268	8	405	451	290	2	341	540	423	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	65	65	49	0
4.	Bihar	5	5	61	2	25	85	64	6	80	139	58	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	373	627	680	140	402	602	576	93	399	576	607	117
6.	Goa	8	4	7	0	11	4	3	0	2	0	22	0
7.	Gujarat	248	704	678	6	281	712	678	4	319	890	820	4
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	7	10	0	2	4	3	0	3	19	12	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

11.	Jharkhand	266	383	291	30	280	277	207	40	237	187	164	26	Written Answers to [20 November, 2019] Unstarred Questions
12.	Karnataka	386	777	766	9	374	726	635	0	401	837	823	17	
13.	Kerala	165	161	138	3	182	179	149	7	144	157	129	5	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1358	2393	2404	415	1823	3119	3110	426	2289	3668	3732	553	
15.	Maharashtra	482	995	869	59	403	964	991	38	464	1009	731	24	
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	1	8	1	0	1	3	3	0	
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20.	Odisha	691	728	739	39	681	855	801	25	700	763	723	0	
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22.	Rajasthan	1409	963	976	261	1195	1064	1065	226	984	933	934	240	
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	4	2	
24.	Tamil Nadu	25	36	41	0	19	41	39	1	22	23	22	3	
25.	Telangana	386	383	322	25	375	553	483	18	435	572	399	8	
26.	Tripura	3	3	2	0	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6	9	12	16	4	9	7	26	88	164	231	2
28.	Uttarakhand	6	2	2	1	3	3	3	0	11	11	11	2
29.	West Bengal	84	70	55	0	83	76	152	0	122	88	116	1
	TOTAL STATE (s)	6270	8544	8321	1014	6556	9739	9259	913	7114	10649	10013	1008
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	16	19	0	6	6	5	0	2	1	4	7
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	2	3	0	2	1	0	0	5	7	14	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	4	4	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	6	18	23	0	12	7	5	0	11	12	22	7
	TOTAL (All India)	6276	8562	8344	1014	6568	9746	9264	913	7125	10661	10035	1015

Source: Crime in India

*- Now UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh

166 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Loss of lives and property due to floods in Assam

396. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Inter-Ministerial team of Government of India has visited Assam to assess the damage and loss of the human lives and 'property in the flood affected areas of the State;

(b) if so, the details of findings of the team and the action proposed as a result of its findings;

(c) the action taken by Government on the findings of the team; and

(d) the steps taken by Government towards permanent solution to the perennial problem of floods in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) The Government of India has taken a significant decision on 19.08.2019 that the Inter Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) will henceforth be constituted immediately in the aftermath of any natural calamity of severe nature, and even before receipt of memorandum from the State Government, which will visit the affected areas of the States so as to have the first hand assessment of the damages caused and the relief work carried out by the State Administration. Earlier, IMCT used to visit the affected State only after the receipt of memorandum from the State.

Accordingly, Ministry of Home Affairs, has constituted IMCT for Assam, which visited the State from 3rd - 6th September, 2019 for an on-the-spot assessment of damages caused by the floods of 2019. Upon receipt of the final memorandum from the Government of Assam on 4th November, 2019, the IMCT has again visited the State from 13th-15th November 2019 for detailed assessment of damages caused by floods of 2019. Additional financial assistance from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) is considered after receipt of the Report of IMCT as per laid down procedure.

(d) The Schemes for flood and erosion control are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments concerned. The role of the Central Government is of a technical, catalytic and promotional nature. The Central Government has initiated various measures for assisting the States in the management of floods. The Central Government also

supports the Scheme 'Flood Management Programme', which is implemented by the State Water Resources Departments. It seeks to improve the existing disaster management practices, mitigation, control and help to reduce the adverse impact of perennial problem of floods in the country including in the State of Assam.

Floods in Madhya Pradesh

397. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been unprecedented flood in Madhya Pradesh and because of which there is huge loss of crops, roads and other infrastructure in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Government has received a memorandum from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, what action Government has taken and how much funds have been allocated as relief for the State of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) During South-west Monsoon, 2019, various areas of Madhya Pradesh are reported to have been affected by floods. The Ministry of Home Affairs, before the receipt of Memorandum from the State Government, has constituted an Inter Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) for on-the-spot assessment of damages, which have visited the State on 19-20 September, 2019. Memorandum from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, seeking an assistance of ₹6621.28 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), was received on 1st October, 2019. Upon receipt of memorandum, IMCT visited the State again on 14-16 October, 2019. Upon receipt of the IMCT report, the additional financial assistance from NDRF may be provided to the State as per extant procedure and guidelines and norms.

NRC to identify illegal migrants in Assam

398. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the Central Government and the State Government of Assam

under the guidance of Hon. Supreme Court prepared the National Register of Citizens in Assam to identify illegal migrants in Assam; and

(b) how many illegal migrants have been identified and how many of them were deported and if they have not been deported, what is the reason behind it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) The National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) is being updated in the State of Assam under the provisions of The Citizenship Act, 1955 and the provisions contained in the Schedule framed under Rule 4A of The Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003.

Complete Draft NRIC in Assam was published on 30th July, 2018. The final NRIC has been published on 31st August 2019 after the disposal of claims and objections.

Any person, not satisfied with the outcome of the 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.

Matter of deportation may arise only after the disposal of appeals by the Foreigners Tribunal. Powers vested in the Central Government to deport an illegal migrant under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 have been entrusted to Government of Assam under article 258(1) of the Constitution of India. Therefore, the Government of Assam is competent to deport an illegal migrant after his nationality is verified, if so required.

Accidental deaths and suicides report of NCRB

399. SHRI AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the discrepancies identified in the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) report on 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides' for the year 2016 have been rectified;

(b) if so, when the NCRB intends to publish the ADSI report for year, 2016; and

(c) if not, then which are the concerned States/Union Territories for which discrepancies were identified in the data submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) NCRB has released "Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India 2016". Report on 7th November 2019 after getting the data vetted from the States/ Union Territories.

Funds released under Special Central Assistance

400. SHRI AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) for the most Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts for the State of Odisha in the year, 2019;

(b) whether there has been any change in the number of LWE affected districts in the State of Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) which districts of Odisha have seen the largest decline of LWE influence, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) An amount of ₹ 66.67 Crore has been released to Odisha under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme in 2019.

(b) In a review of LWE affected districts, the number of affected districts have been reduced from 126 to 90. The details of the districts for Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) From 2014 to 2018, there has been 27% reduction in LWE related incidents in Odisha, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Ganjam, Gajapati, Dhenkanal and Jajpur districts were removed from the list of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme in 2018 due to significant improvement in LWE scenario.

Statement

Revision of LWE affected districts: 01 April 2018

Sl. No.	State	LWE affected Districts Prior to Review	Excluded	Included	LWE affected Districts Post-Review
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	08 Anantapur, East Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram.	03 Prakasam, Kurnool Anantapur	01 West Godavari	06 East Godavari, Guntur, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, West Godavari.
2.	Chhattisgarh	16 Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Jashpur, Kanker, Korea, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja, Dhamtari, Mahasamund, Gariyaband, Balod, Sukma, Kondagaon and Balrampur.	03 Sarguja, Korea, Jashpur,	01 Kabirdham	14 Balod, Balrampur, Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Gariyaband, Kanker, Kondagaon, Mahasamund, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Sukma, Kabirdham
3.	Jharkhand	21 Bokaro, Chatra, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, Garhwa,	02 Deogarh, Pakur		19 Bokaro, Chatra, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Giridih, Gumla,

Written Answers to

[20 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

171

1	2	3	4	5	6	172
		Giridih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Latehar, Lohardagga, Palamu, Ranchi, Simdega, Saraikela-Kharaswan, West Singhbhum, Khunti, Ramgarh, Dumka, Deoghar and Pakur.			Hazaribagh, Koderma, Latehar, Lohardagga, Palamu, Ranchi, Simdega, Saraikela-Kharaswan, West Singhbhum, Khunti, Ramgarh, Dumka	Written Answers to
4.	Odisha	19 Gajapati, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Navrangpur, Rayagada, Sambhalpur, Sundargarh, Nayagarh, Kandhamal, Deogarh, Jajpur, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bargarh and Bolangir	06 Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Ganjam, Gajapati, Dhenkanal, Jajpur	02 Angul, Boudh	15 Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur, Rayagada, Sambhalpur, Sundargarh, Nayagarh, Kondhamal, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bargarh, Bolangir, Angul, Boudh	[RAJYA SABHA]
						Unstarred Questions

Cyber police stations and cyber crime cells

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

(a) how many cyber police stations and cyber crime cells have been set up in the country, State-wise and whether any proposal is there for setting up additional courts to deal with cyber-crimes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the follow up action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c): "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects as per the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order, setting up of cyber police stations, cyber crime cells and additional courts rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Government. The State/UT Governments are competent to deal with cyber crime offences under the extant provisions of law.

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has issued an advisory dated 13.01.2018 to all States/ Union Territories for setting up institutional arrangements for handling cyber crime at State and District levels. Copy of the advisory is available on www.mha.gov.in. All States have set up cyber cells at State level.

Further, MHA launched the online National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal, www.cybercrime.gov.in to enable citizens to report complaints pertaining to all types of cyber crimes with special focus on cyber crimes against women and children. Law Enforcement Authorities of States have access to this data.

Metro rail services for smooth flow of traffic

†402. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the places where metro rail services are being established for smooth flow of traffic in the country and the details of the financial assistance earmarked for this purpose; and

(b) the critical details of the utility of the built corridor which was made for transporting urban traffic by passenger buses and the details of the status regarding Madhya Pradesh and other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The details of places where metro rail services are being established and TOTAL financial assistance earmarked for this purpose are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of places where Metro Rail Services are being established and Total financial assistance earmarked for this purpose

Sl. No	State/UT	City	Total approx Central Financial Assistance Earmarked (₹ in cr.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	West Bengal	Kolkata	17,690.42	Metro Rail Projects being implemented by Ministry of Railways in Kolkata including Kolkata East West Metro Corridor fully owned by Central Government.
2.	Delhi	Delhi (Three priority corridors of Delhi Metro Phase IV)	15,616.80	Metro Rail Projects being implemented under equal equity participation of Central Government and concerned State Governemtn
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore	17,422.14	
4.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2,854.00	

5.	Kerala	Kochi	3, 172.23	
6.	Maharashtra	Mumbai (Line -3)	16, 662.20	
		Mumbai (Line 2A, 2B, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 (7A), 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14)	Nil	Metro Rail Projects being implemented by State Government/State Organization under State Sector.
		Nagpur	6, 076.00	Metro Rail Projects being implemented under equal equity participation of Central Government and concerned State Government.
		Pune (Phase - 1)	7, 785.50	
		Pune (Pune Metro Line 3)	Nil	Metro Rail Project being implemented under Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode.
7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad & Gandhinagar	11, 786.52	Metro Rail Projects being implemented under equal equity participation of Central Government and concerned State Government.
		Surat	7, 329.49	
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	7, 519.32	
		Agra	5, 638.12	

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	4, 657.78	
		Indore	4, 476.36	
10.	Bihar	Patna	7, 361.24	
11.	Telangana	Hyderabad	1, 458.00	Metro Rail Project being implemented under Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode
12.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Nil	Metro Rail Project being implemented by State Government/ State Organization under State Sector

176 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Illegal colonies in Delhi

403. SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any study has been conducted about illegal colonies located in rural areas of Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to legalize these illegal colonies, the details thereof; and
- (d) the funds allocated for the development of these colonies during the year 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) 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 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. This notification gives the detailed process, list of unauthorised colonies, applicable rates for different categories, etc., for conferment/ recognition of the ownership rights and also the list of 69 colonies inhabited by the affluent sections of the society, for which these Regulations will not be applicable.

- (d) The information is being collected.

Shelter homes for urban homeless people in Gujarat

†404. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state?

- (a) the quantum of funds released for Gujarat during the last three years for construction of shelter homes for urban homeless people and names of the schemes under which these funds have been released;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has set any target for above schemes;

(c) if so, the year-wise targets set during the last three years and the extent to which those targets have been achieved, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the shelters meant for urban homeless people are being upgraded, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) It is the primary responsibility of Governments of the States/ Union Territories to provide shelters for the urban homeless. However, in order to complement the efforts of States/UTs, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs is administering scheme of 'Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)' under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), through respective States/UTs. It focuses on providing permanent shelters equipped with basic facilities to the urban homeless.

During the last three years starting from 2016-17 to 2018-19, under DAY-NULM an amount of ₹ 30.94 crore was released to State Government of Gujarat in a consolidated manner. Out of this they were allowed to apportion appropriate amount for utilization under SUH.

(b) and (c) The State level Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC) approves proposals for construction, refurbishment and appropriate operations & management (O&M) cost for shelters. As reported by State Government of Gujarat, the year-wise targets and achievements are as under:

Year	Target	Shelters Sanctioned by PSC	Shelters Functional
2016-17	5	0	0
2017-18	15	17	10
2018-19	16	64	25
TOTAL	36	81	35

(d) The shelters under SUH are established with certain facilities/ amenities for dignified living of urban homeless. These, *inter-alia*, include well ventilated rooms, water arrangements and sanitation, bathing and toilet facilities, standard lighting, fire

protection measures, first-aid kit, regular cleaning of blankets, common kitchen, personal lockers, common recreation space and CCTV cameras at entry and exit points for security.

Programmes and schemes for urban development

405. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has many development programmes for Urban Development and small cities, if so, the list of the schemes for the Urban Development; and

(b) the amount of money allocated for the schemes for the different States separately, the details 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 (MoHUA) facilitates and assists States/Union Territories (UTs), through its flagship Missions - Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY-U) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) and Metro Rail Projects to improve urban infrastructure and enhance the quality of life in cities and towns covered under these Missions.

(b) Funds allocated for these programmes State-wise are given in the following Statement.

Statement

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

(All figures in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Committed Central Assistance
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,056.62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	126.22

1	2	3
3.	Assam	591.42
4.	Bihar	1, 164.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	1, 009.74
6.	Goa	104.58
7.	Gujarat	2, 069.96
8.	Haryana	764.51
9.	Himachal Pradesh	274.07
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	533.72
11.	Jharkhand	566.17
12.	Karnataka	2, 318.79
13.	Kerala	1, 161.20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2, 592.86
15.	Maharashtra	3, 534.08
16.	Manipur	162.28
17.	Meghalaya	72.12
18.	Mizoram	126.22
19.	Nagaland	108.19
20.	Odisha	796.97
21.	Punjab	1, 204.47
22.	Rajasthan	1, 541.95
23.	Sikkim	36.06
24.	Tamil Nadu	4, 756.58
25.	Telangana	832.60
26.	Tripura	133.43
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4, 922.46

1	2	3
28.	Uttarakhand	533.72
29.	West Bengal	1,929.32
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.82
31.	Chandigarh	54.09
32.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	10.82
33.	Daman and Diu	18.03
34.	Delhi	802.31
35.	Lakshadweep	3.61
36.	Puducherry	64.91
TOTAL		35,989.70

* The UT of Chandigarh has revised its approved SAAP from 95.07 crore to 56, 95 crore.

Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U)

(crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Mission Allocation (₹ in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.52
2.	Andhra Pradesh	571.33
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.78
4.	Assam	220.80
5.	Bihar	583.68
6.	Chandigarh	28.02
7.	Chhattisgarh	357.85
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.63
9.	Daman and Diu	2.56
10.	Delhi	349.75

1	2	3
11.	Goa	17.09
12.	Gujarat	834.15
13.	Haryana	317.08
14.	Himachal Pradesh	34.95
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	151.63
16.	Jharkhand	258.71
17.	Karnataka	1017.96
18.	Kerala	219.99
19.	Madhya Pradesh	920.04
20.	Maharashtra	1677.80
21.	Manipur	53.10
22.	Meghalaya	22.62
23.	Mizoram	37.52
24.	Nagaland	33.31
25.	Odisha	372.02
26.	Puducherry	28.94
27.	Punjab	364.02
28.	Rajasthan	705.46
29.	Sikkim	9.52
30.	Tamil Nadu	1574.50
31.	Telangana	413.74
32.	Tripura	50.07
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1740.98
34.	Uttarakhand	98.00
35.	West Bengal	911.34
TOTAL		14013.46

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	9.18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20, 756.26
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	162.82
4.	Assam	1, 458.90
5.	Bihar	4, 705.52
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	6.47
7.	Chhattisgarh	3, 821.85
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	86.05
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	22.24
10.	Delhi (UT)	361.23
11.	Goa	16.28
12.	Gujarat	10, 373.02
13.	Haryana	4, 235.32
14.	Himachal Pradesh	174.75
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	692.50
16.	Jharkhand	2, 940.61
17.	Karnataka	9, 378.50
18.	Kerala	1, 975.78
19.	Ladakh (UT)	36.68
20.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-
21.	Madhya Pradesh	11, 682.09
22.	Maharashtra	17, 603.55
23.	Manipur	642.71

1	2	3
24.	Meghalaya	70.42
25.	Mizoram	463.64
26.	Nagaland	505.95
27.	Odisha	2, 231.90
28.	Puducherry (UT)	203.29
29.	Punjab	1, 229.55
30.	Rajasthan	3, 249.22
31.	Sikkim	8.18
32.	Tamil Nadu	11, 267.03
33.	Telangana	3, 422.98
34.	Tripura	1, 242.75
35.	Uttar Pradesh	22, 271.64
36.	Uttarakhand	688.68
37.	West Bengal	6, 280.68
TOTAL		1, 44, 278.68*

*Excluding additional interest subvention subsidy of ₹ 1,670 crore sanctioned recently to Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) for disbursement.

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission
(DAY-NULM)

Sl. No	States/UTs	Budget allocation 2019-20 (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8645.00
2.	Bihar	4144.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	2839.00
4.	Goa	453.36
5.	Gujarat	1636.44

1	2	30
6.	Haryana	3950.03
7.	Himachal Pradesh	180.70
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1156.00
9.	Jharkhand	2170.00
10.	Karnataka	2194.16
11.	Kerala	2012.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6506.19
13.	Maharashtra	0.00
14.	Odisha	1909.88
15.	Punjab	1090.14
16.	Rajasthan	5081.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	10848.42
18.	Telangana	4213.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	13141.00
20.	Uttarakhand	704.34
21.	West Bengal	3439.15
22.	Delhi	0.00
23.	Puducherry	474.00
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00
25.	Chandigarh	411.00
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
27.	Daman and Diu	0.00
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	479.32
29.	Assam	1981.90
30.	Manipur	486.52

1	2	3
31.	Meghalaya	0.00
32.	Mizoram	570.52
33.	Nagaland	456.34
34.	Sikkim	343.49
35.	Tripura	905.00
TOTAL		82421.90

Smart City Mission (SCM)

A Total of 5,151 projects worth of ₹ 2,05,018 crore have been proposed by these cities as part of their Smart City Proposals (SCP) that are under various stages of implementation. As of 15th November 2019, 4,178 projects worth ₹ 1,49,519 crore have been tendered out, of which work orders for 3,376 projects worth ₹ 1,05,458 crore have been issued and 1,296 projects worth ₹ 23,170 crore have been completed. As per Smart Cities Mission 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.

Dedicated corridor for pedestrians and cyclists in Delhi

406. SHRI G.C. CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is planning to build a dedicated corridor for pedestrians and cyclists, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the DDA plans to build the 'Delhi Cyclewalk' as a 33 km long dedicated track for cyclists and pedestrians, with four corridors connecting Tughlaqabad, Greater Kailash, Nehru Place and Delhi Secretariat, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DDA also plans to start a bike sharing project on the dedicated corridor, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The project regarding Delhi Cycle Walk is in conceptual stage.

Interest subsidy on housing loan

407. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether interest subvention on housing loan for the purchase/ construction of houses is being provided by Union Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of beneficiaries of the scheme in Kerala during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is providing interest subvention on housing loans for purchase/construction of houses through Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Urban) [PMAY(U)]. CLSS for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/ Low Income Group (LIG) is effective from 17.06.2015 and for Middle Income Group (MIG) it is effective from 01.01.2017. The scheme for MIG, approved initially for one year, has been extended upto 31.03.2020.

The main features of scheme are given in Statement (*See* below).

- (c) The details about number of beneficiaries of the scheme in Kerala during last three years are given below:

Sl. No.	Details	FY. 2016-17	FY. 2017-18	FY. 2018-19
1.	Number of Beneficiaries under EWS/LIG	259	1, 301	5, 366
2.	Number of Beneficiaries under MIG	-	128	1, 183

Statement

*Main features of Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Urban) [PMAY(U)]*

Sl. No.	Particulars	Category		
		EWS/LIG	MIG-I	MIG-II
1.	Household Income (₹ Per Annum)	Up to 3,00,000 for EWS and between 3,00,001 to 6,00,000 for LIG	Between 600,001 to 12,00,000	Between 12,00,001 to 18,00,000
2.	Interest Subsidy (% p.a)	6.5%	4%	3%
3.	Maximum loan tenure (in years)	20	20	20
4.	Eligible Housing Loan Amount for Interest Subsidy (₹)	6,00,000*	9, 00, 000*	12, 00, 000*
5.	Dwelling Unit Carpet Area (Square metre)	30/60 #	Up to 160	Up to 200
6.	Purposeax	Acquisition/construction of house (including repurchase) and for incremental housing	Acquisition/construction of house (including repurchase)	Acquisition/construction of house (including repurchase)
7.	Discount Rate for Net Present Value (NPV) calculation of interest subsidy	9%	9%	9%
8.	Upfront Amount for Subsidy (approximately in ₹)	2, 67, 280	2, 35, 000	2, 30, 000

*Loans beyond this limit will be at non-subsidised rates

The beneficiary, at his/her discretion, can build a house of larger area but interest subvention would be limited to first ₹6 lakh only.

Model cities to be developed in country

†408. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the cities which are declared to be developed as model cities by Government;
- (b) whether the cities of districts of Konkan region in Maharashtra are included in these cities; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) There are no cities declared to be developed as 'model cities' by the Government. However, the Government, through Smart Cities Mission (SCM), has selected 100 cities to be developed as 'Smart Cities', the names of which are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Kalyan Dombivali and Thane are the two cities from the Konkan Region of Maharashtra included in SCM.

(c) The TOTAL number of 100 Smart Cities has been distributed among the States and Union Territories (UTs) on the basis of an equitable criteria giving equal weightage (50:50) to urban population of the States/UTs and the number of statutory towns in the States/UTs. Based on this formula, ten potential Smart Cities were allocated to the State of Maharashtra. Accordingly, Government of Maharashtra conducted the intra-State competition and shortlisted ten Smart Cities *i.e.* Pimpri Chinchwad, Nashik, Thane, Greater Mumbai, Amravati, Solapur, Nagpur, Kalyan-Dombivali, Aurangabad and Pune. Based on the nation-wide Challenge process, eight cities namely Pimpri Chinchwad, Nashik, Thane, Solapur, Nagpur, Kalyan-Dombivali, Aurangabad and Pune were selected from the State of Maharashtra to be developed as Smart Cities. Presently, there is no proposal to include more number of cities under Smart Cities Mission.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*List of Cities selected in various rounds under
Smart Cities Mission - State-wise*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cities selected in various rounds
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vishakhapatnam 2. Tirupati 3. Kakinada 4. Amaravati
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Pasighat 2. Itanagar
4.	Assam	1. Guwahati
5.	Bihar	1. Muzaffarpur 2. Bhagalpur 3. Patna 4. Biharsharif
6.	Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh
7.	Chhattisgarh	1. Raipur 2. Bilaspur 3. Atalnagar (erstwhile Naya Raipur)
8.	Daman and Diu	1. Diu
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1. Silvassa
10.	Delhi	1. New Delhi Municipal Council
11.	Goa	1. Panaji
12.	Gujarat	1. Gandhinagar 2. Ahmedabad 3. Surat

1	2	3
		4. Vadodara
		5. Rajkot
		6. Dahod
13.	Haryana	1. Karnal
		2. Faridabad
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Dharamshala
		2. Shimla
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Jammu
		2. Srinagar
16.	Jharkhand	1. Ranchi
17.	Karnataka	1. Mangaluru
		2. Belagavi
		3. Shivamogga
		4. Hubballi-Dharwad
		5. Tumakuru
		6. Davanegere
		7. Bangalore
18.	Kerala	1. Kochi
		2. Thiruvananthapuram
19.	Lakshadweep	1. Kavaratti
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal
		2. Indore
		3. Jabalpur
		4. Gwalior
		5. Sagar
		6. Satna
		7. Ujjain

1	2	3
21.	Maharashtra	1. Pimpri Chinchwad 2. Nashik 3. Thane 4. Solapur 5. Nagpur 6. Kalyan-Dombivali 7. Aurangabad 8. Pune
22.	Manipur	1. Imphal
23.	Meghalaya	1. Shillong
24.	Mizoram	1. Aizawl
25.	Nagaland	1. Kohima
26.	Odisha	1. Bhubaneswar 2. Rourkela
27.	Puducherry	1. Puducherry
28.	Punjab	1. Ludhiana 2. Jalandhar 3. Amritsar
29.	Rajasthan	1. Jaipur 2. Udaipur 3. Kota 4. Ajmer
30.	Sikkim	1. Namchi 2. Gangtok
31.	Tamil Nadu	1. Tiruchirapalli 2. Tirunelveli 3. Thanjavur

1	2	3
		4. Tiruppur
		5. Salem
		6. Vellore
		7. Coimbatore
		8. Madurai
		9. Thoothukudi
		10. Chennai
		11. Erode
32.	Telangana	1. Karimnagar
		2. Greater Warangal
33.	Tripura	1. Agartala
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Aligarh
		2. Jhansi
		3. Kanpur
		4. Prayagraj (erstwhile Allahabad)
		5. Lucknow
		6. Varanasi
		7. Agra
		8. Bareilly
		9. Moradabad
		10. Saharanpur
35.	Uttarakhand	1. Dehradun
36.	West Bengal	1. New Town Kolkata
TOTAL		100

Earthquake-resistant housing

409. SHRI SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures undertaken to bring about earthquake-resistant housing in the country;

(b) the degree of progress/achievement in realizing earthquake-resistant housing across the country; and

(c) whether Government is proposing to bring about a legislation to ensure earthquake-resistant housing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has brought out a series of Indian Standards for earthquake resistant design and construction of buildings. The National Building Code (NBC) of India, through its various sections also provides provisions for disaster resistant planning and construction of buildings. The NBC of India 2016 has necessary administrative and technical provisions for safety of structures against earthquakes and other hazards. Earthquake resistant codes and relevant provisions of NBC are required to be followed mandatorily for safety against earthquake hazards.

Further, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Housing for All (Urban) Mission scheme guidelines stipulates that the houses under the Mission should be designed and constructed to meet the requirements of structural safety against earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslides etc. conforming to NBC and other relevant BIS codes. Besides the above, the Vulnerability Atlas of India that gives State-wise hazard maps with respect to different types of hazards based on the materials used for walling and roofing of the building is periodically revised and guidelines, manuals on earthquake resistant design and construction of housing are brought out.

In order to create awareness and educate the various stakeholders, Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), an autonomous organization under the aegis of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has recently started e-learning course on Vulnerability Atlas of India.

A National Disaster Management Plan has already been drawn by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Ministry of Home Affairs in 2016 with the vision "Make India disaster resilient, achieve substantial disaster risk reduction, and significantly decrease the losses of life, livelihoods and assets - economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental - by maximizing the ability to cope with disasters at all levels of administration as well as among communities".

Illegal buildings in the cities

†410. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that almost all the cities of the country are full of illegal buildings;
- (b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any step to prevent them before their construction to save money, labour and time; and
- (c) if so, the details of such steps and by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Urban Development is a state subject and all kinds of construction activities are regulated by the specific Building Bye Laws of the respective state or city.

(b) and (c) The respective urban local bodies and urban development authorities monitor and regulate the construction activities by granting construction permissions. They are empowered to take action to curb illegal construction as per the provisions of respective Building Bye Laws.

Increasing prices of houses in the country

†411. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the price of houses is increasing continuously in the cities of the country;
- (b) if so, whether it is also a fact that they are not being sold due to this reason;
- (c) if so, whether Government is considering on reducing their prices; and
- (d) if so, to what extent it would be reduced and by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not maintain data of prices of houses. The prices of houses are determined by the market forces based on demand and supply.

Addressing ever growing urban migration in the country

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

- (a) the major schemes of Ministry aimed at addressing ever growing urban migration in the country;
- (b) the allocations made to address migration problem across the country and the funds spent/unspent during the last three years, years-wise. State-wise and scheme-wise, details thereof;
- (c) the unspent allocations during the above period, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the action initiated against those who failed to spend the allocations during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) does not have any scheme to address urban migration. However, the Ministry facilitates and assists States/Union Territories (UTs), through its flagship Missions - Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY-U) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) and Metro Rail Projects to improve urban infrastructure and enhance the quality of life in cities and towns covered under these Missions.

- (b) to (d) Does not arise.

Redeveloping Lutyens' Delhi

413. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the detailed reasons for planning to redevelop the central vista along Raj path, the Parliament and associated building in the vicinity;

- (b) the stakeholders consulted in the process, the details thereof;
- (c) the members of the jury that awarded the contract to HCP Design, Planning and Management Private Limited;
- (d) whether concerns were expressed by architects, conservationists and historians about the changes affecting Lutyens' character and skyline, and consequently New Delhi's aspirations of becoming a world heritage city; and
- (e) the response to these concerns thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) Parliament building was completed in 1927 and is not able to accommodate the present day requirements of the Parliament including providing independent office chambers to Members of Parliament. Offices of the Central Government are located in different places impacting the efficiency of functioning of Ministries. Further, many of these buildings have outlived their lives. Therefore, in order to meet the current and future requirements of the Parliament, get all offices of Central Government Secretariat at one place and improve the Central vista as a world class public place, the proposal of development/ redevelopment of such buildings and the vista has been taken up.

The work of comprehensive planning, designing and supervision has been awarded by Central Public Works Department to HCP Design Planning and Management Pvt. Ltd. following Quality cum Cost Based System (QCBS) Tendering System, that included assessment of the project proposal of the firm by a jury consisting of architects, planners and landscape designers. Consultation with all stakeholders including architects, conservationists and historians is part of the process of preparing master plan for development redevelopment.

Benefits to marginalised population under SCM

414. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the specific plans to ensure that the most marginalized population in cities are able to benefit from the Smart Cities Mission (SCM), and plans to extend it for all residents of India;

- (b) the specific benchmarks that a city must reach in order to be called 'smart';
- (c) how Government is implementing and monitoring the mission;
- (d) how projects under the mission relate to the Ease of Liveability Index; and
- (e) the plan to improve basic services delivery especially with regard to water, sanitation, electricity and housing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) In the approach to the Smart Cities Mission (SCM), the objective is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'smart' Solutions. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development through a mix of pan-city development works which positively affect the lives of people of all abilities and ages from every socio-economic class and area-based development works focussed on developing physical infrastructure in compact areas which act as replicable models for other parts of the city.

(b) The conceptualisation of the Smart City varies from city to city and country to country, depending on the level of development, willingness to change and reform, resources and aspirations of citizens. In the Indian context, a Smart City provides for the comprehensive development of urban areas represented by the four pillars of institutional, physical, social and economic infrastructure. The citizens' aspirations are captured in their Smart City Proposals and their performance is benchmarked on its achievements.

(c) The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission at the 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, State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary has been established, besides, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Nominee Directors on the Boards of SPVs are also monitoring the progress in respective 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 also benefit from peer-to-peer learning during these interactions. 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 Smart Cities are also regularly reporting implementation status of projects under SCM through the Online-Management Information System (MIS).

(d) The first framework on 'Ease of Living' (EoL) Index for cities was launched in June 2017 with the objective of framing an index to enable a shift to data driven approach in urban planning and management and promote healthy competition among cities. The first ever EoL Index, 2018 was launched in August, 2018. As a part of improving the Index, a new Assessment Framework for EoL Index 2019, more focused on outcomes and aims to assess the ease of living of citizens across three pillars has been launched in February, 2019. These pillars are: Quality of Life, Economic Ability and Sustainability which are further divided into 14 categories across 50 indicators. The Municipal Performance Index (MPI), 2019 is a new initiative by the Ministry which seeks to examine the sectoral performance of Municipalities across a set of 5 verticals namely Service, Finance, Planning, Technology and Governance. The EoL, 2019 focuses on outcome indicators, accompanied by MPI 2019 which would assess the performance of cities based on enablers. The Ease of Living indicators are linked to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and this exercise will help our Country to track and achieve SDGs. The Smart City Proposals of Smart Cities contain their aspirations and projects in order to improve ease of living for their citizens.

(e) To improve basic services delivery especially with regard to water, sanitation, electricity and housing, the Ministry has a three-level strategy *i.e.* at the first level, the Ministry addresses the issue of affordable housing and sanitation including poverty alleviation which are the three biggest challenges. The programs Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban-(PMAY-U) and Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) are being implemented in the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). More than 4300 cities are being impacted through these programmes. At the second level, basic infrastructure like water supply, sewerage/sewage management and green parks are the focus. The Government is implementing these in 500 cities with 1 lakh and above population through the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Mission. Finally, at the third level, 100 cities are being developed under the SCM to address ease of living by evolving

new paradigm of urban governance with communities at the core and increased use of digital technology to improve infrastructure, service delivery and resource utilization. Thus, the Ministry is addressing key issues in urban areas through comprehensive and structured programs and Missions and promotes convergence as a key strategy of implementation.

Delay in handing over possession by DDA

415. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inordinate delay was caused in handing over possession of flats of Ganga, Yamuna, Narmada and Saraswati apartments in Vasant Kunj, New Delhi by Delhi Development Authority (DDA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether DDA collected money from the allottees as deposit for maintenance and repair works of these four societies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the money has been spent by DDA in consultation with RWAs with details of maintenance and repair undertaken so far; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (f) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the draw for the Housing Scheme 2010 was held on 18.04.2011 and demand letters in case of flats located at D-6 Vasant Kunj, New Delhi were issued in the month of March 2012. It was publicized in the Brochure of Housing Scheme 2010 that the flats at D-6 Vasant Kunj are at advanced stage of completion. The demand letters were issued only after completion of above mentioned flats. DDA collected "one time maintenance charges" from the allottees of Ganga, Yamuna, Narmada and Saraswati apartments in Vasant Kunj in the Housing Scheme of 2010 for various maintenance works in the common area. A sum of ₹ 92.65 crores against Civil Maintenance only have been collected by DDA for One Time Maintenance Charges from the allottees

of Ganga, Yamuna, Narmada and Saraswati apartments in Vasant Kunj till March-2019. DDA has to carry out maintenance activities for common area in these apartments for a period upto 30 years.

Population of urban poor

416. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the population of urban poor in the country is likely to touch 200 million in 2020 as per UN Habitat report;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) the reasons for increase in the persons living in the slums in urban areas of the country; and
- (d) the steps taken and proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The aspiration for better economic opportunities drives the poor to migrate from rural areas to urban areas. These migrants largely belong to un-skilled or semi-skilled workforce. Consequently, the low wages earned by them forces them to live in informal settlements. The Government of India has been making consistent efforts to improve the lives of such persons in urban areas of the country through various schemes and programmes such as National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY)-U Mission. The PMAY-U Mission launched in 2015 seeks to address the issue of slums through one of its verticals *i.e.* 'In-Situ' Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) under which 3.2 lakh houses have been sanctioned till date and are at different stages of construction.

Proposal of new Parliament building

417. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government has any proposal to build a new Parliament building in the NCT of Delhi;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) With the aim of development/ redevelopment of Parliament building to cater to the present and future requirements, including providing independent office chambers to the Members of Parliament, a consultant firm has been engaged by Central Public Works Department (CPWD) for comprehensive Architectural and Engineering Planning, Designing and Supervision. Survey of the area is part of this consultancy. Consultations with all stakeholders including architects, conservationists and historians is part of the process of preparing the Master Plan for Development/ Redevelopment.

Houses provided under PMAY

†418. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the Total number of houses to be provided to the urban poor throughout the country under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY(U));
- (b) whether there is a timeline fixed for the same and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the place-wise details of the number of houses allotted to the urban poor, under this scheme till date and the Total expenditure incurred on the same till date?

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, the 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 the project proposals received

so far from the States/UTs, Central Assistance of ₹ 1,45,949 crore has been sanctioned for construction of 93,00,949 houses which includes ₹ 1,39,428 crore for construction of 90,25,267 houses for the beneficiaries belonging to EWS/LIG categories, under the Scheme. Out of TOTAL approved Central Assistance, ₹ 57,896 crore have been released to the States/UTs including ₹ 51,375 crore for EWS/LIG. Further, States/UTs have also 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.

State/UT-wise details of houses and Central Assistance approved so far under the scheme is given in following Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of houses and Central Assistance approved along with Central Assistance released so far under PMAY(U) for beneficiaries belonging to EWS/LIG categories

Sl. No. State/UT		Houses Sanctioned	Total Central Assistance Approved (₹ in crore)	Central Assistance Released (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	612	9.18	0.28
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13,66,201	20,571.09	6,687.33
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7, 229	162.79	105.23
4.	Assam	96,617	1,452.11	501.74
5.	Bihar	3,00,362	4,658.61	1,488.33
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	112	2.53	2.53
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,51,832	3,777.45	1,290.95

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	4,617	82.11	53.63
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	1, 161	21.32	15.93
10.	Delhi (UT)	7, 877	188.63	188.63
11.	Goa	374	8.53	7.99
12.	Gujarat	5,68,205	9, 774.33	5,988.79
13.	Haryana	2,58,892	4, 092.04	590.26
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9,710	170.54	62.83
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	45,871	690.80	171.80
16.	Jharkhand	1,94,625	2, 896.02	1,472.42
17.	Karnataka	5,69,242	8, 909.09	2,740.54
18.	Kerala	1,23,328	1, 934.01	1,060.94
19.	Ladakh (UT)	1,763	36.62	17.22
20.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-
21.	Madhya Pradesh	7,43,359	11, 516.51	6,116.68
22.	Maharashtra	10,87,642	16, 403.46	3,940.82
23.	Manipur	42,811	642.46	236.75
24.	Meghalaya	4,656	70.18	6.28
25.	Mizoram	30,247	463.44	115.15
26.	Nagaland	31,991	505.78	151.79
27.	Odisha	1,40,808	2, 201.76	942.22
28.	Puducherry (UT)	13,147	198.67	70.99
29.	Punjab	74,956	1,138.50	331.44

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Rajasthan	1,86,953	3,056.51	972.60
31.	Sikkim	530	8.06	3.19
32.	Tamil Nadu	7,17,930	10,953.06	3,717.28
33.	Telangana	1,97,532	3,044.34	1,389.54
34.	Tripura	80,235	1,238.88	627.72
35.	Uttar Pradesh	14,27,838	21,783.57	7,228.95
36.	Uttarakhand	36,038	651.79	305.05
37.	West Bengal	3,99,964	6,113.42	2,771.45
TOTAL*		90,25,267	1,39,428	51,375

*Excluding additional 30,963 CLSS EWS houses and interest subvention subsidy of ₹1,119 crore of sanctioned recently.

Land exemptions under ULC Act

419. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken for equal distribution of lands exempted under section 20 of The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 (ULC Act) exclusively for industrial purpose;

(b) list of land exempted under section 20 granted to land holders to retain excess land beyond permissible limit for industrial purpose only after introduction of ULC Act, 1976;

(c) how many of them closed their industries and continue to hold land and have developed the lands;

(d) why these lands are not being acquired by State to be utilised for rehabilitation of retrenched workers; and

(e) why no formula is being worked out similar for textile lands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) Land is a state Subject. The Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act (ULC&RA), 1976 is a Central Act on a State subject. This Act was enacted under Article 252(1) of the Constitution of India after the Legislatures of eleven States passed a resolution authorising the Parliament to enact a law in this behalf. The main objects of the Act were to (i) prevent concentration of urban property in the hands of a few persons and speculation and profiteering thereon; (ii) bring about socialization of urban land in urban agglomerations to subserve the common good by ensuring its equitable distribution; (iii) discourage construction of luxury housing leading to conspicuous consumption of scarce building materials and to ensure the equitable utilization of such materials; and (iv) secure orderly urbanization. Government of India repealed the above Act by the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Repeal Act, 1999. The State Governments were requested to replace the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 by adopting the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Repeal Act, 1999. Guidelines were also issued to State Governments instructing them to protect the interests of the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/ Low Income Category (LIC) after repeal of the Principal Act.

As per the information available as on February, 2013, the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 has been repealed by the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Odisha, NCT of Delhi, Puducherry, and Chandigarh. Tamil Nadu has repealed its Act on 16.6.1999. State Government of Kerala also follows its own Law for land ceiling. These States are now free to have their own legislation on the subject, to suit the varying local conditions based on State requirements. The Principal Act is still in force in the State of West Bengal.

As per information available as on May 1998, 56,640 Ha. of excess vacant land stood exempted under Section 20 of the Act. The exemptions under Section 20 of ULC&RA, 1976 were granted by the State Governments. Details of land exempted under this Section are available with the concerned State Governments. Any action in the matter of lands that were exempted under Section 20 of the Act would be taken by the concerned State Governments.

PMAY(U) in Andhra Pradesh

420. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals by the State of Andhra Pradesh in 2019-20 for sanctioning houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY(U)); and

(b) what action Ministry has taken on each of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) In 2019-20, the Ministry had received 85 project proposals from the State of Andhra Pradesh for construction of 1, 24, 624 houses for Economically Weaker Section under Beneficiary Led Construction component of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {(PMAY(U))}. Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee under PMAY(U) in its 48th meeting held on 31.10.2019 approved all these proposals of Andhra Pradesh involving central assistance of ₹ 1869.36 crore and recommended for release of 1st installment (40% of central assistance) on the basis of attachment of beneficiaries in PMAY(U)-Management Information System (MIS) in respect of these projects.

Regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi

421. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Union Cabinet has approved a proposal of Delhi Government to regularise 1728 unauthorised colonies in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has not extended authorised tag to 69 affluent colonies;

(c) if so, provide names of these colonies;

(d) the rate proposed to be levied for registration of these properties; and

(e) whether Government has any plan to give subsidy to the poor people of these colonies for the purpose of registration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) 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 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/tendemoices-docs/may2018/ATT0000431102019.pdf>. This notification gives the detailed process, list of unauthorised colonies, applicable rates for different categories, etc., for conferment/ recognition of the ownership rights and also the list of 69 colonies inhabited by the affluent sections of the society, for which these Regulations will not be applicable.

PMAY(U) in Madhya Pradesh

†422. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the municipal body-wise details of the beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY(U)) in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the municipal body-wise details of the TOTAL number of houses built under the said scheme in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated for the construction of these houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) 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) including the State of Madhya Pradesh, in addressing the housing requirement in urban areas. Based on the project proposals received from States/UTs, Total 93,00,949 houses have so far been sanctioned under the Scheme; out of this, 55,40,801 are at various stages of construction and 28,06,465 are completed. 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.

In the State of Madhya Pradesh, Total 7,51,658 houses have so far been sanctioned: out of this, 5,42,334 are at various stages of construction and 2,93,612 are completed. Central assistance of ₹ 11,682.09 crore has been approved and ₹ 6,356.27 crore have been released to the State.

The City-wise details of houses sanctioned/grounded/completed under the scheme along with Central Assistance approved and released for the State of Madhya Pradesh is given in Statement.

Statement

City-wise details of houses Sanctioned, Grounded and Completed for beneficiaries in the State of Madhya Pradesh under PMAY(U)

Sl. No.	City	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)	Houses Grounded (Nos)	Houses **Completed** (Nos)	Central Assistance Approved (₹ in Cr.)	Central Assistance Released* (₹ in Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agar	2,303	731	537	34.63	9.30
2.	Badagaon (Agar)	798	580	172	11.98	6.29
3.	Badod	623	378	118	9.35	3.20
4.	Kanad	740	472	31 1	11.10	3.64
5.	Nalkheda	796	650	359	11.94	6.75
6.	Soyatkalan	1,687	1,202	369	25.30	9.65
7.	Susner	1,207	883	370	18.11	8.41
8.	Alirajpur	871	379	379	13.16	4.85
9.	Bhavra	249	249	247	3.74	3.03
10.	Jobat	202	201	200	3.07	2.92
11.	Amarkantak	844	84	80	12.66	3.42
12.	Anuppur	1,168	893	669	17.53	9.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Bijuri	1,511	672	197	22.67	10.45
14.	Jaithari	590	502	232	8.85	6.06
15.	Kotma	1,272	841	622	19.08	7.43
16.	Pasan	476	262	94	7.15	1.76
17.	Ashok Nagar	3,778	3,094	1,242	56.59	31.37
18.	Chanderi	986	567	270	14.80	4.44
19.	Isagarh	932	710	320	13.93	6.30
20.	Mungaoli	1,314	1,164	593	19.72	9.49
21.	Shadora	1,694	691	505	25.41	8.33
22.	Baihar	1,025	929	539	15.37	7.23
23.	Balaghat	4,408	3,844	990	66.00	29.72
24.	Katangi (Balaghat)	1,300	1,140	654	19.49	12.06
25.	Lanji	954	743	395	14.30	7.45
26.	Malajkhand	3,491	3,286	1,812	52.37	26.60
27.	Waraseoni	2,293	1,930	792	34.41	19.13
28.	Anjad	1,847	1,175	965	27.79	9.62
29..	Barwani	1,997	1,790	964	31.30	19.24
30.	Khetia	909	844	721	13.64	11.39
31.	Palsud	1,269	450	448	19.04	4.99
32.	Pansemal	763	426	426	11.44	5.47
33.	Rajpur	1,609	1,145	555	24.13	11.44
34.	Sendhwa	2,706	2,255	1,019	40.64	22.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35.	Amla	410	377	294	6.16	4.80
36.	Athner	610	606	267	9.15	5.66
37.	Betul	2,609	2,328	1,567	39.83	25.76
38.	Betul Bazar	356	314	214	5.35	3.24
39.	Bhainsdehi	804	759	597	12.10	9.27
40.	Chicholi	960	960	767	14.39	11.87
41.	Multai	858	729	606	12.88	8.22
42.	Sarni	468	468	216	7.08	5.50
43.	Akoda	113	72	41	1.70	0.89
44.	Alampur	381	331	51	5.72	2.50
45.	Bhind	2,225	734	519	33.43	22.17
46.	Daboh	528	237	177	7.92	3.48
47.	Gohad	1,061	986	788	15.93	13.63
48.	Gormi	353	121	117	5.30	2.57
49.	Lahar	851	681	279	12.77	9.91
50.	Mau	559	346	193	8.39	5.46
51.	Mehgaon	477	146	137	7.15	1.81
52.	Mihona	530	298	222	7.95	3.82
53.	Phuphkalan	105	75	18	1.59	0.58
54.	Berasia	2,367	1,568	1,061	36.15	17.42
55.	Bhopal	40,557	33,432	12,772	637.53	324.49
56.	Kolar	193	193	193	3.43	3.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
57.	Burhanpur	17,931	6,875	5,885	269.64	113.65
58.	Nepanagar	675	335	334	10.20	2.83
59.	Shahpur (Burhanpur)	1,427	1,311	612	21.41	10.55
60.	Badamalhera	1,078	835	258	16.17	8.60
61.	Barigarh	486	486	406	7.29	5.95
62.	Bijawar	749	640	393	11.24	6.23
63.	Buxwaha	462	453	245	6.93	4.43
64.	Chandla	1,325	1,301	529	19.88	13.40
65.	Chhattarpur	12,137	5,774	2,116	182.21	110.17
66.	Garhi-malhera	1,154	1,138	228	17.32	9.19
67.	Ghuwara	1,626	1,042	376	24.39	8.97
68..	Harpalpur	751	528	271	11.27	5.04
69.	Khajuraho	1,099	1,006	415	16.49	8.76
70.	Laundi	564	329	248	8.46	5.03
71.	Maharajpur	555	501	252	8.33	3.42
72.	Nowgong	1,961	1,201	380	29.44	10.24
73.	Rajnagar	895	895	690	13.43	7.92
74.	Satai	1,159	1,109	486	17.39	10.67
75.	Amarwara	1,230	1,338	1,338	18.46	11.50
76.	Badkuhi	40	38	7	0.60	1.03
77.	Bichua	616	606	485	9.24	6.70
78.	Chand	1,341	1,336	720	20.10	12.49

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
79.	Chandameta-butaria	487	320	153	7.31	1.99
80.	Chhindwara	14,241	12,386	8,678	213.57	135.59
81.	Chourai	984	874	436	14.76	8.23
82.	Damua	1,202	500	253	18.03	4.67
83.	Dongarparasia	368	346	198	5.59	3.21
84.	Harrai	1,528	1,443	597	22.92	11.66
85.	Jamai	423	415	276	6.35	6.30
86.	Lodhikheda	735	570	376	11.03	6.10
87.	Mohgaon	458	453	247	6.87	4.48
88.	Neuton-chikhlikalan	176	173	148	2.64	1.97
89.	Pandhurna	2,957	2,751	1,297	44.32	27.16
90.	Piplanarayanwar	722	584	419	10.83	6.10
91.	Sausar	1,410	1,358	805	21.16	13.97
92.	Damon	7,560	5,167	4,326	113.40	61.90
93.	Hatta	1,481	742	277	22.24	7.66
94.	Hindoria	1,149	1,080	212	17.24	8.28
95.	Patera	1,158	1,015	414	17.36	10.48
96.	Patharia	2,905	2,338	857	43.58	15.73
97.	Tendukheda (Damoh)	1,051	393	113	15.80	7.15
98.	Badoni	786	274	194	11.79	3.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
99.	Bhander	885	474	408	13.28	6.27
100.	Datia	3,101	920	509	46.67	13.20
101.	Indergarh	782	595	538	11.74	8.04
102.	Seondha	1,584	629	554	23.78	7.52
103.	Bagli	578	416	285	8.76	4.90
104.	Bhaurasa	798	578	157	11.97	4.55
105.	Dewas	8,825	7,435	5,388	156.75	104.09
106.	Hatpiplya	1,071	300	93	16.10	3.75
107.	Kannod	866	489	458	13.06	7.01
108.	Kantaphod	583	572	240	8.75	4.67
109.	Karnawad	684	270	231	10.26	3.24
110.	Khategaon	1,645	1,437	1,011	24.72	15.93
111.	Loharda	1,055	1,046	365	15.83	7.96
112.	Nemawar	846	829	320	12.70	7.21
113.	Pipalrawan	883	523	496	13.25	5.98
114.	Satwas	1,765	1,147	673	26.49	11.52
115.	Sonkatch	965	944	424	14.52	9.75
116.	Tonkkhurd	948	586	293	14.22	7.51
117.	Badnawar	1,209	1,119	466	18.29	10.76
118.	Dahi	845	323	313	12.68	2.43
119.	Dhamnod (Dhar)	1,222	881	687	18.39	12.42
120.	Dhar	3,387	3,058	1,596	53.73	35.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
121.	Dharamपुरी	1,706	1,523	468	25.59	13.78
122.	Kukshi	1,174	877	554	17.74	11.93
123.	Manawar	1,047	1,032	809	16.07	12.03
124.	Mandav	532	524	86	7.98	3.70
125.	Pithampur	9,688	2,600	1,942	146.95	61.20
126.	Rajgarh (Dhar)	1,332	542	437	20.02	6.44
127.	Sardarpur	321	294	231	4.78	3.45
128.	Dindori	1,230	1,055	792	18.46	12.97
129.	Shahpura (Dindori)	667	524	444	10.01	5.55
130.	Aron	3,026	1,228	862	45.43	12.78
131.	Chachaura- Binaganj	2,391	1,325	977	35.90	14.59
132.	Guna	4,116	3,003	1,142	62.53	34.80
133.	Kumbhraj	1,303	709	237	19.52	5.94
134.	Raghogarh- Vijaypur	3,584	1,840	1,040	53.74	21.14
135.	Antari	481	462	406	7.23	5.83
136.	Bhitarwar	947	735	376	14.20	9.18
137.	Bilaua	842	309	299	12.63	4.01
138.	Dabra	1,564	588	283	23.48	14.96
139.	Gwalior	12,464	12,930	6,442	199.08	142.87
140.	Morar Cantt (CB)	61	61	61	1.17	1.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
141.	Pichhore (Gwalior)	1,473	507	115	22.10	6.20
142.	Harda	7,895	5,627	942	119.31	70.21
143.	Khirkiya	862	861	707	13.25	10.85
144.	Timarni	283	223	210	4.30	3.17
145.	Babai	1,186	736	731	17.77	8.80
146.	Bankhedi	1,174	649	347	17.61	6.43
147.	Hoshangabad	2,692	2,168	1,638	40.53	24.43
148.	Itarsi	2,046	1,751	729	30.74	18.08
149.	Pipariya	3,408	2,448	1,468	51.16	25.25
150.	Seoni-Malwa	2,541	1,927	1,196	38.10	22.79
151.	Sohagpur	1,264	1,140	452	18.99	9.21
152.	Betma	585	478	290	8.86	5.45
153.	Depalpur	996	618	616	15.84	9.54
154.	Hatod	311	297	297	4.49	4.28
155.	Indore	49,427	31,709	12,038	792.93	444.17
156.	Manpur	736	444	407	11.06	7.99
157.	Mhow Cantt (CB)	240	240	240	4.06	4.06
158.	Mhowgaon	2,024	1,871	1,843	33.30	30.48
159.	Rau	1,296	988	716	21.81	15.44
160.	Runji-gautampura	801	645	408	12.23	8.60
161.	Sawer	502	281	280	8.33	5.69
162.	Barela	1,413	877	506	21.22	8.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
163.	Bhedaghat	254	249	244	3.82	4.09
164.	Jabalpur	36,917	22,560	7,957	560	247
165.	Katangi (jabalpur)	1,250	1,328	1,197	18.75	19.57
166.	Majholi	1,174	848	330	17.62	8.19
167.	Panagar	1,821	1,610	677	27.46	14.07
168.	Patan	921	630	630	14.07	8.17
169.	Shahpura (Jabalpur)	1,879	1,652	454	28.18	15.51
170.	Sihora	1,629	877	498	24.48	12.15
171.	Jhabua	1,328	916	282	20.09	7.01
172.	Meghnagar	791	353	347	11.88	4.24
173.	Petlawad	440	437	239	6.59	3.40
174.	Ranapur	640	274	273	9.60	3.11
175.	Thandla	256	254	252	4.04	3.26
176.	Barhi	428	415	293	6.44	4.26
177.	Kymore	468	463	343	7.06	5.07
178.	Murwara (Katni)	9,391	6,397	2,897	141.49	58.98
179.	Vijayraghavgarh	734	724	297	11.01	6.25
180.	Chhanera (Harsud)	233	233	233	3.55	2.96
181.	Khandwa (East Nimar)	5,615	4,131	2,022	87.46	51.55
182.	Mundi	755	401	401	11.34	4.61
183.	Omkareshwar	290	272	270	4.35	3.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
184.	Pandhana	921	633	355	13.79	5.90
185.	Barwaha	553	544	279	8.48	4.00
186.	Bhikangaon	1,258	736	246	18.82	7.22
187.	Kaarahi and Pandlyakhurd	476	474	451	7.14	5.43
188.	Kasrawad	1,256	1,238	501	18.91	9.70
189.	Khargone (West Nimar)	5,814	4,232	3,049	88.01	59.30
190.	Maheshwar	1,365	675	613	20.45	10.43
191.	Mandleshwar	812	810	635	12.32	11.11
192.	Sanawad	1,215	1,011	392	18.20	2.32
193.	Bamhani	442	274	211	6.63	4.27
194.	Bichhiya	1,047	1,032	673	15.71	13.27
195.	Mandla	3,653	3,353	1,469	54.88	36.77
196.	Nainpur	1,244	1,135	393	18.65	11.96
197.	Niwas	637	621	288	9.56	6.71
198.	Bhanpura	1,157	465	138	17.38	4.95
199.	Garoth	496	495	231	7.53	5.88
200.	Malhargarh	460	562	510	6.91	6.11
201.	Mandsaur	2,283	2,188	1,584	34.74	21.48
202.	Nagri	929	660	212	13.94	5.14
203.	Narayangarh	853	529	228	12.82	5.29
204.	Piplya Mandi	672	460	458	10.09	4.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
205.	Shamgarh	945	636	620	14.34	8.41
206.	Sitamau	587	559	227	8.91	4.57
207.	Suwasara	756	643	327	11.43	5.41
208.	Ambah	292	152	131	4.38	3.81
209.	Bamor	928	556	287	13.92	4.71
210.	Jhundpura	340	333	114	5.10	2.15
211.	Joura	487	245	200	7.32	3.48
212.	Kailaras	661	438	175	9.96	5.54
213.	Morena	3,913	3,113	2,277	59.06	31.27
214.	Porsa	303	183	173	4.54	2.60
215.	Sabargarh	1,127	644	532	16.94	8.54
216.	Chichli	1,653	822	683	24.80	10.99
217.	Gadarwara	2,779	1,960	1,114	41.67	27.15
218.	Gotegaon	2,171	1,386	1,268	32.57	16.25
219.	Kareli	732	311	258	10.86	3.88
220.	Narsinghpur	3,517	2,244	1,114	52.97	25.53
221.	Saikeda	1,604	986	532	24.06	11.99
222.	Salichauka	1,350	1,240	766	20.25	14.00
223.	Tendukheda (Narsinghpur)	1,673	1,045	933	25.17	8.52
224.	Athana	833	509	506	12.50	5.83
225.	Diken	749	714	403	11.25	7.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
226.	Jawad	396	334	281	5.94	4.75
227.	Jiran	740	526	429	11.09	6.85
228.	Kukdeshwar	505	503	342	7.58	5.31
229.	Manasa	823	765	507	12.55	8.51
230.	Nayagaon	334	334	212	5.02	3.07
231.	Neemuch	1,891	1,891	1,182	28.67	22.96
232.	Rampura	429	372	145	6.44	3.13
233.	Ratangarh	427	490	305	6.41	4.03
234.	Sarwaniyamaharaj	613	540	431	9.20	7.37
235.	Singoli	445	171	80	6.69	3.86
236.	Niwari	896	752	385	13.47	5.08
237.	Orchha	243	243	243	3.65	2.77
238.	Prithvipur	1,494	1,045	430	22.41	11.96
239.	Ajaigarh	630	630	281	9.45	6.58
240.	Amanganj	743	732	242	11.15	5.89
241.	Devendranagar	837	782	538	12.56	9.26
242.	Kakarhati	1,028	1,011	432	15.42	8.75
243.	Panna	1,759	1,759	823	26.42	12.67
244.	Pawai	1,771	1,042	353	26.57	8.79
245.	Badi	933	928	746	13.99	10.22
246.	Baraily	2,761	2,265	695	41.47	18.22
247.	Begamganj	2,128	1,705	665	31.98	13.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
248.	Gairatganj	404	400	400	6.04	4.88
249.	Mandideep	3,545	2,377	1,418	53.56	35.49
250.	Obedullaganj	1,000	930	437	15.08	8.02
251.	Raisen	4,011	2,179	1,072	61.70	26.01
252.	Sanchi	68	67	67	1.02	0.79
253.	Silwani	1,172	422	420	17.61	5.58
254.	Sultanpur	1,522	1,174	451	22.93	8.90
255.	Udaipura	944	910	440	14.22	8.83
256.	Biaora	1,809	513	513	27.16	8.52
257.	Boda	373	243	102	5.61	1.98
258.	Chhapiheda	799	694	299	11.99	3.65
259.	Jirapur	613	758	461	9.21	3.02
260.	Khilchipur	564	263	263	8.47	1.45
261.	Khujner	1,222	654	654	18.34	7.45
262.	Kurawar	1,473	691	207	22.10	4.92
263.	Machalpur	269	269	269	4.04	1.43
264.	Narsinghgarh	792	768	474	11.90	7.87
265.	Pachore	1,560	17	17	23.47	0.32
266.	Rajgarh	797	777	47	12.02	5.27
267.	Sarangpur	1,534	1,240	689	23.07	11.12
268.	Suthaliya	737	300	215	11.06	3.31
269.	Talen	1,008	467	326	15.12	4.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
270.	Alot	1,302	1,086	273	19.51	7.92
271.	Badawada	621	529	502	9.32	6.95
272.	Dhamnod (Ratlam)	638	555	461	9.55	5.99
273.	Jaora	1,847	1,602	1,360	27.92	20.54
274.	Namli	801	778	778	12.04	6.56
275.	Piploda	630	621	359	9.46	5.96
276.	Ratlam	12,135	8,152	2,556	184.73	89.62
277.	Sailana	537	457	355	8.23	5.33
278.	Tal	614	428	405	9.21	5.57
279.	Baikunthpur	1,030	616	367	15.48	7.73
280.	Chakghat	912	679	314	13.69	6.02
281.	Govindgarh	944	919	403	14.16	11.23
282.	Gurh	1,213	462	373	18.20	5.70
283.	Hanumana	604	602	299	9.06	7.40
284.	Mangawan	1,816	504	379	27.24	8.60
285.	Mauganj	2,224	1,553	890	33.36	21.61
286.	Naigarhi	1,112	1,073	125	16.68	13.34
287.	Rewa	6,591	5,850	3,700	98.21	69.07
288.	Semaria	1,630	828	216	24.46	6.00
289.	Sirmour	595	328	232	8.91	3.93
290.	Teonthar	1,445	946	549	21.68	10.94
291.	Banda	1,005	1,004	693	15.07	12.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
292.	Bina-Etawa	966	732	639	14.61	6.50
293.	Deori	1,160	895	197	17.41	6.41
294.	Garhakota	2,706	2,487	745	40.58	20.38
295.	Khurai	6,096	5,677	3,822	91.43	57.66
296.	Makronia Buzurg	2,551	2,551	977	38.23	30.71
297.	Rahatgarh	1,367	687	470	20.51	8.06
298.	Rehli	2,856	1,986	1,374	42.84	26.96
299.	Sagar	15,788	13,629	7,695	271	171
300.	Shahgarh	1,254	758	317	18.81	5.80
301.	Shahpur (Sagar)	1,587	906	655	23.81	13.67
302.	Amarpatan	268	268	260	4.02	3.19
303.	Birsinghpur	1,369	730	597	20.54	8.10
304.	Chitrakoot	767	240	75	11.51	3.05
305.	Jaitwara	267	224	185	4.01	1.57
306.	Kotar	385	381	156	5.78	2.30
307.	Kothi	1,064	520	358	15.97	6.36
308.	Maihar	2,080	1,857	764	31.06	23.60
309.	Nagod	1,004	729	495	15.06	9.05
310.	New ramnagar	1,708	1,690	614	25.62	20.50
311.	Rampur Baghelan	1,514	1,168	618	22.70	10.06
312.	Satna	6,294	6,382	3,973	94.33	90.96
313.	Unchehara	921	916	625	13.82	9.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
314.	Ashta	1,851	1,555	912	28.21	22.95
315.	Budni	1,263	1,262	574	19.12	10.92
316.	Ichhawar	1,548	579	221	23.17	4.82
317.	Jawar	893	387	252	13.40	4.81
318.	Kothri	1,010	696	249	15.15	5.26
319.	Nasrullaganj	1,918	1,322	763	28.82	16.41
320.	Rehti	1,397	1,323	520	20.95	11.96
321.	Sehore	3,714	1,755	1,537	56.24	23.09
322.	Shahganj	564	564	303	8.45	6.70
323.	Barghat	2,139	1,115	861	32.09	13.47
324.	Chhapra	1	1	1	0.03	0.03
325.	Lakhnadon	924	859	563	13.86	8.89
326.	Seoni	2,609	2,609	740	39.26	23.29
327.	Beohari	746	743	429	11.16	9.02
328.	Burhar	1,285	1,066	360	19.28	10.72
329.	Dhanpuri	1,126	1,111	431	16.87	7.10
330.	Jaisinghnagar	793	786	355	11.90	6.82
331.	Khand	593	557	261	8.90	6.88
332.	Shahdol	2,846	1,984	810	42.62	15.42
333.	Akodia	882	162	145	13.25	2.49
334.	Maksi	792	764	256	11.88	6.67
335.	Paankhedi (Kalapipal)	716	158	155	10.74	1.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
336.	Polaykalan	248	246	237	3.72	2.95
337.	Shajapui	1,676	1,345	603	25.60	13.34
338.	Shujalpur	951	594	470	14.50	8.07
339.	Badoda	589	532	350	8.84	5.54
340.	Sheopur	3,429	894	443	51.44	7.54
341.	Vijaypur	706	131	127	10.60	1.54
342.	Badarwas	934	927	849	14.03	11.59
343.	Beraidh	423	396	386	6.27	4.90
344.	Karera	437	424	295	6.59	5.42
345.	Khaniyadhana	920	588	281	13.80	3.00
346.	Kolaras	2,082	1,857	1,030	31.27	20.08
347.	Narwar	598	594	497	8.97	7.44
348.	Pichhore (Shivpuri)	201	196	150	3.02	1.97
349.	Shivpuri	4,507	3,010	2,356	67.58	37.19
350.	Churhat	1,235	1,224	590	18.52	15.01
351.	Majhauri-sidhi	1,593	917	432	23.90	7.18
352.	Rampur-Naikin	1,190	1,185	799	17.85	14.19
353.	Sidhi	2,481	2,338	1,027	37.22	24.75
354.	Singrauli	6,977	6,052	1,645	104.67	71.90
355.	Badagaon (Tikamgarh)	930	587	267	13.95	5.27
356.	Baldeogarh	1,364	1,011	807	20.46	9.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
357.	Jatara	509	244	78	7.64	1.58
358.	JeronKhalsa	1,414	585	112	21.21	5.04
359.	Kari	1,059	575	334	15.89	7.91
360.	Khargapur	2,401	849	143	36.02	5.39
361.	LidhoraKhas	794	752	169	11.91	5.74
362.	Palera	413	391	178	6.20	3.18
363.	Tarichar Kalan	763	762	117	11.45	5.49
364.	Tikamgarh	4,301	2,108	1,367	64.58	26.11
365.	Badnagar	901	619	341	13.49	6.42
366.	Khacharod	1,850	1,527	1,005	27.86	15.51
367.	Mahidpur	970	682	437	14.83	7.52
368.	Makdon	1,236	830	480	18.54	8.41
369.	Nagda	2,941	2,541	1,259	44.22	30.01
370.	Tarana	902	865	222	13.53	6.87
371.	Ujjain	12,402	11,100	8,640	194.92	134.53
372.	Unhel	412	408	287	6.21	4.50
373.	Chandia	1,792	1,689	205	26.88	13.42
374.	Nowrozabad	893	271	164	13.40	4.78
375.	Pali	498	458	150	7.47	3.88
376.	Umaria	2,529	692	478	37.93	9.83
377.	Basoda	3,619	1,655	601	54.33	14.91
378.	Kurwai	1,954	1,310	160	29.33	8.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
379.	Lateri	746	737	138	11.22	5.40
380.	Shamshabad	1,421	489	231	21.31	3.41
381.	Sironj	2,002	1,140	674	30.29	11.08
382.	Vidisha	5,702	3,913	3,093	92.06	55.23
GRAND TOTAL		7,51,658	5,42,334	2,93,612	11,682.09	6,356.27

~ Including additional 6,549 CLSS houses for which interest subvention has been released recently to Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) for disbursement.

*Including releases made through adjustment.

**Includes incomplete works of earlies NURM taken up 2014."

Job losses in the country

423. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an unprecedented decline of 9 millions in jobs in the country from 2011-12 to 2017-18 as per the recent study report;

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

(c) the reasons for the same; and

(d) the details of fresh steps Government proposes to arrest the alarming condition of unemployment in the country in response to above reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The quinquennial labour force surveys on employment and unemployment were conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. Now, NSSO has switched to the annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), which was conducted during 2017-18. As per the result of Surveys, the estimated worker population ratio on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis for persons of age 15-59 years in the country to the extent available is given in Statement (*See below*).

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

Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of start-up businesses, to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large-scale employment opportunities.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/ Departments/ States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 per cent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for persons of age 15-59 years according to usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis to the extent available

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Worker Population Ratio (in %)	
		2011-12 (NSS 68th round)	2017-18 (PLFS)*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh [#]	64.9	62.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	55.5	42.5
3.	Assam	50.2	45.3
4.	Bihar	43.8	36.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	70.3	65.9
6.	Delhi	48.0	45.0
7.	Goa	51.2	49.5
8.	Gujarat	60.8	51.1
9.	Haryana	50.0	45.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	71.3	63.0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.1	52.9
12.	Jharkhand	54.5	43.9
13.	Karnataka	58.8	52.9
14.	Kerala	52.8	46.8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	58.3	56.6
16.	Maharashtra	61.2	54.6
17.	Manipur	55.4	44.4

1	2	3	4
18.	Meghalaya	66.3	63.4
19.	Mizoram	64.5	48.2
20.	Nagaland	48.9	33.7
21.	Odisha	60.1	47.7
22.	Punjab	55.2	45.8
23.	Rajasthan	61.2	50.6
24.	Sikkim	73.5	62.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	61.4	54.9
26.	Telangana	-	53.9
27.	Tripura	54.6	45.0
28.	Uttarakhand	56.0	43.4
29.	Uttar Pradesh	52.9	43.0
30.	West Bengal	56.0	50.5
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	57.6	53.4
32.	Chandigarh	50.4	50.1
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52.8	67.7
34.	Daman and Diu	58.7	67.4
35.	Lakshadweep	46.8	38.3
36.	Puducherry	50.5	43.0
ALL-INDIA		57.0	49.5

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

Telangana was included in Andhra Pradesh for 2011-12.

Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2017-18 and Employment and Unemployment situation in India, 2011-12; M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation

Promoting labour intensive manufacturing for job opportunities

424. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to promote labour-intensive manufacturing strategically and to enhance job opportunities in the agriculture and tourism, based industries by promoting these sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise plan to set up/promote the industries based on agriculture and tourism in the current year and coming three years, and the State-wise number of persons proposed to be employed in these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c): Government is strategically promoting labour-intensive manufacturing and expanding employment opportunities in tourism and agro-based industries.

The Government has launched various schemes aiming to increase production and productivity which make agriculture sector more viable. Besides, Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

ASPIRE (A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship) was launched to set up a network of technology centres and to set up incubation centres to accelerate entrepreneurship in agro-industry. The individuals trained under the ASPIRE scheme of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (M/o MSME) can become agri-entrepreneurs/ entrepreneurs and can seek financial support under different schemes of the Government including Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) under which loans are provided by banks

and subsidy to the extent of 15-35% is given by the Government of India. Individuals can also seek employment in the related industry or can seek further higher skills/training.

The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has two schemes for the promotion of Tourism These are:

- (i) Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality for promotion of Domestic Tourism.
- (ii) Restructured Scheme of Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Marketing Development Assistance to promote Indian tourism in Overseas Markets.

Under these schemes, the Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country. Promotions are also undertaken through the Social Media accounts and website of the Ministry. In addition, the India tourism Offices in India and overseas disseminate information and undertake various promotional activities with the objective of showcasing the varied tourist destinations and products of the country.

The Ministry of Tourism has also launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for Integrated Development of theme-based Tourist Circuits for development of tourism infrastructure including last mile connectivity in the country. Recognising the potential of rural tourism in the country, the Ministry has identified Rural Circuit as one of the thematic circuits identified for development under this scheme and is aimed at leveraging tourism as a force multiplier for revitalizing the rural economy and for giving both domestic and international tourists a glimpse of the rural aspect of the country.

The National Manufacturing Policy identifies employment intensive industries like textiles and garments, leather and footwear, gems and jewellery and food processing, etc. as special focus attention sectors. The policy provides special attention for Small Scale Industries as they offer employment opportunities both for self-employment and jobs across diverse geographies.

Decline in employment growth

425. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in employment growth in recent years in the country;

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

(c) the present rate of employment among various categories such as gender, urban and rural areas, etc., State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any time-bound programme to remove unemployment in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken/being taken by Government for increasing job opportunities and to improve employment growth in the country under each category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted during 2017-18 by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18 and annual employment-unemployment survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated Worker Population Ratio on usual status basis for the persons of age 15 years and above to the extent available is given below:

Worker Population Ratio	
Survey*	All India
2017-18 (PLFS)	46.8%
2015-16 (Labour Bureau)	50.5%
2013-14 (Labour Bureau)	53.7%
2012-13 (Labour Bureau)	51.0%

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

State/UT-wise details of the Workers Population Ratio (WPR) such as gender, urban and rural areas are given in Statement (*See* below).

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.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/ Departments/ States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

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 employment. Under the scheme, Government of India is 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 beneficiaries registered upto 31st March, 2019 will receive the benefit for 3 years from the date of registration under the scheme.

Statement*Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (PS+SS) for each State/UT*

State/UT	Age groups: 15 years and above								
	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	70.9	47.3	61.0	74.8	27.9	49.3	75.3	40.8	57.2
Arunachal Pradesh	67.2	13.8	43.3	61.7	9.3	37.2	67.4	13.0	42.3
Assam	75.0	10.6	43.8	71.3	13.6	42.8	74.7	11.0	43.7
Bihar	67.0	3.8	35.6	60.3	6.0	34.7	63.7	4.0	35.5
Chhattisgarh	77.5	52.8	65.5	73.0	27.0	50.0	76.6	47.6	62.4
Delhi	78.3	3.1	43.9	67.8	13.0	42.6	68.1	12.8	42.7
Goa	69.0	25.1	46.1	61.2	21.3	40.7	64.4	22.9	42.9
Gujarat	74.4	21.6	49.1	73.4	15.5	45.1	74.0	19.0	47.4
Haryana	67.2	13.2	41.3	70.3	12.1	42.4	68.3	12.8	41.7
Himachal Pradesh	71.2	50.0	60.2	69.8	21.3	48.3	71.0	47.5	58.9
Jammu and Kashmir	73.8	30.5	53.2	68.8	17.7	43.6	72.7	27.6	51.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	236
Jharkhand	70.1	15.1	43.2	60.1	12.6	36.0	68.1	14.6	41.7	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Karnataka	77.2	27.2	51.9	69.2	21.2	44.9	74.0	24.8	49.1	
Kerala	67.0	20.8	41.9	64.4	19.8	40.2	65.8	20.4	41.2	
Madhya Pradesh	78.0	34.9	57.3	69.5	19.6	45.3	75.9	31.0	54.3	
Maharashtra	72.8	36.7	55.0	69.6	19.1	44.7	71.4	29.1	50.5	
Manipur	65.3	18.7	43.1	60.9	22.3	41.2	64.0	19.8	42.5	
Meghalaya	78.3	55.5	66.3	64.4	29.0	46.2	75.4	50.2	62.3	
Mizoram	73.1	25.9	50.2	60.1	26.1	42.2	67.1	26.0	46.4	
Nagaland	53.1	10.5	33.0	52.5	12.1	32.5	52.9	11.0	32.8	
Odisha	73.6	18.9	45.6	69.1	14.8	41.1	72.9	18.3	44.9	
Punjab	67.7	12.5	41.1	73.1	15.7	45.8	69.8	13.7	42.9	Unstarred Questions
Rajasthan	69.7	30.4	50.3	67.4	13.1	41.5	69.1	26.3	48.2	
Sikkim	74.2	45.8	60.6	73.6	30.6	54.0	74.0	41.6	58.7	
Tamil Nadu	71.6	36.7	53.7	71.9	25.2	47.9	71.8	31.3	51.0	
Telangana	68.3	37.3	52.9	70.2	20.0	45.2	69.1	30.3	49.8	

Tripura	71.1	10.3	42.5	68.0	13.7	40.2	70.5	11.1	42.0
Uttarakhand	64.5	18.8	41.5	67.2	9.4	38.5	65.0	16.1	40.6
Uttar Pradesh	71.0	14.0	42.5	67.5	9.9	39.3	70.0	13.1	41.8
West Bengal	77.7	19.5	48.5	70.2	21.6	46.1	75.3	20.1	47.8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	76.5	17.8	48.0	76.3	21.3	49.8	76.5	19.1	48.7
Chandigarh	73.6	14.4	47.0	74.0	20.1	46.9	74.0	20.0	46.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	85.2	55.7	71.0	87.9	23.0	62.4	86.8	39.7	66.3
Daman and Diu	71.9	25.5	48.5	87.8	23.7	66.1	85.8	24.1	63.2
Lakshadweep	72.8	10.1	42.1	61.8	8.8	31.1	65.6	9.1	34.4
Puducherry	63.3	6.6	33.7	64.9	16.8	39.9	64.4	13.4	37.8
ALL INDIA	72.0	23.7	48.1	69.3	18.2	43.9	71.2	22.0	46.8

Source: Annual Report: PLFS, 2017-18, MoS&PI

Written Answers to

[20 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 237

Law suits faced by M/o Labour and Employment

426. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many law suits the Ministry is facing in various High Courts and the Supreme Court as of 31st August, 2019;

(b) the statistics of these cases that have been filed and since when, High Court-wise and Department-wise;

(c) how many of these law suits are filed by Government Departments/ Government establishments or State Governments; and

(d) whether the Ministry has evolved any structured mechanism to minimise the number of law suits being filed, if so, the nature of the same and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per available information, the Ministry of Labour and Employment was facing 18, 804 cases in Supreme Court and various High Courts as on 31.08.2019.

(b) The details of the cases, High Court-wise and Ministry/Organisation-wise, are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) There are 2020 cases filed by this Ministry and its organizations in Supreme Court and High Courts.

(d) This Ministry regularly monitors court cases. In order to minimize the number of court cases, a robust grievance redressal mechanism has been put in place in this Ministry and its organisations to resolve the grievances/complaints of the employees as well as individuals with due care and time bound manner. Besides, this Ministry also complies with the instructions issued by M/o Law and Justice in this regard from time-to-time.

Statement

Cases - Ministry/organisation-wise and High Court-wise

Sl. No.	High Court	M/O L&E(Ms)*	DGMs	DGFASLI	DTNBWED	DGE	CLC (C)	CCA	EPFO	ESIC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Uttarakhand	01	—	—	—	—	08	—	83	—
2.	Punjab and Haryana	07	05	—	—	—	155	—	515	338
3.	Odisha	07	06	—	—	—	203	—	449	06
4.	Calcutta	43	11	01	04	—	120	—	823	1131
5.	Rajasthan	14	10	—	—	—	190	—	436	50
6.	Delhi	24	01	—	01	01	153	—	419	107
7.	Allahabad	19	07	—	—	—	181	—	755	501
8.	Madhya Pradesh	17	11	—	—	—	163	—	794	110
9.	Gujarat	09	02	—	—	—	220	—	206	01
10.	Jharkhand	38	47	—	—	—	132	—	189	131
11.	Kerala	08	21	32	—	—	199	—	1298	445
12.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	02	33	—	—	—	—	—	941	395
13.	Karnataka	04	01	02	01	—	38	—	441	370
14.	Madras	07	08	03	—	—	49	—	1376	986

Written Answers to

[20 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

239

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	03	35
16.	Chhattisgarh	02	02	—	—	—	—	—	97	43
17.	Bombay (including Goa)	21	10	07	04	01	85	01	840	583
18.	Patna	03	01	—	—	—	43	—	187	38
19.	Guwahati	—	—	01	—	—	19	—	45	101
20.	Hyderabad	05	—	—	01	—	393	—	—	—
21.	Nagpur	—	—	—	03	—	95	—	—	—
22.	Raipur	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	—
23.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	08
24.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	05	08
25.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	02	—
26.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—

***M/o Labour & Employment (Main Sectt.)** - (included Directorate General Labour Welfare; Central Labour Service-I; Central Labour Service-II; Wage Board, Social Security-III, Industrial Relations (Policy General); Industrial Relation-Desks)

DGMS Directorate General of Mines Safety
DGFASLI Directorate General Factory Advice and Labour Institutes
DTNBWED Dattopant Thengadi National Board for Workers Education and Development
DGE Directorate General of Employment
CLC (C) Chief Labour Commissioner (Central)
CCA Chief Controller of Accounts
EPFO Employees' Provident Fund Organisation
ESIC Employees State Insurance Corporation.

240 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Kendriya Bal Shramik Vidyalayas

427. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Bal Shramik Vidyalayas opened in the country since the inception of National Child Labour Project, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the details of funds allocated and spent as well as achievements made under the said project during the said project, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No Kendriya Bal Shramik Vidyalayas have been opened in the country since the inception of National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme. However, under this Scheme, the children in the age group of 9-14 years are withdrawn from work and enrolled in the Special Training Centres (STCs) run by District Project Societies, where they are provided with the bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care etc. before mainstreaming into the formal / education system. The entire project is implemented through District Project Society under the Chairmanship of administrative head of the district, namely; District Magistrate/Collector/Deputy Commissioner of the District.

Under the NCLP Scheme, funds are released directly to the District Project Societies which in turn release funds to implementing agencies for running STCs. No State-wise fund allocation is made under this Scheme. Hence, the data is not maintained centrally since the inception of the NCLP Scheme.

The District Project Societies are required to conduct survey to identify working children. The children identified in the age group of 5-8 years are directly inducted into formal education system through the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan. The working children in the age group of 9-14 years are to be rehabilitated through STCs under NCLP Scheme. After completion of bridge education, training etc., they are mainstreamed into formal education system.

So far, 12.80 lakh children have been mainstreamed since the inception of NCLP Scheme.

Unclaimed amount in EPFO accounts

428. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount is available in the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and how much amount have been disbursed as pension to the retirees from 1995 to till date;

(b) the serving employees are contributing 8.33 per cent towards EPF pension scheme, what is the amount of contribution from the serving employees available in the EPF pension scheme;

(c) how many beneficiaries have expired from 1995 to till date, how many dependents are receiving family pension after the demise of the retired employees;

(d) how much unclaimed amount is available in the account of EPFO; and

(e) the details of action on defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Pension under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 is disbursed from "Pension Fund". The Employees' Pension Fund, 1995 has 22.82 crore members with a corpus of ₹ 4, 37, 762.54 crore as on 31.03.2019 (un-audited) besides 64.52 Lakh current pensioners. The amount disbursed as pension from 1995-96 to 2018-19 is ₹ 86, 157.15 crore.

(b) No separate contribution is payable by the Employees under the EPS, 1995. From and out of the contributions payable by the Employer (Employer's contribution) in each month under Section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, a part of contribution representing 8.33 per cent of the Employee's pay (subject to the ceiling limit of the salary as prescribed under the EPS, 1995) is remitted by the Employer to the Employees' Pension Fund.

(c) 6, 24, 009 member pensioners have expired from 1995 to till date. 6, 18, 478 dependents are receiving family pension after the demise of the retired employees.

(d) There is no un-claimed amount available in the accounts of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). However, the amount in Inoperative Account as on 31-03-2019 is ₹ 1, 638.37 crore (un-audited).

(e) The EPFO has a system to track payment/non-payment of contributions and confirmatory SMS is sent to Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) subscribers regarding receipt of the contribution in their account. Employers are prompted through SMS/Emails for payment. Quasi-judicial proceedings under Section 7A of the Act are taken to assess the amount in default and damages are levied under section 14B for wilful delay in payment. During 2018-19, 13626 cases under Section 7A and 98, 598 cases under Section 14B of the Act have been finalized in which a Total amount of ₹ 504955.39 lakhs assessed and recovery of ₹ 205150.53 lakhs has been made.

Shortage of Medicines at ESI Hospitals

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

- (a) whether complaints of shortage of medicines at ESI hospitals dispensary in various districts of Jharkhand have been received by Government during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise; and
- (c) the remedial steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Issue of shortage of Medicines at State Government run Employees' State Insurance Hospitals/Dispensaries in various districts of Jharkhand have been raised from time to time in Regional Board and State Executive Committee meetings of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC). However, no specific written complaints have been received at the ESIC in this regard. The following steps have been taken by ESIC to ensure medicine availability in State run ESI Hospitals/Dispensaries:

- ESIC has asked State Governments to procure required medicines through ESIC Rate Contract/State Government rate contract.
- Further, ESIC has also asked State Government to procure medicines which are not available through Rate Contract, by empanelment of local chemists.

ESIC has also decided to bear 100% costs of Primary and Secondary care treatment

for three years from 01.04.2019 onwards for improving the Medical Services, including better availability of medicines.

Appointment of lower staff in EPFO

430. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trade unions have been demanding that the recruitment rules for appointment of lower level staff be notified in Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO);

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of lower level category posts remained unfilled for a long time; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Requisite steps have been taken by EPFO to fill, up the vacant posts. EPFO has conducted 1st and 2nd stage examination for filling up of 240 posts of Assistant Section Officers and 2189 posts of Social Security Assistants in EPFO.

Further, requisition for recruitment to 42.1 posts of Enforcement Officer/Accounts Officer in EPFO has been sent to Union Public Service Commission.

Labourers working in the informal/unorganised sector

431. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is any statistics made by Government to calculate/ estimate the number of labourers working in the informal/unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof regarding the size of the informal/unorganised workforce; 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) As per the Annual Report (July 2017-June 2018) on Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), percentage of workers engaged in informal sector (*i.e.*, proprietary and partnership enterprises) among workers (primary

and secondary sector) in usual status engaged in non-agriculture and Agriculture sector excluding growing of crops, market gardening, horticulture and growing of crops combined with farming of animals is given in Table 1 of the Statement-I (*See below*).

Besides, National Sample Survey (NSS) conducted Survey on Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) during its 73rd Round (July 2015 - June 2016), covered manufacturing, trade and other services in the unincorporated sector. The estimated number of workers for all-India as per the survey is given in Table 2 of the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Doesn't arise.

Statement-I

Table 1: Percentage of workers engaged in proprietary and partnership enterprises among workers (ps+ss) engaged in non-agriculture and AGEKC sectors during 2017-18 (PLFS)

All-India

Category of workers	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
Male	74.5	67.3	71.1
Female	59.3	51.0	54.8
Person	72.3	64.2	68.4

Statement-II

Table 2: Different Broad Activity Category-wise workers at All-India level

Broad Activity Category	Number of workers
Manufacturing	36041319
Trade	38737618
Other Services	36484600
Non-captive Electricity Generation	7289
ALL	111270826

Registered unemployed persons in the country

432. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Total number of registered unemployed persons in the country at present, State-wise, including the State of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether employment opportunities have decreased in the country since 2018-19, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has any concrete plan to generate employments in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) 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 including Himachal Pradesh to the extent available is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) As per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18 and annual employment-unemployment survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis for the persons of age 15 years and above to the extent available is given below:

Worker Population Ratio (%)	
Survey*	All-India
2017-18 (PLFS)	46.8%
2015-16 (Labour Bureau)	50.5%
2013-14 (Labour Bureau)	53.7%

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

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

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.

Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of start-up businesses, to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large-scale employment opportunities.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 per cent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

Statement

State/UT-wise Job-seekers registered on live register of employment exchanges to the extent available in the country Jan.-Aug., 2017 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Job-seekers (in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.02
3.	Assam	19.47
4.	Bihar	7.89
5.	Chhattisgarh	22.51
6.	Delhi	12.63
7.	Goa	1.19
8.	Gujarat	5.85
9.	Haryana	7.77
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.35
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.33
12.	Jharkhand	4.66
13.	Karnataka	3.38
14.	Kerala	34.99
15.	Madhya Pradesh	19.36
16.	Maharashtra	34.29
17.	Manipur	6.08
18.	Meghalaya	0.41
19.	Mizoram	0.36
20.	Nagaland	0.68
21.	Odisha	9.80

1	2	3
22.	Punjab	3.45
23.	Rajasthan	5.30
24.	Sikkim#	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	76.88
26.	Telangana	2.88
27.	Tripura	9.00
28.	Uttarakhand	28.43
29.	Uttar Pradesh	77.61
30.	West Bengal	0.43
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.19
32.	Chandigarh	0.09
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.10
34.	Daman and Diu	0.19
35.	Lakshadweep	2.25
36.	Puducherry	9.60
TOTAL [@]		428.60

Note: #No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

[@] Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Employment Exchange Statistics, Directorate General of Employment.

Generating job opportunities for unemployed people

†433. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of job opportunities generated by Government during the last four years, year-wise and area-wise;

(b) the details of the numbers of the unemployed people in the country for the last four years and whether it is increasing year-per-year;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(d) whether Government has set any target to control the increasing unemployment in the country; 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) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). Details of the employment generated through these schemes/programmes are given in Statement (*See below*).

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

Unemployment Rate

Survey*	All India
2017-18 (PLFS)	6.0%
2015-16 (Labour Bureau)	3.7%
2013-14 (Labour Bureau)	3.4%
2012-13 (Labour Bureau)	4.0%

(* Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau Surveys)

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *inter alia* for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh,

are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. Upto 20th October, 2019, 20.84 crore loans were sanctioned under the scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

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 employ ability 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 employment. Under the scheme, Government of India is 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 beneficiaries registered upto 31st March, 2019 will receive the benefit for 3 years from the date of registration under the scheme. Till 21st October, 2019, benefits have been given to 1.52 lakh establishments covering 1.22 crore beneficiaries.

Statement

A. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated Employment Generated (No. of persons)				
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	01-04-2019 to 31-10-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	293	1398	1744	1832	216
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7740	14148	12216	17760	8200
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	104	1984	1672	2240	896
4.	Assam	9026	31498	18256	29896	7216
5.	Bihar	19624	25872	18456	26424	6224
6.	Chandigarh	323	376	360	224	72
7.	Chhattisgarh	9496	12856	11704	24752	8432
8.	Delhi	2048	952	920	1056	368
9.	Goa	500	660	400	624	312
10.	Gujarat*	14960	11629	15008	28000	19032
11.	Haryana	7232	11016	13744	17320	6752

252 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

12.	Himachal Pradesh	5134	6916	7088	11192	5456
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	12115	11691	30024	60232	17488
14.	Jharkhand	12873	10400	8888	14376	3856
15.	Karnataka	17284	30286	16920	29256	13800
16.	Kerala	9653	13068	10776	19888	8064
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	16497	15520	14432	20208	5552
19.	Maharashtra**	20161	17799	26632	45136	16992
20.	Manipur	2715	8419	4800	10328	2680
21.	Meghalaya	4824	2632	600	3120	1072
22.	Mizoram	9072	3400	1992	8984	2144
23.	Nagaland	4998	7783	7440	9664	1992
24.	Odisha	17629	20392	19192	24560	6688
25.	Puducherry	447	699	352	608	264
26.	Punjab	7762	9858	12160	14408	6488
27.	Rajasthan	14537	13408	12614	18872	8632

Written Answers to

[20 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

253

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Sikkim	397	201	296	440	256
29.	Tamil Nadu	20836	25764	32760	41480	17192
30.	Telangana	7761	6445	9520	16408	7776
31.	Tripura	5355	17961	8928	9432	1712
32.	Uttar Pradesh	43059	36315	43456	41944	12656
33.	Uttarakhand	6161	9890	12904	17448	5136
34.	West Bengal	12746	26604	10928	19304	8224
TOTAL		323362	407840	387182	587416	211840

* Including Daman and Diu.

** Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

As on 31.03.2019.

Source: M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

B. State/UT-wise Physical Achievement under DDU-GKY

Sl. No.	State	FY 15-16		FY 16-17		FY 17-18		FY 18-19		FY 19-20 till Oct' 19 as on 04.11.19 (MPR)	
		Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed
1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4013	1989	12787	18966	17341	10954	26278	24841	6506	4984
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	4258	3022	8202	1479	9936	3464	16752	7397	5913	10470
4.	Bihar	7722	3685	8608	4216	6972	4859	10720	5851	4850	3166
5.	Chhattisgarh	8434	4463	7355	1987	3111	539	6939	2583	4402	3016
6.	Gujarat	7892	5083	2254	2075	528	160	5131	1486	1532	1666
7.	Haryana	13409	8807	10512	586	2281	5832	1734	3919	1380	4557
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	350	0	2818	576	1023	480
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	18609	16524	7300	6453	1137	1424	4283	631	4426	881
10.	Jharkhand	6939	1314	8360	2355	5526	2375	8947	3421	5132	5063

Written Answers to

[20 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

255

1	2		3		4		5		6		7
11.	Karnataka	10926	5443	10909	4432	8871	4752	7426	5411	2497	3509
12.	Kerala	4738	2446	11246	5598	10587	4175	13736	9656	6127	5076
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13089	3954	10974	3546	5353	1823	9339	2098	5238	1587
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	4140	3694	7082	7390	18483	4500	6892	5750
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	574	0	419	247
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	829	253	563	375
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	0	304	127
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	0	699	349
19.	Odisha	23070	18001	32108	45726	23520	14035	41638	31481	24741	22318
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	4987	563	2782	1443	1132	679
21.	Rajasthan	23143	12844	3837	3397	2599	693	10226	3381	8383	4001
22.	Sikkim	304	205	0	70	0	0	64	64	213	16
23.	Tamil Nadu	20449	9375	113	30780	519	765	3152	185	5252	1756

256 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

24.	Telangana	3554	1830	8969	9150	12470	9048	16588	15604	4023	5124
25.	Tripura	305	75	1197	342	1530	526	1816	2093	697	287
26.	Uttar Pradesh	63209	8552	11203	2052	4795	892	17945	4839	12708	4064
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1144	253	741	278
28.	West Bengal	2408	1900	2512	979	2032	1518	8625	3700	3109	2004
TOTAL		236471	109512	162586	147883	131527	75787	238430	135666	118902	91830

Source: M/o Rural Development.

C. State-wise/UT-wise employment generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)

SI No	States	Persondays generated (in lakh)				
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
1	2					
		3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1992.10	2058.78	2120.92	2465.33	1531.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.46	85.38	42.80	68.70	31.40
3.	Assam	486.33	466.09	480.86	533.31	336.78
4.	Bihar	670.92	858.36	817.20	1233.99	753.53
5.	Chhattisgarh	1013.96	885.94	1199.29	1386.04	709.15

.1	2		3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	1.07	1.26	0.99	0.15	0.02
7.	Gujarat	225.41	271.06	353.09	419.61	214.50
8.	Haryana	48.48	84.92	90.37	77.90	42.03
9.	Himachal Pradesh	177.71	236.61	220.06	285.20	144.85
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	316.32	315.59	370.90	369.29	61.87
11.	Jharkhand	585.61	707.44	592.74	536.65	410.71
12.	Karnataka	598.38	914.06	856.99	1045.16	760.89
13.	Kerala	741.74	684.62	619.59	975.26	398.14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1237.42	1130.39	1622.46	2029.80	1150.16
15.	Maharashtra	763.30	708.94	825.32	846.01	380.50
16.	Manipur	75.33	119.03	61.25	117.39	145.35
17.	Meghalaya	199.71	282.54	291.88	342.15	131.96
18.	Mizoram	131.26	168.23	144.38	181.22	126.07
19.	Nagaland	212.07	290.71	200.03	132.85	57.47

258 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

20.	Odisha	894.46	774.48	922.11	830.69	486.36
21.	Punjab	144.34	157.73	223.11	204.47	138.90
22.	Rajasthan	2341.25	2596.74	2397.74	2942.46	2277.43
23.	Sikkim	43.84	46.12	34.61	33.55	14.86
24.	Tamil Nadu	3686.75	3999.42	2388.81	2576.97	1808.54
25.	Telangana	1417.76	1082.19	1147.73	1176.81	863.18
26.	Tripura	538.75	460.67	176.04	253.09	217.96
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1822.22	1575.01	1815.15	2121.98	1351.89
28.	Uttarakhand	223.87	236.71	223.02	221.82	91.53
29.	West Bengal	2864.97	2355.51	3125.55	3383.11	791.80
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.68	4.12	1.90	1.94	1.07
31.	Lakshadweep	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.10	0.01
32.	Puducherry	5.62	5.37	7.26	6.64	5.66
TOTAL		23514.13	23564.07	23374.24	26799.66	15436.06

*As on 04.11.2019.

Source: M/o Rural Development.

Written Answers to

[20 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

259

*D. Details of No. of Skill Trained Candidates Placed under (EST&P), year-wise, State-wise
progress under DAY-NULM since 2014-15 till 2018-19*

(As on 31.10.2019)

Sl. No. States/UTs		Number of Skill Trained Candidates Placed				
		FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	Cumulative
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3116	35882	12010	54610	105618
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	113	622	735
3.	Assam	0	293	1284	443	2020
4.	Bihar	90	176	1546	627	2439
5.	Chhattisgarh	3513	5858	6476	5121	20968
6.	Goa	0	66	639	1255	1960
7.	Gujarat	226	3920	6388	12983	23517
8.	Haryana	0	0	685	2510	3195
9.	Himachal Pradesh	196	86	100	402	784
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	254	0	25	115	394
11.	Jharkhand	0	2700	20795	5921	29416

12.	Karnataka	3527	637	898	0	5062
13.	Kerala	0	443	2413	4422	7278
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4307	38060	3039	32096	77502
15.	Maharashtra	0	11768	6083	22272	40123
16.	Manipur	6	0	0	100	106
17.	Meghalaya	0	317	111	26	454
18.	Mizoram	0	147	91	1424	1662
19.	Nagaland	691	341	1749	0	2781
20.	Odisha	0	2467	776	0	3243
21.	Punjab	0	0	1139	1400	2539
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	33	2730	2763
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	248	248
24.	Tamil Nadu	6262	0	1156	2834	10252
25.	Telangana	3718	1861	10013	5031	20623
26.	Tripura	0	0	2	229	231
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	42174	30058	373	72605
28.	Uttarakhand	0	1731	0	1084	2815

Written Answers to

[20 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

261

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	West Bengal	6322	2691	6919	8745	24677
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1436	283	875	0	2594
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	21	21
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	33664	151901	115416	167644	468625

Source: M/o Housing and Urban Affairs

262 Written Answers to
[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Migrant Labour Workforce

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

(a) the latest data of Total number of migrant labour workforce in the country with sector-wise percentage, the details of these workers employed in key sub-sectors such as construction, mining, textile, domestic work; and

(b) whether Government proposes to set-up an inquiry department facilitating smooth integration of new migrant labourers into city life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Migration of workers from one place to another place is a continuous process and the migrant workers keep on moving from one place to another place in search of work and such workforce also keep on shifting from one sector to another sector depending upon the opportunities (such as more wages, duration and continuity of work) etc. hence, it is not feasible to keep record/ data of migrant labour workforce.

However, according to the Economic Survey 2016-17 the size of the workforce as per Census 2011 was 482 million people and based on extrapolation, this figure would have exceeded 500 million in 2016. If the share of migrants in the workforce is estimated to be even 20%, the size of the migrant workforce can be estimated to be over 100 million in 2016 in absolute terms.

(b) The Government has enacted Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979 to protect the interest of the migrant workers who migrate within India for Jobs/better employment opportunities. The Salient features of the Act are as under:

- Registration of all principal employers/contractors.
- Licensing of contractors.
- Issue of passbooks.
- Payment of minimum wages.
- Payment of equal wages to male & female workers for same type of work.

- Payment of journey allowance.
- Payment of displacement allowance.
- Providing suitable residential accommodation.
- Providing prescribed medical facilities.
- Providing protective clothing.

Job fairs organised under NCS

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

(a) the number of job fairs organized under National Career Service (NCS) in the last three years, State-wise and the number of placement organizations which attended them in the last three years; and

(b) whether there have been instances of websites/ employers/ fake entities committing fraud in the name of NCS, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to curb such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Number of job fairs organized under NCS in last three years is 2,819 and the number of employers (including placement organizations) which attended the job fairs is 24,828. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The NCS does not charge any fees for registration on the Portal and its services and a disclaimer regarding this is already available on the NCS Portal. Moreover, NCS also sends regular SMS and E-mails to make the users aware against such malpractices. Further, whenever any instance of any fake entity comes to the notice of the Ministry, a caution notice is highlighted on NCS Portal to make the users aware about the same.

Statement

State-wise Job fairs organised and employers (including placement organisations) attended job fairs under National Career Service Project in the last three years

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		TOTAL	
		Job Fairs	Employers attended	Job Fairs	Employers attended	Job Fairs	Employers attended	Job Fairs	Employers attended
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	4	94	4	94
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32	44	46	123	61	61	139	228
3.	Assam	3	18	23	178	56	240	82	436
4.	Bihar	6	76	32	286	43	221	81	583
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	45	78	95	187	64	124	204	389
7.	Delhi	1	41	3	103	3	114	7	258
8.	Goa	2	57	1	70	0	0	3	127
9.	Gujarat	90	1024	131	1568	194	2287	415	4879
10.	Haryana	5	9	55	172	49	309	109	490
11.	Himachal Pradesh	21	18	49	85	32	124	102	227
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	4	11	51	3	3	15	58
13.	Jharkhand	4	145	39	323	38	143	81	611
14.	Karnataka	5	69	8	180	13	313	26	562

Written Answers to

[20 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 265

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Kerala	0	0	14	151	10	42	24	193
16.	Madhya Pradesh	20	291	137	955	144	1005	301	2251
17.	Maharashtra	6	51	28	485	49	833	83	1369
18.	Manipur	0	0	4	19	30	56	34	75
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	10	103	35	154	75	189	120	446
21.	Puducherry	2	37	0	0	0	0	2	37
22.	Punjab	30	46	71	270	110	165	211	481
23.	Rajasthan	15	333	35	289	25	136	75	758
24.	Sikkim	1	3	2	1	3	6	6	10
25.	Tamil Nadu	15	193	79	1679	156	2633	250	4505
26.	Telangana	33	398	51	637	31	161	115	1196
27.	Tripura	4	10	0	0	0	0	4	10
28.	Uttar Pradesh	27	252	104	3215	91	460	222	3927
29.	Uttarakhand	14	54	36	263	31	249	81	566
30.	West Bengal	3	9	12	26	8	27	23	62
Grand TOTAL		395	3363	1101	11470	1323	9995	2819	24828*

* Some employers (including placement organizations) may have participated in more than one job fairs.

Beneficiaries of unorganised area registered under PM-SYM

‡436. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Total number of beneficiaries of unorganised area registered till date under Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-SYM) run by Ministry; and

(b) by when Government targets to complete the registration of all the beneficiaries under this scheme, the amount of fund spent to provide the benefits of the scheme to these beneficiaries till date by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Total enrolments made under Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM), as on 15-11-2019 are 32,98,708.

(b) For old age protection in the form of monthly pension, under Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan Yojana 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 (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. This is a continuous Scheme and an unorganised worker who attains 18 years of age at any time, can join the PM-SYM Scheme.

Rising unemployment rate

437. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that India's unemployment rate rose to a three year high of 8.48 per cent in October as per data released by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE);

(b) whether the Ministry is also aware according to a poll conducted by Ipsos Public Affairs, unemployment has emerged the biggest cause of worry among Indians; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details of targeted policy measures being undertaken by Ministry to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) and Ipsos Public Affair are private Institution and the Government is not aware of their survey design and methodology adopted by them. However, As per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18 and annual employment-unemployment survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis for the persons of age 15 years and above to the extent available is given below:

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

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

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

Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of start-up businesses, to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/ Departments/ States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

Fixation of floor wage rate

438. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government is considering a floor wage which is even below the minimum wage;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) if so, whether any criteria has been set for fixing the floor wages;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if so, the measures being taken to avoid the misuse of floor wage rate to deny wages as per market rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Under the provisions

of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. Presently, there is a concept of National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) to have a uniform wage structure and to reduce the disparity in minimum wages across the country.

(c) to (e) National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) was mooted by the Central Government in 1996 which is based on the recommendation of National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL). The NFLMW per day has been revised from time to time primarily taking into account the increase in the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers, which stands at ₹176/- per day with effect from 01.06.2017.

The NFLMW is a non-statutory measure. The State Governments are persuaded to fix/revise minimum wages in such a way that in none of the scheduled employments, the minimum wage is less than NFLMW.

Guidelines for the welfare of labourers in unorganised sector

439. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued guidelines for the welfare of labourers working in unorganised sector;

(b) what are the minimum wages prescribed for daily wagers and what penal provisions are there for its violations; and

(c) whether any complaint redressal machinery is also there to help these unorganised labourers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) In Order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, 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. For old age protection in the form of monthly pension, Ministry of Labour & Employment has launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan Yojana 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 (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.

(b) and (c) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 was enacted to safeguard the interests of the workers mostly in the unorganised sector. Under the provision of the Act, both the Central Government and the State Governments are the appropriate governments to fix, revise, review and enforce the rate of minimum wages to workers in respect of scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions. The Area-wise Rates of Minimum Wages for Scheduled Employment in the Central Sphere, as on 01.10.2019 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is implemented by the Centre as well as the States in respect of their respective jurisdiction. In the Central sphere, the enforcement is done through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). The compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked.

*Statement**Area-wise Rates of Minimum Wages for Scheduled Employments in the Central Sphere*

As on 01.10.2019

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Employment	Category of Worker	Rates of wages including V.D.A. per day (in ₹)		
			Area A	Area B	Area C
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture	Unskilled	383.00	350.00	347.00
		Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	420.00	385.00	354.00
		Skilled/Clerical	455.00	420.00	384.00
		Highly Skilled	504.00	469.00	420.00
2.	Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	1. Excavation & removal of over burden with 50 meters lead/1.5 meters lift: (a) Soft Soil (b) Soft Soil with Rock (c) Rock 2. Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 metres lead 1.5 metres lift Stone breaking or Stone Crushing for the stone size		406.00 611.00 809.00 326.00	

		(a) 1.0 inch to 1.5 inches		2494.00	
		(b) Above 1.5 inches to 3.0 inches		2133.00	
		(c) Above 3.0 inches to 5 inches		1252.00	
		(d) Above 5.0 inches		1027.00	
3.	Sweeping and Cleaning	Unskilled	603.00	503.00	403.00
4.	Watch and Ward	Without Arms	733.00	666.00	569.00
		With Arms	797.00	733.00	666.00
5.	Loading and Unloading	Unskilled	603.00	503.00	403.00
6.	Construction	Unskilled	603.00	503.00	403.00
		Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	666.00	569.00	472.00
		Skilled/Clerical	733.00	666.00	569.00
		Highly Skilled	797.00	733.00	666.00
7.	Non-Coal Mines		Above Ground		Below Ground
		Unskilled	403.00		503.00
		Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	503.00		603.00
		Skilled/Clerical	603.00		703.00
		Highly Skilled	703.00		785.00

Written Answers to

[20 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 273

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Scheduled Employment		Nomenclature			
1.	Agriculture	Agriculture			
2.	Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing			
3.	Sweeping and Cleaning	Employment of Sweeping and Cleaning excluding activities prohibited under the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993			
4.	Watch and Ward	Employment of Watch and Ward			
5.	Loading and Unloading	Employment in Loading and Unloading in (i) Goods Sheds, Parcel Offices of Railways; (ii) Other Goodssheds, Godowns, Warehouses etc. and; (iii) Docks and Ports			
6.	Construction	Construction or maintenance of Roads or Runways or in Building Operations including laying down Underground Electric, Wireless, Radio, Television, Telephone, Telegraph and Overseas Communication Cables and similar other Underground Cabling Work, Electric Lines, Water Supply Lines and Sewerage Pipe Lines			
7.	Non-Coal Mines	Employees engaged in the employment of Gypsum, Barytes, Bauxite, Manganese, China Clay, Kyanite, Copper, Clay, Magnesite, White Clay, Stone, Steatite (including the mines producing Soap Stones and Talc), Orchre, Asbestos, Fire Clay, Chromite, Quartzite, Quartz, Silica, Graphite, Felspar, Laterite, Dolomite, Red Oxide, Wolfram, Iron Ore, Granite, Rock Phosphate, Hematite, Marble and Calcite, Uranium, Mica, Lignite, Grave, Slate and Magnetite Mines			

274 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Classification of area					
Area-"A"					
Ahmedabad	(UA)	Hyderabad	(UA)	Faridabad complex	
Bengaluru	(UA)	Kanpur	(UA)	Ghaziabad	
Kolkata	(UA)	Lucknow	(UA)	Gurgaon	
Delhi	(UA)	Chennai	(UA)	Noida	
Greater Mumbai	(UA)	Nagpur	(UA)	Secunderabad	
Navi Mumbai		Pune	(UA)		
Area - "B"					
Agra	(UA)	Gwalior	(UA)	Port Blair	(UA)
Ajmer	(UA)	Hubli-Dharwad	(M. Corpn)	Puducherry	(UA)
Aligarh	(UA)	Indore	(UA)	Raipur	(UA)
Allahabad	(UA)	Jabalpur	(UA)	Raurkela	(UA)
Amravati	(M.Corpn)	Jaipur	(M.Corpn)	Rajkot	(UA)
Amritsar	(UA)	Jalandhar	(UA)	Ranchi	(UA)
Asansol	(UA)	Jalandhar-Cantt.	(UA)	Saharanpur	(M.Corpn)
Aurangabad	(UA)	Jammu	(UA)	Salem	(UA)
Bareilly	(UA)	Jamnagar	(UA)	Sangli	(UA)
Belgaum	(UA)	Jamshedpur	(UA)	Shillong	
Bhavnagar	(UA)	Jhansi	(UA)	Siliguri	(UA)

Written Answers to

[20 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 275

Bhiwandi	(UA)	Jodhpur	(UA)	Solapur	(M.Corpn)
Bhopal	(UA)	Kannur	(UA)	Srinagar	(UA)
Bhubaneshwar	(UA)	Kochi	(UA)	Surat	(UA)
Bikaner	(M.Corpn)	Kolhapur	(UA)	Thiruvananthapuram	(UA)
Bokaro Steel City	(UA)	Kollam	(UA)	Thrissur	(UA)
Chandigarh	(UA)	Kota	(M.Corpn)	Tiruchirappalli	(UA)
Coimbatore	(UA)	Kozhikode	(UA)	Tiruppur	(UA)
Cuttack	(UA)	Ludhiana	(M. Corpn)	Ujjain	(M.Corpn)
Dehradun	(UA)	Madurai	(UA)	Vadodara	(UA)
Dhanbad	(UA)	Malappuram	(UA)	Varanasi	(UA)
Durgapur	(UA)	Malegaon	(UA)	Vasai - Virar City	(M.Corpn)
Durg-Bhilai Nagar	(UA)	Mangalore	(UA)	Vijayawada	(UA)
Erode	(UA)	Meerut	(UA)	Vishakhapatnam	(M.Corpn)
Firozabad		Moradabad	(M. Corpn)	Warangal	(UA)
Goa		Mysore	(UA)	Gorakhpur	(UA)
Nanded Waghala	(M. Corpn)	GreaterVisakhapatnam -	(M.Corpn)	Nasik	(UA)
Gulbarga	(UA)	Nellore	(UA)	Guntur	(UA)
Panchkula	(UA)	Guwahati	(UA)	Patoa	(UA)

Area 'C' will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list.

U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.

276 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Annual Employment Growth Rate

440. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the annual employment growth rate including the opportunities for the skilled and unskilled workers during the last two years and current year and the achievements made thereof;

(b) whether annual growth of employment is as per the economic growth or not;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the efforts being made to increase the annual growth rate of employment during the Fourteenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Employment generation coupled with improving employability of the youth is the priority concern of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. Details of the employment generated through these schemes/ programmes are given below:

Schemes/Year	Employment Generated		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (No. of person)	387184	587416	211840 (till 31.10.19)
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (in crore)	233.74	268.00	154.36 (till 04/11/19)

1	2	3	4
Candidates placed in jobs after training DDU-GKY (No. of person)	75787	135666	91830 (till Oct'19 as on 04.11.19 as per MPR)
Skill Trained Persons given Placement DAY-NULM (No. of person)	115416	163377	-

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *inter alia*, for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. Upto 1st November 2010, 20.83 crore loans were sanctioned under the scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

ASPIRE (A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship) was launched to set up a network of technology centres and to set up incubation centres to accelerate entrepreneurship in agro-industry. The individuals trained under the ASPIRE scheme of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (M/oMSME) can become agri-entrepreneurs/entrepreneurs and can seek financial support under different schemes of the Govt. including Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) under which loans are provided by banks and subsidy to the extent of 15-35% is given by the Govt. of India. Individuals can also seek employment in the related industry or can seek further higher skills/training.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was launched with the objective to incentivise employers for creation of employment. Under the scheme, Government of India is 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 beneficiaries registered upto 31st March, 2019 will receive the benefit for 3 years from the date of registration under the scheme.

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.

Workers engaged in informal employment

441. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of workers engaged in informal employment in the country and their earning, the State/UT-wise details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any specific plans of social protection for such kind of employees; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and / Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the percentage of workers engaged in informal sector (*i.e.*, proprietary and partnership enterprises) in usual status basis (principal status+subsidiary) engaged in non-agriculture and 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) was 68.4% in the country which is a major part of informal sector. Average wage earnings per day by casual labour engaged in works other than public works state-wise is given in Statement.

In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008. This Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central

Government Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan w.e.f. 15th Feb, 2019. Under this scheme, minimum assured monthly pension of ₹ 3000/- will be provided to the eligible unorganised workers after attaining the age of 60 years. This scheme is based on the 50:50 basis where 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching by the Central Government.

The Central Government has converged the social security scheme of Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. Under the converged PMJJBY/PMSBY, ₹ 2 lakh is given on death due to any cause and ₹ 4 lakhs on accidental death, ₹ 1 lakh on partial disability and Rs, 2 lakh on permanent disability. The annual premium of ₹ 342 is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. These schemes are implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India and the concerned State Governments.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated since April, 2015 by Government of India for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to small/micro business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

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

Statement

Average wage earnings (₹0.00) per day from casual labour work other than public works in current weekly status (CWS) for each State/UT for the quarter April-June 2018.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rural+ Urban person
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	293.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	302.58
3.	Assam	260.97

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	288.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	189.05
6.	Delhi	375.72
7.	Goa	373.78
8.	Gujarat	223.57
9.	Haryana	301.88
10.	Himachal Pradesh	364.78
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	373.39
12.	Jharkhand	261.14
13.	Karnataka	262.94
14.	Kerala	604.88
15.	Madhya Pradesh	230.69
16.	Maharashtra	208.88
17.	Manipur	293.37
18.	Meghalaya	343.94
19.	Mizoram	324.08
20.	Nagaland	368.27
21.	Odisha	236.15
22.	Punjab	302.00
23.	Rajasthan	297.55
24.	Sikkim	395.77
25.	Tamil Nadu	331.25
26.	Telangana	305.86
27.	Tripura	319.53
28.	Uttarakhand	282.32
29.	Uttar Pradesh	252.38

1	2	3
30.	West Bengal	229.25
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	486.71
32.	Chandigarh	377.78
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	195.30
34.	Daman and Diu	400.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00
36.	Puducherry	325.01
ALL INDIA		270.78

Source: Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2017-18, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Restoration of commutation of pension under EPS

442. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has approved a proposal to restore commutation of pension or advance part withdrawal under the Employees Pension Scheme (EPS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said move will benefit 6.3 lakh pensioners under EPS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The provision of commutation was deleted *vide* notification G.S.R. 688 (E) dated 26.09.2008. At present, no such proposal has been approved to restore the provision for commutation of pension under the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995.

However, a proposal for restoration of the commuted value of pension after expiry of 15 years for EPS pensioners who had opted for commutation is under consideration.

New draft code on social security

443. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed a new draft code on social security that amalgamates eight laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that as part of labour reform agenda, Government had proposed to combine 44 labour laws into 4 codes; 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) A draft Code on Social Security, 2019 has been prepared by amalgamating, simplifying and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing 8 Central Labour Acts relating to social security for organized and unorganized sector workers which aims towards expansion of coverage of social security. The said draft Code is, at present, under pre-legislative stage.

(c) and (d) In line with the recommendations of the Second National Commission on Labour, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes *i.e.* the Code on Wages the Code on Industrial Relations, the Code on Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions and the Code on Social Security by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Out of these 4 Labour Codes, the Code on Wages, 2019 has been notified on 8th August, 2019 in the Gazette of India. The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2019 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 23rd July, 2019 and subsequently, referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour for examination. The remaining 2 Codes are at pre-legislative stage.

Identification of new areas for job creation

444. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any clear framework to increase job creation and financial opportunities and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the areas identified for job creation and creative financial opportunities and the time limit to implement the framework;
- (c) whether Government is seriously considering to take any concrete steps for job creation;
- (d) if so, whether any step has been taken by Government in this regard; 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) 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 and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

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 employment. Under the scheme, Government of India is 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 beneficiaries registered upto 31st March, 2019 will received the benefit for three years from the date of registration under the scheme.

Beneficiaries under PM-SYM

445. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-SYM) as on 15th November, 2019, State-wise; and

(b) the number of beneficiaries under the scheme who are below 29 years and below 40 years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Total enrolments made under Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM), as on 15-11-2019 are 32, 98, 708. The State-wise/Union Territory-wise number of enrolments made under the Scheme, are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The enrolment is between 18-40 years of age only. All the beneficiaries enrolled are below 40 years of age only. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme who are below 29 years, State-wise, are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Union Territory-wise/State-wise Enrolment

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of enrolment as on 15.11.2019
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52446
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1445

1	2	3
3.	Assam	12793
4.	Bihar	164086
5.	Chhattisgarh	113122
6.	Goa	366
7.	Gujarat	360111
8.	Haryana	615572
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33029
10.	Jammu and Kashmir/Ladakh	64474
11.	Jharkhand	125751
12.	Karnataka	60516
13.	Kerala	9009
14.	Madhya Pradesh	112945
15.	Maharashtra	572041
16.	Manipur	2903
17.	Meghalaya	1670
18.	Mizoram	547
19.	Nagaland	2336
20.	Odisha	143706
21.	Punjab	30706
22.	Rajasthan	93026
23.	Sikkim	97
24.	Tamil Nadu	53334
25.	Telangana	25416
26.	Tripura	15553
27.	Uttar Pradesh	536640
28.	Uttarakhand	25944

1	2	3
29.	West Bengal	57136
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1340
31.	Chandigarh	1499
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	675
33.	Daman and Diu	420
34.	Lakshadweep	21
35.	NCT Delhi	6917
36.	Puducherry	1116
	TOTAL	3298708

Statement-II*No. of beneficiaries below 29 years under PM-SYM*

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	31538
2.	Himachal Pradesh	9119
3.	Punjab	14306
4.	Chandigarh	649
5.	Uttarakhand	10049
6.	Haryana	303090
7.	Delhi	3013
8.	Rajasthan	39403
9.	Uttar Pradesh	191794
10.	Bihar	79376
11.	Sikkim	43
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	750
13.	Nagaland	1123
14.	Manipur	1038
15.	Mizoram	209
16.	Tripura	5104

1	2	3
17.	Meghalaya	851
18.	Assam	6914
19.	West Bengal	26860
20.	Jharkhand	55250
21.	Odisha	62807
22.	Chhattisgarh	57524
23.	Madhya Pradesh	56959
24.	Gujarat	159613
25.	Daman and Diu	153
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	313
27.	Maharashtra	216664
28.	Andhra Pradesh	21652
29.	Karnataka	23668
30.	Goa	153
31.	Lakshadweep	10
32.	Kerala	3187
33.	Tamil Nadu	24677
34.	Puducherry	513
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	518
36.	Telangana	10028
TOTAL		1418918

Employment generation in rural areas

446. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has conducted any survey to ascertain the numbers of labourers migrating from rural areas to urban areas due to unavailability/shortage of employment in rural areas and to formulate policies for employment generation in rural areas;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor, and
- (d) the details of employment generated in rural areas during 2018-19 and 2019-20 till 31st October, 2019, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) As migration of workers from rural areas to urban areas is a continuous process and the migrant workers keep on moving from rural area to urban area in search of work, therefore, it is not feasible to keep record of such migration. No such survey has been conducted by the Central Government in this regard. However, according to the Economic Survey 2016-17 the size of the workforce as per Census 2011, was 482 million people and based on extrapolation, this figure would have exceeded 500 million in 2016. If the share of migrants in the workforce is estimated to be even 20%, the size of the migrant workforce can be estimated to be over 100 million in 2016 in absolute terms. To prevent migration of unemployed workforce, the Government has enacted Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 which aims at employment generation in rural areas by guaranteeing a minimum hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household, whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work. With an objective to generate self-employment opportunities in rural and urban areas, as well as enhancing the skills of migrant workers, the Government is implementing various skill development schemes. Further, Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission Funding and Training is provided for entrepreneurship and self-employment.

The Government has also enacted Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979 to protect the interest of the migrant workers who migrate within India for Jobs/better employment opportunities. The Salient features of the Act are as under:

- Registration of all principal employers/contractors.
- Licensing of contractors.
- Issue of passbooks.
- Payment of minimum wages.

- Payment of equal wages to male and female workers for same type of work.
- Payment of journey allowance.
- Payment of displacement allowance.
- Providing suitable residential accommodation.
- Providing prescribed medical facilities.
- Providing protective clothing.

Taxes levied on petroleum products

447. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to bring petroleum products under the ambit of GST;
- (b) the reasons for keeping petroleum products out of the ambit of GST;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the various taxes being levied on the petroleum products by the Central and State Governments are equal to the basic price of these projects; and
- (d) the basic price of the petroleum products along with the State-wise prices of these products after all the taxes being levied by States and Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Article 279A (5) of the Constitution provides that Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which goods and services tax shall be levied on petroleum products. Thus while, petroleum products are constitutionally included under GST, the date and rate of GST which shall be levied on such goods, shall be as per the decision of the GST Council, which has representations of Ministers-in-charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by each of the States and Union Territories with legislature.

(c) and (d) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing

of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and retail selling price of PDS Kerosene.

The prices of petroleum products are linked to the international product prices, exchange rate, tax structure, inland freight and other cost elements. The details of applicable taxes on major petroleum products i.e. petrol, diesel, domestic LPG and PDS kerosene are given as under:-

- (i) Customs duty: Central Government is levying Customs duty at the rate of 2.5% on petrol and diesel. The Customs duty on Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene is nil.
- (ii) Excise duty: The Central Excise duty rates on petrol and diesel are ₹19.98 and ₹15.83 per litre respectively. There is no excise duty on PDS kerosene and domestic LPG and these products are under the ambit of GST.
- (iii) Sales Tax/VAT: Rates of VAT on petrol and diesel vary from State to State.
- (iv) GST: Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene are under the ambit of GST with applicable rate of 5%.

Exploration of Shale gas reserves

448. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has permitted National Oil companies to explore and exploit shale gas and oil in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has also undertaken any shale gas exploration in foreign countries;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Shale gas and oil exploration policy guidelines were approved on 14th October, 2013 by the Government of India for the exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas and Oil by National Oil Companies under nomination regime. Oil and

Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) identified fifty blocks in four basins *viz.* Assam, KG, Cauvery and Cambay basin and Oil India Limited (OIL) identified six blocks in two basins *viz.* Jaisalmer and Assam basins for exploration and exploitation of Shale gas and oil.

(c) to (e) OIL and Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) have acquired 20% and 10% Participating Interest (PI) respectively in a liquid rich shale gas project in the Denver-Julesburg (D-J) Basin in Colorado, United States of America (USA). Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has also acquired 20% Pi in Carrizo in Eagle Ford Shale play, USA.

Assessment of prices of natural gas produced in the country

449. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of revising the formula to determine the price of natural gas produced in the country;

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

(c) whether Government has been successful in maintaining a fine balance between the profitability of the companies producing natural gas and insulate common man from undue burden of rise in prices of natural gas during the revision of the said formula;

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

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) At present, no proposal is under consideration of Government to make assessment for revising the domestic natural gas pricing formula notified on 25th October, 2014. The domestic natural gas pricing guidelines, 2014 were approved by the Government after detailed deliberation including Rangarajan Committee Report and Report of Committee of Secretaries on this subject matter and inter-ministerial consultation.

The domestic natural gas pricing guidelines, 2014 is formula based and has been

worked out considering the volumes and prices prevailing at major international markets such as Henry Hub, National Balancing Point, Alberta and Russia. The formula has been finalized considering the requirements of producing and consuming sectors, and had tried to make a fine balance between their interests. The prices are notified every six month in accordance with said guidelines.

To incentivize additional production of natural gas, Government vide Notification dated 21st March, 2016 granted marketing including pricing freedom on natural gas produced from Deep water, Ultra deep water and High Pressure-High Temperature areas subject to ceiling price based on landed price of alternate fuels. Further, Government has also granted marketing and pricing freedom for sale of natural gas under Discovered Small Field Policy, Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) contracts. In addition, Government *vide* Notification dated 28th February 2019 granted marketing and pricing freedom to those new gas discoveries whose Field Development Plan (FDP) will be approved for the first time after the Notification.

Cracker and Petrochemical Complex at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh

450. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is establishing a Cracker and Petrochemical Complex at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh under AP Reorganisation Act;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status of this project and whether a decision has been taken about the viability gap funding?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP), GAIL India Limited (GAIL) and HPCL signed a MoU on 27th January, 2017 at Vishakhapatnam for the Petrochemical Complex with an estimated cost of ₹ 32901 crore at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh. Feasibility study has been carried out for the project. Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have indicated to the GoAP that Viability Gap Funding is necessary to make the project viable. GoAP has requested Government of India (GoI) to fund the Viability Gap for this Project. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has conveyed

to GoAP that Refinery and. Petrochemical Projects are capital intensive projects and require huge amount of investment. It was also conveyed that the proposed project shall have a direct, indirect and induced impact on the economy of the Andhra Pradesh which shall, besides industrialisation, result in substantial increase in income, output, employment and tax earning in the State. Accordingly, State Government may take appropriate decision on the issue in overall interest of the State.

Connection and subsidies provided under PMUY

†451. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the State-wise updated details of the gas connections and subsidies provided under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) are given in Statement (See below). Subsidy is given to PMUY beneficiaries as per applicable rates. Besides, a deposit free LPG connection is provided under PMUY with a cash assistance upto ₹ 1600 per connection to Oil Marketing Companies is borne by the Government. TOTAL subsidy on domestic LPG including PMUY beneficiary provided by the Government in 2018-19 is ₹37, 220 crore.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under PMUY

Sl. No.	State/UT	LPG connections released
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,113
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3,90,947
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	44,698
4.	Assam	34,93,420
5.	Bihar	85,66,691
6.	Chandigarh	88
7.	Chhattisgarh	29,98,474

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14,725
9.	Daman and Diu	427
10.	Delhi	76,904
11.	Goa	1,082
12.	Gujarat	29,07,614
13.	Haryana	7,31,167
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,36,091
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12,30,064
16.	Jharkhand	32,89,562
17.	Karnataka	31,48,889
18.	Kerala	2,56,347
19.	Lakshadweep	291
20.	Madhya Pradesh	71,78,540
21.	Maharashtra	44,36,342
22.	Manipur	1,56,600
23.	Meghalaya	1,50,748
24.	Mizoram	28,121
25.	Nagaland	55,147
26.	Odisha	47,48,869
27.	Puducherry	13,581
28.	Punjab	12,24,854
29.	Rajasthan	63,91,864
30.	Sikkim	8,752
31.	Tamil Nadu	32,42,661

1	2	3
32.	Telangana	10,74,982
33.	Tripura	2,72,116
34.	Uttar Pradesh	147,79,859
35.	Uttarakhand	4,04,748
36.	West Bengal	88,73,655
	TOTAL	803,42,033

Usage of alternative fuels to reduce import of crude oil

452. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is preparing policies for promotion and usage of alternative fuels, ethanol and methanol to reduce import of crude oil from abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any roadmap has been prepared for generation of ethanol from bamboo, cotton straw, wheat straw, etc.; and

(d) the number of industrial units expected to be established due to this and the estimated employment generation in the next five years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government of India has notified the National Policy on Biofuels-2018 which aims to increase usage of biofuels in the energy and transportation sectors of the country. The Policy aims to utilize, develop and promote domestic feedstock and its utilization for production of biofuels thereby increasingly substituting fossil fuels.

(c) and (d) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are setting twelve second generation (2G) ethanol bio-refineries in 11 States for production of ethanol from various lignocellulosic biomass i.e. rice/wheat straw, bamboo, corn cob, etc. It is estimated that one bio-refinery of 100 kilo litre per day may generate direct/indirect employment to approximately 1200 persons.

Expansion of Piped Natural Gas in Nellore (AP)

453. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Ministry is going to extend PNG in the latest round to 50 geographical locations which includes Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and by when Nellore is going to get piped natural gas to homes; and
- (c) what plan of action the Ministry have to provide CNG facilities in Nellore?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the authority to grant authorization to the entities for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs) as per PNGRB Act, 2006. PNGRB identifies GAs for authorising the development of CGD network in synchronization with the development of natural gas pipeline connectivity and natural gas availability. Under the 10th CGD Bidding Round, PNGRB has authorized 50 Geographical Areas (GA) spread over 124 Districts across 14 States including Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore District (Nellore) GA in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Details of GAs authorized under 10th CGD Bidding Round are given in Statement (*See* below).

With regard to providing PNG and CNG in Nellore District, PNGRB has authorized Consortium of AG&P LNG Marketing Pte Ltd. and Atlantic Gulf & Pacific (AG&P) for development of CGD Networks in Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore District (Nellore) in the State of Andhra Pradesh. As per the Minimum Work Program submitted to PNGRB, the entity has committed to provide 8, 52, 111 PNG connections to households and to set up 81 CNG stations over the work plan period.

*Statement**Details of Geographical Areas in 10th CGD bidding round*

Sl. No.	Geographical Area (GA)	State	Authorised Entity
1	2	3	4
1.	Anantapur and YSR (Kadapa) Districts	Andhra Pradesh	
2.	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore District		Consortium of AG&P LNG Marketing Pte. Ltd. & Atlantic Gulf & Pacific
3.	Chittoor, Kolar and Vellore Districts	Andhra Pradesh, karnataka and Tamil Nadu	Consortium of AG&P LNG Marketing Pte. Ltd. & Atlantic Gulf & Pacific
4.	Araria, Purnia, Katihar and Kishanganj Districts	Bihar	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
5.	Arwal, Jehanabad, Bhojpur and Buxar Districts		
6.	Khagaria, Saharsa and Madhepura Districts		
7.	Lakhisarai, Munger and Bhagalpur Districts		
8.	Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Saran and Samastipur Districts		
9.	Nawada and Koderma Districts	Bihar and Jharkhand	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
10.	Sheikhpura, Jamui and Deoghar Districts		
11.	Kaithal District	Haryana	Indraprastha Gas Limited

12.	Sirsa, Fatehabad and Mansa (Punjab) Districts	Haryana and Punjab	Gujarat Gas Limited
13.	Chatra and Palamu Districts	Jharkhand	Bharat Gas Resources Limited
14.	Seraikela-Kharsawan District		GAIL Gas Limited
15.	West Singhbhum District		
16.	Bagalkot, Koppal and Raichur Districts		Consortium of AG&P LNG Marketing Pte. Ltd. & Atlantic Gulf & Pacific
17.	Chikkamagaluru, Hassan and Kodagu Districts	Karnataka	
18.	Kalaburagi and Vijayapura Districts		
19.	Mysuru, Mandya and Chamarajanagar Districts		
20.	Uttara Kannada, Haveri and Shivamogga Districts		
21.	Alapuzza, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram Districts	Kerala	Consortium of AG&P LNG Marketing Pte. Ltd. & Atlantic Gulf & Pacific
22.	Ashoknagar District	Madhya Pradesh	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
23.	Gwalior (Except already authorized) District and Sheopur District		Rajasthan State Gas Limited
24.	Morena District		Indian Oil Corporation Limited
25.	Raisen, Shajapur and Sehore Districts		GAIL Gas Limited
26.	Shivpuri District		Consortium of Think Gas Distribution Pvt. Ltd. & Think Gas Investment Pte. Ltd.

1	2	3	4
27.	Sidhi and Singrauli Districts	Madhya Pradesh	Bharat Gas Resources Limited
28.	Ujjain (Except area already authorized) District, Dewas (Except area already authorized) District and Indore (Except area already authorized) District		Gujarat Gas Limited
29.	Anuppur, Bilaspur and Korba Districts		Adani Gas Limited
30.	Jhabua, Banswara, Ratlam and Dungarpur Districts	Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	Gujarat Gas Limited
31.	Jhansi (Except area already authorized) District, Bhind, Jalaun, Lalitpur and Datia Districts	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh	Adani Gas Limited
32.	Ferozepur, Faridkot and Sri Muktsar Sahib Districts	Punjab	Gujarat Gas Limited
33.	Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur Districts		
34.	Ajmer, Pali and Rajsamand Districts	Rajasthan	Indraprastha Gas Limited
35.	Jalore and Sirohi Districts		Gujarat Gas Limited
36.	Azamgarh, Mau and Ballia Districts		Torrent Gas Private Limited
37.	Bareilly (Except area already authorized)	Uttar Pradesh	

	District, Pilibhit and Rampur Districts		Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
38.	Basti and Ambedkarnagar Districts		Torrent Gas Private Limited
39.	Farrukhabad, Etah and Hardoi Districts		Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
40.	Gonda and Barabanki Districts		Torrent Gas Private Limited
41.	Jaunpur and Ghazipur Districts		Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited
42.	Kanpur (Except area already authorized) District, Fatehpur and Hamirpur Districts		Indraprastha Gas Limited
43.	Mainpuri and Kannauj Districts		Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
44.	Mirzapur, Chandauli and Sonbhadra Districts		GAIL Gas Limited
45.	Shahjahanpur and Budaun Districts		Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
46.	Bijnor and Nainital Districts	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
47.	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Uttar Dinajpur Districts	West Bengal	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
48.	Howrah (Except Area already authorized) District and Hoogly (Except Area already authorized) District		
49.	Nadia (Except Area already authorized) District and North 24 Parganas (Except Area already authorized) District		
50.	South 24 Parganas (Except Area already authorized) District		

Doorstep delivery of petroleum products

454. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal for doorstep delivery of petrol, diesel and kerosene in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of companies permitted on demand fuel pump in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India through gazette notification No. 384(E) dated 29th May 2019 amended Petroleum Rules 2002 for door step delivery of diesel to stationary equipment, heavy machinery/ vehicles etc. Accordingly, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies and Private Oil Companies have commenced door step delivery of diesel only through some of their respective dealerships. Presently there is no proposal for doorstep delivery of petrol and kerosene.

- (c) At present 55 dealerships have the facility of Doorstep delivery.

Privatisation of BPCL and HPCL

455. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is implementing the decision to privatize Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL);
- (b) if so, the reasons of privatization therefor and the objectives of privatization thereof;
- (c) whether any expert study has been done before considering privatization; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Disinvestment is the subject matter of Department of Investment and

Public Asset Management (DIPAM) and DIPAM has informed that Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) is mandated to approve strategic disinvestment of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and the Government is yet to take a decision.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Adulteration of petrol and diesel in rural areas

456. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some reports of adulteration in petrol in rural areas of the country;

(b) whether such adulteration in petrol and diesel is main cause for vehicle pollution in the country; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to check adulteration in petrol and diesel?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that action is taken as per Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership agreement against retail outlet dealers including those in rural areas where cases of adulteration is established.

(b) At present, there is no available report or study to conclude that adulteration in petrol and diesel is the main cause of vehicle pollution in the country.

(c) OMCs take action against the erring Retail Outlet dealers as per the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines and Dealership Agreement subsisting between RO dealer and OMC. Further, the Central Government has issued the Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 2005 under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 which provides for punitive action against malpractices such as adulteration of petroleum products.

Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have a system of monitoring and surveillance at the Retail Outlets. Important initiatives taken by OMCs in this regard are as under:

- (i) Filter Paper, Calibrated Density Equipment (Hydrometer/Thermometer) & 5 Liter Calibrated Measure are made available at the Retail Outlets for checking quality & quantity of MS/HSD.
- (ii) Regular / Surprise inspections are carried out at Retail Outlets by OMC Field Officers/ Senior Officers/Mobile labs throughout the country.
- (iii) A separate Quality Assurance Cell (QAC) has been created for carrying out inspections.
- (iv) Samples are drawn from petrol pumps at random and sent for testing to authorized laboratories.
- (v) Tankers are being sealed before leaving company premises to protect against pilferage/adulteration en-route.
- (vi) GPS have been installed to monitor movement of Tank Trucks carrying MS / HSD.
- (vii) Third Party Audit of Retail Outlet is also being done by OMCS for effective monitoring and benchmarking.
- (viii) Automation of Retail Outlets has been undertaken by OMCs which enable the real-time capture of sales transaction and monitoring of tank stocks and receipts.

Country's oil demand amid economic slowdown

457. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether despite India's current economic slow-down, country's oil demand would rise at a fast pace by 3.21 per cent to 4.88 million barrels per day (mb/d) in 2019 from 4.73 mb/d during the previous year;
- (b) whether OPEC has projected that India's oil demand will further rise to 5.05 mb/d, outpacing China's oil demand growth according to the World Oil Demand Report; and
- (c) the plans aimed at oil conservation measures to be taken at the end-users' level as traditional coal attempting to stage a comeback as India's prime energy source?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As per Monthly Oil Market Report published by OPEC in September, 2019; country's oil demand will rise by 3.21 per cent to 4.88 million barrels per day (mb/d) in 2019 from 4.73 mb/d during the previous year.

(b) As per Monthly Oil Market Report published by OPEC in September, 2019; India's oil demand will further rise to 5.05 mb/d by 2020 (3.36% year on year), outpacing China's oil demand growth (2.37%).

(c) The oil conservation measures to be taken at the end-users level *inter-alia* includes:

- Reducing energy consumption through introduction of standard and labeling program for equipments using petro-based fuels such as Domestic LPG Stoves, Diesel Irrigation Pump Sets & Diesel Generator Sets.
- Training of drivers and organization of transport workshops
- Sensitizing farmers on petroleum conservation through Kisan Melas, agriculture workshops etc.
- Carrying out energy audits
- Educating housewives on efficient use of domestic LPG
- Mass awareness activities through Saksham Campaigns, Social Media campaigns, campaigns on TV, Radio & Newspapers, literature, Exhibitions etc.

Guidelines on marketing of transport fuels

458. SHRI T.G VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently approved the 'Review of Guidelines for Granting Authorization to market Transportation Fuels';

(b) whether any guidelines for this new policy have been issued in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the benefits to the economy due to this change in policy?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) 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 promote ease of doing business and boost private players including foreign players to invest in retail sector. The said Resolution is available on the website of MoPNG. The main features of the said 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) An entity is required to deposit prescribed Bank Guarantee amount as a security at the time of grant of authorization in addition to application fee.

Auctioning of oil fields by ONGC

459. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State-owned ONGC is looking for auction of oil fields to increase stagnant oil production in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the agencies finally selected would be allotted new fields for extraction of oil or these would require to operate already operational oil fields; and

(d) how much of additional oil is expected to be produced from the planned auction of oil fields and whether any time-line has been fixed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. ONGC has invited offers to bid out sixty four operational fields under nomination regime grouped in seventeen contract areas on revenue sharing basis, on incremental oil produced. The details of the fields are given in the Statement (*See below*). Interested companies have been requested to quote incremental oil/gas, which could be produced from these fields based on their assessment, above the base line production profile under Business-as-Usual (BAU) scenario provided in the bid document. The initial period of engagement shall be fifteen years which can be extended for further period of five years.

Statement

Details of oil-fields to be auctioned

Sl. No.	Asset	Total No. of Fields	Fields
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmedabad	6	Halisa, Nandej, Motera, South Viraj, Virgovindpura, Wamaj
2.	Ankleshwar	13	Dabka, Gajera+Kural, Karjan, N.Sarbhan, Karvan, MatarNada, Pakhajan, Sisodra, SW Motwan, West Motwan, Kim, Kosamba
3.	Assam	6	Banmali, Safrai+Nahohabi, Sonari, Demulgaon, Chanmaigaon, Disang-mukh+ Panidihing
4.	Cambay	5	Asmali, Mahelaj, Sadra, Siswa, Chaklasi
5.	Cauvery	12	Attikadai, Mattur+Thirukalar, Nannilam, Kizhvalur, Kovilkallapal, Kuttanalur, Tulsapatnam, PBS-1, Ramnavalsai, Bhuvanagiri, Kali, Neyveli

1	2	3	4
6.	Silchar	1	Adamtila
7.	Jorhat	2	East Lakhbari Nambar
8.	Mehsana	3	Akhaj, Mansa, Wadasma
9.	Rajahmundry	16	Adivipalem, Elamanchili, Razole, Kammapalem, Geddanapalli+TVAA, Mori, Ponamanda+Penumadam, Endamuru, Kaikalur+Vadali, Lingala, Mandapeta west, Nandigama, Penugonda+ Penugonda, Ranga-puram, Ravulpalem, Sitarampuram
TOTAL		64	

Closure of petrol pumps

‡460. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of petrol pumps shut down specially in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;
- (b) the reasons for their closure therefor;
- (c) whether new retail pumps have been opened during this period; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Details of State-wise Retail Outlets, including Uttar Pradesh, terminated during the last three years and, current year (April - Sept, 2019) are given in Statement (*See* below). Main reasons for closure of these terminated retail outlets are action taken against dealership in Marketing Discipline Guidelines cases, Benami Operations, Nil/Low. selling retail outlets and Violation of Dealership Agreement terms, resignation etc.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have commissioned 6691 retail outlets in the country during the last three years and current year (April-Sept, 2019).

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

OMC - Number of ROs terminated during last three years and current year (Apr.-Sept. 2019)

State/UT	Number
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Andhra Pradesh	25
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Assam	3
Bihar	25
Chandigarh	0
Chhattisgarh	3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
Daman and Diu	1
Delhi	1
Goa	0
Gujarat	31
Haryana	20
Himachal Pradesh	3
Jammu and Kashmir	5
Jharkhand	11
Karnataka	15
Kerala	15
Lakshadweep	0
Madhya Pradesh	16
Maharashtra	63
Manipur	0

Meghalaya	0
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	0
Odisha	11
Puducherry	0
Punjab	30
Rajasthan	33
Sikkim	0
Tamil Nadu	26
Telangana	8
Tripura	0
Uttar Pradesh	140
Uttarakhand	1
West Bengal	16
TOTAL	503

Incentives under Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration

461. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal seeking financial assistance and incentives under the Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration through Inter Caste Marriages, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any such proposals have been received from Nalgonda Parliamentary constituency, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of proposals sanctioned, financial assistance and incentives, number of proposals still pending and number of proposals rejected, the details thereof along with reasons for rejection therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Dr. Ambedkar Foundation has so far received 1079 proposals seeking financial assistance and incentives under the Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration through Inter Caste Marriages during financial year 2019-20.

(b) and (c) Four proposal have been received from the Nalgonda District of Telangana State. No proposal is rejected as on date.

Development schemes for poor houseless handicapped persons

462. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed need for suitable development schemes for poor houseless handicapped persons, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether committee of the Parliament has recommended for special schemes for development of poor houseless handicapped persons with a view to uplift them, the details of the report of the committee in this regard thereof;

(c) the measures being taken by Government to uplift the poor houseless handicapped persons, financially and economically; and

(d) whether National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) has also requested Government to evolve suitable schemes for development of poor and houseless handicapped persons, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Relief to the disabled is a State subject by virtue of entry 9 of the State list of the Constitution of India. The Ministry, in 2014, has written to the States/UTs to frame suitable schemes exclusively to take care of homeless persons with intellectual disabilities to enable them live a dignified life.

(b) The Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment in its 26th report (2015-16) observed that persons with disabilities who live on streets without homes and families are not covered under welfare schemes for persons with disabilities.

(c) The Department implements Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which grant-in-aid is provided to NGOs/voluntary organisations for projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, including homeless, aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional level. Further the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities also implements the following schemes with a view to provide rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities:-

1. SAMARTH (a respite care residential scheme for children) to provide respite homes for orphans, abandoned, families in crisis and also for persons with disabilities from BPL and allied families including destitute, with at least one of the four disabilities covered under National Trust Act, 1999.
2. Gharunda, (a scheme for group home for adults) to provide an assured home and minimum quality care services throughout the life of persons with autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities with adequate and quality care services with acceptable living standards including provision for basic medical care for professional doctors.

(d) No, Sir.

Maintenance and welfare of parents and Senior Citizens Amendment Bill

463. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the 'Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Amendment Bill', which is related to the social security for the elderly people of the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the progress which has been made so far under this Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The proposed

'Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Amendment Bill' has the following major salient features:

- (i) Definition of "children" and 'parents' has been expanded.
- (ii) Definition of 'maintenance' and 'welfare' has been expanded.
- (iii) Mode of submission of application for maintenance has been enlarged.
- (iv) Ceiling of ₹ 10, 000/- as maintenance amount has been removed.
- (v) Preference to dispose of applications of senior citizens, above eighty years of age, early has been included.
- (vi) Registration of Senior Citizens Care Homes/Homecare Service Agencies etc. have been included.
- (vii) Minimum standards for senior citizen care homes has been included in the Bill.
- (viii) Appointment of Nodal Police Officers for Senior Citizens in every Police Station and District level Special Police Unit for Senior Citizens has been included.
- (ix) Maintenance of Helpline for senior citizens has been included.

Consultation/comments on the draft bill have been obtained from the concerned stakeholders such as Central Ministries/Departments/State Governments/UT Administrations/Members of the Civil Societies etc.

National policy for senior citizens' welfare

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry in order to improve services and benefits, is drawing a national policy for senior citizens;
- (b) whether it is being brought as an amendment to 'Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana' (RVY) or an altogether new initiative; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) The National Policy on Older Persons had been announced in 1999 for the welfare of elderly people. Keeping in view the emerging trends in demographic, socio-economic, technological and other relevant fields in the country, the Ministry is drawing a National Policy for Senior Citizens, incorporating issues such as financial & food security, healthcare and nutrition, safety and security, housing, welfare etc.

Whereas, Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana' (RVY) is a Scheme of this Ministry, launched in 2017, under which aids and assisted living devices are provided free of cost to senior citizens who are suffering from age related infirmities/disabilities and belong to BPL category, to restore near normalcy in their bodily functions.

Consultation/comments on the draft Policy have been obtained from the concerned stakeholders such as Central Ministries/Departments/State Governments/UT Administrations/Members of the Civil Societies etc.

Indian Sign Language Dictionary

465. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the second edition of the Indian Sign Language Dictionary has been published;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to introduce Sign Language Dictionaries in regional languages;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to promote Indian Sign Language, especially in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre (ISLRTC), New Delhi, an autonomous body under the Ministry, released second edition of ISL Dictionary containing 3000 words on 27.02.2019. The

dictionary contains 5 categories of terms viz. Everyday, Academic, Legal, Medical and Technical. The dictionary was released in video format in pen drive with terms in English and Hindi.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no plan to release the dictionary in regional languages.

(e) For development of manpower for Indian Sign Language, the Centre conducts two regular courses, Diploma in Indian Sign Language Interpretation (DISLI) and Diploma in Teaching Indian Sign Language (DTISL). Besides, various Short Term Training Programmes are conducted for participants from States / UTs to promote Indian Sign Language.

FIRs registered by SCs/STs under SC/ST Atrocities Act

466. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of FIRs registered by SCs/STs under SC/ST Atrocities Act from 2016 to till date. State-wise details thereof; and

(b) the State-wise conviction rate for the cases registered under the above act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 is an Act of Parliament to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against members of the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs). The responsibility for its implementation rests with State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. At the Central level, as per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the subject matter of criminal offences under the PoA Act is allocated to the Ministry of Home Affairs(MHA) and the data in regard to the offences under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC is generated and provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), MHA, which is presently available for 2016 and 2017. The data for the year 2018 and 2019 has not generated by the NCRB. Accordingly, the number of cases registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC during the years 2016 and 2017 is indicated in table below:

Year	Number of cases registered under PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC:
2016	47338
2017	50094

The State/Union Territory-wise number of cases registered under the PoA Act in conjunction, with the IPC during 2016 and 2017 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*)

(b) The State/UT-wise conviction rate under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 in conjunction with IPC during the year 2016 and 2017 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The data for the year 2018 and 2019 has not been generated by the NCRB.

Statement-I

Number of cases registered relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2016 and 2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, in conjunction with the IPC	
		2016	2017
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2740	2310
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2
3.	Assam	5	75
4.	Bihar	5726	6827
5.	Chhattisgarh	645	682
6.	Goa	21	12
7.	Gujarat	1602	1796
8.	Haryana	639	760

1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	117	111
10.	Jharkhand	805	778
11.	Karnataka	2237	2270
12.	Kerala	992	1059
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6745	8181
14.	Maharashtra	2139	2152
15.	Manipur	3	1
16.	Meghalaya	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0
19.	Odisha	2477	2669
20.	Punjab	134	118
21.	Rajasthan	6329	5222
22.	Sikkim	1	11
23.	Tamil Nadu	1306	1383
24.	Telangana	1904	1900
25.	Tripura	3	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10430	11320
27.	Uttarakhand	68	107
28.	West Bengal	202	260
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	2
30.	Chandigarh	1	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	5

1	2	3	4
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0
33.	Delhi	55	52
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0
35.	Puducherry	3	26
TOTAL		47338	50094

Note: (i) SCs and STs (PoA Act, 1989 did not extend to State of Jammu and Kashmir.
(ii) Data for the year 2018 and 2019 has not generated by the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Statement-II

State/UT-wise conviction rate under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in conjunction with the IPC during the year 2016 and 2017

Sl. No. State/UT		Number of cases ended in conviction during the years:	
		2016	2017
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33(2.9)	50 (5.0)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1(100)	0
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	209 (18.4)	102 (18.2)
5.	Chhattisgarh	134 (36.8)	172 (32.1)
6.	Goa	2 (11.8)	1 (12.5)
7.	Gujarat	23 (4.0)	16 (3.3)
8.	Haryana	39 (12.9)	46 (18.1)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1 (3.2)	4(12.1)
10.	Jharkhand	121 (42.8)	44 (34.1)

1	2	3	4
11.	Karnataka	22 (2.3)	25 (3.5)
12.	Kerala	17 (7.9)	14 (6.00)
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1159 (30.6)	1454 (36.9)
14.	Maharashtra	127 (10.3)	94 (7.5)
15.	Manipur	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0
19.	Odisha	52 (3.9)	8 (2.6)
20.	Punjab	16 (27.6)	7 (18.0)
21.	Rajasthan	680 (43.8)	1845 (60.7)
22.	Sikkim	0	3 (75.0)
23.	Tamil Nadu	77 (7.8)	99 (12.7)
24.	Telangana	35 (6.7)	45 (7.3)
25.	Tripura	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1582 (55.9)	1512 (71.1)
27.	Uttarakhand	24 (54.5)	8 (50.0)
28.	West Bengal	0	1 (3.1)
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3 (50.0)
30.	Chandigarh	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0

1	2	3	4
33.	Delhi	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL		4354 (24.9)	5553 (34.4)

Note:- (i) SCs and STs (PoA) Act, 1989 was not extended to State of Jammu and Kashmir.
(ii) Data for the year 2018 and 2019 has not generated by the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

(iii) Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source:- National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Death of manual scavengers

†467. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that information of death of manual scavengers involved in sewer cleaning has been reported;

(b) if so, the year-wise and State-wise number of persons died while doing this during last three years;

(c) the action taken by Government to provide assistance to the affected families, including providing employment; and

(d) whether Government will consider making use of machines essential for the cleaning of deep sewer and septic tanks in all the corporations and institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, there have been reports of death of persons while cleaning of sewers and septic tanks. Details of the persons who have died while cleaning sewers and septic tanks as reported by the States to the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis during the last three years and current year are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 27.03.2014 in CWP No. 583 of 2003 *Safai Karamchari Andolan Vs. Union of India and Others* directed the States

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Union Territories to identify all the cases of sewerage related deaths that have occurred since 1993 and pay compensation of ₹ 10 lakh each to the families of the persons who have died while cleaning of sewer/septic tanks. Details of compensation paid to the families who have died while cleaning of sewers and septic tanks is given in Statement mentioned above. Employment of sanitation workers is decided by the local authorities of the State Government.

(d) Under Section 33 of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013) it shall be the duty of every local authority and other agency to use appropriate technological appliances for cleaning of sewers, septic tanks and other spaces within their control with a view to eliminating the need for the manual handling of excreta in the process of their cleaning. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have circulated the Standard Operating Procedure for cleaning of sewers and septic tanks to all States and Union Territories. In addition, National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) organizes workshops in municipalities for engineers, sanitary inspectors, sanitary workers and contractors on safe cleaning of sewers and septic tanks and also create awareness about the provisions of MS Act, 2013 and "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013 (MS Rules 2013)" regarding employer's obligations to provide safety gear/equipment and ensure safety precautions. 458 such workshops have been organized from 02nd October, 2018 to 15.11.2019.

NSKFDC is also implementing a scheme, Swachhta Udyami Yojana under which loan upto ₹ 50 lakh is provided to the municipalities for purchase of equipment/vehicles for mechanized cleaning of sewers and septic tanks. The State Governments have been requested to issue instructions to the municipalities to enter into Memorandum of Understanding with NSKFDC in this regard.

Statement

*Information received from States by the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK)
about number of sewer deaths and compensation paid from 2016 to 06.11.2019.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016		2017		2018		2019 (06 Nov 2019)		Total	
		No. of deaths	Compensation paid	No. of deaths	Compensation paid	No. of deaths	Compensation paid	No. of deaths	Compensation paid	No. of deaths	Compensation paid
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	2	2	9	7	2	0	16	11
2.	Bihar	0	0	6	*	6	*	0	0	12	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
5.	Delhi	1	0	13	12	10	10	6	6	30	28
6.	Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
7.	Gujarat	7	0	7	3	2	1	14	2	30	6
8.	Haryana	0	0	11	11	6	3	14	6	31	20
9.	Kerala	2	*	1	*	0	0	0	0	3	0
10.	Karnataka	9	9	4	4	1	1	3	1	17	15

11. Madhya Pradesh	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
12. Maharashtra	4	*	4	*	7	*	12	*	27	2
13. Punjab	2	2	4	*	2	*	3	1	11	3
14. Rajasthan	5	2	6	4	2	*	4	0	17	6
15. Tamil Nadu	10	10	7	7	9	7	14	9	40	33
16. Tripura	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
17. Telangana	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
18. Uttar Pradesh	1	0	8	6	9	3	9	5	27	14
19. West Bengal	0	0	7	7	0	0	2	1	9	8
TOTAL	50	29	83	59	66	35	83	31	282	156

* Information not received

Written Answers to

[20 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

323

Prevention of manual scavenging deaths

468. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps under 'Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavenging and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013' to prevent manual scavenging deaths;

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

(c) the initiatives taken to rehabilitate manual scavengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) Manual scavenging is prohibited under section 5 and 6 of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013" (MS Act, 2013) from 06.12.2013, the date of coming into force of the Act. Under Section 8 of the Act whoever contravenes the provisions of section 5 or section 6 shall for the first contravention be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees or with both, and for any subsequent contravention with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both.

Under section 7 of the Act, no person, local authority or any agency shall engage or employ, any person either directly or indirectly, any person for hazardous cleaning of a sewer or a septic tank. Under section 9 of the Act, whoever contravenes the provisions of section 7 shall for the first contravention be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees or with both, and for any subsequent contravention with imprisonment which may extend to five years or with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees, or with both.

National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) organizes workshops in municipalities for engineers, sanitary inspectors, sanitary workers and contractors on safe cleaning of sewers and septic tanks and also create awareness about the provisions of MS Act, 2013 and "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013 (MS Rules 2013)" regarding employer's

obligations to provide safety gear/equipment and ensure safety precautions. 458 such workshops have been organized from 02nd October, 2018 to 15.11.2019.

NSKFDC is also implementing a scheme, Swachhta Udyami Yojana under which loan upto ₹ 50 lakh is provided to the municipalities for purchase of equipment/vehicles for mechanized cleaning of sewers and septic tanks. The State Governments have been requested to issue instructions to the municipalities to enter into Memorandum of Understanding with NSKFDC in this regard.

(c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) through National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) under which the identified manual scavengers are provided the following benefits:

- (i) Onetime cash assistance of ₹ 40,000/-.
- (ii) Skill Development Training with Stipend of ₹3,000/- per month.
- (iii) Capital subsidy upto ₹ 3,25,000/-to those who have availed for bank loans for self employment projects.

**Funds pending under pre-matric and post-matric scholarship
for Scheduled Caste students**

469. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds released for Pre-Matric and Post-Matric scholarship to Scheduled Caste students in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether many of the institutions are not getting funds for the above mentioned scheme and then refusing to admit SC students;
- (c) whether Government will disperse pending fund to Tamil Nadu Government; and
- (d) if so, the deadline for sending the fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The funds released to the State

Government of Tamil Nadu under the Pre-Matric and Post Matric Scholarship to SC students schemes are as below:

(₹ in crore)			
Scheme	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Pre-Matric Scholarship (SC)	No funds could be released as out of the Central Assistance of ₹ 73.82 crore released in 2016-17, State Government of Tamil Nadu is still having unspent amount of ₹ 20.49 crore.		
Post Matric Scholarship (SC)	434.48	1407.38	162.88

(b) The schemes of Post Matric Scholarship and Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students are Centrally Sponsored and implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations. State Government of Tamil Nadu, being an implementing agency invites the applications and disburses the scholarships to all eligible beneficiaries in all eligible Institutions/Universities as per regulations of the schemes.

(c) and (d) Central Assistance towards the complete proposals received from State Government of Tamil Nadu under Post Matric and Pre Matric Scholarship Schemes for SC students has been released.

Inclusive education for persons with disabilities

470. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how does Government plan to provide the inclusive education as Rights of Persons Disabilities Act, 2016 has stressed on inclusive education;

(b) the programmes or schemes that Government has launched to promote inclusive education, ar budget allotted to such schemes, the details thereof; and

(c) the data on number of children with severe disability that are being home schooled and wr there is any mechanism to check the misuse of this provision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Section 16 of the Rights of

Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 mandates the appropriate Government and local authorities to ensure that all educational institutions funded or recognized by them provide inclusive education to children with disabilities. Section 17 of the said Act outlines the areas to be taken care of through schemes & programmes for promoting inclusive education. Department of School Education & Literacy, M/o HRD is the nodal authority for framing policies to achieve the target of education for all. The Department of School Education & Literacy has launched Samagra Shiksha Abhiyaan- An Integrated Scheme for school education, covering children with disabilities from classes I to XII, *w.e.f.* 2018-19.

Under Samagra Shiksha, there is a dedicated component for Inclusive Education for Children with Special Needs (CwSN) through which various provisions are made available for their educational needs such as, identification & assessment camps, provision of aids, appliances, assistive devices, teaching learning materials (TLMs), ICT resources like JAWS & SAFA, as well as transportation, escort & scribe allowances and stipend for all girls with special needs (from Class I to XII). As per UDISE (2017-18 prov.), 22,30,965 lakh children with disabilities have been identified and are enrolled.

In addition, individualized support is provided through therapeutic interventions at the block level. Further, children with severe impairment requiring individualized attention are provided home based education through special educators. As per RTE Amendment of 2012, children with severe and/or multiple disabilities are entitled to opt for home based education. For the year 2019-20, ₹ 802.06 lakh has been estimated for 44, 289 children with disabilities being provided home based education.

A separate provision for financial support of Special Educators has been made under Samagra Shiksha in order to appropriately address the educational requirements of children with disabilities from elementary to higher secondary levels. Financial support under the scheme is provided for children with disabilities as per the schedule of disabilities of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. For the year 2019-20, ₹ 1, 36, 375.31 lakh has been estimated for the interventions of the inclusive education for children with special needs component.

The focus of Samagra Shiksha is on providing inclusive education to children with disabilities wherein, children regardless of their abilities/ disabilities participate and learn together in the same class, thus creating an enabling educational environment for all students.

(c) As per Census 2011 there are 65,72,999 children with disabilities in the age group of 5-19 years. There is no separate data on children with severe disabilities and who are home schooled. As per Rule 7 of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Rules, 2017 the State Governments are required to designate nodal officer in the District Education Office to deal with all matters relating to admission of children with disabilities and the facilities to be provided to them in schools in accordance with the provisions of sections 16 and 31 of the Act.

Programmes under Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens

471. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the various programmes that have been funded under the Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC);

(b) the amount of funding that has been given for the establishment of old age homes during the years 2016-17, 2017-18, and 2018-19, year-wise; and

(c) State-wise split of distribution of funds for setting up of old age homes during the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Various programmes which are being funded under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for senior citizens (IPSrC) are as under:

- (i) Maintenance of Senior Citizens' Homes/Senior Citizens' Homes for 50 elderly Women including those under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).
- (ii) Maintenance of Continuous Care Homes and Homes for senior citizens afflicted with Alzheimer's disease/Dementia.
- (iii) Mobile Medicare Unit for Senior Citizens.
- (iv) Physiotherapy Clinics for Senior Citizens.
- (v) Regional Resource and Training Centres.

(b) and (c) This Ministry implements a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSr.C), under which financial assistance in the form of grant in aid is given to the Implementing Agencies for running and maintenance of, *inter alia*, Senior Citizens Homes (earlier old age homes) etc.

Under the Scheme, non-recurring grant is given to the implementing agencies for setting up/establishment of projects and recurring grant is given for running and maintenance of the projects as per cost norms of the Scheme.

Details of funds released to the old age homes, State wise, during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given in Statement.

Statement

Name of Scheme: Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSr.C.)

(₹ in lakh)

State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	No. of OAH	Amount released (₹ in lakhs)	No. of OAH	Amount released (₹ in lakhs)	No. of OAH	Amount released (₹ in lakhs)
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	86	482.71	88	543.01	117	1011.45
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	20	95.40	13	83.28	33	335.22
Bihar	02	10.60	01	8.42	04	20.84
Chhattisgarh	0	0	03	17.95	01	9.13
Delhi	01	7.49	01	8.21	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	01	1.24	02	8.48	04	20.53
Haryana	06	23.11	10	52.05	06	60.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	01	3.98	02	4.88	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	35	185.53	53	326.96	37	340.61
Kerala	06	24.40	04	23.01	06	49.85
Madhya Pradesh	04	11.19	07	28.29	12	93.05
Manipur	15	94.08	14	119.06	44	484.22
Maharashtra	24	90.13	36	206.10	49	499.90
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	03	17.43	01	18.90
Odisha	43	237.52	54	349.17	72	610.05
Punjab	01	2.42	02	5.36	03	11.70
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	01	1.80
Rajasthan	01	1.24	03	21.70	02	16.28
Tamil Nadu	78	497.70	73	529.91	53	933.67
Telangana	20	104.71	23	108.17	24	222.92
Tripura	03	14.07	04	25.58	03	25.65
Uttar Pradesh	12	62.73	12	81.09	11	93.29
Uttarakhand	07	39.85	03	13.31	05	55.15
West Bengal	30	147.69	26	141.03	24	218.22
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	396	2137.79	437	2722.45	512	5132.76

National action plan for drug demand reduction

472. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the list of vulnerable districts, the Ministry has focused its intervention programmes under the National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction 2018- 2023;

(b) the total amount of funds disbursed to organisations under the National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction; and

(c) whether the Manual of Minimum Standards has been developed by the Ministry on standardization and quality control of private de-addiction services and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The Ministry through the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) has identified 127 vulnerable districts across the country for setting up Community Based Peer Led Intervention Centres (CPLIs).and Outreach and Drop in Centres (ODICs). The list of districts is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Total fund released under NAPDDR to State Governments and other implementing agencies since its formulation in the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 is as follows:

2018-19	2019-20 (till 10.11.2019)
₹ 112.33 crore	₹ 90.34 crore

(c) For maintaining standards of services and quality service delivery, a manual on minimum standards of services for the programmes under the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) abuse has been developed by NISD. The guideline, *inter-alia*, provides for minimum standards of care in the field of addiction treatment/prevention, to improve the quality of treatment delivery, to ensure effective service delivery and for optimum utilization of resources through networking and convergence.

Statement

*State-wise details of vulnerable districts identified for
setting up CPLIs and ODICs*

Sl. No.	State	127 identified vulnerable districts
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	South Andaman
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam & Vijaywada
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit, Changlang, Anjaw, Itanagar, Papumpare & Tirap
4.	Assam	Guwahati, Silchar & Dibrugarh
5.	Bihar	Patna, Muzaffarpur & Gaya
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur, Durg, Bilaspur, Bijapur, Bastar and Surguja
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa
9.	Daman and Diu	Daman
10.	Deihi	East Delhi, South Delhi, North Delhi, North - East Delhi, South-West Delhi & West Delhi

1	2	3
11.	Goa	North Goa & South Goa
12.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad & Surat
13.	Haryana	Faridabad, Gurugram, Sonapat, Yamunagar, Ambala, Sirsa, Rohtak & Panipat
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla and Unna
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Kupwara & Srinagar
16.	Jharkhand	Ranchi, Jamshedpur & Dhanbad
17.	Karnataka	Bengaluru
18.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode & Ernakulam
19.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Gwalior, Neemuch, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Jhabua, Indore, Rewa & Ujjain
21.	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Pune & Nagpur
22.	Manipur	Imphal West, imphal East, Chandel, Churachandpur, Ukhrul, Thoubal & Bishnupur
23.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills, West Garo Hills & Jaintia Hills
24.	Mizoram	Aizawl & Champhai
25.	Nagaland	Dimapur & Kohima
26.	Odisha	Jagatsinghapur, Khurda, Cuttak, Puri & Angul
27.	Puducherry	Puducherry
28.	Punjab	Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Firozpur, Ludhiana, Tarn Taran, Hoshiyarpur & Jalandhar
29.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur, Jaipur, Sri Ganganagar & Jaisalmer
30.	Sikkim	Gangtok (East District) & North District

1	2	3
31.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Nagapattinam and Madurai
32.	Telangana	Mahbubnagar & Hyderabad
33.	Tripura	West Tripura and North Tripura
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad, Varanasi, Meerut, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Kanpur Nagar, Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Bareilly, Barabanki, Prayagraj, Ghazipur & Saharanpur
35.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar, Dehradun & Udham Singh Nagar
36.	West Bengal	Kolkata, Howrah, Darjeeling & Murshidabad

Scheme for cleaning sewer lines by machines

473. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers died while cleaning sewer lines/septic tanks in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken by Government to get the sanitation work cleaned by machine instead manually;

(c) whether Government proposes a scheme to provide machines to Municipalities for cleaning sewer lines to save the lives of hundreds of sanitation workers in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) There have been reports of death of persons while cleaning of sewers and septic tanks. Details of the persons who have died while cleaning sewers and septic tanks as reported by the States to the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis during the last three years and current year are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Under Section 33 of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013) it shall be the duty of every local authority and other agency to use appropriate technological appliances for cleaning of sewers, septic tanks and other spaces within their control with a view to eliminating the need for the manual handling of excreta in the process of their cleaning. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have circulated the Standard Operating Procedure for cleaning of sewers and septic tanks to all States and Union Territories.

(c) and (d) NSKFDC is implementing a scheme, Swachhta Udyami Yojana under which loan upto ₹ 50 lakh is provided to the municipalities for purchase of equipment/ vehicles for mechanized cleaning of sewers and septic tanks. The State Governments have been requested to issue instructions to the municipalities to enter into Memorandum of Understanding with NSKFDC in this regard.

Statement

Year-wise and State-wise sewer deaths during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Sewer Death in				Total
		2016	2017	2018	2019 (upto 06 November 2019)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	9	2	16
2.	Bihar	0	6	6	0	12
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	0	1
4.	Chandigarh	0	3	0	0	3
5.	Delhi	1	13	10	6	30
6.	Goa	2	0	0	0	2
7.	Gujarat	7	7	2	14	30
8.	Haryana	0	11	6	14	31
9.	Kerala	2	1	0	0	3
10.	Karnataka	9	4	1	3	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	0	0	2
12.	Maharashtra	4	4	7	12	27
13.	Punjab	2	4	2	3	11
14.	Rajasthan	5	6	2	4	17
15.	Tamil Nadu	10	7	9	14	40
16.	Tripura	2	0	0	0	2
17.	Telangana	0	0	2	0	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1	8	9	9	27
19.	West Bengal	0	7	0	2	9
TOTAL		50	83	66	83	282

Subsidies provided under PMUY

†474. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the subsidy being provided to the beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY);

(b) the State-wise details of the targets set under the PMUY throughout the country during the ensuing two years thereof; and

(c) the State-wise details of the L.P.G. connections provided under the PMUY during the last three years including Madhya Pradesh thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for subsidized domestic LPG. As on 01.11.2019, in Delhi market, the refill price of domestic LPG is ₹681.50 per 14.2 kg cylinder and PMUY consumer is getting subsidy of ₹155.90/cylinder.

(b) No State-wise targets have been fixed under PMUY. However, the PAN India target of 8 crore PMUY connections has already been achieved by the Government on 7th September, 2019.

(c) The State/UTs-wise LPG connections released under PMUY across the country during the last three years including Madhya Pradesh are given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

The State/UTs-wise LPG connections released under PMUY across the country during the last three years including Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1, 189	522	6,178	5, 224	13, 113
2.	Andhra Pradesh	63, 428	16, 616	262, 554	48, 349	390, 947
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	6, 362	32, 953	5, 383	44, 698
4.	Assam	2	1, 128.137	1, 707, 801	657, 480	3, 493, 420
5.	Bihar	2.476.953	2, 436, 197	2.981, 636	671, 905	8, 566, 691
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	88	-	88
7.	Chhattisgarh	1, 105, 441	846, 679	740, 584	305.770	2, 998, 474
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3, 21 1	8, 226	2, 671	617	14, 725
9.	Daman and Diu	73	130	219	5	427
10.	Delhi	516	161	73.120	3, 107	76, 904
11.	Goa	954	30	88	10	1, 082

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Gujarat	752,354	516,660	1,252.052	386,548	2,907,614
13.	Haryana	278,751	78,361	323.344	50.71 1	731,167
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,601	28,140	83,177	23,173	136,091
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	265,787	107,133	680,098	177,046	1,230,064
16.	Jharkhand	536,912	666,631	1,701,032	384,987	3,289,562
17.	Karnataka	15.840	893,174	1,913.808	326,067	3,148,889
18.	Kerala	1 1.241	27,152	171,530	46,424	256,347
19.	Lakshadweep	-	134	156	1	291
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2.239,821	1,075,351	3,130,613	732,755	7,178,540
21.	Maharashtra	858,808	1,018,570	2,186.426	372.538	4,436,342
22.	Manipur	25	32,592	97,760	26,223	156,600
23.	Meghalaya	-	36,844	103,467	10,437	150,748
24.	Mizoram	-	902	24,879	2,340	28,121
25.	Nagaland	-	9,225	40,177	5,745	55,147
26.	Odisha	1,011,955	1,288,380	1,925,954	522.580	4,748,869

338 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

27.	Puducherry	760	1,861	10,753	207	13,581
28.	Punjab	245,008	137,343	826,611	15,892	1,224,854
29.	Rajasthan	1,722.694	902,940	3,069.891	696,339	6,391,864
30.	Sikkim	-	687	7,111	954	8,752
31.	Tamil Nadu	272.749	745,302	2,123,792	100,818	3,242,661
32.	Telangana	41	-	923,800	151,141	1,074,982
33.	Tripura	-	46.379	192.014	33,723	272,116
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5,531.159	954,957	6,476,981	1,816.762	14,779,859
35.	Uttarakhand	113.866	23,574	215,481	51,827	404,748
36.	West Bengal	2,520,479	2,536,306	3,005,534	811,336	8,873,655
TOTAL		20,031,618	15,571,658	36,294.333	8,444,424	80,342,033

Written Answers to

[20 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 339

Distribution of Unique Disability ID in Delhi

475. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the distribution of Unique Disability ID (UDID) has hit a roadblock in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the corrective steps Government has taken up in this regard; and
- (d) the State-wise number of beneficiaries of the UDID throughout India, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The Central Government has initiated Unique Disability ID project in order to develop national database of PwDs, issue disability certificates online and also a unique identification number. However, the project is to be implemented by respective State Governments/UTs. In respect of Government of NCT of Delhi, the training was imparted on 1-3 August, 2018. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi issued circular notifying medical authorities for issuing disability certificate on 02/05/19 which are competent to verify & process applications received under UDID project. Generation of UDID cards in Delhi has been slow due to some challenges owing to the unique health delivery system in Delhi which is hospital based rather than district based, unlike other States/UTs leading to difficulties in segregating applications. Delhi is also having a shortage of trained and professional manpower for disability assessment. In Delhi, 301 UDID cards have been generated so far.

(c) A series of meetings were held with the State Government officials to sort out the issues so that the project could be implemented properly in Delhi. The State Govt. have also taken steps to ensure availability of trained and professional manpower.

(d) Details of number of beneficiaries of UDID, State-wise is given in Statement.

*Statement**UDID Card status as on 18.11.2019*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of e- UDID Cards generated as on 18.11.2019
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2, 915
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1, 04, 679
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	390
4.	Assam	6, 772
5.	Bihar	3, 814
6.	Chandigarh	3, 558
7.	Chhattisgarh	1, 38, 530
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25
9.	Daman and Diu	592
10.	Delhi	301
11.	Goa	32
12.	Gujarat	1, 71, 638
13.	Haryana	32, 843
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9, 907
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15, 252
16.	Jharkhand	13, 244
17.	Karnataka	58, 940
18.	Kerala	11, 432

1	2	3
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3, 34,282
21.	Maharashtra	1, 84, 459
22.	Manipur	346
23.	Meghalaya	8, 155
24.	Mizoram	1, 691
25.	Nagaland	52
26.	Odisha	2, 76, 830
27.	Puducherry	764
28.	Punjab	89, 813
29.	Rajasthan	3, 09, 536
30.	Sikkim	331
31.	Tamil Nadu	69, 036
32.	Telangana	3, 02, 345
33.	Tripura	2, 251
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 78, 421
35.	Uttarakhand	790
36.	West Bengal	4
TOTAL		24, 33, 970

Schemes available for differently-abled students

476. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Government schemes available for the deaf and dumb students, both boys and girls in the country;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to encourage the deaf and dumb students to take up study along with other welfare measures from class-I till Under Graduate/ Post Graduate or any professional courses; and
- (c) the details of schools available for deaf and dumb students in the country, State/UT-wise, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is implementing scheme 'Scholarships for Students with Disabilities' (including deaf and dumb students), which has following components:

- (i) Pre-matric (for class IX & X);
- (ii) Post-matric (for Class XI to Post-graduate degree/diploma);
- (iii) Top Class Education (for Graduate degree/ Post Graduate degree/diploma in notified institute of excellence in education);
- (iv) National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) (for M. Phil/Ph. D. in Indian Universities);
- (v) National Overseas Scholarship (for Master's degree/Doctorate in universities abroad); and
- (vi) Free Coaching (Competitive Exams for Group A & B Posts and Entrance Examinations).

In addition, the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is implementing a Central Sector Scheme, namely, Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) running projects for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) including deaf and dumb students, aimed at enabling them to maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels. A Statement indicating State-wise details of Special Schools for deaf and dumb students both boys and girls under DDRS is given in Statement.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of Special Schools for Deaf and Dumb students, both boys and girls under DDRS*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Organisation	Full Address
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nehru Yuva Jan Seva Sangham	Pichatur, Chittoor Distt., Andhra Pradesh
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Helen Keller's School for the Deaf	10/72, Near Sivalingam Beedi Factory, Ballary Road, Cuddapah-516001, Andhra Pradesh
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Maharishi Sambamurty Institute of Social Development Studies	D.No. 15-7B-2, Opp: Rotary Blood Bank, Venkataratna, Puram, Kakinada-1
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Centre for Disabled Children	Vallappa cheruvu Road, Narasarao pet, Guntur Distt. A.P. 522601
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Leema Deaf and Mentally Handicapped Welfare Association	2/1, Kannavarithota, Guntur-522002, Andhra Pradesh
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Sarojini Devi Memorial Society	Post, Karunmanchi, M. Savalyapuram, Dist Guntur.A.P.
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Annamma School for the Hearing & Physically Handicapped & Baby Care Centre	Near State Bank of India, Opp. Police Quarters, Ibrahimpatnam-521456
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Immaculate Heart of Mary Society	Keesara, Gandepalli Post, Krishna District, A.P-521185
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Vani Educational Academy	H.No.6-583, Kakani Nagar, Jaggaiahpet-521175, Krishna Distt., Andhra Pradesh

10.	Andhra Pradesh	Kranti Education Society	Vijay Nagar Colony, Velgodu(P), Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Voluntary Organisation of Rural Development Society	Pedda Kottala BPO, Nandyal-518502, Andhra Pradesh
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Pragathi Charities	Plot No-62, Wood Complex, Near Railway Gate, Opp, Ayyappaswami Temple, Nellore-524004, Andhra Pradesh
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Spurthy Welfare Soccity	Maruthi Nagar, 2nd Lane, Kurnool Road, Ongole- 523002
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Chaitanya Mahila Mandali	Near Bharat Nursing Home, Addanki-523201, Andhra Pradesh
15.	Andhra Pradesh	S.K.R. Pupils Welfare Society	Chimakurthi, Addanki (Village & Mandal Prakasam District) Andhra Pradesh
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Pavani Institute for Multiple Handicapped & Spastics	49-34-25, Abidnagar, Akkayyapal Visakhapatnam-530016, Andhra Pradesh
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Priyadarsini Service Organisation	39-27-44/7, Madhavadhara, Vuda Layout, Visakhapatnam- 530018, A.P.
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Chaitanya Institute for the Learning Disabled	Anjaneyapeta, Kothavalasa-535183, Vizianagaram Distt., Andhra Pradesh
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Society for Education of the Deaf & Blind	2-2-20, Perlavari St., Vizianagaram 535001, Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Parivarthan	2nd Line, Sanivarapupeta, Dondapadu, Eluru-534003, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh
21.	Assam	North East Voluntary Association of Rural Development (NEVARD)	Life Line Clinical Hospital & Research Centre, Dakhingaon, Kahilipara, Guwahati-781019
22.	Assam	Kachajuli Physically Handicapped School and Training Centre	Village-Kachajuli, PO-Gabharu Tunijan, Distt. Lakimpur, Assam
23.	Bihar	Baba Baidyanath Balika Mook Badhir Vidyalaya	H.O.Ghositola, Munger-811201, Bihar
24.	Bihar	SHUBHAM	Agarwal Bhawan, Jawahar Lal Road, Muzaffarpur-842001, Bihar
25.	Bihar	Baba Garib Nath Viklang Sahjan Sewa Sansthan	Kalambagh Chowk Mahabir Mandir, Muzaffarpur
26.	Chhattisgarh	Lions Charitable Trust	62, Motilal Nehru Nagar, Bhilai, Chhattisgarh
27.	Chhattisgarh	Nishakt Jan Kalyan Seva Samiti	Post Pamgarh, Distt. Janjgir, Champa, Chhattisgarh
28.	Chhattisgarh	Gyanodaya Association	Near Central Hospital (in Front of Bangali Club), Bishrampur-497226, Distt. Surguja, Chhattisgarh
29.	Delhi	Chandrabhushan Singh Memorial Mahila, Bal Evam Shravan Viklang Shiksha Evam Punarvas Sansthan	M-124, Rama Krishna Vihar, Plot No.29, I.P. Extention, Patparganj, Delhi-1100092
30.	Gujarat	Akshar Trust	11, Floor, Kirthi Tower, Next to Kirti Mandir Tilak Road, Vadodara-390001, Gujarat

31.	Haryana	Rotary Welfare Society for the Deaf	Ram Bagh Road, Ambala Cantt, Haryana
32.	Haryana	Educational cum Vocational Association for the Disabled	100 Ft.Road, Shyam Colony, Ballabhgarh-121004, Faridabad, Haryana
33.	Haryana	Association for the Welfare of Handicapped	Plot No.4, Behind F.C.I., Godown ner Jain Mandir, Dabuta road, N.I.T. Faridabad-121001, Haryana
34.	Haryana	Suryodya Education Society	C/o, Samarpit School Jaswant Nagar, Qutab Pur, Rewari, 123401, Haryana
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Famous Mahila Kalyan Samiti	Behind Jusumbai Jain Mahavidyalaya, Jhansi Road, Nayapura, Bhind, Madhya Praedesh
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Mook Badhir Sansthan (Deaf Dumb Association)	Scheme No.71-B, Behind Ranjeet Hanuman, Indore-9, Madhya Pradesh
37.	Maharashtra	Ahilyadevi Holkar Shikashan Prasark Mandal	U.N.Tapshale, 'Rekashle Nivas', New Abadi, Udgir-413517, Distt. Latur, Maharashtra
38.	Maharashtra	Samaj Prabodhan Shikshan Mandal Saknoor	Tq. Mukhed, Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra
39.	Maharashtra	Manudevi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Deochand Nagar, Plot No. 23, Yamunaikunj, Near Sonabai Nagar, Nandurbar-425412, Maharashtra
40.	Maharashtra	Shri Jagdamba Vidya Prasarak Mandal	Anand Nagar, Purna Distt. Parbhai 431511, Maharashtra
41.	Maharashtra	Vidarbha Apang Vikas Sanstha	Karanja (Iad) Dist, (M.S.)Washim-444105, Maharashtra
42.	Manipur	Social Human Action for Rural Empowerment	New Mata, Churachandpur, Manipur-795128

Written Answers to

[20 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 347

1	2	3	4
43.	Manipur	Institute of Social Development for Weaker Sections	Wehengbam Leikai Khongnang Haogaibi, New Cachar Road, P.O. Imphal-795001, Manipur
44.	Mizoram	Spastic Society of Mizoram	Post Box No. 169, Aizwal Post Office, Aizwal, Mizoram-796001
45.	Odisha	Mahabir Training and Research Centre for Rural Development	At./PO, Charampa, District, Bhadrak, Odisha
46.	Odisha	Vijaya	Plot No.417, Saheednagar, Bhubanewswar Distt. Khurda, Odisha
47.	Odisha	Sisu Sakha Sangha	At-Barasahi, PO-Pubusahi, Distt. Khurda, Odisha
48.	Odisha	Association for Social Work and Social Research in Odisha	At-Seva Vihar P.O.-Butupali, Distt. Boudh, Odisha-762014
49.	Odisha	Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati School for the Blind and Deaf	At/PO; Mohana, Dist, Gajapati-761015, Odisha
50.	Odisha	Kabi Narasingha Matha Blind & Deaf School, Bakilikana	At-Bakilikona, P.O, Dengapadar, Via: Burupada, Distt Ganjam, Odisha
51.	Odisha	Utkal Kalyan Seva Sangh	At-Brundamal, P.O.Badmal Distt., Jharsuguda-768202
52.	Odisha	Voluntary Organisation for Rural Improvement	At./P.O. Telkoi, Distt., Keonjhar, Odisha
53.	Odisha	Saheed Yuba Sangha	Trutiapara, P.O. Bolgarh, Distt. Khurda, Odisha-752066
54.	Odisha	Association for Voluntary Action (AVA)	At-Dampur, PO: Berboi, PS: Delang, Distt. Puri,

			Odisha-752016
55.	Odisha	Nilachal Seva Prathisthan	Dayavihar (Kanas) Distt. Puri, Odisha-752017
56.	Odisha	Saraswati Charitable Foundation	Gada Bangar (Off Marine Drive) Post Badagaon Distt Puri, Odisha
57.	Puduchery	Shri Patcheappane Society for Education, Research & Rehabilitation of the Hearing Impaired	No.1, 1st Cross, Duthamby Garden, Reddiarpalayam, Pondicherry-605010
58.	Punjab	Redcross School for the Deaf	C/o. Prayas Spl. School, G.T.Road, Maqsudan, Jalandhar, Punjab
59.	Punjab	Redcross School for the Deaf	C/o.Prayas Spl. School, G.T.Road, Maqsudan, Jalandhar, Punjab
60.	Punjab	Society for Welfare of the Handicapped	Kishan Singh Kamboj Hostel C/o Amar Ashram Lower Mall Patiala
61.	Rajasthan	Badhir Bal Kalyan Vikas Samiti	Chatur Clinic, M.G. Hospital Road, Bhilwara- 311001, Rajasthan
62.	Rajasthan	Badhit Bal Vikas Kendra	132, Station Road, Kota-324002, Rajasthan
63.	Rajasthan	L K C Sri Jagdamba Andh Vidyalaya Samiti	Hanumangarh Road, Sriganganagar-335001, Rajasthan
64.	Tamil Nadu	The School for Young Deaf Children (Bala Vidyalaya)	14, 1st Cross Street, Shastri Nagar, Chennai- 600020, Tamil Nadu
65.	Tamil Nadu	Arivalayam	Kailasapuram, Tiruchirapali-620014, Tamil Nadu
66.	Tamil Nadu	Florence Swainson Higher Secondary School for the Deaf	Palayamkottai, Distt. Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu

Written Answers to

[20 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 349

1	2	3	4
67.	Tamil Nadu	Life Aid Centre for the Disabled	No.34, Poonamallee High Road, Manavala Nagar, Tiruvallur Taluk & District, Pin-602002, Tamil Nadu
68.	Tamil Nadu	Vela Institution for Social Action and Development	V.K.S. Pandian Nagar, Trichy Main Road, Valuthareddy, Villupuram-605602, Tamil Nadu
69.	Telangana	Ashray Akruti	H. No.8-3-1027/A2 & A 3, Indian Bank, Srinagar Colony, Hyderabad
70.	Telangana	Ashray Akruti	H. No.8-3-1027/A2 & A 3, Indian Bank, Srinagar Colony, Hyderabad
71.	Telangana	Sweekaar Academy of Rehabilitation Sciences	Upkaar Complex Upkaar Junction Secunderabad
72.	Telangana	Gracy Organisation for Development Services	1-51/34, Bank Colony, Boargam (P), Nizamabad-503230, Telangana
73.	Telangana	Durgabai Deshmukh Vocational Training & Rehab. Centre (Andhra Mahila Sabha), Hyderabad	Osmania University Road, Vidya Nagar, Hyderabad-500044, Telangana
74.	Telangana	Helen Kellers' School for Deaf & Mentally Retarded Children	Bank Colony, Ramakrishnapuram, Secunderabad-500056, Andhra Pradesh
75.	Tripura	North Tripura Deaf and Dumb School	P.O. Kailashahar, North Tripura
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Prag Narain Mook Badhir Vidyalaya Samiti	Sasnii Gate, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Mook Badhir Vidyalaya	4/7, Malviya road, George Town, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh

78.	Uttar Pradesh	Badhit Bal Vikas Samiti	Vill.& P.O. Ambari, Distt. Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Krishan Adarsh Vidya Mandir	88, Krishna Bhawan, Khambapur, Po+Distt., Fathepur, Uttar Pradesh
80.	Uttar Pradesh	Pawahari Smriti Parishad	Station Road, Ghazipur-233001, Uttar Pradesh
81.	Uttar Pradesh	Samarpan Sansthan	Moh. Shastri Nagar Colony, Behind Tehsil, Ghazipur City, Distt. Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh- 233001
82.	Uttar Pradesh	Adarsh Mook Badhir Vidyalaya	Near Nasirudin Hall, Lakhimpur Khiri, Utthar Pradesh.
83.	Uttar Pradesh	CHETNA	Sector-C, Aliganj, Lucknow-226024, Uttar Pradesh
84.	Uttar Pradesh	St. Francis School for Hearing Impaired	St. Mark Church Campus, Misri Bag, Mallahi Tolla, Chowk P.O., Thakurganj, Lucknow-226003, Uttar Pradesh
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Deaf and Dumb School	Race Course Road, Meerut Cantt., Uttar Pradesh
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Friends of Handicapped-India	245/6, Thapar Nagar, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Sarvhara Utthan Samiti	Opp. Arya Kanya School, Swami Dayanand Marg, Vasilganj, Mirjapur
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Saraswati Educational Society	Harthala Sonakpur Distt, Moradabad, UP
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Jonson Academic Institute	437, Civil Lines, Unnao Distt., Uttar Pradesh
90.	Uttar Pradesh	The Society of Khrist Jyoti	Koirajpur P.O., Harahua, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

Written Answers to

[20 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 351

1	2	3	4
91.	West Bengal	Dr. Sailendra Nath Mukherjee Muka Badhir Vidyalaya	P.O. Jorthan, Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal
92.	West Bengal	North Bengal Handicapped Rehabilitation Society	Nivedita Market, Hospital Road, Siliguri-734401, West Bengal
93.	West Bengal	Ananda Bhawan	Village Jagatpur, P.O. Brindhabanpur, Distt. Howrah-711316, West Bengal
94.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri Welfare Organisation	Club Road, (Opp.P.D.College), P.O. & Distt. Jalpaiguri, PIN-733101, West Bengal
95.	West Bengal	Parents Own Clinic for Deaf Children	16A, D.L.Das Street, Calcutta-700006, West Bengal
96.	West Bengal	Dum Dum Deep Deaf & Dumb School Creche	19H/1, Dum Dum Road P.O., Ghughudanga, P.S. Chitpure, Opp Cossipure Club Bus Stop
97.	West Bengal	Moyona Ramakrishnayan Association	VHI+ PO-Parmanandapur, Block+PS.Distt.Purba medinipur, West bengal
98.	West Bengal	Nimtouri Tamluk Unnayan Samity	P.O. Kulberia, P.S.Tamluk, Distt., Purba, Medinipur-721648
99.	West Bengal	Sevayatan Kalyan Kendra	P.O. Sevayatan, P.S. Jhargram, Distt. Midnapore, West Bengal

352 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Invitation to Japanese companies to invest in India

477. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to invite Japanese steel companies to invest in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this Joint Venture will help to boost the India's per capita steel production; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Ministry of Steel has made efforts to invite Japanese Steel companies to invest further in India, particularly to set up high grade steel making plants. Existing Joint Ventures between Indian Private steel companies and Japanese steel companies are contributing in increase in India's per capita steel production.

Price of steel

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the price of steel is at the lowest in comparison to last three years due to poor domestic demand in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the domestic steel companies suffered a great loss due to this and certain big companies stopped their production; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Steel

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

industry is a deregulated sector and steel prices in the country are market driven and commercially determined. Prices of Steel are determined considering multiple factors and cannot only be attributed to poor domestic demand. Data on domestic, average, retail prices (Delhi market) of key items of iron and steel during October, 2019 and same period of last three years indicate that such prices were lowest during October, 2016 for all items, if prices for the same month are compared in last three years:-

Item	Domestic, average, retail prices (Delhi market)			
	Oct.'19	Oct.'18	Oct.'17	Oct.'16
	(₹/Ton)	(₹/Ton)	(₹/Ton)	(₹/Ton)
Wire Rod 8mm	41890	49560	42105	36000
Rounds 12mm	41760	48380	38356	35000
TMT 10mm	42330	51212	41348	36000
Plates 10mm	40950	57112	44250	39000
HR Coils 2.00 mm	42540	58115	45378	39000
CR Coils 0.63mm	45710	63799	51455	42000
GP Sheets 0.63mm	55870	67282	58767	49000

Source: JPC

(c) Major Indian steel companies have reported decline in their profits in H1 of FY 2019-20 as compared to H1 of FY 2018-19. However, there were no reports of stopping of production by any major steel company. There are multiple factors such as higher input costs, lower sales realization etc. that may lead to decline in profits and cannot be solely attributed to poor domestic demand.

(d) As stated above for reply to Part (a), Steel industry is a deregulated sector and steel prices in the country are market driven and commercially determined. However, the Government has taken various initiatives to protect the domestic steel sector through various trade measures such as anti-dumping duties, countervailing duty and Minimum Import Price. In addition to trade measures, Government has also rolled out Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products Policy for procurement of domestically manufactured Iron and Steel products by Government agencies, as well as Quality Control Orders to prevent import of substandard steel into the country.

Steel bar brands failing BIS norms

479. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 18 out of 24 steel bar brands failed quality test by BIS norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has considered giving steel the status of an infrastructure product to boost financing; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to reduce the dependence on import of iron ore and coking coke?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) BIS had come across a news report in the media in October, 2018 citing a report published by an organization known as First Construction Council (FCC), informing that 18 out of 24 TMT bar brands failed in quality parameter during testing of samples.

BIS had requested FCC to share the details such as laboratory, which had conducted the testing, source of samples, names of the manufactures etc.

In order to validate the test results reported by the FCC, BIS had approached the testing laboratory *i.e.* Shriram Institute for Industrial Research (SIIR). The laboratory was requested to share the copies of the test requests and declaration of samples such as the grade, size and brand name of the samples provided by FCC, Mumbai. The laboratory was also requested to re-test the remnants of the samples.

The Shriram Institute for Industrial Research (SIIR) laboratory has informed that the consent of the booking party would be required to allow the same. BIS had then approached the FCC to give the consent for the above. FCC has not given the consent. FCC report is not a validated report. The matter is sub-judice.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The production of iron ore in the country is sufficient to meet the current demand/consumption of iron ore by domestic steel industry.

For availability of iron ore for the domestic steel industry, Government has imposed

export duty of 30% on all forms of iron ore except low grade (below 58% Fe) iron ore (lump & fines) which has nil export duty.

The Government has drawn a plan to reduce the import of coking coal by enhancing the capacity of present coal washeries and setting up of more coal washeries. Additionally, request has been made to Ministry of Coal to reserve coking coal mines for Steel CPSEs.

Use of domestic steel in Government infrastructure projects

480. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment regarding use of domestic steel in all Government infrastructure projects;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has come across any instances of non-using of domestic steel in Government infrastructure projects in spite of making it mandatory; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) In Budget speech for financial year 2019-20 the Government has highlighted its intention to spend about ₹100 lakh crore in infrastructure projects such as Highways, ports, airports, housing, piped water to every household etc. All these initiatives shall use steel. According to the Ministry of Steel estimate, Total requirement of Steel in the country is likely to rise to about 165 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) by 2024-25.

Through the Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products (DMISP) Policy, 2017, which was later revised in May, 2019, it is now mandatory for Central Government agencies as well as their EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction) contractors to use domestically manufactured steel only. This Policy however, does not presently apply to State Governments.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. No instance has come to the notice of Ministry of Steel in respect of Central Government Departments and agencies.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019 — Contd. *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, please continue on the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, yesterday, out of three minutes, I was given only two minutes to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken for three minutes.

SHRI P. WILSON: Sir, I spoke only for two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We take time from this watch. It was already three minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for the opportunity that you have given me. I rise to support this important Bill because the objective of the Bill is to legalise the altruistic surrogacy and prohibits the commercial surrogacy which has become rampant in the country. It has taken the shape of business in this country and the commercial activity in commercial surrogacy has gone up by leaps and bounds with the introduction of medical tourism in the country. This Bill prohibits commercial surrogacy and the offences under the Bill include advertising for the surrogacy, exploiting the surrogate mother, abandoning, exploiting and disowning the surrogate child and importing human embryo. When it comes to the benefits of the Bill, the foreigners, who have been, in the absence of law, exploiting the Indian woman by paying some paltry amount to the Indian surrogate mother, would not be able to do so. I thank the hon. Minister for bringing this important Bill. In other words, to say precisely, this is a mild form of human trafficking, as I take it. I draw your attention to clause 2 (p) which defines the term 'infertility'. I sincerely feel that the definition of 'infertility' appears to be too narrow and vague. Sir, the definition of infertility has not taken into account other medical conditions such as women may conceive but may not be able to carry for the nine months during her pregnancy or

*Further discussion continued from the 19th November, 2019.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

may have multiple miscarriages. There are conditions such as hypertension, diabetes that affects the pregnancy. These other conditions have not been taken into consideration while making the definition for infertility. In countries like South Africa, Netherlands, Greece, the other medical conditions are also permitted for surrogacy. Sir, I draw your attention to Clause 4 which deals with getting certificate of essentiality. That is one certificate. Another certificate is certificate of eligibility. For getting these two certificates, certain conditions are prescribed. But, if appropriate authority rejects the application for obtaining these certificates, there is no provision in the Bill for the aggrieved couple to go in for appeal. I, therefore, request the Minister to set up an appellate authority for dealing with such rejections. Sir, I further draw your kind attention to Clause 4(iii)(b)(II) which talks about close relative. I tried to find out the definition because the term 'close relative' has not been defined. I failed to find any definition in this regard. The definition of close relative is available in some other Acts as to who constitutes a close relative. In India, we have certain ethics and ethos to be followed. So, it is important that while defining the close relative, we are very, very careful in defining as to who constitute the close relative. The next point is that the Bill exempts NRIs from having a surrogate child. I sincerely believe that NRI Indians should be considered at par with other Indians. Sir, the last point is one straight question, which I would like to ask the concerned Minister, I sincerely feel that this Bill when enacted will come into effect prospectively but not retrospectively. For example, a surrogate mother, who is already conceiving and carrying, at present, before the Bill is enacted, what will be the status of those surrogate mothers in the absence of law as on today? With this, I conclude and support the Bill. I request the hon. Minister to kindly consider the suggestions that I have made in this regard. Thank you very much, Sir.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in principle, I am in agreement with hon. Minister sahib. But there are principal objections which I am raising as a matter of suggestion for the consideration of the Minister. Mr. Minister, I need little bit of your attention. The Bill proposes to ban all forms of commercial surrogacy. But, what about those friends who are not relatives but wish to surrogate? Sir, I would need the hon. Minister's attention.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, माननीय सदस्य आपका ध्यान चाहते हैं।

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: This is unfair on parties like us. We may be regional

party but we can offer you some suggestions which will help you in making a robust Bill. Sir, the Bill allows only for family member as surrogate. There is a possibility of coercion in this. That is my second argument. It makes surrogacy an issue of morals and ethics. Unfortunately, surrogacy is not an issue of morals or ethics but it is a medical issue for the childless parents. I think that morals and ethics component should be jettisoned for some time and the medical issue should be brought out. Then, the Bill does not address intending parents where both of them are orphans and they have no genetic relative. How do you make their case a strong case for surrogacy? Sir, it also ignores the changing reality, whereby I underline the single parent families. It also smacks of gender discrimination, which could be taken care of. What is the position about same-sex couples - gays and lesbians? There is no mention about that. As per the Supreme Court ruling, live-in relationships have been treated at par with married couples, but in this Bill, it is heavily inclined in favour of married couples in conventional sense, not in the sense of what we say, 'live-in couples'. I appeal to the Government to look into the possibility of bringing in a component where there is a contractual relationship between the surrogate mother and the couple who are beneficiary out of it. These were some of my principal objections, which are in the shape of suggestions. I hope the hon. Minister will consider them. As I said in the beginning, in principle, I agree with the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): उपसभापति महोदय, माँ-बाप बनना हर मनुष्य की जिंदगी का एक सपना होता है। इस रेगुलेशन की जो संरचना की गई है, उससे मुझे लगता है कि बहुत से लोगों की आंखों की चमक कम हो जाएगी, उनको ऐसा लगेगा कि मेरा मौका छिन रहा है। यह बिल सरोगेट मदर की exploitation न हो, इसलिए बनाया गया है, परंतु इस बिल के माध्यम से सबसे ज्यादा exploitation सरोगेट मदर का ही होगा। इसके चैप्टर वन में लिखा है, "Chapter 1, Clause 2, "It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir." मंत्री जी, अब तो यह यू.टी. हो गया है, अब वहां पर भी सारे कानून लागू होने चाहिए, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको वहां से डिलीट कर देना चाहिए।

सर, सरोगेसी एडॉप्ट करने वाली महिला की उम्र 25 से 50 साल और पुरुष की उम्र 26 से 55 साल रखी गई है और शादी के पांच साल बाद ही इस प्रोसिज़र को एडॉप्ट कर सकते हैं। आजकल 30 से लेकर 40-45 साल की उम्र तक शादियां होने लगी हैं। शादी के तुरंत बाद भी किसी महिला को पता चलता है कि उसके बच्चा नहीं हो सकता, तो उसको पांच साल इंतजार करना पड़ेगा, तब तक उसकी 50 साल की उम्र क्रॉस हो जाएगी। वह माँ बनने की चाहत अपने दिल के अंदर दफन कर लेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि

[श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता]

यह जो पांच साल का पीरिएड है, यह कम होना चाहिए और 50 साल की उम्र को बढ़ाना चाहिए। इस बिल के माध्यम से जेनेटिक क्लोज़ रिलेशन के अंदर ही सरोगेट मदर बन सकती है। आज सम्पत्ति के बहुत झगड़े हैं, क्लोज़ रिलेशन में परिवार कई बार ऐसा चाहते हैं कि इसके बच्चा ही पैदा न हो, इसकी शादी ही न हो, इसकी सम्पत्ति हमें मिल जाए। क्लोज़ रिलेशन में सरोगेट मदर बनने के लिए विशेषकर देहात के क्षेत्र में लोग तैयार नहीं होते। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज के इस परिवेश के अंदर हम पांच साल पुराना पड़ोसी, पांच साल पुराना बिजनेस पार्टनर, पांच साल पुराना ऑफिस का कुलीग, पांच साल पुराना मित्र, ऐसे जो पांच साल पुराने रिलेशन हैं, जो एक-दूसरे की मदद के लिए हमेशा तैयार रहते हैं, उनको भी इसमें शामिल करें कि इनमें से भी कोई सरोगेट मदर बने, न कि जो सम्पत्ति का हिस्सेदार बनने वाला है, उसको ही कहें कि तुम इसको संतान पैदा करके दो, ताकि तुम्हारी सम्पत्ति को बंटवाये। सर, मैं ग्रामीण परिवेश की बात कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि वहां पर इन बातों को बहुत सोचा जाता है। मैं इसके वास्ते ही आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इस बिल में प्रावधान है कि मैरिड कपल ही इस रास्ते से मां-बाप बन सकते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में सेक्स रेश्यो बराबर नहीं है। हमारा पड़ोसी राज्य हरियाणा है, जहां पर 1,000 लड़कों के मुकाबले में 835 लड़कियां हैं। वहां पर वैसे ही पुरुषों की शादी नहीं हो पाती है। वे बाप बनना चाहते हैं, लेकिन नहीं बन पाते हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने समलैंगिता को वैधता दी है, उनको हम मना कर रहे हैं। लिव इन रिलेशनशिप में बहुत से लोग रहते हैं, उनको हम चान्स नहीं देना चाहते हैं। ट्रांसजेंडर्स हैं, इस बिल के बाद ट्रांसजेंडर्स का बिल आने वाला है - वह एम.पी. बन सकता है, वह मंत्री बन सकता है, परन्तु वह मां-बाप नहीं बन सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उसके साथ भेदभाव होगा। आप उनके साथ हो रहे भेदभाव को खत्म करने के लिए बिल ला रहे हैं और साथ ही साथ हम इस बिल के अंदर उनके साथ भेदभाव बरत रहे हैं। महोदय, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि कृपया इसे जरूर देखें। इस बिल में यह प्रावधान भी है कि कपल को, दोनों में से किसी एक को इन्फर्टिलिटी सर्टिफिकेट लेना पड़ेगा। यदि कोई शादीशुदा व्यक्ति है और यदि उसमें से एक पार्टनर कोआपरेट नहीं करता, दूसरा संतान चाहता है, एक कहता है कि मैं संतान नहीं चाहता हूँ, इसलिए वह उसे तलाक दे देता है और साधु बन जाता है या अपनी मर्जी से अलग रहने लग जाता है, लेकिन दूसरा चाहता है कि मुझे संतान हो, तो जब तक वह सर्टिफिकेट नहीं आएगा, तब तक संतान नहीं हो सकती। वह फर्टाइल है, *but the partner is not cooperating*. ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा निवेदन है कि कृपया ऐसे व्यक्तियों का इसमें ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, इस बिल के अंदर आप कहते हैं कि इन्फर्टिलिटी सर्टिफिकेट लेना पड़ेगा। लोग समझते हैं कि नामर्दी का क्या सर्टिफिकेट लेना है। हिन्दुस्तान में इसे बहुत शर्म की बात समझा जाता है। कृपया इस बात पर भी ध्यान दें।

महोदय, सबसे बड़ी विडंबना इस बिल के अंदर यह है कि सरोगेट मदर को, सरोगेसी प्रोसीजर में जाने से पहले मेडिकल और मनोवैज्ञानिक सर्टिफिकेट लेना पड़ेगा कि मैं सरोगेट मदर बनने के लिए तैयार हूँ। उसके बाद उसे सिर्फ मेडिकल का खर्चा मिल सकता है, उसके अलावा उसे और कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। उसका इंश्योरेंस, बीमारी और बीमारी पर आने वाला खर्चा या प्रेग्नेंसी में लगने वाली दवाओं का खर्चा नहीं मिलेगा। हिन्दुस्तान सहित पूरी की पूरी दुनिया में जब एक लेडी मां बनती है, तो उसका विशेष ख्याल रखा जाता है। उसके लिए घर के अंदर विशेष खुराक बनाई जाती है, उसकी शारीरिक संरचना में बदलाव आता है और उसके लिए विशेष किस्म के कपड़ों की जरूरत होती है। इस बिल में इन सब प्रावधानों पर होने वाले खर्च को देने पर मना किया गया है। इस बिल के अनुसार न उसकी खुराक का प्रावधान होगा और न उसके विशेष किस्म के कपड़ों का प्रावधान होगा। इसलिए मंत्री जी, मैं विशेषकर आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब एक माता गर्भ धारण करती है, एक शिशु को जन्म देती है, तो उस माता का भी एक नया जन्म होता है। उन नौ महीनों के दौरान और उसके बाद एक साल तक, दुनिया के देशों के अंदर सरकारें छः महीने और नौ महीने की छुट्टियां देती है, क्योंकि *after the delivery of the baby*, उसे घर में रहकर रैस्ट करने की जरूरत होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस दौरान उसके वेतन का जो नुकसान होता है- क्योंकि यदि उस दौरान वह अपने कार्य पर जाती, तो उसके अनुसार उसे वेतन मिलना था, लेकिन वह बेबी की डिलीवरी की वजह से अपने कार्य पर नहीं जा रही है। इस प्रकार उसका जो नुकसान होता है, उसके ऊपर भी इस बिल के अंदर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, मेरा मानना है कि यदि सरोगेट मदर अमीर है और यदि वह *close relation* में है और जो दम्पति उस शिशु को चाहता है, यदि वह गरीब है, तो वह माता अपनी कोख से पैदा होने वाले बच्चे की देख-रेख के लिए लाखों रुपए दे सकती है। इसलिए कि यह बच्चा मेरी कोख से पैदा हुआ है और इसके लालन-पालन में कोई कमी न आए। इसी प्रकार यदि सरोगेट मदर गरीब है और वह दम्पति अमीर है, तो वह भी कह सकता है कि तुमने मेरी जिंदगी की आंखों की चमक दी है, तुमने मुझे एक ऐसा भविष्य दिया है- बहन, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, आपकी देख-रेख के अंदर कोई कमी न आए, आपका जीवन अच्छी तरह चले, आप अपने शरीर का ख्याल रखना और अपने परिवार का ख्याल रखना, इस हेतु मैं तुम्हें यह धन दे रहा हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर तो बहनों को गिफ्ट देने की परम्परा है और वह बहन, जो हमारे लिए एक संतान पैदा करके दे रही है, उस बहन को मैं हर अधिकार से वंचित कर दूँ, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल के अंदर माननीय मंत्री जी इन बातों का जरूर ख्याल रखें।

महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में आपने प्रावधान किया है कि जो केन्द्र सरकार का अधिकारी हो और राज्य सरकार का अधिकारी हो, समय पर सर्टिफिकेट दे, लेकिन समय पर प्रेग्नेंसी टर्मिनेट होनी हो और वे समय पर सर्टिफिकेट न

[श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता]

दे, वे कोई गलती करें, तो उनके ऊपर न कोई मुकदमा चलेगा और न उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई होगी, यह प्रावधान भी ठीक नहीं है। बच्चा पैदा करने वाली सरोगेट मदर, संतान चाहने वाले मां-बाप और डॉक्टर सभी को कैद हो सकती है और सभी के विरुद्ध मुकदमा चल सकता है और 10 साल तक की कैद हो सकती है, लेकिन सरकारी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इसे नजरअंदाज करने की जरूरत नहीं है, इस पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, ताकि अधिकारी लापरवाही न बरतें।

महोदय, मैं अन्त में एक बात कहूंगा कि आपने इस बिल में प्रोविजन किया है कि 25 साल तक सभी प्रकार के फार्मस, कंसर्न्ड लैटर्स, एग्रीमेंट्स और चार्ट्स उस क्लीनिक को संभालकर रखने होंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 25 साल का पीरियड बहुत लम्बा पीरियड होता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप उन्हें इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम से स्टोर करने की परमीशन दें, ताकि रिकॉर्ड का एक बहुत बड़ा अम्बार उन क्लीनिकों के अंदर न लगे, अन्यथा इस समय-सीमा को कम किया जाए।

महोदय, मैं इन्हीं बातों के साथ आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं अन्त में मानवता के नाते माननीय मंत्री जी से सिर्फ इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कृपया आप इसे इतना प्रतिबन्धित न करें कि लोगों की आंखों की चमक चली जाए, धन्यवाद।

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the Government and the hon. Health Minister for bringing forward this Bill. Actually, this Bill was first brought in 2016. Afterwards, it was referred to the Standing Committee but then the Lok Sabha dissolved. Then, it was re-introduced in Lok Sabha. It was again passed by Lok Sabha and now this Bill has come to Rajya Sabha.

Sir, I feel proud that I was a Member of the Standing Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav where we discussed this issue at length, Most of the recommendations have been accepted In this Bill. Sir, previously, surrogacy was unregulated for so many years, for 15 years. लेकिन उस वक्त जो सरकार थी, उसने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। लॉ कमीशन की जो 228th रिपोर्ट है, उसमें भी कहा गया था कि यह जो surrogacy हो रही है, illegal surrogacy की जो practices हो रही हैं और उसमें जो exploitation हो रहा है, उसके लिए कानून बनाया जाए। यह अगस्त 2009 की बात है, लेकिन उस वक्त उस पर कोई कानून नहीं लाया गया। यह मोदी सरकार है, जो pro-actively काम करती है। ऑनरेबल हेल्थ मिनिस्टर यह बिल लाए हैं, इसलिए मैं उनका

अभिनंदन करता हूँ, क्योंकि previous Government में काफी बार - ऐसा होता था कि सरकार में कई कर्मचारी लोग ऐसा बोलते थे कि कुछ काम मत करो, यहाँ कोई टोकता नहीं है, कोई बोलता नहीं है कि काम अच्छा नहीं हुआ, ऐसा करना था या वैसा करना था, लेकिन यह सरकार वक्त पर बिल लाई, उसका फॉलो-अप किया, discussion के लिए Standing Committee की तरफ भेजा और अभी फिर से राज्य सभा में आई है, मैं इसके लिए उन्हें फिर से congratulation देना चाहूंगा।

Sir, what was the necessity of this Bill? The most important reason was that illegal surrogacy was going on and there was exploitation of poor surrogate mothers. For want of money, they used to go in for two, three surrogacy pregnancies. They used to do this for want of money and they were exploited. They were not aware of the problems arising out of the surrogacy or the pregnancy. If you talk about diabetes or hypertension रहती थीं वे illiterate और poor class की रहती थी, क्योंकि जो surrogate mothers होती थीं वे illiterate और poor class की रहती थीं। Now, because of this Bill, these things will not be there and the surrogate mothers will not be exploited.

Secondly, there used to be risk of life during pregnancy and that risk will now be covered by this Bill. Somebody asked as to who will pay for the medicines and insurance. Actually, in this Bill, there is a provision whereby for sixteen months, insurance coverage will be given and medical expenses will be borne by the intending couple. So, there is protection given to the surrogate mothers, and, that is why, I welcome this Bill.

Sir, there used to be cases where the child born out of surrogacy if a physically challenged child or a child who has not developed well or the gender of the child was not as per the wishes of the intending couple, then, the child was abandoned, and, this happened many times. To take care of these situations, this Bill has been brought. Now, they will have to take that baby as biological child of the intending couple. Sir, we must understand that this Bill was very much necessary and has been brought in time.

इसके लिए जो पहला बिल आया था, उसमें यह कहा था कि the intending couple should have a certificate of infertility but it was difficult to obtain-infertility certificate. For gynaecologists or obstetricians, it was very difficult to define the infertility and tell the couple that they were infertile because many a times, it happens that even after five years or ten years of infertility, some couples are blessed with a child.

[Dr. Vikas Mahatme]

It was very difficult. Now it has been improved as per the Standing Committee's recommendations. Now the intending couple will need a certificate of essentiality and eligibility. This was a necessary change. I welcome this move. That has been incorporated in the Bill.

There is a provision for the National Surrogacy Board and the State Surrogacy Board. Those will be established. They will formulate regulations. The regulations will be made according to the State Regulations and according to the need of the State. So, there will be flexibility in the rules as per the requirement of the State.

Definition of close relative can also be regulated by the National Surrogacy Board. I think that will be taken care of. Assisted Reproductive Technology is required before the surrogacy procedure. I think the period of five years, which is required here, is very much necessary. The intending couple can apply for surrogacy only after a period of five years. They are expected to undergo Assisted Reproductive Technology first. If it fails, then only they should go for surrogacy procedure. That means the period of five years is okay and is necessary, after which they can avail themselves of the surrogacy procedure.

Sir, yesterday, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav informed the House that an egg or oocyte is sold for six lakh rupees. This will not be possible once this Bill is passed in the Rajya Sabha. I welcome this move. The illegal ways of doing surrogacy procedure by selling ovum or egg were there. It was happening. Now it will stop. This is a great necessity and that will be fulfilled by this Bill.

इस बिल में यह भी प्रावधान है कि जो National Surrogacy Board बनेगा, उसमें experts रहेंगे, जिनमें gynaecologists, obstetricians, NGOs, Citizen Forum के लोग शामिल होंगे। इसमें सभी लोगों के inputs रहेंगे और उन inputs की वजह से जो भी rules and regulations बनेंगे, वे बहुत ही standard के बनेंगे और उनमें सभी के views आएंगे। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि यह इसको regularize करने का अच्छा तरीका है, ताकि यदि इसमें कुछ changes करने हैं, तो वे जल्दी हो सकते हैं। आप सबको पता है कि हर बार पार्लियामेंट में बिल लाने में दो-तीन साल चले जाते हैं। इसलिए यह बहुत अच्छा है कि National Surrogacy Board बन रहा है, जिसमें सभी experts और Citizen Forum के सभी लोग भी रहेंगे।

Somebody said about transgenders or single parent wanting to go for surrogacy to get a child. But there is another option available to them.

We should also think about that. If a transgender person wants to become either a father or a mother, they can. The option of adoption is also there. They can avail that option. I don't think we are discriminating in that way. Adoption is also a good humanitarian option available to them.

In brief, I would like to say this. हमारे समाज में, चूंकि हम रूढ़िवादी हैं, जब भी शादी होती है, तो उसके बाद सब couples को ऐसा लगता है कि जल्दी ही बच्चा हो और इसके लिए घर के लोग भी उनके ऊपर दबाव डालते हैं। उस वक्त यदि बच्चा नहीं होता है, तो उनके लिए Surrogacy एक अच्छा alternative है। इस alternative surrogacy से वे माँ-बाप बन सकते हैं। यह उनके लिए भी और हमारे लिए भी बड़ी खुशी की बात है। इसमें जो surrogate mother बन रही है, उसके लिए भी बहुत अच्छी बात है। यह खुशी की बात है कि वह किसी के लिए अच्छा काम कर रही है, किसी को माँ-बाप बनाने में अपना योगदान दे रही है। वह यह काम कोई commercial interest रख कर नहीं, बल्कि परोपकार की भावना से कर रही है। इसलिए उसको भी बहुत अच्छा लगेगा और बहुत खुशी होगी। मुझे लगता है कि हम सब खुशी से यह बिल पास करें, ताकि ऐसे सभी लोग माता-पिता बनने की जो खुशी चाहते हैं, उनको हम वह खुशी दे सकें। धन्यवाद।

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I thank you for this opportunity. This is a much needed Bill. I can say that it is almost overdue. But looking to the shape in which the present Bill is presented, hon. Minister, I would like to say that there are numerous lacunae which need to be filled in order to have a robust implementation of the surrogacy phenomenon. I think if we go back, it was in the late 1990s or 2000s that we came to know about the word 'surrogacy'. And India became a hub of commercial surrogacy because it was an unregulated market. We may not take pride in that because today also, India still is the hub but well other countries have now started this kind of surrogacy phenomenon. But, Sir, while I am going back to the Bill and pointing out lacunae, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It is mentioned there that in the 228th Report of the Law Commission of India, it recommended for prohibition of commercial surrogacy by enacting a suitable legislation. Sir, the title of the report was this. Let me show the title. Only half title is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The report was titled as "Need for Legislation to Regulate Assisted Reproductive Technology Clinics as well as Rights and Obligations of Parties to a Surrogacy". Sir, this Bill is like any other Bill but I would like to say that this Bill is unlike all other Bills. Why? It encompasses medical aspects, legal aspects and social aspects. But the most important aspect here is that we are bringing a newborn baby in the picture by way of complex medical and scientific

[Dr. Amee Yajnik]

technologies and we have not addressed that in this Bill in the way it should have been. Practically, if it is not sounding too hard, I would say that the baby has become a kind of a product because we have concentrated on appropriate authority, national data board, state boards, data banks, and we are talking about offences and punishments, eligibility certificate, other certificates, surrogates, intending parents, but somewhere we have forgotten the child, who is at the centrality of this particular Bill. So, Sir, there are lacunae which I might enumerate one by one. But let us not forget that in India, it has become a USD 2 billion market. As per UN study, till 2012, almost 25,000 babies had been born by this kind of surrogacy techniques and there are 3,000 clinics. There is no mention as to how you are going to regulate the already existing clinics. Is this law going to have retrospective effect or prospective effect, and for how many days and months? The Bill is silent on these aspects. All the speakers have spoken about 'close relative' and whether 'close relative' should be defined. Yes. We are talking about India. India is totally incomparable with other countries because of its ancestral history and all kinds of customs and diversities. We cannot compare all our diversities with other countries, take the data and say that yes, we are here or we are there in comparison to other countries. When we are talking of surrogacy, there are several social aspects involved in this matter. We are talking of motherhood; we are talking of parenthood; we are talking of daily-changing techniques; we are talking of IVF; we are talking of bio-medics; we are talking of a stratum of society from where these women come as surrogates. We are talking of husband, who feels that 'yes, if my wife does not become a mother, it is a stigma. Society would not accept.' So, social acceptance in social spaces is also a factor. We are not talking about the child, which would be lifted from the womb of a surrogate, a person and a living entity, who is a woman. Lifting it from her body and giving it to intended parents, the couple who has not had the opportunity to feel that. The mother has not had the opportunity to feel that baby inside her. You are giving that baby to that couple and, here, we are all talking about surrogates. What would happen to them? What would happen to intending parents? But we are not looking at the child, the new born baby, the rehabilitation processes that need to take place after the birth. The most important part is the health care part of all the components here. We are talking of agreements in commercial surrogacy. Yes, it was governed by legal documents. That is why some solace was there. But when we are banning commercial surrogacy in this particular

Bill, we need more regulation. Practically, there was minimal regulation by the State where these clinics have flourished. Practically, there have been this kind of technologies used by people in our society. There are several studies which show that not only women from a particular strata of society go for being surrogates, but there are also women who go because there are financial compulsions. That is why the component of compensation has crept in the particular Bill. But, yes, when we have altruistic sonography, we would give the surrogate, the lady whose womb is hired, only the medical expenses and insurance. Insurance for what? That particular period. Sir, you are the Health Minister. You are a doctor yourself. Do you not think that there should be an insertion of a clause that the surrogate, who is hired, should have a health care insurance already existing? It should not be for a particular period because we do not know after she gives the new born baby to the intending parents or the couple, she has later on got into all kinds of complications. Would it be possible for her to claim some kind of an insurance cover or would she get any health security? Or in absence of any social security cover for this kind of women, what would happen? Sir, matters that went to the apex court were concerning the child, the new born baby. If the hon. Minister would look at the first judgment, the court had said that they were concerned with the rights of the baby, they were concerned with the rights of the child because the foreign couple had come and they wanted to take the child to Japan and they could not. Visa applications and health of the baby, till then the baby would be with whom, how would the baby be taken care of? There is absenteeism of law, absenteeism of regulations and that is why there is necessity for having a robust Bill that would take care of the sentiments of the society in a very, very healthy manner so that the law does not become a stony wall like it is in other cases. This Bill cannot be equated with other Bills and we cannot have kind of a methodology which we have in other Bills. We need to have a Bill that addresses the central focus, that is, the child, in this matter.

Sir, let us come straight to the lacune. You have mentioned the close relative. Who would be the close relative is not defined. We have a very, very strong ethos, a cultural aspect in our society. Whether it is across castes, communities, strata, classes, that needs to be respected. We are well-known as a country because of our diversity. If that is not taken care of, if we do not respect the sentiments of a particular community or caste, this would cause a lot of problems. So, close relative needs to be defined.

[Dr. Amee Yajnik]

Another aspect on a lighter side is this. When we are having nuclear families now and over a period of next decade or more than a decade, while the Act is still being implemented or may be strongly implemented -- because it takes time -- what would happen? In nuclear families, we would not have any close relatives left. People would have their own say in the matter. Each one wants to be very self-centred. So, Sir, this needs to be taken care of. This is a very, very strong lacuna which needs to be addressed very, very positively. Sir, the second aspect talks about the married couple. If infertility is discovered by the couple, why should they wait for five years? And, then, even after waiting for five years, you need two certificates. The certificates, one you have to go to the District Medical Board, you have to go to the Magistrate's Court to get an order and you also need to go to the Appropriate Authority. So, what are we doing by these multiple fronts, going to every authority and getting certificates where the simple wish is to become a parent? The simple wish is to become a mother. The simple wish is to have a child. So, in this kind of a set-up, if we want certificates and if we have to rush to these authorities, it has to be made simple. If it is not made simple, then, there has to be some way where you address these issues at a community level, at a level where the doctors and the community interact with each other. These kinds of authorities which are meant for regulation do not impinge on their freedom. Sir, as per Article 21, the Constitution of India has said that, yes, the women have the Right to Freedom and Expression; Women have the right to their reproductive capabilities and women can decide for herself. Yes, it is not disregarded in this Bill. That has been taken care of. But, these caveats are there that, yes, you have to get these certificates. You don't have to be a surrogate mother earlier. Have we got a data or a centralized data or a State-wise data where you know the number of pregnancies? How are you going to cross-check that, yes, she was not a surrogate mother earlier? How many pregnancies a woman had? So, these are issues which need to be taken care of. One of the speakers, Prof. Ram Gopalji, has been the Chairman of the Standing Committee. He was very clear in saying yesterday that, yes, the inputs have not all been taken. We have another Member of the same Committee saying that all have been taken care of. I mean, really, there is a disparity in the statements also. I would like to know whether the Standing Committee looked into these issues which are highly, highly sensitive-sensitive for both the woman as well as the child also to the patriarchy of the society. There is already an existing patriarchal mindset

in the society. This Bill will add to more patriarchy because the Bills also can be patriarchal in a sense. That is why, I was just wondering whether the Ministry of Women & Child Development or the Secretaries or whether any stakeholders who are required to be heard in the Standing Committee have been heard and have their inputs been taken? It is because we are talking to both the sides. There are women and there is a child involved. I would like to know whether any rehabilitation proceedings are recommended by them. Have they found way? I think, 'No'. They have not found way in the Bill. For example, when I am talking about a surrogate mother, who has come from a strata, she is asked, and, one wonders, how she is asked. How does she know that a particular couple wants her as a surrogate mother? There is a provision, here, written in the Bill that there should be no advertisement. You go on the Google and you have numerous places where anyone can go. If that is not advertisement then what is it? So, what kind of advertisement you are trying to curb when we already have a 2 billion dollar economy of rent a womb or a baby trade? We are calling them baby factories. My State is leading in that.

So, Sir, I just want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that, yes, it is a much-needed Bill, but it should not be brought in haste. It should not be that slip-shot that we would look that there is not complete application of mind by people who have drafted the Bill or people who have finalized it. We need to look at what the Law Commission has said and what the stakeholders have to say. In the end, Sir, the child, that is missing in this whole Bill. So, Sir, I would like to take back my point to the lacunas once again. It is infertility, after the close relative aspect, which I mentioned and the five year period which I am mentioning for the wife and the husband. Infertility, Sir, I do not find this medical terminology actually described in any law in the country. I did check up. Maybe, I am mistaken. I might be wrong. But you have to define it because a woman may conceive, but she cannot hold on to the pregnancy for a while and it results into miscarriages because of several reasons. These days the reasons are more elaborate than fibroids or non-communicable diseases like diabetes. This 'infertility' word needs to be elaborated. I would request you to kindly look at this definition because it is not doing justice to the world or to the people, who go before the authority for getting a certificate. I think this needs a proper medical definition because it is almost completely discarding or not respecting the medical definition. Sir, I have mentioned about multiple agencies. Why would these people, the woman who wants to be a mother, run from pillar to post for certificates? We

[Dr. Amee Yajnik]

know the red tapism in our country. We talk about that even in investment also that we need single-window clearance. We do not want people to run from one place to another, from pillar to post in order to make something simpler. Not everyone who is doing business, not everyone who wants to become a mother, not everyone who wants to indulge into some other good activities, has to go to the bureaucracy ail the time for certificates. Why not have a simpler procedure, especially, when we are talking of motherhood, parenthood, society and this kind of a different aspect, which we are trying to bring in law? The Bill has to address these inter-connections between medical terminology, techniques, society, partners in this particular surrogacy, where they are three, they can be partners because the baby is not yet born. All these inter-connections have to be addressed. These complexities have to be addressed by law and that is why this Bill needs to be different from any other Bill. Sir, there is one more aspect that we are talking about. Once the baby is given to the intending parents, what happens thereafter? Everything cannot be just one plus one plus one is equal to three. It cannot be that you are just disjuncting. We are talking of a life material and we know what happens to the emotional, physical and other aspects, which a woman faces. I do not know what to talk about a child. A Pediatrician can tell about a new-born child because we are just lifting it from a substratum and putting it in another place, where the child would be utterly confused. There is a word 'rehabilitation', which we can modify and address in this particular Bill. Apart from rehabilitation, what happens is, once the intending parents decide that now they don't want to have that baby—there are instances mentioned in a couple of studies where the surrogates did say that they were told to go for abortion—there is no mention of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act here. What kind of a conflict will occur or arise? Would the surrogate be ready to take that abortion risk and is it a risk not only to the baby, but to the mother also who is carrying somebody else's baby? But this kind of hiring of a womb or renting out of a womb has several, several facets and we just cannot say, "Yes, if the abortion and the child is abandoned, it may be so." No, it is not an abandoned child. The parents abandon it because of poverty and sell the children for whatever purposes. This is a different kind of abandoned child for no fault of the child, You are bringing a new life in this world and you are unable to provide for the betterment or the better life standard of the small baby who might be just an hour old, a day old or a week old. So there is no provision for that here. The

Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill is a welcome step, much overdue and, especially, when we have markets deciding the surrogacy phenomenon. Otherwise, it would not be called 'baby factories', it would not be called 'baby boom', or it would not be called 'rent a womb'. I would not say the word 'cheap', but it looks derogatory to use the words 'rent a womb' and that too for a woman. Well, it might have been commercial surrogacy which is being banned. But whatever surrogacy is mentioned in the Bill, it has to be regulated in a very different way where you take part by saying that the law will address the complexities of the baby, of the surrogate mother and of the intending parents. Are the State Governments or the Central Government ready to give social cover to the newborn babies? It is not mentioned anywhere. When the mention is of the fees, that the surrogate mother will be paid such and such fees, are we talking of compensation? Are we talking of some kind of fees that you are giving for hiring a womb? Well, Sir, that is not the case here. This needs to be looked into from a very different perspective, a gender perspective, a child perspective, a societal perspective in the era where science is moving further and further, by leaps and bounds.

Sir, on offences, the punishment is very harsh. Why should the wish of becoming a parent, becoming a mother be equated with a criminal offence? You fine them, but why should there be a harsh punishment of ten years? Yes, for doctors, there is already a medical code, there is already a medical council, and there is already a reference point where they can be charged with whatever malpractice is being done. But, why should there be such a harsh punishment? Why should there be such a blanket kind of a punishment for everyone? It is for the intending parents also. Their only fault would be that they want a baby! Sir, why should they be punished?

Sir, one more thing I would like to point out. The child is reduced to, I don't like to use the word 'product', but nowhere it is mentioned and nowhere is it referred to as some living entity which requires all the warmth and love by either the surrogate mother or others. I don't know what her plight would be. But, in the Indian society, I have come across some studies, that the husband or the family says, 'Yes, you go for hiring your womb!' I did ask for the reason, at a district-level meeting, to some of the women, "Why there is no opposition from your families that you should not become a surrogate mother? Why are they so free and willing to let you go and rent your womb for money?" They said, "Well, the physical part is not involved! It is just putting the egg there. So, the taboo is not there. Secondly, there is money." The financial transactions are too much in this particular phenomenon.

[Dr. Amee Yajnik]

My last point, Sir, is that the Artificial Reproductive Technology Bill came way back in 2008, governed by the Indian Council of Medical Research, It should have come first because surrogacy is part of that Bill. So, bringing surrogacy now and not talking of that Bill, is, as Ram Gopaiji said, putting the cart before the horse. That Bill should come first. I don't find inputs from the Women and Child Commissioner or the Women and Child Development Ministry pointed out by anybody here. I think, for this particular reason, I would like to know what their stand is because they take up all these subjects. This should be sent to a Select Committee so that it is scrutinized. I would reiterate the concluding part. It is a very sensitive subject. Don't treat it like other Bills. Let the law address all these complexities in the most robust and healthier way so that the product, the baby, does not have any problem in the future. Thank you so much, Sir.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत विभिन्न देशों के दम्पतियों के लिए सरोगेसी के केन्द्र के रूप में उभरकर सामने आया है। अनैतिक व्यवहार, सरोगेट माताओं के शोषण, सरोगेसी से उत्पन्न बालकों के परित्याग और मानव भ्रूणों एवं युग्मकों के आयात की घटनाएँ हुई हैं। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से विभिन्न प्रिंट और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संचार-माध्यमों में भारत में वाणिज्यिक सरोगेसी की व्यापक भर्त्सना नियमित रूप से उपदर्शित हुई है। भारत के विधि आयोग ने अपनी 288वीं रिपोर्ट में उपयुक्त विधायन के अधिनियमितीकरण के माध्यम से वाणिज्यिक सरोगेसी का प्रतिषेध करने की भी सिफारिश की है। सरोगेसी को विनियमित करने के लिए विधान की कमी के कारण सरोगेसी पद्धति का सरोगेसी क्लीनिकों ने दुरुपयोग किया है, जिससे वाणिज्यिक सरोगेसी और सरोगेसी के उक्त क्षेत्र में अनैतिक व्यवहार अत्यधिक बढ़े हैं।

महोदय, सरोगेसी तकनीक का एक स्याह पक्ष यह भी रहा है कि इससे कोख बेचने वाली महिलाओं को शारीरिक और मानसिक समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। महोदय, विडम्बना यह है अपनी कोख बेचकर दूसरों को संतान सुख देने वाली महिलाओं को इसके एवज़ में उचित पैसा भी नहीं दिया जाता है, क्योंकि ऐसी अधिकांश महिलाएं निम्न आय वर्ग से ही संबंधित होती हैं, इसलिए भी वे आर्थिक व शारीरिक शोषण की शिकार होती हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर क्लिनिक से संबद्ध डॉक्टर और बिचौलिए सरोगेसी विधि अपनाने वाले दम्पतियों से अच्छी-खासी रकम तो वसूल लेते हैं, लेकिन तमाम कष्ट सह कर बच्चे को जन्म देने वाली औरतों को कम कीमत पर ही राज़ी कर लेते हैं। सरोगेट माताओं को नौ महीने क्लिनिक से संबद्ध किसी हॉस्टल में अपने परिजन से दूर रहना पड़ता है। कई बार सरोगेट महिलाएं पेट में पल रहे बच्चे से भावनात्मक रूप से जुड़ जाती हैं, जिससे बच्चे के जन्म के बाद के दिनों में वे अकेलापन महसूस करती हैं।

महोदय, विभिन्न शोध अध्ययनों से यह सिद्ध हुआ है कि सरोगेट माँ को बच्चे से जन्म के बाद जब दूर किया जाता है तो उसके अंदर विभिन्न मनोवैज्ञानिक विकार विकसित होते हैं। बच्चे को स्तनपान न कराने के कारण भी शारीरिक एवं मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्या उत्पन्न होती है। एक नागरिक के रूप में सरोगेट माँ के स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित अधिकारों की सुरक्षा के लिए कहीं कोई उपाय नहीं है। उदाहरण के लिए, गर्भ के दौरान विकसित स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्या, शिशु को जन्म देने के बाद उत्पन्न होने वाली स्वास्थ्य समस्याएं, जन्म के दौरान सरोगेट माँ की मृत्यु होने की स्थिति में उसके और उसके परिवार की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई व्यवस्था का होना आवश्यक है।

महोदय, मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं। प्रजनन तकनीकी से संबंधित विधेयक भी ज़रूरी है। सरोगेसी विधेयक के विनियमन के लिए सरकार इसे कब तक संसद में लाएगी? विधेयक में निकट संबंधी की परिभाषा का अभाव है, इसे स्पष्ट करना चाहिए। महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि अब तक सरोगेट महिलाओं के शोषण के कितने मामले सामने आए हैं और सरकार द्वारा उन पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई है? इसके अतिरिक्त सरोगेसी क्लिनक्स की संख्या कितनी है और क्या इन क्लिनक्स के खिलाफ कोई शिकायत सरकार को मिली है? यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई है?

महोदय, निष्कर्ष रूप में कहा जा सकता है कि निःसंदेह सरोगेसी निःसंतान लोगों के लिए एक वरदान है परंतु इसका व्यवसायीकरण किसी भी प्रकार से उचित नहीं है। साथ ही सरोगेट बच्चे के हित को सर्वोपरि रखे जाने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019 is an important piece of legislation. The reason is that till now no regulation for surrogacy is in place in our country. Sir, after organ transplantation, India has become the hub for surrogacy. Particularly, the State of Andhra Pradesh is famous all over the world as a hub for surrogacy. Several women, in this region, belonging to under-privileged sections are being lured by agents to rent their wombs and these women are forced to do it due to financial hardship. In order to regulate, control and save innocent women across the country, the Government has brought this Bill. I extend my wholehearted support to this Bill. The Bill, *inter-alia*, stipulates many conditions to the intended couple and surrogate mother. The Bill states that the intending couple and surrogate women should be a close relative. It also prescribes age bracket for intending couple and surrogate women, but this Act doesn't define the definition of a close relative. There is clear ambiguity in this. It further stipulates stringent punishment for those involving

3.00 P.M.

[Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar]

in commercial surrogacy. Clause 37 stipulates that undertaking commercial surrogacy for a commercial fee or exploiting the surrogate mother in any way will be punishable. Clause 13 is about Appellate Authority. I would like to know whether the decision of Appellate Authority with regard to registration will be final, whereas there is no provision for review or revision. I want this to be clarified. It is vague on this. In Clause 14 (c) the tenure of the Board Members is for three years. Whereas under Clause 14 (f) it is mentioned that it is only for one year. It is better to put it for three years on par with Clause 14 (c). Then only the Board can effectively function. Sir, there are two boards, the National Surrogacy Board and the State Surrogacy Board.

Sir, there are two Boards — the National Surrogacy Board and the State Surrogacy Board. And, there is no clarity how coordination exists between these two boards. And, Sir, regulations have to be formulated. I feel that regulations are required. They cannot be kept in ambiguity, because they are required for effective implementation of the legislation.

With these few suggestions, I extend my support to this Bill on behalf of the Telugu Desam Party. Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन साहब पहले ही सदन को सूचना दे चुके हैं कि प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौड़ा जी हमारे Vice Chairman panel के नए सदस्य हैं। अब मैं प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौड़ा जी को राज्य सभा की कार्यवाही संचालित करने के लिए आमंत्रित करता हूँ।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौड़ा) पीठासीन हुए]

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, this is a positive Bill. But, it has certain shortcomings also. I believe, shortcomings can be redressed by approaching the issues with more open mind.

Sir, there are villages in many parts of the country where poor women rent their womb! Sometimes I feel sorry, because their number is not on the decrease, but is increasing. There is utter poverty in the country. Economic reasons compel many women in rural areas to rent or even sell their womb! It is a real shame for the nation. This Bill tries to address that issue in all seriousness. Sir, the reality is, certain sections of people, for example, single women whose rights are now protected by courts, have

a right to lead a decent life. Why single woman is not allowed to have a child through surrogacy? The Bill is silent on that aspect. Sir, there are many other social issues and sections, for example, transgenders, on which the country is now discussing with all honesty. I wish to say that rights of such people should also be considered. Surrogacy is meant for people of all sects, all human beings and all social gatherings. But, eliminating certain sections from the purview of the Bill cannot be appreciated. I only say that such points have to be considered. By addressing these issues, we can make this Bill ethical and humane through mutual discussions and give-and-take approach. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, I submit, let us take this Bill up to 4 o' clock. And, we will take up the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill at 4 o' clock. And, this Bill may be continued tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): If that is the Government's position, I am happy to go ahead with that.

Now, Shri D.P. Vats.

LT. GEN (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019. This is a very good Bill. Currently, there are no regulations for surrogacy and there are several cases where women were exploited. I would like to quote some examples. A Japanese couple hired a womb, got divorced and discarded baby and pregnancy! Another Australian couple — in assisted reproduction as the twins are very frequent— intending couple claimed one of the babies and abandoned the second baby! This is a very good Bill, because more than mother, it looks after the rights of surrogate babies. A surrogate baby is as good, in law, as a biologically born child. But, I would also like to draw the attention of my friend, Shri Sushil Kumar Gupta, who mentioned that Haryana has a skewed sex ratio. For everybody's information, I would like to say here that our sex ratio has reached near normal. And, that is our achievement. Here, I would like to draw your attention to one more point that Haryana is the first State to grant maternity child care leave to surrogate mother as well as the biological mother. And, that is a great achievement. 'Health' is a State subject. Even if we are passing this Bill here in the Centre, still the States are at liberty, in this federal structure, to make or contrive the laws to the convenience of the conditions of that State.

The attempt to regulate surrogacy in India was by establishing National and State Surrogacy Boards. The proposed legislation ensures effective regulation. Prohibiting

[Lt. Gen. (Dr.) D.P. Vats (Retd.)]

commercial surrogacy is again a double-edged sword because the Standing Committee on Health had copied the Russian Surrogacy Bill, which is very liberal in surrogacy. But countries like the UK, the Netherlands, South Africa, etc., permit only altruistic surrogacy. I agree with some of the speakers, who spoke about the commercial condition of Indian women because एक विज्ञान एक वरदान एक burden in law हो गया। This way, it cannot be hundred per cent perfect. We need foreign exchange also. As it has been mentioned, it is a 2 to 3 billion dollar economy per year. But, at the same time, when we look at the thorns of that surrogacy, we have to nip the evil in the bud. That's why, I support the Bill. And, the commercial aspect can be looked after later on. But, first, our in-principle, सैद्धांतिक, aspect has to be taken care of.

So far as the issue of 'near relations' is concerned, I have my own observations, being from the State of Haryana. We, in our conventional Indian society, adopt a child from near relations. There is no need for surrogacy. Not only that, emotional problems take place because, in our society, we say that a mother who gives birth is as important as the mother who brings up the baby. Therefore, these problems will be there. And, especially, the property inheritance problems can also be there in near relations. Therefore, the definition of 'near relation' has to be widened. On the one hand, we speak of वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्; and, on the other hand, we are restricting it to near relations. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare that a proper definition of 'near relations' should be added to the Bill.

Then, there has certainly to be a check on the surrogacy clinics or infertility clinics or the assisted-reproduction clinics. The things should certainly be standardized. The Medical Council of India had also brought out a regulation, which has further been regulated. And, it is no more an inspector raj now, rather it is a regulated regulation. That way, the infertility clinics should be encouraged because they were encouraging medical tourism. There was business to hoteliers also. But this gift of science cannot be treated as burden of law. Infertility has to be proved by intending couples as the inability to conceive after five years. Being a medical man, I will say that some couples can be infertile from the beginning itself because of many medical problems. And, why should a couple wait for five years? Though my friend, Dr. Mahatme who himself was a Member of the Standing Committee, had brought out that it is very difficult or stigmatic to get a certificate of infertility, still, some anatomical problems or some pathological problems in the infertile couple have to be addressed and the couple

should not wait for five years. Such lacuna should be plugged: I will request the Minister to plug such lacuna. As far as Surrogacy Boards are concerned, I will request that doctors should be made members of such boards because it will prevent the inspector raj. As far as our two billion dollar economy is concerned, certainly, the principles in society take precedence over two billion dollar economy. This is one aspect. Exploitation of women, especially, pregnancy in itself brings physical changes. Those physical changes have to be looked after in the form of insurance, expense on medicines, psychological problems and emotional problems. There has to be a concession for such sorts of problems, and the Bill caters to that, in the end, I support this Bill. This is a very comprehensive Bill. It will go a long way in preventing exploitation of rural women, women of economically weaker sections and at the same time, it caters to the needs of infertile couples of Indian origin and infertile couples in the society. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Now, Dr. Banda Prakash.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having given me the opportunity to speak on this Bill. I, on behalf of my party, fully support the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019. I wish to bring a few points to the kind notice of the hon. Minister. While making reply, he should answer whatever points have been raised by all the hon. Members. Most of the points are about clarifications, particularly on the provisions of the Act. All the Members raised the fact that infertility is restricted to failure to conceive. It is not the only problem, there are other problems also. Even though some women conceive, they are not able to continue that. So, miscarriages are also there. All these things need to be defined. Clarity should be there particularly in Clauses 2 and 4.

Another point that I want to bring to the notice is about Clause 4. Here, it is said, 'any other conditions'. What are those other conditions? This has not been specified. They have clarified by saying that if either mother or couple suffers from infertility, it should not be for commercial purposes, nor for sale or prostitution.

The Bill allows the NSB to prescribe through regulations 'any other condition or disease'. Sir, this should be clarified as to what is 'the other condition.' I want to know whether it is totally under the powers of the Board or it is under the powers of the legislature.

Sir, the third one is, 'Review and Appeal Petitions'. Sometimes, it will be rejected.

[Dr. Banda Prakash]

If it is, the appeal should also be there. In appeal, what procedure they have to follow and what conditions are to be laid down for the appeal? Kindly specify.

There is one more point that I want to bring to your kind notice. They have mentioned 'close relative'. In some cases, in the medical terminology also, instead of 'close relative', they have mentioned 'near relative'. In some cases, it is 'relative' or 'family member' that is mentioned. Sir, who is the 'close relative' or 'near relative' or 'relative'? Only one terminology should be used in all Bills. Another Bill says that it is 'close relative'. This Bill says 'near relative'. The Transplantation of Human Organ and Tissues Act, 1994 says, 'near relative'. Sir, only one terminology should be there in all the Bills.

Another point that I wish to mention is that the Bill does not specify the time period for authorization of abortion. Time period for authorization of abortion has to be given. What is the time-frame? In how many days, the decision should be taken? What is the time-frame for the abortions, that clarity should also be given.

Then, Sir, a penalty clause is there in case a pregnant woman has forcefully accepted to be a surrogate. That should not be there. A pregnant woman, by compulsion, or on somebody's request, may be accepted to be a surrogate. So, that should not be there in the particular law.

Another important thing that I want to bring to the notice of the House is that insurance is covered for sixteen months only. It is very inhuman. You are calculating test period, pregnancy period and all that. It is only sixteen months. I think they should be given 'life time' health coverage, it should not be sixteen months' coverage. After sixteen months, who will take care of that woman? That is a very important thing which I want to bring to the notice of the House.

Another thing is, as per the Bill, the expectation is that the woman should be surrogate without any compensation or reward but on the basis of noble intention and kindness. How is it possible? Who will pay their wages or wage loss? If they are doing anything, they will have to forgo their wages. They may give them some food because she is going to deliver a good child for another couple. But who will take care of her wages or salary? If a Government employee is taking this one, are you going to give her maternity leave or are you going to extend all facilities to that Government employee? That also should be clarified.

Sir, there are so many recommendations by the Standing Committee. The Supreme Court also recommended that it is not for infertile women only; and it should also be extended to divorced women and widows also.

Kindly consider these points and clarify it while replying to the debate on the Bill. Thank you.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। भारत भावनाओं का देश है, संस्कारों का देश है। यह बिल बहुत अच्छा बिल है, लगभग सभी लोगों ने इसका समर्थन किया है और मैं भी इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ। यद्यपि आज की परिस्थिति में इस बिल का आना बहुत जरूरी है, लेकिन इस बिल में बहुत सारी कमियाँ हैं, इसलिए इसमें संशोधन भी बहुत जरूरी है। इस बिल को पास करने में कतई तत्परता न बरतें, बल्कि इस बिल का पुनः निरीक्षण करें, परीक्षण करें, महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग में भेजकर देखें और इस पर एक्सपर्ट लोगों की राय ली जाए।

महोदय, यह बिल कल से सदन में चल रहा है और मैंने लगभग सभी लोगों को सुना है, यहाँ तक कि पूर्व रेल मंत्री जी ने भी बिल का समर्थन किया है, लेकिन बहुत सारे संशोधन उन्होंने भी चाहे हैं। कहँकशाँ जी ने तो हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी की खूब तारीफ की है, उसके बाद प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने जो बात कही है, उनका भी समर्थन किया है। इस प्रकार से लगभग सभी सदस्यों ने इस बिल में बहुत सारे संशोधन चाहे हैं। सर, इसमें लगभग सभी बातें आ गई हैं, मैं बस इतना कहना चाहूंगी कि अगर यह बिल आता है, तो इससे जो बच्चा होगा, उसका बीमा हो, उसके स्वास्थ्य का बीमा हो और जो सरोगेट मदर है, उसका भी बीमा होना चाहिए। ऐसा लगता है कि यह जो बिल आ रहा है, यह कुछ चंद लोगों के लिए है, बहुत अमीर लोगों के लिए है, क्योंकि इसमें इतना ज्यादा पैसा लगेगा कि मध्यम श्रेणी के लोग सरोगेसी से बच्चा लेने का सोच ही नहीं सकते हैं। मेरा यह मानना है कि इस बिल में सरोगेट मदर बनने में, बच्चा लेने में जो पैसा देना पड़ेगा, वह बहुत कम चार्ज हो ताकि हर दंपति और गरीब व्यक्ति भी सरोगेसी से बच्चा ले सके।

सर, अनाथालय में जो बच्चे रहते हैं, इसमें हमें उनके लिए अनाथालय को ज्यादा प्रावधान देना चाहिए। सरोगेसी में जो बच्चा चाहते हैं, वे अनाथालय से बच्चा लें और उसकी प्रक्रिया का सरलीकरण हो, ताकि अनाथालय में जो खर्च होता है, वह भी बच जाए और जो अनाथालय में बच्चे रहते हैं, उनका भी सही तरीके से पालन-पोषण हो।

महोदय, मैं इसमें एक और संशोधन चाहती हूँ। अक्सर होता यह है कि जो बच्चे लेते हैं, अगर उसमें जुड़वा बच्चे हो गए, तो वे उनमें से एक बच्चे को छोड़ देते हैं, तब ऐसी स्थिति में उसके पालन-पोषण की जिम्मेदारी आ जाती है। दूसरी बात यह है कि कई दंपति ऐसे भी होते हैं कि जो बच्चा पैदा हो रहा है, अगर वह अपंग हो गया, अपाहिज हो गया, या मनोरोग से पीड़ित है, तो वे उस बच्चे को छोड़ देते हैं। जब इसमें आगे बढ़ते आएंगे, दंपति बच्चा लेंगे, तो इसमें बहुत सारी बातें आएंगी।

[श्रीमती छाया वर्मा]

सर, कई बार ऐसा होता है कि माँ-बाप आपस में लड़ जाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में ये बच्चे कहाँ जाएंगे? यदि वे उसे छोड़ देंगे, तो उस बच्चे का क्या होगा? इस पद्धति से बहुत सारे प्रश्न खड़े होंगे, लेकिन समय के साथ इस पद्धति पर कठोर नियम बनना बहुत जरूरी है, ताकि उसका सही तरीके से पालन हो सके।

आज हमारे देश में लिव इन पद्धति शुरू हो गई है। हमें ऐसा लगता है कि क्या कल वह बिल भी सदन में आएगा? कोई भी बिल आए, समय के साथ परिवर्तन जरूरी है, लेकिन उसका अच्छी तरह से पालन हो और उसका अच्छी तरह से परीक्षण किया जाए, जल्दबाजी में कोई बिल पास न हो। मैं चाहती हूँ कि यह सदन इस बिल पर फिर से पुनर्विचार करे और उसके बाद ही इस बिल को समर्थन दे। आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। यह जो बिल है, यह बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट बिल है और बहुत लोगों ने इस पर कहा है, अच्छे-अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं। हम लोग इस बिल से बहुत घबराते हैं, लेकिन हरेक आदमी चाहता है कि उसकी संतान हो और वह संतान को प्यार करे। हमारी जो सोसायटी है, हमारा जो इतिहास है, उसमें इस तरह की कहानी है कि जो पांडव थे, वे वैसे ही थे, अपने पिताजी के बच्चे नहीं थे, उनको ससुरा कहा जा सकता है। वे सभी लोग बहुत खुश होकर रहे, अच्छा राज किया, सब कुछ हुआ। इसलिए आदमी का एक instinct है कि उसके बच्चा हो और वह बच्चे को प्यार करे। हमने अपनी practice में देखा है, हमारे यहाँ पर बहुत लोग आए कि हम बच्चा ले लें? हमने कहा कि आप जरूर ले लीजिए और जैसे आपका अपना बच्चा होता और उसके लिए आप जो करते, वही इसके लिए भी कीजिए। हमने कभी किसी को उसका दुरुपयोग करते हुए नहीं देखा है। उन्होंने उसको बहुत माना, उसके साथ बहुत अच्छा किया, उसे पढ़ाया-लिखाया भी। उसे खूब पढ़ाया-लिखाया। वह साधारण परिवार का लड़का था, वह एक बहुत धनी घर में चला गया। उसी लाड़-प्यार से उसको पाला गया। इसलिए हम नहीं समझते हैं कि इस तरह से गोद लेने का दुरुपयोग होता है। इसलिए यह होना चाहिए।

इसके बारे में जो कानून बन रहा है, उस कानून में भी बहुत सारी बातें दी गई हैं। इसमें दो-दो बोर्ड्स बनाने की बात है। उस बोर्ड के बारे में थोड़ा-बहुत define कर देना चाहिए कि स्टेट वाले बोर्ड का क्या function होगा और सेंटर वाले बोर्ड का क्या function होगा। ऐसा नहीं कि यह इतना कड़ा हो जाए कि गोद लेना मुश्किल हो जाए। यह भी नहीं होना चाहिए। इसमें कुछ ऐसे norms होने चाहिए, ऐसा नहीं कि कोई बच्चे को गोद लेकर छोड़ दे। उस पर भी प्रतिबंध होना चाहिए। कोई बच्चे को छोड़ता नहीं है। मैंने एक भी ऐसा आदमी नहीं देखा, जिसने बच्चे को गोद ले लिया और फिर उसको छोड़ दिया। इसलिए यह बिल बहुत ही अच्छा है और समय पर लाया गया है। इसे पहले भी आना

चाहिए था। जब कोई बिल आता है और अगर उसमें कोई कमी रहती है, जिसका अनुभव बाद में होता है, तो उस अनुभव से उसमें सुधार आता है। इसलिए समय के साथ-साथ इसमें सुधार भी आएगा। उस बच्चे को पढ़ाना-लिखाना चाहिए। ऐसे बच्चों के समुचित अधिकार को define कर दिया जाए। ऐसा न हो कि वह बच्चा है, तो कोई बाद में neglect करे। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। जिस व्यक्ति के पास वह बच्चा है, अगर उसको लड़का होता या लड़की होती, उसी तरह से उस बच्चे का परिवार में पालन-पोषण होना चाहिए और हक मिलना चाहिए, सब चीजें मिलनी चाहिए। यह होना चाहिए।

हम समझते हैं कि यह बिल बहुत अच्छा है और इस बिल को पास हो जाना चाहिए। मैं एक चीज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में ऐसा प्रावधान लगा दिया गया है, जिससे कि विदेशी लोगों पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है। हमारे बहुत से विदेशी दोस्त हैं। पहले वे बराबर फोन करते थे कि हमें इस तरह से बच्चा गोद लेना है, कैसे होगा। इसमें इस पर भी थोड़ा प्रतिबंध लग रहा है। इसमें विदेशी लोगों को रोक दिया गया है। वह भी ठीक है। कोई दूसरी जगह से इस देश में आकर बच्चे को ले जाएगा, वह भी ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए इस तरह का जो नियंत्रण लगाया गया है, वह बहुत अच्छा है। मैं इस बिल को support करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, a lot of speakers before me have mostly covered all the points in respect of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019. So I will just stress on a few clauses. One is, "abandoned child" which means a child born out of surrogacy procedure who has been deserted by his intending parents or guardians and declared as abandoned by the appropriate authority after due inquiry. Basically this Bill is covering altruistic surrogacy and commercial surrogacy which is banned. "Altruistic surrogacy" means the surrogacy in which no charges, expenses, fees, remuneration or monetary incentive of whatever nature, except the medical expenses incurred on surrogate mother and the insurance coverage for the surrogate mother, are given to the surrogate mother or her dependents or her representative. "Embryo" means — which is very important in this Bill a developing or developed organism after fertilisation till the end of fifty-six days. Another important part of this Bill is that it gives the authorities a 90-day limit for granting or rejecting application which is a very important part of this Bill. There are various differences between the 2016 Bill and the present Bill of 2019. In the Bill of 2016, for violation, the minimum jail term was five years and fine up to ₹ 10 lakhs, but in this Bill, the minimum term of five years is replaced with maximum term of five years. For initiating commercial surrogacy, the minimum jail term was five years and fine up to ₹ 10 lakh, but in this Bill, the minimum term of five years is

[Shri Harshvardhan Singh]

again replaced with maximum term of five years. For contravening any provision for which no specific punishment is provided, the minimum jail term was three years and fine up to Rs.5 lakh, but in this Bill, the minimum jail term of three years is replaced with maximum term of three years. For certain offences including exploitation and importing of embryo, the minimum jail term was ten years and fine up to ₹ 10 lakh, but in this Bill, the minimum jail term of ten years is replaced with maximum jail term of ten years. Sir, another important factor, I would like to stress upon is whether there is any age limit for surrogating a child. There is a case as Dr. Vats has mentioned about Haryana. There is a need to define the legality and ethicality of the practice. There is a case in Haryana of Ramjit Raghav of Haryana and his 54-year old wife Shakuntala who had a child at the ripe old age. Ramit Raghav was 96 years old and his wife Shakuntala was 54 years. So, is this ethical or are they lucky? I don't know. That is another point. Sir, there is a need to protect the rights of surrogating mothers. There is also the demand for elimination of middle-men. According to a study published by the Centre for Social Research, an NGO dealing with women's issues, in 2014, 88 per cent of surrogate mothers in Delhi and 76 per cent in Mumbai did not know the terms of the contracts. There have been several reports about exploitation of surrogate mothers who are confined to hostels during pregnancy and not allowed to meet their families and of women who do it repeatedly for a paltry amount putting their own bodies at risk. Sir, this Bill seeks to put an end to that. India has emerged as a surrogacy hub for couples from different countries for past few years. There have been reported incidents of unethical practices, exploitation of surrogate mothers, abandonment of children born out of surrogacy and Import of human embryos and gametes. Sir, gamete is a new term. Even I have not heard this term. For the first time, I heard this term. So, what is 'gamete'? A gamete, under the Bill, is what the intending couples can commission for. Gamete is a sperm and egg donor. Under the Bill, intending couples can commission a surrogacy only after proving infertility. Thus, gametes from couple may not be a possibility due to the infertility. In such cases, the gametes will be required to be donated by others. The Committee noted that there is no mention of an egg or sperm donor in the Bill. It is recommended that the provision of gamete donation must be incorporated in the Bill, which I am sure it is. Sir, why is India becoming such a popular destination! It is because we have skilled doctors, low costs of equipment and easy access to surrogates and undemanding legal frameworks which have made the country

an attractive destination for surrogacy procedures. Sir, clinics have sprung over all over India. But, I must mention that Gujarat is the surrogacy capital in India. Maximum numbers of clinics are there. The surrogacy market in India is about 2.9 billion. And, of course, medical tourism is absolutely huge in India. Sir, as Dr. Vats also mentioned, there was the case of Japanese couple who got divorced and Japan had outlawed surrogacy. So, these are all the peculiar situations because a lot of people who ask for surrogacy are also coming from abroad. In Baby Gammy case of Thailand in August, 2014, an Australian couple abandoned a baby with Down syndrome but accepted its healthier twin. So, that is very unfortunate. One has to look into all these sort of shortfalls. Out of a lot of countries that allow commercial surrogacy, Russia and Ukraine are there. But, surprisingly, California in the United States also allows commercial surrogacy. The fees for surrogates ranged between 2,500 to 7,000 dollars, while the cost for procedure ranged between 10,000 to 35,000 dollars. The costs were estimated to be almost five times higher in other countries than in India. Around 15 countries had banned commercial surrogacy. In Thailand, Cambodia had become a major destination. Cambodia still provides healthy ground for surrogacy. Another report by Melissa Davy, in the same paper in 2014, revealed that there was a demand for revoking the ban on commercial surrogacy in Australia following the cases of multiple pregnancies and premature births in commercial overseas arrangements. Three quarters of the parents this is a point to note — in these cases had entered into surrogacy arrangements in India. So, there are a lot of people coming from abroad and having arrangements here. In Australia, you are allowed to advertise surrogacy, but not paid advertising. So, Sir, these are the few points I wanted to mention. Thank you very much, Sir, for allowing me to speak.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I appreciate our hon. Minister for bringing this Bill. I have one or two observations on this Bill. First, why has the intending couple to wait for five years before they go for surrogacy? The Bill states that a married couple has to wait for five years before they go for this option. If a woman has no uterus, why has she to wait for five years? If a girl gets married at the age of 25 years, then she will have to wait till the age of 30 years, and only after that, she can go for this option. In some cases, where there are such medical problems, the waiting period has to be reduced.

Then, there is the issue of the term 'close relative'. This also has to be defined. Who is a close relative? For example, if the elder brother's wife becomes a surrogate

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyanath]

mother for the younger brother and the family resides in one house, what will happen if the child lives in the same house? What sort of emotional problems will arise? If the younger brother's wife slaps the child, then what will the elder brother's wife do? So, that emotional bondage is there. So, this term 'close relative' is unacceptable in these conditions. We have to see this aspect also. It will be much better if the term 'close relative' is defined properly.

Then, I come to the issue of compensation. The Bill provides for insurance cover for a period of sixteen months for the surrogate mother. In case of death of the surrogate mother, the insurance will be provided to her family. But, I think, when a woman decides to become a surrogate mother, she has to be given compensation. I am not talking in the sense of making it commercial, but some compensation should be provided to her. She bears the baby for nine months and during all this period, she has to maintain her health. She cannot go for work during these nine months. She cannot work properly. How can she earn during these nine months? She must be kept under proper medical supervision and must be provided proper rest. Rest is needed for the mother. So, I think, compensation should be given for taking care of her health as well as the baby's health, for taking the nourishing food supplements and for everything she needs. For nourishing food supplements and everything she needs compensation. Sir, the word should not be 'commercial', but 'compensation'. So, I think, Rs. 20,000 per month should be given to the surrogate mothers as compensation. My submission to this august House is that these two things should be better defined by our hon. Minister. Surrogate mothers are completely surrendering their life because anything can happen during their pregnancy. In some cases, the surrogate mothers even die in some circumstances because sometimes there is over bleeding immediately after the delivery. Sir, their life is at stake. So, we have to keep in mind all these things. This is a very comprehensive Bill. I support this Bill, but these issues have to be brought out under the rules in the Bill. With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you.

श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया (गुजरात): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि आप प्रथम बार हमारे वाइस चेयरमैन के रूप में विराजमान हुए हैं, इसलिए हम सबकी ओर से आपको धन्यवाद देते हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को सरोगेसी (विनियमन) विधेयक, 2019 के संबंध में दो-तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। कई लोगों ने कहा कि कई विदेशी पेरेंट्स यहां बच्चा पैदा करने के लिए आते हैं, लेकिन जुलाई, 2015 के बाद, जो एमएचए का निर्देशन

हुआ है, उसके बाद कोई विदेशी अपना बच्चा पैदा करने के लिए यहां नहीं आया है। मेरा यह कहना है कि इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए।

आज की तारीख में जो भारतीय है, उसी परिवार को सरोगेट विमेन के द्वारा बच्चा पैदा करने की इजाजत दी जाती है। अगर हमारे देश में चार हजार बच्चियाँ पैदा होती हैं, तो उनमें से एक बच्ची को गर्भाशय यानी uterus नहीं होता है। इसके हिसाब से 1 लाख 75 हजार ऐसी बच्चियाँ हैं, जो स्त्री बनने के बाद, शादी के बाद मां नहीं बन सकती हैं, इसलिए इनके लिए यह सरोगेसी एक उपाय है, जिसके माध्यम से वे अपना बच्चा दूसरी महिला की कोख लेकर भी पैदा कर सकती हैं। इसमें सरोगेट विमेन के लिए 25 से 35 साल का जो नियम है, इस संबंध में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे आनन्द जिला में एक हॉस्पिटल है, वहां पर मैंने विजिट किया था, वहां पर मैंने ऐसी महिलाओं को भी देखा है, जिन्होंने दूसरों के लिए दो बार, तीन बार भी सरोगेट मदर के रूप में बच्चा पैदा किया है। इसमें जो एक बार का नियम सरकार लगाना चाहती है, इस संबंध में मेरी यह विनती है कि इसमें दो बार का प्रावधान रखना चाहिए ताकि कोई दो बार सरोगेट विमेन के रूप में अपनी सेवा दे सके।

हमारे देश में कुछ समय से 21 साल का लड़का और 18 साल की लड़की की शादी होती ही है, ऐसा नहीं है। अभी तो 35 साल के बाद भी कुछ लोग, शादी करनी चाहिए, ऐसा मन बनाने को तैयार होते हैं। जो बड़ी उम्र में शादी करते हैं, इनके लिए इसमें जो 5 साल इंतजार करने की बात है, वह मेरे ख्याल से थोड़ी ज्यादा है। मेरी यह राय है कि इनको एक साल में ही यह छूट देनी चाहिए कि एक साल के बाद they can take decision for that. सर, यह जो बात है कि अबॉर्शन कराने के लिए सिर्फ सरोगेट मदर को ही ध्यान में रखकर निर्णय लेना चाहिए, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इसमें डॉक्टर को भी consult किया जाए और सरोगेसी से जो माँ-बाप बच्चा पैदा करना चाहते हैं, उनकी भी राय लेकर निर्णय लिया जाए, तो अच्छा होगा, ऐसा मेरा मानना है। जहाँ तक परिवार के संबंध में ही किसी विमेन को सरोगेट मदर बनाकर सरोगेसी से बच्चा पैदा करने की बात है, मेरे ख्याल से यह हर एक परिवार में possible नहीं है। इसमें ऐसा प्रयोजन रखना चाहिए कि हमारे भारत की कोई भी महिला सरोगेट मदर बनकर इच्छित परिवार को बच्चा प्राप्त करा सके। जो महिला सरोगेट मदर के रूप में नौ महीने तक हॉस्पिटल की निगरानी में रहती है, तब कभी-कभी उसके बच्चे भी साथ में होते हैं, तो उस समय उसके बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए और साथ ही उनके रख-रखाव के लिए भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि सरोगेट विमेन के अपने बच्चे, अपने परिवार के लिए व्यवस्था होगी, तो उसे चिंता नहीं रहेगी। जो सरोगेट मदर नौ महीने के लिए अपनी गोद देती है, मेरे ख्याल से उनको मुआवजे के रूप में -- कई सदस्यों ने बताया कि कई बार उनके साथ धोखाधड़ी होती है, पैसा भी कम दिया जाता है, इसलिए जैसे सब्सिडी लाभार्थी के खाते में जमा हो जाती है, उसी तरह से गवर्नमेंट को मध्यस्थी बनना चाहिए, ताकि उस सरोगेट मदर के खाते में रुपया जमा हो

[श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया]

जाए, ऐसा प्रावधान करना चाहिए। नॉर्मली जो हर माँ-बाप के बच्चे को जो अधिकार मिलते हैं, वही अधिकार सरोगेसी से प्राप्त बच्चे को भी मिलने चाहिए। जो माँ-बाप सरोगेसी सिस्टम से बच्चा प्राप्त करते हैं, अगर इनमें कोई झगड़ा हो जाए, तो उसके लिए केस में जो सजा का प्रावधान है, उसकी बजाय दंड की व्यवस्था करें, क्योंकि सरोगेसी सिस्टम से वही लोग बच्चा प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, जो अपने माध्यम से संतोषकारक नहीं कर सकते हैं। ऐसे केसेज को सजा की बजाय दंडात्मक प्रावधान से सॉल्व किया जाए, तो अच्छा होगा।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

सर, जो सरोगेट विमेन यह सेवा देती है, उसके लिए इसमें सौलह महीने के बीमा की बात है, इसके लिए कई सदस्यों ने कहा है, मैं भी कहता हूँ कि इन्हें पूरी लाइफ की सेफ्टी के लिए बीमा दिया जाए। अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था होगी, तो अच्छा होगा। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन साथ ही जो हमारी विनती है और हमारे बाकी सदस्यों ने जो विनतियाँ की हैं, उन पर भी गौर किया जाए, तो अच्छा रहेगा।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, in the last 15 years that I have had an occasion of looking at Bills, I have never come across a Bill that is more complex and that presents ethical, philosophical and economic considerations like the Surrogacy Bill. It is a very complicated Bill. It is not an easy Bill to understand. The Standing Committee took over a year to deliberate over it. It met infertile couples. It met surrogate mothers. It met doctors. It met civil society activists. It met a wide cross section of people to arrive at some compromise on what regulation for surrogacy should be. We all agree that surrogacy should be regulated. But what should be the form of regulation is under debate.

Sir., when I was in the Standing Committee, I was actually pleasantly surprised to see the demographic figures for infertility in the country. Contrary to what most of us believe, infertility is a serious problem in India. It is easy to be mesmerized by the fact that we are 1.3 billion and our population is increasing by 12 million every year. But the fact is that the incidence of infertility in India is not insubstantial. What came as a revelation to me was that infertility is actually on the rise. This is the demographic background to understanding why there is need for surrogacy. I am not getting into the social compulsions of surrogacy because infertile couples are still seen in this country to be a blot. They are still subject to snide remarks, criticism and sometimes even segregation in society. I am leaving aside the social factors. But purely from a demographic factor, we must understand that infertility is not insignificant in India

and the incidence of infertility is actually increasing.

Sir, we have already put a ban on commercial surrogacy as far as foreign couples are concerned. So the debate really is what should be the form of regulations as far as infertile Indian couples are concerned. I wish to highlight only three or four issues for hon. Minister's attention. He himself is a very distinguished medical professional. I am sure he understands these issues better than most of us.

Sir, there are two Bills that have to be seen simultaneously. One is the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill and the other is what is called the Assisted Reproductive Technology Bill. There are technological aspects. Surrogacy is not just something that we can imagine. There is a technological base for surrogacy as well. One of the important recommendations of the Standing Committee which has been ignored, I am sorry to say this, is that the Surrogacy Bill should come after the ART Bill. It doesn't make sense to have the Surrogacy Bill in the absence of legislation governing the technology of surrogacy. You are controlling surrogacy and not addressing the problem of technology of surrogacy.

My first request to hon. Minister is this. Please reverse the sequence. Have the ART Bill passed by the Parliament first and then bring the Surrogacy Bill later. Secondly, the heart of the Bill or the crux of the Bill is close relative. This is mind-boggling that we are going to be passing a Bill which is going to make only a close relative a surrogate mother. This flies in the face of our understanding of Indian families and of Indian society. I am absolutely surprised that a Bill can come in this fashion that only surrogacy will be restricted to a close relative. We can even define who the close relative is. We know who the close relative is. What this will do is that this will drive surrogacy out of the market. There will not be any surrogacy left.

Sir, from the olympian heights of unreality, it is easy to say about altruistic surrogacy. There is nothing altruistic about it. There is a commercial aspect which has been utilized in the past few years. It has been misutilised in the past few years and we have rightly put a ban on foreign couples coming to India and having surrogate mothers. Now, the question is: Do we want surrogacy or not? If we don't want surrogacy, or to use the language of a very senior political leader, who is no longer with us unfortunately and who once said, यह कोख का व्यापार हमें बंद करना चाहिए। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि कोख का व्यापार बंद हो, then let us pass the Bill. But, if we recognize that infertility is a problem, if we recognize that infertility is on the rise and if we recognize that

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

people want surrogacy because there are couples who want surrogacy, then this Bill is a wrong Bill. This Bill will put an end to any form of surrogacy because we can't expect that only the sisters or sisters-in-law or some close relative is going to come forward, This is going to create more emotional and psychological problems than we can ever imagine. So, this 'close relative' thing is a very dangerous element in this Bill and I request the hon. Minister to please have a look at it.

Sir, the third point is this. The important recommendation of the Standing Committee was that there should be a prior informed consent. Prof. Rajeev Gowda yesterday talked about informed consent. I would go one step further. We talk of prior informed consent and that prior informed consent should not be oral but it should be a written contract. It should be an enforceable contract. That contract should make transparent the terms and conditions of the surrogacy including expenditure on health, expenditure on maintenance and expenditure on insurance which has been raised by Member after Member today. This is a very important element of the recommendations of the Standing Committee which unfortunately have not seen the light of the day as far as this Bill is concerned.

Sir, yesterday, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, talked about the Bill at length and the recommendations of the Standing Committee which are not reflected in the Bill. I don't want to continue on that vein because this is already part of the record. But I do wish to save that when we met in the Standing Committee. I was Quite surprised that the Ministry of Women and Child Development had not even been consulted on the Bill. The Bill came forward from the Ministry of Health and the Ministry, which is in charge of surrogate mothers and children who are going to be born, was not consulted. Maybe, consultations took place later. But the point which I want to make is that perspectives are different and those different perspectives are not reflected in this Bill.

Sir, my final point is, I appeal to the hon. Minister not to stand on prestige, take 24 hours and consider all the suggestions which have been made in the House. Every Member has said, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, किंतु - मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ, परंतु, Everybody has given किंतु-परंतु in their speeches. So, I would request the hon. Minister to look at all किंतु-परंतु, take 24 hours, come back tomorrow

4.00 P.M.

and get a modified Bill passed, not this Bill but an amended Bill. We will pass the Bill. We need regulation but this is not the Bill that should be passed by Parliament in its full knowledge. Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, जयराम रमेश जी। माननीय सदस्यगण यह बहस हमें लगभग 4 बजे तक खत्म करनी थी। चूंकि विषय के महत्व को देखते हुए माननीय चेयरमैन ने कहा था कि जो लोग बोलना चाहें, उनको समय मिले। जो बाकी वक्ता हैं, मेरा उनसे आग्रह है कि वे अपनी बात बहुत संक्षेप में रखें, क्योंकि हमें दूसरा बिल भी टेक अप करना है। श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह जी।

श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं धन्यवाद दूंगा कि काफी डिस्कशन के बाद मंत्रालय इस बिल को लाया। देश में इसकी आवश्यकता थी। इसकी आवश्यकता इसलिए नहीं थी कि इस पर कंट्रोल किया जाए और इस पर रोक लगाई जाए। इसके माध्यम से जो व्यभिचार फैल रहे थे, जो अराजक स्थिति हो गई थी और बाहर के लोग आकर जो व्यापार बना रहे थे, प्रचार के माध्यम से बड़ी-बड़ी संस्थाएं खुल गई थीं और जो अव्यवस्था फैल रही थी, उसको कंट्रोल करने के लिए विचार करके इस बिल को लाया गया, इसलिए हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं।

सरोगेसी का सिर्फ इतना ही मतलब था कि जो लोग बच्चे को जन्म देने में ineffective हैं, उनको इसमें सहयोग दिया जाए और आगे परिवार बढ़ाने के लिए औरत या पुरुष में जो कमी है, उस कमी को इसके माध्यम से दूर करके आगे परिवार बढ़ाया जाए।

लेकिन हमारे यहां हो यह गया कि इसको धंधा बना लिया गया है। बड़े-बड़े डॉक्टर्स की एजेंसियां खुल गईं, प्रचार होने लगे, उस पर सरकार का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं हुआ। उनको कैसे रोकें, उन पर कोई प्रभाव डाल सकें, कोई नियम-कानून के अनुसार रोक सकें - सरकार के पास कोई शस्त्र ही नहीं था। उसके लिए इस बिल को लाना बहुत जरूरी था। इस धंधे में गरीब औरतें पैसा कमाने के लिए तीन-तीन, चार-चार बार अपने को ऑफर करती थीं। उनके स्वास्थ्य के ऊपर कोई भी ध्यान नहीं देता था। उनको कितना पैसा मिलता था, इसके ऊपर किसी का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं था। कोई आया और दो हजार, दस हजार, पन्द्रह हजार रुपये दिए, उसका बच्चा लिया और चला गया। उसके बाद उस औरत के स्वास्थ्य पर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता था। जो बच्चा हुआ, यदि वह बच्चा उनके मन मुताबिक नहीं हुआ, अगर फीमेल बच्चा हो गया, तो लोग उसको छोड़कर चले जाते थे। उसको रोकने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं था। अगर कोई लड़का हुआ और वह यदि गोरा हुआ या काला हुआ, तो विदेशी लोग उसको छोड़कर चले जाते थे। इसके लिए सरकार असहाय थी, कोई कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकता था, इसलिए इस बिल को लाना एक मजबूरी थी कि उस पर पहली बार अंकुश लगाया जाए, ताकि इसको कंट्रोल किया जा सके। थोड़ी बहुत कमियां हरेक बिल में हैं। हमारा

[श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह]

संविधान सर्वोपरि है, लेकिन उसमें भी संशोधन होते आए हैं। यह बिल लागू हो, उसके बाद अगर कोई कमी सामने आती है, तो उस पर भी संशोधन हो सकते हैं, उसमें बदलाव हो सकते हैं, लेकिन इसको delay करना और इसको लागू न करना और इस पर और चर्चा कराना, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज के परिप्रेक्ष्य में उचित नहीं है। मैं सदन से आग्रह करूँगा कि इस बिल को लागू होने देना ज्यादा जरूरी है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... और जैसा रमेश जी ने कमेटी के बारे में बोला और हम लोग उस कमेटी में थे। उसमें हरेक aspect पर विचार किया गया, एक-एक बिंदु पर स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने विचार किया, लेकिन मिनिस्ट्री का भी कुछ प्रैक्टिकल अनुभव होता है। अगर उसको ध्यान में रखकर यदि मिनिस्ट्री कोई बिल लाती है, तो हम लोगों को उसका समर्थन करना चाहिए, क्योंकि 100 परसेंट हमारी बात रखी जाए, ऐसा जरूरी नहीं है। कुछ मिनिस्ट्री के प्रैक्टिकल अनुभव होते हैं, उनके चलते भी होता है, क्योंकि Ministry of Women & Child Development में भी कुछ कमियां होती हैं। वह देखने के बाद बिल लाया गया। अगर कोई कमी-बेशी होगी, तो आगे भी उस पर सुझाव आ सकते हैं। मैं हाउस से आग्रह करूँगा कि इस बिल का समर्थन करे और इस बिल को लागू करे। आगे इसमें कुछ कमी होगी, तो उसको भी देखा जाएगा और उसे चेंज किया जाएगा।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, गोपाल नारायण सिंह जी।

श्री जुगलसिंह माथुरजी लोखंडवाला (गुजरात): उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे सरोगेसी विधेयक पर बोलने का मौका मिला है, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए सिर्फ इतना बताना चाहूँगा कि आज की तारीख में जो मां-बाप होते हैं, वे सोचते हैं कि उनके बच्चे हों और जब घर में मालूम पड़ता है कि चाहे लड़का हो या लड़की, उनके यहां बच्चा नहीं हो सकता है, तो उसके बारे में वे लोग मनोमंथन करते हैं। सरोगेट मदर्स के लिए डा. हर्ष वर्धन जी जो विधेयक लाए हैं, उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। सर, हम लोग परिवार किसको कहते हैं? उस परिवार में हम हों, हमारी बीवी हो और हमारे बच्चे हों, तो उसको पूरा परिवार कहते हैं। सदन का ज्यादा टाइम न लेते हुए, मैं इस विधेयक को सपोर्ट करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Vandana Chavan, not present. We are making an exception to Shri P. Wilson. You have already spoken for three minutes. I think, you requested for one minute. So, this would be an exception.

SHRI P. WILSON: Thank you very much Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for the gesture. Right to reproductive freedom is a fundamental right guaranteed under Article 21. Let us have that in our mind. Now, I would like to point out certain Clauses to the hon. Minister which require consideration.

Under Clause 3(vi), you have said that permission is required for abortion from the appropriate authority and the time that is available under Clause 33 (h) is 90 days. What would happen if an application is filed and no permission is granted within 90 days? So, I would request the hon. Minister, instead of saying authorization you can have a post approval. Do not stand on that authorization from the appropriate authority. In case of medical emergency, it requires immediate medical abortion. Therefore, hon. Minister may kindly consider amending Clause 3(vi). With regard to Clause 4, there are un-reasonable conditions like it doesn't permit single parents. It permits only couples. Then, only one surrogate mother can have that procedures being done. Then, it also says that five years cap is there. Within five years, you cannot go for a surrogate procedure. The intended parents should not have children. These are all unreasonable conditions which will not serve the purpose of the Bill. So, the hon. Minister may kindly consider the unreasonable conditions".

In fact, if you see Clause 4 (iii) (c), there is a reference to the age of the female as between 23 to 50 years. What is the rationality for having a cut-off age between 23 to 50 years whereas it is 26 to 55 years in case of male? What is the reason behind having this between 26 to 55 years? I can understand because you have a cap of five years for the female is correct for 23 years. But, so far as the male is concerned, why do you have that 26 years? It is very un-reasonable. And, so far as Clause 7 is concerned, this is highly discriminatory, ...(Time Bell)... One minute, please. Sir, It is highly discriminatory because the rights of the child born out of the surrogate procedure are given under Clause 7. What will happen to the children who are already born through the surrogate procedure? You have left them in lurch. Kindly consider them because they are also children. So, the hon. Minister should guarantee that these children who have already born out of surrogate procedures....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Conclude, Wilsonji. Please conclude now.

SHRI P. WILSON: Yes, Sir. And, lastly, I will conclude with only one provision. So far as the criminality is concerned, you have made ten years as non-bailable, cognizable and non-compoundable. Kindly consider it as this is not a heinous crime. This sort of punishment will certainly affect the families. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय संसदीय मंत्री जी इस बिल के संदर्भ में और आपके आए हुए सुझावों के संदर्भ में इस सदन को बता चुके हैं। वे कल इसका जवाब देंगे। आपने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उन पर जो चीजें वे कर सकते हैं, उन्हें वे कल बताएंगे। इसे House की

[श्री उपसभापति]

सहमति मिल चुकी है। Now, we move to the next Bill, The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019. Shri Thaawar Gehlot to move a motion for consideration of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019.

The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

"कि उभयलिंगी व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों का संरक्षण और उनके कल्याण का उपबंध करने तथा उससे संबद्ध या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा परित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।"

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस अवसर पर कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। मैं संक्षेप में अपने विचार व्यक्त करूंगा। मैं बाकी के वक्ताओं के, माननीय सांसदों के विचार आने के बाद विस्तृत चर्चा का जवाब कल दूंगा। 2012 में मुम्बई हाई कोर्ट में एक पीआईएल लगी थी और वह transgenders की सुख-सुविधा और उनको न्याय दिलाने की दृष्टि से थी। जनवरी, 2012 में एक सिविल रिट याचिका माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में दायर हुई। मंत्रालय को निर्देश मिला और फिर मंत्रालय में एक विशेषज्ञ समिति का गठन किया गया। विशेषज्ञ समिति ने अपनी राय दी, उसके आधार पर समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपना फैसला सुनाया। एक निजी सदस्य विधेयक राज्य सभा में माननीय श्री तिरुची शिवा द्वारा पेश किया गया था, उसे भी यहां प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल के रूप में पारित किया गया था। लोक सभा में सरकारी विधेयक पुरःस्थापित किया गया है। जब शिवा जी ने यहां प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल पेश किया था और उसको पारित किया, उस समय हमने उनको आश्चर्य किया था कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक निर्णय दिया है और उस निर्णय के आधार पर सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय या भारत सरकार से अपेक्षा की गई है कि transgenders की सुख-सुविधा की दृष्टि से उनके साथ जो उत्पीड़न की घटनाएं होती हैं, उससे उनको मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए और उनको समाज की मुख्यधारा में लाने के लिए एक कानून बनाया जाए। उसके आधार पर 2016 में लोक सभा में एक सरकारी विधेयक पुरःस्थापित किया गया था। फिर विधेयक को विभाग संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति को भेजा गया था। समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 2017 में दी थी। समिति के सुझाव के आधार पर लोक सभा में संशोधन भी पेश किया गया था। चूंकि लोक सभा भंग हो गई थी, लोक सभा का चुनाव आ गया था, इस कारण से वह lapse हो गया था। फिर से इस विधेयक को लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत किया गया और विधेयक लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किया गया था। बिल के lapse होने के बाद फिर से वही प्रक्रिया आरंभ करनी पड़ी और 19.07.2019 को लोक सभा में विधेयक पुनः पुरःस्थापित हुआ, जो कि 5 अगस्त, 2019 को पारित किया गया।

उपसभापति महोदय, जो विधेयक लोक सभा ने पारित किया है, उसी को आधार बनाकर, उसी के अनुरूप हमने यहां इसको प्रस्तुत किया है। मैं कुछ बातें और कहना चाहूंगा कि जो कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया था, उसमें जो कोर्ट ने सरकार से अपेक्षा की थी, उनकी अपेक्षा को हमने पूरा करने का प्रयास किया है। हमने एक-दो मुद्दों को छोड़कर सभी मुद्दों को इस ऐक्ट में समाहित किया है। मैं विस्तृत चर्चा के बाद इसका जवाब विस्तार से दूंगा। स्थायी समिति में जाने के बाद भी, श्री तिरुची शिवा जी ने इसको प्रवर समिति को भेजने का आग्रह किया है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि यह बिल स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में होकर आया है, इस पर विस्तार से चर्चा हुई है। इसके अलावा हमने जो ट्रांसजेंडर्स से संबंधित अनेक संगठन हैं, उनसे बात की है, विशेषज्ञों से बात की है और ट्रांसजेंडर्स के जो अलग-अलग संगठन हैं, उनसे बात की है। हमने इसके बारे में कानूनी सलाह भी ली है और इस पर पूरी तरह से विचार किया है। स्थायी समिति की जो प्रमुख सिफारिशें थी, उन पर भी हमने विचार किया है, जैसे ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों को फिर से परिभाषित करना। उनका यह सुझाव था और इसको हमने accept किया है। ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों को चिकित्सा बीमा का कवरेज मिले, इसको हमने स्वीकार किया है। समाविष्ट शिक्षा को फिर से परिभाषित करना - यह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की राय थी, इसको भी हमने स्वीकार किया है। कर्मचारियों की संख्या के बगैर विधेयक में स्थापना को फिर से परिभाषित किया जाए, ऐसी राय थी, इसको भी हमने स्वीकार किया है। अंतर लैंगिक भिन्नताओं वाले व्यक्तियों को परिभाषित करने की बात कही गई थी, इसको भी हमने स्वीकार किया है। राष्ट्रीय परिषद द्वारा ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों की शिकायतों के निवारण करने का सुझाव दिया गया था, इसको भी हमने स्वीकार किया है।

इसके बावजूद भी आदरणीय तिरुची शिवा जी ने इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने का संशोधन दिया है, मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस पर खूब विस्तार से चर्चा हुई है। मैंने बताया है कि सामान्यतः किसी भी कमेटी में अगर बिल नहीं गया हो, तो इस पर विचार करना चाहिए, लेकिन यह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में होकर आया है। इसके अलावा विशेषज्ञ समिति से भी राय ली गई है, ट्रांसजेंडर्स से संबंधित जितने भी संगठन हैं, उनसे अलग-अलग बात की गई है। हमने खुद बात की है, हमारे अधिकारियों के साथ उनकी बैठक हुई है। हमने कुछ कानूनी सलाहकारों से भी राय ली है और भिन्न-भिन्न स्तरों पर डिटेल् में इस पर चर्चा हो चुकी है। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि इसको प्रवर समिति में भेजने के बजाय चर्चा करके पारित करवाया जाए। आज इस पर विचार किया जाए। यह मेरा प्रस्ताव है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment by Shri Tiruchi Siva for reference of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha, to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha. Shri Tiruchi Siva, are you moving your Amendment?

**Motion for reference of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights)
Bill, 2019 to Select Committee**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for protection of rights of transgender persons and their welfare and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, consisting of the following Members:-

1. Shrimati Vandana Chavan
2. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda
3. Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah
4. Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha
5. Shri Derek O'Brien
6. Shri K.K. Ragesh
7. Shri Tiruchi Siva
8. Shrimati Wansuk Syiem
9. Shri Vaiko
10. Shri Binoy Viswam

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session of the Rajya Sabha."

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The motion for consideration of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha and the Amendment moved thereto are now open for discussion. Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. It is an appropriate day for us to be discussing the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill. Today, November 20th' is observed worldwide as the Transgender Day of Remembrance, in memory of all those who have been murdered as a result of trans-phobia and people's biases against the transgender community. This is a community that continues to face challenges and violent attacks in the face of the expression of their own sexual identity. It is an appropriate day

for us to correct these injustices and, therefore, discussing this Bill, and taking it forward would be a wonderful gesture and a meaningful gesture towards the transgender community, which has historic role in India.

Sir, I was also present and had actively participated four years ago when this House, on a very, very historic occasion, passed the Private Member's Bill unanimously. This was piloted by Shri Tiruchi Siva, my colleague, and the Bill that was passed then was extremely beneficial and protective of the rights of transgender persons. We have tried very hard to ensure that this Bill that is brought by the Government also reflects many of those features, but many of them continue to be missing, which is why Shri Tiruchi Siva has moved an Amendment to send it to a Select Committee.

Sir, I want to lay out a few key issues that affect this Bill, on which I urge the Minister to find a way to correct. The first point is that this contradicts the NALSA judgment. In a very historic judgment in the NALSA case by the Supreme Court, the State Governments and the Central Government were asked to extend reservations to trans-people and inter-sex people in education and public employment. The Minister is for the social welfare. But, we still see that in spite of the court directing the Centre and the State Governments to take steps to treat the transgender community as a socially and economically backward class, this current Bill does not address that issue in any way. And that is a lacuna. This is a community that deserves that status and there is a judgment to support it.

Sir, the same NALSA judgment, which also lays down what is called 'the right to self identification', states that transgender persons must be able to self identify irrespective of whether someone has undergone a medical procedure or not and there must be no mandatory requirement of a mental health assessment or a medical diagnosis for gender recognition. It is in people's minds that their gender identity is discovered, is expressed, and It is not necessarily something that has a physical dimension. That is something that this Bill must respect. Instead, Sir, Clause 6(1) of the Bill states, "The District Magistrate shall issue to the applicant under section 5, a certificate of identity as transgender person after following such procedure and in such form and manner, within such time, as may be prescribed indicating the gender of such person as transgender."

Sir, this Bill then, because this procedure is not laid out, essentially contradicts what the court judgment is all about and it can create more trouble and more difficulties for the people who want to get protection of their rights in this particular situation.

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

Sir, my second point is, the Bill essentially reflects a very narrow understanding of the concept of gender here. Clause 12(3) of the Bill reflects the understanding of gender as a psychiatric issue. It goes ahead and places transgender persons in rehabilitation centres under the orders of a competent court if their parents are unable to provide shelter. This is a general problem faced by transgender children, transgender persons, that they do not find a welcoming home, and in many circumstances, have to go and seek refuge with others of the community. This violates the agency of people to be able to live freely. This is a right guaranteed by the Constitution which is also supported by the NALSA judgment and gender should not be turned into something that requires rehabilitation and psychiatric evaluation. I would urge the Minister and Government to revisit the Bill and expand the scope of the definition and understanding of gender and not confine it to just biology. I have moved an amendment to delete this provision.

Sir, the third point is non-separation of transgender, non-conforming children, from their parents and family. The Bill originally provided that no transgender person should be separated from their parents or family owing to the transgender identity, except on a court's order. The amended Bill that is with us here, in Clause 12, now seeks to limit it to transgender child and not in pursuance to the recommendation of the Standing Committee, para 5.15. Sir, I have moved an amendment to replace the term, 'children' with 'persons' and to also add the right to inherit property as per existing laws on inheritance and devolution of property. People may discover their sexual identity when they are no longer children as defined by the definition of the law and then they may face problems of being thrown out of their parental home. That is the reason why by bringing children here and restricting the protection of those rights, we are doing injustice to many people who may be affected.

Sir, my fourth point is, there is no grievance redressal mechanism for discrimination. The Standing Committee pointed out that there has been no definition of discrimination in the Bill and without a definition of discrimination for the purpose of this Act or law, it would be almost impossible to prohibit the same by the appropriate Government. Sir, what is discrimination in this context, we need to spell that out. I have gone ahead and proposed an amendment which spells this out, and when we accept the amendment, which I urge the House and the Minister to accept, then we would be in a position to look for actual violation and provide redressal. Sir, I would just read out that

amendment because it is relevant here: "Discrimination' means any distinction, exclusion, disability, liability, condition or restriction on the basis of gender identity and expression which has the purpose or effect or impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal basis with others, of all human rights and fundamental freedom in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field and includes all forms of discrimination, including denial or reasonable accommodation." So, we have offered a very constructive amendment which spells out what discrimination stands for and on what basis one can get redressal and this is something that the Standing Committee had noted, which is missing in the Bill and I would urge the Minister and the Government and the House to accept that amendment.

Sir, my last major point is that establishments have no real obligation to prohibit discrimination against transgender persons, Clauses 9-12 of the Bill provide an obligation of establishment, whether Government or private, to ensure that no transgender person is discriminated against in any manner relating to employment and to provide for the setting up of a complaint officer in every establishment. But there is no mechanism that would make these establishments comply with the law. We know that transgender persons have tremendous challenges getting jobs, getting employment and then retaining that employment. But if they face discrimination there, be it in private or Government setting, where is the redressal? All that the law asks these establishments to do is to establish a complaint officer. But what are the functions of that complaint officer, what actions should they be taking and how would they respond to a complaint of discrimination? None of this has been spelt out. I hope the rules will do it, but basically that is another lacuna. Overall, I must urge the Government to consider it when the House moves amendments. When we passed a Private Member's Bill, late Shri Arun Jaitley, at that time, made sure that the entire House backed that Bill unanimously. There was collective wisdom of the House which supported that Transgender Rights Bill. And, there are many provisions of that Bill which should have found their way into this one. This Bill is restrictive in its concept of what transgender means, who transgender are, what their challenges are, what are the ways in which they can enforce their due rights as equal citizens under law. And, therefore, I would urge the Government to reconsider its stand and let this Bill go to a Select Committee where all these issues can be ironed out and then we can pass this unanimously once a revised Bill is introduced.

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

On this day of transgender day of remembrance, let us once again honour all those who have fallen victims to violence because of their sexual identity. Thank you.

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने के लिए आपने अवसर दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019, इसके लिए मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को भी और साथ में हमारे सदन के नेता, आदरणीय श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत साहब को और मंत्रालय को भी धन्यवाद दूँगा। माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी मैं एक बहुत बड़ी संवेदनशीलता है। इस देश के अन्दर जिनको न्याय नहीं मिला हो, देश में जो उपेक्षित रहे हों, जिनको सम्मान की आवश्यकता हो, कहीं न कहीं उनको किसी न किसी कारण से अपमानित होना पड़ा हो, ऐसे लोगों के लिए, ऐसे विषयों के लिए संवेदनशीलता के साथ, गहराई के साथ उनका चिंतन रहा। हमने देखा कि 2014 में प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में आने के बाद उनके नेतृत्व में सरकार ने एक के बाद एक, अनेक ऐसे निर्णय लिए, जिनसे जो उपेक्षित थे, न्याय के लिए अपेक्षित थे, उनको न्याय मिला। मैं इसके लिए कहूँ कि आप चाहे दिव्यांगजन की बात करें, देश के अन्दर दिव्यांगजन का क्या हाल था, उन्हें किस तरह की भावना से देखा जाता था, उनके प्रति क्या सोच थी, लेकिन कम से कम जिस शब्द के कारण उनको अपमानित होना पड़ा, उसको भी change करते हुए बहुत सारे प्रावधान और एक्ट के तहत उन्होंने उनके लिए न्याय और संरक्षण देने का काम किया। ऐसे ही कुछ लोग, जिनको Constitutional provisions के तहत protection मिला हुआ है, अगर किन्हीं भी कारणों से उनको संविधान के अनुरूप संरक्षण नहीं मिला, कोर्ट की तरफ से उनके लिए कुछ इस तरह के निर्णय आए, जिनसे वे वंचित रहे, उन लोगों के लिए भी काम किया। विशेष रूप से SC/ST और OBC के लोगों के लिए जिस तरह से सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने decision दिया, किन्हीं कारणों से उनके against कोई बात गई, तो उनके rights को protect करने के लिए जो आयोग था, उसको भी संवैधानिक दर्जा देने के लिए पुनः संशोधन के माध्यम से उन्होंने बिल पेश किया। इसी तरह से SC/ST के साथ, चाहे वह आरक्षण का सवाल रहा हो, चाहे atrocities का मामला रहा हो और इसी तरह से OBC से सम्बन्धित कमीशन और उसके लिए Constitutional rights देने के लिए उन्होंने बिल लाकर उसको संवैधानिक मान्यता दी। आज मैं पूरे सदन को आपके माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री जी को और मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देते हुए अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि इसी तरह से इस उपेक्षित वर्ग को सामाजिक न्याय देने के लिए आज यह बिल आया है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी इसके बारे में संक्षेप में बताया कि इस पर किस तरह से मंथन और चिंतन हुआ और आज transgender persons के rights के रूप में यह बिल लाया गया है। अगर हम इसकी history में जाएँ, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि 2013 से लेकर आज 2019 तक, step by step इसके अन्दर बहुत सारी चीजों को सम्मिलित किया गया है। चाहे इलेक्शन कमीशन के द्वारा recommendations दी गई, चाहे हमारे सुप्रीम कोर्ट का डिजीज़न

आया, जो निर्देशित किया गया और चाहे माननीय सदस्य श्री तिरुची शिवा जी के द्वारा प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया, इन सबको मिला कर जो महत्वपूर्ण बातें थीं, उनके लाभ की बातें थीं, उनके प्रोटेक्शन की बातें थीं, उन सभी को इस बिल में लिया गया है। इतना ही नहीं, 2016 में जब यह बिल पेश किया गया, उसके बाद स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के माध्यम से इस पर गंभीर विचार किया गया। चूंकि मैं स्वयं उस स्टैंडिंग कमेटी का सहभागी था, सदस्य था, इसलिए मैं जानता हूं कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने इसमें कितना गहन अध्ययन किया है। इस बिल पर मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों ने भी बहुत मेहनत की है। सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने न केवल इसकी थ्योरी पर काम किया, बल्कि इसकी व्यावहारिकता को जांचने के लिए ट्रांसजेंडर कम्युनिटीज़ जहां बसती हैं, ऐसी विभिन्न जगहों पर जा कर अध्ययन किया। अध्ययन के दौरान, इस कम्युनिटी की जो एसोसिएशंस बनी हुई हैं, उनके लीडर्स से भी हम मिले, चाहे वे नेशनल लेवल पर हों या इंटरनेशनल लेवल पर हों। इन एसोसिएशंस को transgender persons ही लीड कर रहे थे। यहां मैं सम्माननीय लक्ष्मी जी का नाम भी लेना चाहूंगा, जो इसी तरह की एक संस्था को लीड कर रही थीं। उनको भी साक्ष्य लेने के लिए बुलाया गया। साथ ही इनसे जुड़ी संस्थाओं के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स, जो ट्रांसजेंडर्स के गुरु थे, गुरु परम्परा के तहत उनके साथ में रहा करते थे, उनसे भी सम्पर्क किया गया और प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में उनकी भी मानसिकता को जाना गया। जब कमेटी ने उनकी मानसिकता को जाना, तो निश्चित है कमेटी ने उनके दर्द को महसूस किया, जैसा सरकार और सदन में महसूस किया जा रहा है कि आज समाज में हमारे ट्रांसजेंडर लोग किन हालातों में जी रहे हैं।

महोदय, यदि हम सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि को देखें, तो जब कोई मां अपने गर्भ में नौ महीने तक बच्चे को रख कर उसे जन्म देती है, उस समय उस बच्चे के साथ उस मां का कितना जुड़ाव रहता है, कितना वात्सल्य रहता है। पूरे परिवार की आशाएं उस बच्चे से जुड़ी होती हैं। लेकिन गलत सामाजिक मान्यताओं के कारण जब वह बच्चा जन्म लेता है और जब परिवार को यह मालूम पड़ता है कि यह सामान्य बच्चा नहीं है, या इसमें कुछ ऐसी विशेषताएं हैं, जिनको यह समाज स्वीकार नहीं करेगा, ऐसे में उस मां और उसके पूरे परिवार को कितनी मानसिक पीड़ा होती होगी, इसकी कल्पना ही की जा सकती है। समाज में फैली विसंगतियों के कारण, रूढ़ियों के कारण, इस बच्चे को और उसके पूरे परिवार को बहुत कठोर पीड़ा से गुजरना पड़ता है। इन सब चीज़ों को देखते हुए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जिस तरह का निर्णय दिया और स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने जो सिफारिशें दीं, उनको आधार बनाते हुए, आज यह बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इसके लिए मैं मंत्रालय को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं।

अभी हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि इसे सेलेक्ट कमेटी में दिया जाए। बहुत ही विनम्रता और अनुरोध के साथ मैं उनसे यह कहना चाहूंगा कि 2013 से लेकर 2016 तक इस विषय पर पहले ही गंभीर चिंतन-मनन किया जा चुका है। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने इस विषय पर बहुत समय लगा कर, बहुत विस्तृत अध्ययन किया है, विचार-मंथन किया है। ट्रांसजेंडर्स को व्यक्तिगत रूप से यहां बुलाया गया, उनकी संस्थाओं को बुलाया गया और मैं समझता हूं कि अब पुनः इसे सेलेक्ट कमेटी में देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

[श्री रामकुमार वर्मा]

आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, अगर आप इस बिल के प्रावधानों को देखें, तो इसे 9 चैप्टर्स और 23 सैक्शंस में विभाजित किया गया है। इस कार्य में सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह थी कि हम ट्रांसजेंडर्स को परिभाषित कैसे करें? चूंकि इसकी कोई डेफिनेशन निश्चित नहीं थी, इसलिए इस बिल के अंदर सबसे बड़ा चैलेंज यह था कि ट्रांसजेंडर्स को किस जेंडर में परिभाषित करें? जन्म के साथ उसके लिंग के अनुसार, परिवार उसे फीमेल या मेल के रूप में घोषित करता है, लेकिन जिस तरह के बचपन में उसके लक्षण होते हैं, बड़े होकर उसके अंगों में कुछ विपरीत परिवर्तन आने लगते हैं। उसकी स्वयं की फीलिंग के आधार पर उसको मेल या फीमेल की आइडेंटिटी दे दी जाती है, जो उसके जन्म के लिंग से विपरीत होती है। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, विचार करते हुए ट्रांसजेंडर्स की परिभाषा के अंदर इन सारी बातों को लिया गया। इसके संबंध में मैं बहुत अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता, क्योंकि इसमें कुछ शब्द ऐसे भी हैं, जो अच्छे नहीं कहे जा सकते, चाहे वह किन्नर शब्द हो, हिजड़ा हो या और भी पांच-सात शब्द इस बिल के प्रोविजंस में दिए गए हैं। इन सब परिभाषाओं को समायोजित करते हुए इसमें कहा गया कि एक सामान्य बच्चा जिस लिंग में जन्म लेता है, उसके अनुरूप उसकी विशेषताएं नहीं हो कर, विपरीत प्रकार की होती हैं, उसको विपरीत प्रकार से महसूस होता है, इस तरह से इसको परिभाषित किया गया है। चैप्टर-1 के अंदर, बाकी सब चीजों के साथ इस बात को दिया गया है। इसके साथ-साथ, अगर हम चैप्टरवाइज बात करें, तो डेफिनिशन के अन्दर उनकी आइडेंटिटी सबसे बड़ी प्रॉब्लम थी। ट्रांसजेंडर परसंस को बुलाया गया और उनके व्यूज लिये गये। उन्होंने अपनी अभिव्यक्ति दी, अपनी पीड़ा बतायी कि हम ज्यों ही ग्रो करते हैं, हमारी फीलिंग अपने आप बदलती है। जिसको परिवार मेल घोषित कर चुका है, उसकी फीलिंग अपने आप बदलती है। उस फीलिंग को डॉक्टर भी नहीं समझ सकता। वह स्वतः समझता है कि मेरी फीलिंग मेल की या फीमेल की है, उसको जस्टिफाई कैसे करें। इसमें बहुत सारी बातें थी कि उसके लिए कहीं एक स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी होगी, मेडिकल बोर्ड होगा, डॉक्टर, वैज्ञानिक, साइकोलॉजिस्ट के माध्यम से हम उसका निर्णय करेंगे, लेकिन आपने देखा कि इस बिल के माध्यम से जो बड़ी दुविधा थी, ट्रांसजेंडर कम्युनिटी को जो दुविधा थी, उसको दूर किया गया है। इसमें कहा गया है कि उसकी जो स्वयं की सोच होगी, उसकी जो सेल्फ फीलिंग होगी, उसके लिए इस बिल के माध्यम से एक्ट के रूप में प्रोविजन होगा और उसको इसमें परिभाषित किया गया है। यह इसके चैप्टर 3 के अन्दर दिया गया है।

इसी के साथ यदि हम कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल्स 14, 15, 16 और 19 के सब सैक्शंस को देखें, तो कांस्टीट्यूशन बिना भेदभाव के अधिकार की बात करता है। न किसी लिंग का भेद होगा, न जाति का होगा, न धर्म का होगा और न किसी अलग तरह का भेद होगा। हमारा संविधान बिना किसी भेद के समानता के अधिकार की बात करता है। इसी तरह यह कहता है कि जो उसकी फ्रीडम ऑफ थॉट भी होगी, उसकी भी वह अभिव्यक्ति कर सकता

है। उन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, प्रोविजन अगेंस्ट डिस्क्रिमिनेशन वाली चीज़, हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन के उन आर्टिकल्स के अन्दर जो मैंने बोला, उस तरह की बात चैप्टर में दी गयी है। उसको भी इसके अन्दर पूरा का पूरा प्रोटेक्ट करते हुए इसमें यह कहा गया है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति इस तरह का होगा, तो यह उनके लिए डिस्क्रिमिनेट नहीं करेगा। यह तो आइडेंटिफिकेशन का हुआ।

इसी के साथ उनकी एक समस्या और थी। कई बार उनको जो प्रैक्टिकल प्रॉब्लम आयी, उसे स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के सामने जो ग्रुप्स आये, उन्होंने बताया। उन्होंने कहा कि कई बार ऐसा होता है कि 10-12 वर्ष तक तो हम सामान्य रहते हैं, लेकिन 12 वर्ष के बाद हमारी फीलिंग्स कुछ चेंज होती हैं। फीलिंग्स चेंज होने के बाद लगता है कि मैं मेल में गिना जा रहा हूँ, लेकिन मुझे फीमेल में होना चाहिए। इस एक्ट के माध्यम से इसमें चेंज ऑफ जेंडर का ऑप्शन भी दिया गया है। इसमें कहा गया है कि अगर इस तरह से होता है, किसी अथॉरिटी, जैसे डीएम अथॉरिटी से सर्टिफिकेट जारी करने के बाद, तो उसको यह अपोर्चुनिटी है कि वह उसमें चेंज के लिए भी अपना आवेदन पुनः प्रस्तुत कर सकता है। उसको यह ऑप्शन भी दिया गया है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह की उनकी जो बहुत सारी भ्रान्तियाँ थीं, विशेष रूप से ट्रांसजेंडर परसंस की कम्युनिटी के अन्दर, उनका इसमें समाधान किया गया है।

इसके साथ-साथ गवर्नमेंट के स्तर पर, गवर्नमेंट क्या करे? सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा था कि उनके वेलफेयर के लिए, उनके प्रॉपर रिकॉग्निशन के लिए, उनको सोसायटी में संविधान मुताबिक रिकॉग्निशन मिले। उनको पूरा अधिकार मिले, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए चैप्टर 4 के द्वारा उनके वेलफेयर के लिए विभिन्न तरह के मेजर्स एडॉप्ट किये गये, चाहे वह शिक्षा के अन्दर हो, रोजगार के अन्दर हो या हेल्थ के अन्दर हो, उसके लिए भी गवर्नमेंट के लिए बाध्यता की है कि आप उनको प्रोटेक्ट करेंगे।

इसी के साथ हम देखें तो उसमें यह है कि किसी इंस्टीट्यूशन में, एस्टेब्लिशमेंट्स में, जहाँ पर इस तरह के परसंस काम करें, वहाँ किसी भी तरह से इनको डिस्क्रिमिनेट नहीं किया जाए। उनको भी प्रतिबद्धता के साथ, इस एक्ट के अन्दर चैप्टर 5 के द्वारा विभिन्न सेक्शंस के माध्यम से पाबंद किया गया है कि कोई भी ट्रांसजेंडर परसंस के साथ किसी भी तरह का डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं करेंगे, उनके साथ भेदभाव नहीं करेंगे, उनके साथ कोई भी ऐसा कार्य नहीं करेंगे, जिससे कि वे अपमानित हों और उनके अन्दर कहीं हीनता का भाव पैदा हो। इसको देखते हुए एक यह प्रोविजन भी इसमें रखा गया है कि उसके लिए ग्रीवांस रिड्रेसल सेल हो। उस इंस्टीट्यूशन के अन्दर या जहाँ पर भी सोसायटी में वे काम करते हैं, वहाँ पर इम्मीडिएट एक नोडल ऑफिसर के रूप में, उनके ग्रीवांसेज़ को डील करने वाले एक ऑफिसर के रूप में, एक ऑफिसर अप्वाइंट हो, जो उसका रिड्रेसल करेगा। इसका भी इसके अन्दर प्रोविजन रखा गया है।

[श्री रामकुमार वर्मा]

इसी के साथ अभी ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स ने कुछ बातें कही थीं। लेकिन इसमें स्पष्ट कहा गया है कि उसको अपने पैरेंट्स के साथ में, परिवार के साथ में रहने का हक है, अधिकार है। उसके बारे में भी चैप्टर 5 के अन्दर विभिन्न सेक्शंस के अन्दर दिया गया है कि वह अपने परिवार के साथ में रहेगा, बाध्यता के साथ रहेगा, उसको परिवार से अलग नहीं कर सकते। उसके परिवार में भाई हों या दूसरे और भी रिश्तेदार हों, उसको भी प्रोटेक्शन देने का काम किया गया है।

इसके साथ ही एजुकेशन, सोशल सिक्युरिटी और हेल्थ के लिए जो सारा का सारा सिस्टम है, सामान्य व्यक्ति के साथ-साथ उसका भी अपलिफ्टमेंट कैसे हो, इन सब चीजों को इसके चैप्टर 6 के अंतर्गत 13 से 15 सेक्शनों में बड़े विस्तृत दृष्टि से मेशन किया गया है। इतना ही नहीं, अगर इसके बावजूद भी किसी ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति पर या उनके हितों पर कहीं कुठाराघात होता है, कोई organisation या कोई एसोसिएशन इस तरह की अपील करती है, तो उसका समाधान कैसे हो, समय-समय पर उनके वेलफेयर के लिए, उनके जीवन-यापन के लिए, उनका अपलिफ्टमेंट करने के लिए एक National Council for Transgender Persons को गठित करने का भी इसमें प्रावधान है। इसके अंदर इसके गठन के लिए एक विस्तृत प्रावधान किया गया है। इसमें किसी भी पार्ट को छोड़ा नहीं गया है। उसमें संबंधित मिनिस्ट्री involve रहेगी, वहां पर जो केबिनेट मिनिस्टर होंगे, वे उसमें होंगे, स्टेट मिनिस्टर होंगे, ह्यूमन राइट कमिशन के लोग होंगे। इसके साथ ही गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी लेवल के ऑफिसर्स होंगे और सेक्रेटरी भी होगा। ये सब उसमें सदस्य के रूप में कार्य करेंगे। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के भी representatives होंगे। इसको पूरे देश में चार हिस्सों में बांटते हुए रोटेशन के आधार पर प्रतिनिधित्व मिलेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इतना विस्तृत जो बिल पेश हुआ है, इसके तहत जो एक्ट का निर्माण होगा, उससे निश्चित ही देश के अंदर जो ट्रांसजेंडर कम्युनिटी के लोग हैं, जिनका अब तक आंकड़ा नहीं आ रहा है, लेकिन वे लाखों की तादाद में हैं, उनको इससे बड़ी राहत मिलेगी।

अगर बाद में जाकर यह अनुभव होता है कि इसमें सुधार की आवश्यकता है, तो इसके लिए इसमें सरकार के लिए भी शक्तियां दी गई हैं कि उनके वेलफेयर के लिए वे डिजीजन ले सकते हैं। नेशनल काउंसिल जो भी recommend करेगी, उन चीजों को बहुत ही गहराई से देखते हुए, उन्हें accept करते हुए उनके अनुरूप कार्य करेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल अपने आप में बहुत विस्तृत बिल है। इसके लिए 2013 से लेकर 2019 तक का समय निकला है, अगर हम इसको और डिले करते हैं, जब कि इसका कोई कारण नहीं है, हो सकता है कि साल भर लगे, छः महीने लगे, 12 महीने लगे, लेकिन उस कम्युनिटी के लिए, जो बहुत सारी अपेक्षाएं करके बैठी हुई है, उसको न्याय की जरूरत है। पूरे भारत में उनका संगठन देख रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल ने ट्रांसजेंडर्स पर्सन, जो individual capacity में है, इसके साथ ही गुरु और उनके आश्रम की व्यवस्था के साथ यानी जिस तरह से

वे रह रहे हैं, उनको भी और उनके लीडर, जो गुरु के रूप में काम करते हैं, उनको भी देखते हुए और इंटरनेशनल लेवल पर जो संगठन बने हैं, उन नॉर्म्स को देखते हुए, यह बिल सभी को पूरा करता है। मैं यही अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय ने जो इतना पुनीत कार्य किया है और उसमें हम सब लोग शामिल हैं, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी, जिसको हम मिनी पार्लियामेंट बोलते हैं, उसमें शायद हमारे ऑनरेबल तिरुची शिवा जी भी सदस्य थे, ऐसा मुझे ध्यान आता है, उसमें जिस तरह के views आए हैं, उनसे ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि इसको और भी ढिले किया जाए। इसलिए मैं उन लाखों ट्रांसजेंडर्स के हितों को देखते हुए और हमारी जो exercise है, उसको देखते हुए अनुरोध के साथ इसके पक्ष में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं अंत में सभी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इसको बिना विवाद के सर्वसम्मति से पास किया जाए। अगर यह बिना विवाद के सर्वसम्मति से पास होगा, तो इससे देश में बहुत अच्छा मैसेज जाएगा। मैं अंत में माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को और भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय को पुनः बहुत सारा धन्यवाद और शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ जो ऐसे व्यक्तियों के लिए हर तरह का प्रयास करते हुए, उसको कार्य रूप में परिणित करते हुए उनको न्याय दिलाते हैं। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, जय हिन्द।

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, before I place my views on this Bill, I would like to remind this august House that the All India Trinamool Congress strongly believes that Bills must be scrutinized by a Standing Committee before they are passed. This is a good way to improve legislation and not rush with them. This was one of the few Bills to be scrutinized by a Standing Committee and we welcome it.

Sir, there are around five lakh transgender people in our country. However, the transgender community in India is one of the most marginalized communities because they do not fit into the stereotypical category of 'men' or 'women'. Transgender people have faced discrimination, ostracism, hate crimes, detestation, harassment, abuse, animosity, and lack of opportunity in almost all spheres of life for centuries in India, a traditionally conservative country. They have always been considered far from 'equal' to the other two genders in a country whose Constitution is based on facets such as equality, liberty, justice and fraternity.

Sir, at the very outset, this Bill falls short of the human rights obligations. The haste with which the Bill was passed in Lok Sabha is clearly evident. The Bill is unclear on a transgender person's right to self-identity, which is the basic purpose for which this Bill is supposed to have been conceived. The Transgender Persons Bill lays out a broad and inclusive definition of 'transgender persons' and a clear distinction between

[Shrimati Shanta Chhetri]

identity-based recognition rights and the medical procedures that some transgender people might want. The Bill says that a transgender person 'shall have the right to a self-perceived gender identity'. Its language could be interpreted to mean that transgender people are required to have certain surgeries before legally changing their gender. This Bill clearly fails on the fundamental right to self-identify as laid down by the Supreme Court. I would like to urge the hon. Minister that it is crucial that the law is in line with the Supreme Court's historic ruling on transgender rights. This Bill to protect the rights of transgender people would not provide full protection and recognition.

Sir, it is important to mention here the work done by the West Bengal Government under Ms. Mamata Banerjee in this area. Bengal was the first State in the country to set up a Transgender Development Board. It is distributing identification cards to all members of the transgender community, which would take care of education, health and employment-related issues. Manabi Bandopadhyay, India's first transgender College Principal, has been made Vice-Chairman of the Board. The Board has initiated the employment of transgender persons into the volunteer-civic police and has also started building separate toilets, or modifying the existing ones, for transgender students at all State-run and State aided colleges.

Sir, Chapter 3 deals with recognition of identity of transgender persons. As I see it, the Bill appears to mandate a two-step process for legal gender recognition. First, it requires a transgender person to apply for a 'Transgender Certificate.' This can be done on the basis of a person's self-declared identity. Then, a certificate-holder can apply for a change in gender certificate, which signals authorities to change their legal gender to 'male' or 'female'. This second step appears to require surgery and then documentation by a medical authority confirming it. The Bill empowers the District Magistrate to judge the correctness of the application and decide whether to issue the change in gender certificate, but it does not give guidelines on how this decision should be made. Chapter 4 deals with 'welfare measures by the Government'. It says that Transgender people in India should be able to live with dignity and non-discrimination, and have equal access to education, employment, and health services. To enact a law that meets international standards, it is critical that Parliament fully brings transgender people into the conversation. The Supreme Court in *NALSA versus India* ruled that transgender people should be recognized as a third gender and enjoy

all fundamental rights, while also being entitled to specific benefit in education and employment. In 2018, in a historic decision upholding privacy and non-discrimination of LGBT persons, the Supreme Court struck down the colonial era sodomy law that criminalized consensual same-sex relation. Sir, in this Bill, penal provision for sexual assault against a transgender person is imprisonment for a period of minimum six months and maximum two years only, whereas for others sexual assault is punishable by imprisonment of not less than seven years and maximum of life imprisonment. Hon. Minister, this is probably the biggest flaw with the Bill in its present form. It clearly encourages rape and sexual assault on transgender persons. The Bill should properly enlist the rights of transgender persons to marry, adopt and inherit property. Since transgender persons are basically unemployed and without a definitive regular income, the Bill should provide free sex reassignment surgeries, hormonal therapy, laser therapy or any other health treatment to transgender persons in both public and private hospitals. The Bill should include setting up of national and State transgender commission on the lines of Women Commission. The ultimate goal of this Bill is to provide gender identity, that is, the creation of the third gender. We have to create space for third gender and not accommodate them within the first and the second gender. In accordance with the landmark NALSA judgement, when the third gender comes into being, we have to provide facilities of all kinds such as socio-economic and so on as are provided to the other two genders. Lok Sabha is known as the House of People can now be called the House of haste. But we are the House of Elders. We have to act sensibly. After all, we are the house of maturity and sensibility. This half-baked Bill, if it becomes a law, will surely be chaotic on ground and our already over-burdened judiciary will further be flooded with avoidable litigations, I would like to remind the hon. Minister that transgender persons are born in every religion, every caste, and every community around the world. Hence, this Bill can safely be stated a mega Bill which will have far-reaching consequences on the lives of the other two genders. Hence, refer the Bill to a Select Committee at this stage. I would like the hon. Minister to clear my doubts.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for allowing me to speak on this very important and humanitarian Bill. It was piloted by our colleague and hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva, who brought this as a Private Member's Bill. At that time, it was passed unanimously in this House where I was also present. Shri Arun Jaitley was pioneer in this and he allowed all

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

of us to pass this unanimously as a Private Member's Bill. Now the Government has brought the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019. It was first introduced on 19th July, 2019 here. This Bill is unclear on a transgender person's right to self-identity which the Supreme Court recognised in its landmark judgement in 2014. So, I want this Bill to be referred to a Select Committee. We are speaking about a long-persecuted community, but the current draft, which the Government has prepared, has failed on the fundamental right to self-identify. Secondly, the Bill appears to mandate two-step process for legal gender recognition. It requires a transgender person to apply for a Transgender Certificate. This is fair that they have to apply for a Transgender Certificate, but this can be done on the basis of transgender person's self-declared identity. Then, a certificate holder can apply for a change in gender certificate. First, have a self-identity certificate and then, apply for a change in gender certificate, which signals to authorities to change their legal gender to either male or female. This second step appears requiring surgery because they have to mandatorily give what is documented by a medical authority, confirming it. So, they need to go for a surgery. Then only they will be given the certificate. The Bill empowers the District Magistrate to judge the correctness, - it was already referred by my colleague, Chhetriji. The Bill is also silent on whether a transperson who holds a male or female gender certificate, will have access to Government welfare schemes and programmes, which is meant for the transgender. Actually, human society or human being has crossed 2,000 years of the tribal community, the tribal life or feudal life. When we think about this, now, in the modern world, in 21st Century, still some people are living in a tribal life, still some people are living in a feudal life. That is this community. We are speaking about humanity, we are speaking about human rights and everything. Still, there are people who are living the tribal life. Transgenders are not treated as humans. It is a no fault of theirs. It is not a God's curse. They are God's children. If a baby is born blind, if a baby is born with hearing-impairment, then, do we think that this baby is a curse from God? No. It is God's own children, giving to the parents who can take care of that child, it is God's own children. Likewise, these transgender persons are also God's children. Their brain power is powerful. Actually, nobody has referred to this. The brain power of the transgenders is very powerful. They can drive a car. They can be a clerk. They can do administrative jobs. They can drive a motorcycle. They can do any type of work. They are very much capable. They possess many skills, innate

5.00 P.M.

talents. They have to be trained. They are being considered as male or female or as third gender. They are eligible for voting, they are eligible for citizenship. Then, why we are not accepting them as a human being? They can be Supreme Court Judges, law makers. They can be law makers. They can do anything. We have to guarantee them employment. We had passed a Bill in the House providing 10 per cent reservation for the economically weaker sections. I would like to request the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, who is a very, very pious and also a very kind-hearted person, to look into the reservation for transgender community, 5 per cent reservation inclusive. We have given 10 per cent reservation for economically weaker sections. But, we would like our Government to think about giving 5 per cent reservation for the transgender community.

They should be given employment guarantee. We have to have a different attitude towards them. They should inherit parental properties. ...(*Time bell rings*)... I will take only one more minute. The parents and siblings should give them equal opportunities at home. They should also inherit their parents' properties. It is a must. We have to bring it up and this inclusiveness has to be there.

Then, Sir, the main point that I wanted to mention is about the fast track courts to redress their grievances. In all the districts, or, at least, in two or three districts together, we should have fast track courts for redressal of their grievances. Then, they are saying that they should be put under MBC. I think, they have to be given five per cent reservation in employment and in educational institutions. If they are economically, educationally and socially empowered, then this community can come in the highest position and all the evils and curses against them will vanish from the society. Thank you, Sir.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, जिस रफ्तार से यहां बहुत सेंसेटिव बिल्स को लोग सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, मैं थोड़ी आश्चर्य में पड़ रही हूं। इसके पहले जो बिल था, वह बहुत ही सेंसेटिव बिल था और उसको बहुत से लोगों ने कहा कि हम उसको सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं और उसकी टेक्नीकल चीजों की तरफ किसी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। सर, बिल पास करना चाहिए, यह राज्य सभा है। As the House of Elders, I think, we should be a little more sensitive than we were for the last Bill and even this one. I supported Mr. Tiruchi Siva's Private Member Bill, but I have certain reservations. I had it then and I have it today. I am voicing it. The first and the most important for me, the certification itself is discrimination. It is humiliation of a human being. शक्ल, सूरत, व्यवहार से वे और किसी मनुष्य से अलग नहीं हैं।

[श्रीमती जया बच्चन]

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन) पीठासीन हुईं]

वे बिल्कुल हम सब की तरह दिखते हैं। What is the need to humiliate them like this that you have to go and tell a Committee or the DM that you are transgender? It is very humiliating. It is not what we should do to a human being, or, even with non-human beings, we should not. We have no right to humiliate people. आपने तो इस तरह से लिख दिया है 'certificate of identity as a transgender person'. सबसे पहले तो आपने उनको segregate कर दिया। अगर वह इंसान जाए ही न और बताए ही न, तो कहां से segregation होगा, कहां से certificate होगा? वह तो आम आदमी की तरह जा सकता है और वह झूठ भी बोल सकता है। इसमें टेक्नीकल प्वाइंट्स बहुत हैं, उसके ऊपर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। A person can forcibly also be made a transgender. Yes. We need to get into these little points. What is their fault? Have we thought about it? These things have not been put in this Bill. मंत्री जी, मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं बोलना चाहती हूँ। इसकी तरफ थोड़ा और ज्यादा सेंसेटिव तरीके से ध्यान दिया जाए। यहां बहुत बताया गया है कि यह House of Elders, House of intellectuals है। So, let us behave like elders, let us behave like intellectuals and give this sensitive subject a little more thought and let it go for a revision and rethinking. Thank you, Sir.

So, let us behave like elders, let us behave like intellectuals and give this sensitive subject a little more thought, and let it go for a revision and rethinking.

SHRI SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Thank you, Madam, for giving me this wonderful opportunity to speak on such a sensitive Bill this afternoon. Madam, as I stand here to talk about the Bill, I have mixed feelings. Somewhere I am very happy that a Bill has finally come, that we have decided to at least look after the rights and protection of the transgenders. But, on the other hand, I am confused why it took us 70 years to get here, I think that is a point that should keep us awake tonight that why it took us 70 years to really come up for this Bill this afternoon. Having said that, Madam, there are a couple of issues that I want to make very quickly. I am thankful to Jaya ji, she has already talked about it. We are talking about a person going to the district magistrate and then standing before the district magistrate and trying to convince the district magistrate that look I am a transgender. What if tomorrow the district magistrate says that I am not convinced, I do not agree. The Bill nowhere says as to what is the recourse for this person. It does not say what should the transgender do. If this is a Bill that we are wanting to bring across this entire nation, I am kind of worried that tomorrow the transgenders may have the Bill, but they will not have the rights

and the protection. Somewhere down the line, there are couple of issues which I want to talk about quickly. Madam, Chapter 4, talks about the welfare measures. In welfare measures, it is said that the 'appropriate Government' will take care. Who is that 'appropriate Government'? What is the differentiation between the State Government and the Central Government? There is no differentiation. There is no clarity. There is complete ambiguity. Thirdly, in Chapter 6, clause 13 says that Government funded, Government aided and Government recognized educational institutions will do inclusiveness for these people. What about those institutions which do not fall within this category? Why should we only look at Government aided and Government supported and Government recognised institutions? I think there needs to be a change there. In Chapter 7, we are talking about National Council for Transgender Persons. National Council is a good concept, I agree with it. But, why not a State Council? Tomorrow, if there is a grievance redressal, which is mentioned in clause 17 (D) that the person can go for a grievance redressal; will a person from the district of Sundergarh in Odisha go all the way to Delhi to actually get redressal? I think, somewhere down the line, the Bill has not paid attention to the need to have such councils at the State level as well as at the district level because there are many transgenders who do not have the socio-economic stability and the capacity to do that. Finally, I would talk about the offences and penalties. It has been mentioned in Chapter 8 of the Bill. But, what about the existing laws like the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Civil Procedure or the Criminal Procedure, which talks only about the men and women, which does not talk about the transgenders. Where do they fit in? What are the penalties and offences that would be charged, if they are harassed? If they go through rape, if they go through various kinds of offences, such things are completely missing and lacking. At the end, I would like to talk about one thing. Today, we may bring this law, but the law will not help mainstream the transgenders in society. It is a centuries old stigma that we have pushed them behind. It is not the legal issue only. It is the issue which is social, which is cultural, which starts from the family and goes right into the earth of society. Therefore, there needs to be a mainstreaming. The Bill nowhere says that we are going to mainstream them; we are going to bring them together; we are going to bring the society closer to them and them closer to the society. In the absence of this, what will happen? ...(*Time-bell*)... We will have a Bill but at the end of the day it may not be a fruitful Bill. I will end in just thirty seconds. I am very proud that the Vice President of the Biju Mahila Janata Dal is a transgender, Meera Parida. She is my dear colleague,

[Shri Sasmit Patra]

and I am proud to have her with me. At the same point of time, in the year 2016, the transgender community had been added in Odisha in the BPL category. These steps have been taken, many more steps will be taken. But, there are areas which are grey areas, lacunae that need to be looked at very, very seriously. Thank you.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): वाइस चेयरमैन महोदया, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस बिल के संबंध में बहुत सारी बातें कही गई हैं। वर्ष 2014 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जो आदेश हुए थे, उसमें राज्य सरकारें भी पार्टी थीं और केन्द्र सरकार भी पार्टी थी, उसी के बाद कई जगह इस पर कार्रवाई भी हुई। मैं इस पर बिहार के बारे में भी चर्चा करूंगा। अभी तक मेल और फीमेल जेंडर की बात होती थी, लेकिन अब सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि पहली बार ट्रांसजेंडर की भी बात हो रही है। अभी बिहार में ग्रेज्युएट कांस्टीट्यूएंसीज के लिए वोटर्स बन रहे थे, तो मुझे उसमें देखकर अच्छा लगा कि मेल, फीमेल के साथ ट्रांसजेंडर भी लिखा हुआ था अर्थात् इसकी शुरुआत हो गई है।

महोदया, एक बात चर्चा में आई है कि उनकी जो आइडेंटिटी है, उसके लिए सर्टिफिकेट की जरूरत है कि नहीं अथवा सेल्फ प्रोक्लेमेशन की बात है। चूंकि आप उन्हें आगे चलकर लाभ देंगे, इसलिए जरूरी है कि उनके पास कोई न कोई सर्टिफिकेट हो और सर्टिफिकेट के बारे में ज्यादा चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिए। आप देखेंगे कि सब लोगों को आय प्रमाण पत्र लेना होता है, निवास प्रमाण पत्र लेना होता है, जाति प्रमाण पत्र लेना होता है और बहुत सारे प्रमाण पत्र लेने होते हैं। इनके लिए नीचे के स्तर पर अलग-अलग अथॉरिटीज़ होती हैं। इसमें सिर्फ डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट लिखा हुआ है। हालांकि इसमें आगे जाकर सब-ऑर्डिनेट लैजिस्लेशन में जब रूल्स बनेंगे, तो इसमें इस बात की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जिस प्रकार से अन्य अनेक प्रकार के सर्टिफिकेट्स बनते हैं, जिस स्तर पर बनते हैं, उसमें यह व्यवस्था लाई जानी चाहिए, यह बहुत जरूरी है।

महोदया, यहां जो बात हो रही है, वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में भी बोर्ड्स बने हैं। हमारे बिहार में भी बोर्ड बन चुका है। यहां सब लोगों ने इस बात की भी चर्चा की है कि इन्हें आरक्षण दिए जाने की जरूरत है। इनके लिए आरक्षण के बारे में जो बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने किया है, वह मैं आपके सामने बताने जा रहा हूँ कि वहां इन्हें सोश्यो-एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड कास्ट की श्रेणी में लाया जाना है। हमारे यहां बिहार में इसमें दो श्रेणियां होती हैं- एनेक्श्चर-वन और एनेक्श्चर-टू।

एनेक्श्चर-वन में एक्स्ट्रीमली बैकवर्ड क्लासेस होती हैं और एनेक्श्चर-टू में वे होते हैं, जो उससे बेतर होते हैं। बिहार सरकार ने ट्रांसजेंडर्स को एनेक्श्चर-टू की कैटेगरी में रखा है, जिससे उन्हें स्टेट और नेशनल एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स में आरक्षण मिल जाए, यह काम बिहार में किया गया है।

महोदया, मैं इसके साथ-साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें जिस प्रकार की भी मेडिकल फेसिलिटीज़ की जरूरत होती है, वह उन्हें दी जाएगी। कई लोग सेक्स रीएसाइनमेंट सर्जरी कराते हैं, उसके लिए उन्हें 1 लाख 50 हजार रुपए दिए जाते हैं। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हमारी सरकार ने बिहार में की है।

महोदया, यह सही है कि इसे बहुत वर्ष हो चुके हैं, लेकिन अब समय आ गया है कि हम लोगों को अब इसकी शुरुआत कर देनी चाहिए। सबसे बड़ी चीज यह है कि उनके मन में जो स्टिगमा रहा है और समाज में जो स्टिगमा रहता है, उसे कैसे खत्म किया जाए। उसके लिए उनका माइंड सैट किया जाना चाहिए। जब हम उन्हें शिक्षित करेंगे, उनके लिए स्किल डिवेलपमेंट का कार्यक्रम चलाएंगे, उन्हें हम अच्छी व्यवस्था देंगे, जब वे एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशंस में जाएंगे और जब उन्हें सरकारी सेवाओं में नौकरी मिलेगी, तो निश्चित रूप से वे समाज की मुख्य धारा में आएंगे और इससे उन्हें लगेगा कि समाज उनका ख्याल करता है।

महोदया, आज तक की तारीख में होता क्या है कि ये ट्रांसजेंडर समाज में दूसरे लोगों की खुशियों में उत्सव मनाने के लिए जाते हैं, लेकिन हमें यहां यह संकल्प लेना चाहिए, हमें अपने देश में इस प्रकार का माहौल तैयार करना चाहिए, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए और इस प्रकार से उन्हें सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए कि वे अपने लिए भी एक तरह से उत्सव का माहौल बनाएं। इसी के साथ, मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): वाइस चेयरमैन महोदया, ट्रांसजेंडर के बारे में मुझे थोड़ा सा बोलना है, क्योंकि मैं पिछले 10 वर्ष से सोशल जस्टिस मिनिस्ट्री की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में मेम्बर के रूप में हूँ। इस बारे में बार-बार चर्चा होती रहती है। ट्रांसजेंडर के बारे में यह बात सदियों से चली आ रही है, यह कोई आज की बात नहीं है। ट्रांसजेंडर अलग कोई चीज नहीं है, यह हमारे जैसे ही हैं। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की एक बैठक मुम्बई में हुई थी। उसमें हम लोगों ने ट्रांसजेंडर्स को बुलाया। उस बैठक में हमारी कमेटी की चेयरपर्सन भी थी। उन लोगों ने कमेटी के सामने रोते-रोते बहुत बोला। वे बोले कि हमारे लिए कोई भी जगह नहीं है। एक प्रोफेसर थे। वे बोलने लगे, हम लोग जैसे बोलते हैं, जैसे चलते हैं, उसको दिखाते हुए स्टूडेंट्स भी वैसे ही बोलते हैं, वैसे ही टिप्पणी करते हैं। हम कहाँ जाएं? उनकी दो organisation होती हैं - एक गुरुकुल होता है और एक ऑर्गनाइजेशन ऐसे ही होती है। वह ऑर्गनाइजेशन भी ऐसा कहती है कि वे नेग मांगने जाने के लिए bound हैं। वे नेग मांगते हैं। अगर कोई नेग नहीं मांगता है, तो उसको निकाल देते हैं। आप देखिएगा कि घर में जो बच्चा पैदा होता है, अगर वह ट्रांसजेंडर होता है, तो उसको घर में नहीं रखते हैं। मम्मी-पापा और परिवार वाले भी उसको घर में रखने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते हैं। मुझे मंत्री जी से यह पूछना है कि इस पर इतने दिन से चर्चा हो रही है, तो आपने socio-economic development के लिए क्या किया है? इस डिपार्टमेंट ने क्या

[श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य]

किया है? जो "सबका साथ-सबका विकास" का नारा है, उसमें तो वे भी आ जाते हैं। इसके अंतर्गत उनको कितनी सरकारी नौकरियाँ दी गई? क्या आपके पास इसकी कोई लिस्ट है? प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो आवास योजना है, इसके अंतर्गत उन्हें कितने आवास मिले हैं? क्या आपके पास इसकी कोई जानकारी है? इसी प्रकार से आपने electrification, water supply, rehabilitation, education और स्पेशल एजुकेशन के लिए क्या किया है? उनके पास कुछ नहीं है। हमने उनसे एक-एक करके पूछा कि आपको क्या मिला? उनका जवाब था कि हमें कुछ नहीं मिलता है। उनका काम ही नेग मांगना है। कहीं बच्चा पैदा हो जाता है, तो वे उस घर में घुस जाते हैं और नेग लेते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): झरना जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)... क्या आपका टाइम है? ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: नहीं, नहीं बोलिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आप वक्त के मुताबिक बोलिए।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: महोदया, मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि आप लोग बिल में यह जो लेकर आए हैं कि सर्टिफिकेट जरूरी है, इस तरह से काम नहीं होता है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इस gender identification का certificate कौन देगा? मजिस्ट्रेट? पहले magistrate उसकी जाँच करेंगे, उसके बाद उसका सर्टिफिकेट इश्यू होगा, तो वे सर्टिफिकेट के लिए क्यों जाएंगे? क्या वे जाएंगे? वे नहीं जाएंगे। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि इसके लिए socio-economic development की जरूरत है, उनकी education की जरूरत है, उनको जॉब की जरूरत है। ...(समय की घंटी)... मैं इन सब को बिल में लाने की मांग करती हूँ और यह भी कहती हूँ कि इस बिल को ऐसे पास करना नामुमकिन है। मैं इस बिल को Select Committee में भेजने की मांग करती हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी नहीं हैं, डा. अनिल अग्रवाल।

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, धन्यवाद। मैं the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019 के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदया, संविधान की धारा 14 के अनुसार सभी व्यक्तियों को समानता का अधिकार प्राप्त है, परंतु transgender के साथ यह स्थिति नहीं है, जो कि मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है।

(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए)

इस संबंध में National Legal Services Authority vs. Union of India में 15 अप्रैल 2014 को माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा भारत सरकार को transgenders के हित में काम करने के लिए निर्देशित किया गया था। भारत सरकार द्वारा इस पर एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट बनाई गई, उस पर चर्चा हुई और यह बिल लाया गया। मुझे लगता है कि इस

बिल में जो भी प्रावधान किए जा सकते थे, वे किए गए हैं और इस बिल से transgenders की स्थिति में काफी सुधार होगा।

महोदय, हमारे विपक्षी साथी इस बिल को पुनः सेलेक्ट कमिटी को भेजे जाने की वकालत कर रहे हैं। मेरे हिसाब से या जैसा कि मेरे और भी साथियों ने कहा इस बिल को लाने में पहले ही विलम्ब हो चुका है। आदि काल से उनके साथ जो व्यवहार होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो रहा है। अगर हम इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमिटी को दोबारा भेज देते हैं, तो यह बिल और देरी से पास होगा और पता नहीं इसमें कितना समय लगेगा। एक बड़ी पुरानी कहावत है कि *justice delayed is justice denied*. अगर हम उनको आज भी इस बिल के माध्यम से जो सुविधाएँ दिलाना चाहते हैं, उनको जो सम्मान दिलाना चाहते हैं, अगर नहीं दिला पाते हैं तथा उसमें और देरी होगी, तो मुझे लगता है कि आने वाला इतिहास और transgender भाई-बहनें हमें कभी भी माफ नहीं करेंगी।

महोदय, इस बिल की सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इसमें transgenders को परिभाषित किया गया है। इस परिभाषा से बहुत सारी भ्रान्तियाँ दूर हो जाएँगी और उनको जो उचित सम्मान मिलना चाहिए, वह मिल जाएगा। इस बिल में बहुत सारे ऐसे प्रावधान किए गए हैं, जिनसे उनकी socio-economic life बेहतर होगी। इसमें जो व्यक्ति यदि किसी भी transgender व्यक्ति के साथ किसी भी प्रकार का दुर्व्यवहार करेगा या उसके साथ किसी भी प्रकार का भेदभाव करेगा, उसके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई किए जाने का प्रावधान है। मुझे लगता है कि इस प्रकार के प्रावधान होने के पश्चात् समाज उनके प्रति बेहतर नजरिया अपनाएगा और जो सम्मान उनको मिलना चाहिए, वह सम्मान उनको दिलाएगा। हमारे समाज में यह सत्य है कि आज उनको बहुत सारा दुख झेलना पड़ता है। जैसा कि अभी मेरे एक साथी ने बताया कि जिस घर में इस प्रकार बच्चा पैदा होता है, उनके कुछ transgender साथी ही कई बार जबर्दस्ती भी करते हैं कि उनको उस घर में न रहने दिया जाए। मुझे लगता है कि यह सबसे बड़ी विडंबना है कि transgender साथी ही अपने दूसरे साथी के विरुद्ध इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई करते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि इसमें जब नियमों की व्याख्या हो, जो नियम बनाए जाएँ, तो उनमें इस प्रकार का भी प्रावधान हो कि कोई भी transgender व्यक्ति किसी दूसरे transgender व्यक्ति के खिलाफ किसी भी प्रकार का दुर्व्यवहार या उसके साथ जोर-जबर्दस्ती न करे।

मैं अपने सभी साथियों से, विशेषकर विपक्षी साथियों से यह अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि आज हम इस बिल को सर्वसम्मति से पास करें। जहाँ तक technicalities का सवाल है या यह बात है कि इसमें कुछ points छूट गए हैं, तो हमेशा हमारे पास अधिकार होता है, बहुत सारे बिल ऐसे हैं, जिनमें हमने संशोधन किया है और संशोधन के बाद पुनः संशोधन किया है। इसलिए आज मैं सबसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इसको सर्वसम्मति से पास करें और आने वाले समय में हम यह देखें कि यदि कहीं कोई कमी रह गई है, तो हम उसे पुनः दूर कर दें, लेकिन अगर आज हम इसको सेलेक्ट कमिटी को भेजते हैं, तो इससे उनको मिलने वाला जो सम्मान है, उसमें देरी होगी और transgender समाज हमें कभी माफ नहीं करेगा।

[डा. अनिल अग्रवाल]

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और पुनः अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस बिल को सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकृत किया जाए, पास किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019 moved by the Government for consideration and passing is a revised official version of the earlier Bill brought forward as Private Member's Bill by my colleague, Mr. Tiruchi Siva, who had taken the initiative to champion the cause of transgender community. I have been met several times by the representatives of the transgender community seeking justice and protection from harassment and discrimination by the mainstream society. Sporadic attempts have been made to encourage them in all walks of life. Just for Instance, Kochi Metro has recruited them and provided them training to be a part of the operating staff. A perverted system of social apartheid (boycott) still prevails in regard to their rights in public places like buses, metro and railways where they are not normally provided the status of a woman. Before making a legislation, enforce the right of transgender by law. We need to do a lot of homework in identifying the areas where they need special rights. For all this, my colleague Prof. Rajeev Gowda has mentioned about the amendment. It has to be amended and I do not need to mention it again and again. This requires a lot of deliberation by a cross section of Members and it would be advisable to refer this Bill to the Select Committee and to wait for their report.

Sir, I would, therefore, request that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee for a deeper examination. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The Leader of the Opposition, would you like to intervene now or after?

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): आदरणीय चेयरमैन साहब, हमारे मेम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट ने इस विषय पर बहुत सारे सुझाव दिए हैं। मैं दो-तीन मिनट के अंदर सिर्फ कुछ सुझाव दूंगा। भगवान जब इन्सान को पैदा करता है, तो वह किसे कौन सी सूरत, कौन सी शक्ल देता है, यह कोई नहीं जानता। कोई व्यक्ति छोटा होता है, कोई बड़ा होता है, कोई लम्बा होता है, कोई मोटा होता है, तो भगवान के साथ कोई मुकाबला नहीं किया जा सकता, इसकी कभी कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती। हम कानून बनाने वालों के हाथों में सिर्फ यह है कि कम से कम हम समाज के उन शोषित-पीड़ित लोगों को मान-सम्मान और न्याय दिलवाएं। यहां हमारे * भाई बैठे हुए हैं, हमें उन पर बहुत गौरव है। कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन में उनके लिए बहुत सारे प्रावधान रखे गए हैं। श्री राजीव गांधी जी के ज़माने में एक अमेंडमेंट आया और Prevention of Atrocities Act लाया गया। बाद में उसमें कई बार और भी अमेंडमेंट्स आए। हजारों सालों से हमारी पुरानी सामाजिक व्यवस्थाओं के कारण, हमारे अपने भाई-बहनों

*Withdrawn by the hon. Member.

के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता था। आज़ादी से पहले एक वक्त ऐसा भी था, जब उनको अपने खेत से, अपनी ज़मीन के सामने से चलने की इजाज़त तक नहीं दी जाती थी। उनको मन्दिरों में जाने नहीं दिया जाता था, उनके हाथ से खाना और पानी लेने का तो प्रश्न ही नहीं पैदा होता था। इसी पार्लियामेंट में, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों ने, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी से संबंध रखते हों, कांग्रेस से हों, बीजेपी से हों, सीपीएम से हों, सीपीआई से हों या किसी भी अन्य पार्टी से हों, सबने यह महसूस किया कि ये हमारे ही भाई हैं, इसलिए हमें इनको भी मान और सम्मान दिलाना है और उसके बाद यह कानून बना। आज हमारे उन भाइयों को वैसी पीड़ा नहीं होती है, जैसी 150 साल या 200 साल पहले हुआ करती थी।

महोदय, मेरी मांग यह है कि ट्रांसजेंडर्स सब धर्मों में हैं, सब जातियों में हैं, सब प्रान्तों में हैं। ऐसा कोई प्रान्त नहीं है, जहां ये नहीं हैं। इनको भी आज उन्हीं हालातों से गुजरना पड़ता है, जिन हालातों से एक वक़्त में हमारे दलित भाई गुज़रा करते थे। विशेष रूप से स्कूल के समय से ही इनके साथ हेरेसमेंट की शुरुआत होती है और जब तक इनकी मृत्यु होती है, तब तक लगातार इन्हें उस हेरेसमेंट से गुजरना पड़ता है। हमारे लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस इस पीड़ा को अच्छी तरह से जान सकते हैं, इसलिए सरकार से मेरी गुजारिश है कि जिस तरह से एससी/एसटीज़ के लिए Prevention of Atrocities Act बना, उसी तरह का कोई ऐक्ट इनके लिए भी बनें, कोई अमेंडमेंट लाया जाए, ताकि जो इनके साथ बुरे तरीके से ट्रीट करता है, इनके साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन करता है, उसके ऊपर उसी तरह का ऐक्ट लगना चाहिए, जो एससी/एसटीज़ के लिए लगता है। मेरे ख्याल में इस प्रकार के कानून से पूरे देश में, पूरे समाज में एक बहुत बड़ा रेवोल्यूशन आएगा।

दूसरा, सरकारी नौकरियों में इनको भी स्थान दिया जाए। इसके लिए आप इन्हें चाहे किसी भी कैटेगरी में डालें, बैकवर्ड कैटेगरी में डालें या किसी अन्य कैटेगरी में डालें, लेकिन अगर इनके लिए नौकरी का प्रावधान होगा, तो उससे भी इनको बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिल सकता है।

सर, मैं तीसरा और लास्ट सुझाव यह दूंगा कि जब कोई लड़का या लड़की पैदा होता है, तो उस वक्त मेल आर्गन या फिमेल ऑर्गन के आधार पर रजिस्टर किया जाता है कि यह 'लड़का' है या 'लड़की' है। उस वक्त तो पता नहीं चलता, लेकिन जब वह बड़ा हो जाता है, चार-पाँच साल के बाद, तो उसमें जो natural instinct होती है, तो कभी आप किसी लड़के को देख कर 'लड़का' लिखेंगे, लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि बाद में वह बिहेव लड़की की तरह करता है या कपड़े लड़की की तरह पहनता है। अगर वह अपने आपको खुद लड़की महसूस करता है या vice-versa महसूस करता है और अगर उसको सरकारी नौकरी मिल गयी, लेकिन लिखा हुआ है 'लड़का' और उसने लड़की नाम रख दिया है, तो वह नौकरी से वंचित हो जाता है, क्योंकि लिखा हुआ है 'लड़का'। इसलिए इसके लिए भी कोई प्रावधान होना चाहिए कि पैदा होते वक्त उसके लिए जो 'लड़का' या 'लड़की' लिखा गया, उसके बाद, कुछ सालों के बाद, चाहे पाँच साल या दस साल के बाद, जब से वह बिल्कुल होश में

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

आये और कपड़े पहनना, उस्तका तौर-तरीका और नाम वह बदले, उस वक्त वहीं जाकर, जहाँ उसे 'लड़का' या 'लड़की' लिखना है, उसमें चेंज करके उसको सर्टिफिकेट में जेंडर चेंज करने की अनुमति भी हो, ताकि उसका और harassment न हो जाए, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): آدرنیئے چیئرمین صاحب، ہمارے ممبرس آف پارلیمنٹ نے اس وشنیے پر بہت سارے سبھاؤ دئیے ہیں۔ میں دو تین منٹ کے اندر صرف کچھ سبھاؤ دونگا۔ بھگوان جب انسان کو پیدا کرتا ہے، تو وہ کسے کون سی صورت، کون سی شکل دیتا ہے، یہ کوئی نہیں جانتا۔ کوئی شخص چھوٹا ہوتا ہے، کوئی بڑا ہوتا ہے، کوئی لمبا ہوتا ہے، کوئی موٹا ہوتا ہے، تو بھگوان کے ساتھ کوئی مقابلہ نہیں کیا جاسکتا، اس کی کبھی کلپنا بھی نہیں کی جاسکتی۔ ہم قانون بنانے والوں کے ہاتھوں میں صرف یہ ہے کہ کم سے کم ہم سماج کے ان شوٹ پیڑٹ لوگوں کو مان سمان اور انصاف دلوائیں گے۔ یہاں ہمارے دلت بھائی بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں، ہمیں ان پر بہت فخر ہے۔ کانسٹی ٹیوشن میں ان کے لیے بہت سارے پراؤدھان رکھے گئے ہیں۔ شری راجیو گاندھی جی کے زمانے میں ایک امینڈمینٹ آیا اور Prevention of Atrocities Act لایا گیا۔ بعد میں اس میں کئی بار اور بھی امینڈمینٹس آئے۔ ہزاروں سالوں سے ہماری پرانی ساماجک ویوسٹھاؤں کی وجہ سے، ہمارے اپنے بھائی بہنوں کے ساتھ اچھا رویہ نہیں کیا جاتا تھا۔ آزادی سے پہلے ایک وقت ایسا بھی تھا، جب ان کو اپنے کھیت سے، اپنی زمین کے سامنے سے چلنے کی اجازت تک نہیں دی جاتی تھی۔ ان کو ان کے مندروں میں جانے نہیں دیا جاتا تھا، ان کے ہاتھ سے کھانا پانی لینے کا تو سوال ہی نہیں پیدا ہوتا تھا۔ اسی پارلیمنٹ میں، لوک سبھا اور راجیہ سبھا کے ممبران نے، چاہے وہ کسی بھی پارٹی سے تعلق رکھتے ہوں، سب نے یہ محسوس کیا کہ یہ ہمارے ہی بھائی ہیں، اس لیے ہمیں ان کو بھی مان اور سمان

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

دلانا ہے اور اس کے بعد یہ قانون بنا۔ آج ہمارے ان بھائیوں کو ویسی پیڑا نہیں ہوتی ہے، جیسی ڈیڑھ سو سال یا دو سو سال پہلے ہوا کرتی تھی۔

مہودے، میری مانگ یہ ہے کہ ٹرانس جینڈرس سب دھرموں میں ہیں، سب جاتیوں میں ہیں، سب پرانتوں میں ہیں۔ ایسا کوئی پرانت نہیں ہے، جہاں یہ نہیں ہے۔ ان کو بھی آج انہیں حالاتوں سے گزرنا پڑتا ہے، جن حالاتوں سے ایک وقت میں ہمارے دلت بھائی گزارا کرتے تھے۔ خاص طور سے اسکول کے وقت سے ہی ان کے ساتھ ہراسمینٹ کی شروعات ہوتی ہے اور جب تک ان کی موت واقع ہوتی ہے تب تک لگاتار انہیں اس ہراسمینٹ سے گزرنا پڑتا ہے۔ ہمارے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس اس پیڑا کو اچھی طرح جان سکتے ہیں، اس لیے سرکار سے میری گزارش ہے کہ جس طرح سے ایس سی اور ایس ٹیز کے لیے Prevention of Atrocities Act بنا، اسی طرح کا کوئی ایکٹ ان کے لیے بھی بنے، کوئی امینڈمینٹ لایا جائے، تاکہ جو ان کے ساتھ برے طریقے سے ٹریٹ کرتا ہے، ان کے ساتھ ڈسکری منیشن کرتا ہے، ان کے اوپر اسی طرح کا ایکٹ لگنا چاہیئے، جو ایس سی ایس ٹیز کے لیے لگتا ہے، میرے خیال میں اس طرح کے قانون سے پورے ملک میں، پورے سماج میں ایک بہت بڑا ریولوشن آئیگا۔

دوسرا، سرکاری نوکریوں میں ان کو بھی استہان دیا جائے۔ اس کے لیے آپ انہیں چاہے کسی بھی کیٹگری میں ڈالیں، بیک ورڈ کیٹگری میں ڈالیں یا کسی دوسری کیٹگری میں ڈالیں لیکن اگر ان کے لیے نوکری کا پراؤدھان ہوگا، تو اس سے بھی ان کو بہت بڑا فائدہ مل سکتا ہے۔

سر، میں تیسرا اور آخری سجھاؤ یہ دونگا کہ جب کوئی لڑکا یا لڑکی پیدا ہوتا ہے، تو اس وقت میل آرگن یا فی میل آرگن کی بنیاد پر رجسٹر کیا جاتا ہے کہ یہ لڑکا ہے یا لڑکی ہے۔ اس وقت تو پتہ نہیں چلتا، لیکن جب وہ بڑا ہو جاتا ہے، چار پانچ سال کے بعد، تو اس میں جو natural instincts ہوتی ہیں، تو کبھی آپ کسی لڑکے کو دیکھ کر لڑکا لکھیں گے، لیکن آپ دیکھیں گے کہ بعد میں وہ بیہنیو (رویہ) لڑکی کی طرح کرتا ہے یا کپڑے لڑکی کی طرح پہنتا ہے۔ اگر وہ اپنے آپ کو خود لڑکی محسوس کرتا ہے یا vice-versa محسوس کرتا ہے اور اگر اس کو سرکاری نوکری مل گئی، لیکن لکھا ہوا ہے لڑکا اور اس نے لڑکی نام رکھ دیا ہے، تو وہ نوکری سے ونچت ہو جاتا ہے، کیوں کہ لکھا ہوا ہے لڑکا۔ اس لیے اس کے لیے بھی کوئی پراؤدھان ہونا چاہیئے کہ پیدا ہوتے وقت اس کے لیے جو لڑکا یا لڑکی لکھا گیا اس کے بعد کچھ سالوں کے بعد، چاہے پانچ سال یا دس سال کے بعد، جب سے وہ بالکل ہوش میں آئے اور کپڑے پہننا، اس کا طور طریقہ اور نام وہ بدلے، اس وقت وہیں جاکر، جہاں سے لڑکا یا لڑکی لکھنا ہے، اس میں چینج کر کے اس کو سرٹیفکیٹ میں جینڈر چینج کرنے کی اجازت بھی ہو، تاکہ اس کا اور ہراسمینٹ نہ ہو جائے۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Thank you hon. Chairman, Sir. I stand in principle that we need a Bill like this. But, there are certain issues which are very, very difficult to accept as of now. I remember Shri Tiruchi Siva's Bill which was much more progressive. I think we should incorporate some of the important points from there. Sir, my first argument is that this Bill goes against the NALSA verdict given by hon. Supreme Court. There is mandating of Screening Committees and surgery to certify the gender, but why not self-certification? Many countries across the world are preferring self-certification.

Number two is, it imposes discrimination. There is a penalty of two years only on an assault on transgender person. I think, for other crimes, petty in nature, we have much more penalty. So, that could be looked into. Now, it has no provision for reservation, what the LoP was also referring to. Why do I say this? Right from our childhood, we have learnt to shape our values also. Thirty forty years ago—the way

we refer to—there was a film called 'Sholay', there was a dialogue in this, "ठाकुर ने हिज़डों की फौज़ बनायी है" and everybody clapped. Today, we have matured in our thought and that goes to the kind of public discourse we are engaged to. I think that should have reflection here also in the Bill that the kind of movies or the literature which promotes, say, prejudicial position on that. Forcing them to live with natal families, I think, if you look at the data, they have had very difficult times with the natal families. Why not agree to families of choice?

The final argument before you is regarding the affirmative action component. The LoP was referring to find a category. Recently, we went for 10 per cent reservation for economically weaker sections. We can straightaway draw 5 per cent reservation for transgender persons. I think that would be a milestone in our journey. Thank you so much, Sir.

श्री सभापति: यह self-certification बचपन में या बाद में भी?

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: बाद में भी, सर।

श्री सभापति: यदि बाद में देना शुरू करेंगे, तो फिर प्रॉब्लम होगी। थोड़ा सोच लीजिए। कारण यह है कि लोग self-certification करेंगे और अगर रिजर्वेशन है, तो फिर उसमें claim भी करेंगे। इसलिए थोड़ा सा careful होना चाहिए। बचपन में तो यह ठीक है। I can understand.

SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: सर, आज़ाद साहब ने जो बात कही है, उनका मैं आदर करता हूँ, लेकिन...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order?

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: सर, उन्होंने अनुसूचित जाति के सम्बन्ध में जिस शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया है, हाई कोर्ट ने उस शब्द का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए मनाही की है। वह शब्द है- दलित। तो यह दलित शब्द इस रिकॉर्ड से निकाल दिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। That will be taken note.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: मैंने एससी-एसटी कहा था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: इस समाज में बहुत से लोग उस शब्द का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, लेकिन धीरे-धीरे समाज को जागृत करना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... यह विवाद का विषय नहीं होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, आजादी के 70 वर्षों के बाद भी देश में यह विसंगति कायम है कि आज भी समाज के चाहे trans-men हों, चाहे trans-women हों, उनके साथ भेदभाव निरंतर बढ़ता जाता रहा है और आज इसी चिंता को लेकर लोक कल्याणकारी सरकार ऐसा विधेयक लेकर आई है। यह विधेयक इससे पहले लोक सभा में पारित हुआ था, लेकिन पिछली बार राज्य सभा में पारित नहीं हो सका और व्यपगत हुआ। यह दोबारा लोक सभा से पारित होकर आया है।

मान्यवर, यह एक ऐसा संवेदनशील विषय है, जिनके साथ वर्षों से निरंतर अन्याय होता आया है, जिनको स्वयं अपनी पहचान बताने का अधिकार नहीं था, माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने यह अधिकार दिया कि कोई भी transgender व्यक्ति अपनी पहचान स्वयं निर्धारित कर सकता है और यह एक संवैधानिक अधिकार है। कोई भी व्यक्ति अपने बारे में कौन सी लिंग है, उसका अधिकार है, उसे घोषित करने का, लेकिन यह परिभाषा ट्रांसजेंडर के लिए नहीं थी। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के बाद ऐसी व्यवस्था लागू हुई और इस विधेयक में भी यह व्यवस्था है कि कोई भी ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति, चाहे वह स्त्री हो या पुरुष हो, वह अपनी लिंग घोषित कर सकता है और अगर उसे कहीं सरकारी नौकरी या अन्य जगहों पर प्रमाण पत्र की आवश्यकता है, तो इसके लिए जिलाधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में जिला स्तरीय एक Screening Committee होगी, वह इसके लिए प्रमाण पत्र जारी करेगी।

मान्यवर, दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि संविधान का अनुच्छेद 14 सभी व्यक्तियों को समान अधिकार की गारंटी देता है। अनुच्छेद 15 के खंड एक और दो में, अनुच्छेद 16 के खंड दो में अन्य बातों के साथ अभिव्यक्ति, लिंग के आधार पर विभेद का प्रतिबंध और अनुच्छेद 9 (3) का उपखंड सभी नागरिकों के लिए वाक्य स्वातंत्र्य सुनिश्चित करता है, फिर भी ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध विभेद और अत्याचार अभी तक जारी रहा। मान्यवर, इस विधेयक के पारित होने के बाद कम से कम यह असमानता दूर होगी, सामाजिक गैर-बराबरी दूर होगी। इन लोगों के साथ इतना अन्याय रहा कि न तो इनकी शिक्षा का कोई प्रावधान था, न इनकी स्वास्थ्य की कोई चिंता होती थी। इस विधेयक के बाद सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना लाएगी, जिससे इन्हें शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य की वे सभी सुविधाएं मिलेंगी, जो समाज के अन्य लोगों को प्राप्त हैं। इसी प्रकार से सरकार के द्वारा जो तमाम कल्याणकारी योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं, उन योजनाओं से ही यह पूरा समाज वंचित रहता था। 2011 की जनगणना के आधार पर इस देश में लगभग पांच लाख आबादी ट्रांसजेंडर पुरुष और महिलाओं की है। इस आबादी को अभी तक समाज की मुख्य धारा से उपेक्षित रखा गया था। इस विधेयक के पारित होने के बाद इनको उन लोक कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का लाभ मिलेगा। ऐसे जो बच्चे हैं, उनको बचपन में ही शिक्षा का भी अधिकार होगा। इस प्रकार से उन्हें शिक्षा मिल सकेगी। इन्हें सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में भी काम करने का अवसर मिलेगा।

जहां तक प्रतिभा का सवाल है, विभिन्न रूपों में इन ट्रांसजेंडर लोगों ने अपनी प्रतिभा को परिभाषित किया है, विधान सभा में भी चुने गए, मेयर बने, अन्य सामाजिक दायित्वों का

भी इन्होंने निर्वहन किया और बड़ी कुशलतापूर्वक किया। आज कई सरकारी नौकरियों में हमारे ये ट्रांसजेंडर लोग सेवा देने का काम कर रहे हैं और उनकी सेवाएं सराहनीय रही हैं। जो भी सेवादाता है, वह उनसे संतुष्ट रहा है। इस तरह से इनमें प्रतिभा की कमी नहीं है, क्षमता की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन इनको समान अवसर नहीं मिल रहे थे। इस विधेयक के पारित होने के बाद समाज का एक उपेक्षित वर्ग समाज की मुख्य धारा से जुड़ सकेगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस संवेदनशीलता के साथ माननीय मंत्री जी इस विधेयक को लाए हैं, उसी भाव के साथ सरकार इनके साथ न्याय करने का काम करेगी और अभी तक जो इनकी उपेक्षा हुई, जो अन्याय हुआ, उससे इनको मुक्त कराने का काम करेगी और विशेष कर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में। मान्यवर, इतना ही नहीं, इन ट्रांसजेंडर स्त्री-पुरुषों का कई बार शोषण होता था, इनसे भीख मंगवाने का काम किया जाता था, इनका यौन शोषण कराने का काम किया जाता था, sex worker के रूप में इनका इस्तेमाल किया जाता था, अब वह आपराधिक कृत्य के रूप में घोषित होगा और ऐसा करने वालों के लिए सजा का प्रावधान होगा। इस तरह से अब इनका उत्पीड़न नहीं हो सकेगा।

मान्यवर, यह जो विधेयक है, यह बहुत लोक कल्याणकारी विधेयक है और यह निश्चित रूप से समाज को एक नई दिशा देने का काम करेगा। समाज की सोच भी परिवर्तित हुई है और इस दिशा में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने राज्य सरकारों को भी निर्देश दिया और केन्द्र सरकार को भी कहा कि इसका संज्ञान लें और इसके लिए समुचित कानून बनाने का काम करें। आज उसी दिशा में हमारी सरकार यह विधेयक लेकर आई है। इससे पहले एक निजी विधेयक के रूप में सदन ने इसे पारित किया है और बड़े दिनों से सदन इस पर चिंता व्यक्त करता रहा है, लेकिन आज वह शुभ दिन आया, जब यह विधेयक के रूप में कानून बनने जा रहा है। इस कानून में अगर कहीं कोई चीज़ छूट भी जाएगी, जैसा कि हमारे मित्रों ने संदेह व्यक्त किया है, उनको आगे चल कर जोड़ा जा सकेगा। लेकिन आज इस कानून के पास हो जाने के साथ समाज का वह वर्ग, जो आज तक आजादी के 70 वर्षों तक उपेक्षा का शिकार रहा, समाज में उत्पीड़न का शिकार रहा, समाज हमेशा उसके साथ भेदभाव करता रहा, उसने समाज में निरंतर अपमान को झेलने का काम किया, समाज उसको समदृष्टि से देखने का काम नहीं करता था, इस तरह का कानून बनने के बाद सामाजिक सोच में बदलाव आएगा। इससे समाज उनके साथ निश्चित रूप से अपने व्यवहार और आचरण में भी परिवर्तन लाने का काम करेगा। यह बिल उन्हें अधिकार दिलाने का काम करेगा। इससे उन्हें शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में और सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के क्षेत्र में सेवाओं के समान अवसर मिलेंगे। उनको भी वे सारी सुविधाएं मिल सकेंगी, जैसे हमारी लोक कल्याणकारी सरकार निर्बलों को आवास देने का काम कर रही है, लोगों को निःशुल्क गैस कनेक्शन देने का काम कर रही है, शिक्षा की गारंटी, उसी तरह से उन्हें भी वे अन्य सुविधाएं मिल सकेंगी। ये तमाम ऐसी लोक कल्याणकारी सुविधाएं हैं, जो समाज के अन्य वर्गों को मिल रही थीं, लेकिन यह वर्ग इससे वंचित था। इस विधेयक के पारित होने के पश्चात् यह वर्ग भी इनसे

[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

लाभान्वित हो सकेगा और इस उपेक्षा से उन्हें मुक्ति मिल सकेगी। मैं इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने संवेदनशीलता के साथ एक उपेक्षित वर्ग को न्याय दिलाने का काम किया है। यह लोक कल्याणकारी सरकार समाज के किसी वर्ग के साथ विभेद करने का भाव नहीं रखती। हमारी सरकार न जाति-धर्म के आधार पर, न लिंग के आधार पर समाज में किसी प्रकार का कोई भेदभाव नहीं करती है। हमारी सरकार ने इसी दृष्टि से आज इस विधेयक को लाने का काम किया गया है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस विधेयक पर किसी प्रकार का कोई वाद-प्रतिवाद न हो। सभी लोगों ने इस पर अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं। इस विधेयक को सर्वसम्मति से पारित करके एक बड़ा संदेश देने का काम किया जाए कि यह सदन ट्रांसजेंडर के प्रति संवेदनशील है और उनकी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए एकमत होकर किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा है। मैं पुनः इस विधेयक के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देते हुए अपनी वाणी को विराम देता हूँ।

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. This transgender problem, since the 9th Century B.C., has been identified by different names. They were called as *Hijras*, they were called as Aravanis, they were called as Kothis, Kinnars, Jogathis, Sakhis and in so many other names. In the light of inadequacies of the transgender persons, the legal, social and economic aspects are to be considered and that is a major problem of the day. Till we consider them as a social stigma, their problem can't be solved. Unless we create for them job opportunities in the Government and in the private sector also, they can't come to the mainstream of the society.

Sir, it is also very important that their economic conditions are taken care of by this Bill. If this Bill does not take care of the economic opportunities for the transgender persons, then we are not going to help them in any manner, and we would merely discuss their problems in this august House without giving a solution or bringing them into the mainstream of the society.

To protect the rights of the transgender persons, we need to confer more rights to them through capacity building; and they are capable. They can do any work. There are examples already. They are working as mayors in some cities, - they are working in Government offices in gazetted posts; they are working as principals and professors in some educational institutions. But, while making a law on them, while making efforts to bring them into the mainstream of the society, we must consider firstly that they are also human beings. They are not just a product or an animal. The provisions of

the Bill have not been brought up to the contemporary global discourse on the rights of transgender persons. Sir, we are in the 21st Century. It is an era of human rights and sexual rights. Sir, over two decades' development of the world indicates the increasing recognition of gender identity rights. In 2006, the Norwegian statement on behalf of 54 States of the UN Human Rights Council recognised the wide scale violations of human rights based on sexual orientation and gender identity. In 2009, the Election Commission of India allowed transgender persons to mention their gender as 'others'. In 2014, the Supreme Court of India in its landmark judgment created the third gender status for transgender people. For the purpose of safeguarding their rights under the Constitution, the Supreme Court of India has given this judgment and this is a landmark judgment in the Indian constitutional history. Sir, Justice K. S. Radhakrishnan in his judgment said that recognition of transgender as a third gender is not a social or medical issue, but a human rights issue. We should definitely see at this point that this is a human rights problem. At one point of time, transgenders asserted themselves and said, "I am not 'no other group'. I am not a tree. I am not a bus. I am not a train. I am not a cat or a dog to include me in 'others' category." So, they asserted themselves, "I am a person. You should respect me as a person. I have feelings. I have my own aspirations. I can do everything. It is a biological problem. You cannot say 'others'." So, this identity, as opposed by themselves, they called as 'third gender'. Sir, today, some of our States have taken progressive steps. After seeing all these things now we are formulating a law which is applicable to the whole country. In 2008, Tamil Nadu formed a Transgender Welfare Board. Gender identity and gender expression was given to that community and to those people. It is a respectable, welcomeable thing that the Tamil Nadu Government has done. As early as 1871, the British mainly targeted the transgender people in the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871. So, the Act was repealed in 1952 after Independence. Transgenders, for the first time, were identified as the third sex in 2011 Census. They were called human beings in 2011 Census. They were recognised as human beings in 2011 Census. Till then, they were not treated as human beings. Till then, they were not at all treated that they are like us. They have aspirations. They can breathe, they can eat, they can think like us. But that was not the feeling of the society. Sir, the Delhi Government recognised the rights of transgenders. Their children were given admissions in the schools under RTE Act. The Director of Education issued a circular in 2015 under the shadow of RTE Bill that these children should get education in all these schools. The Rajasthan Government has a better law made

[Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah]

for them. They directed their schools across the State to admit transgender children. This is a very progressive step taken by the Rajasthan Government. There are some activists in the society for many years working for transgenders. They were all suffering from the stigma of transgender community and they were not able to speak in public. They were not able to defend themselves in public. They were the laughing stock in the public domain. It was a great insult to the human community where they were not treated like us. Sir, activist like Shri Kalki Subrahmanyam started an international school in Kerala called Sahaj International School which is a residential school for children of transgenders. His work has to be commended by this House and the society. He has teachers from transgender community. There was Principal who come from transgender community and there was a separate curriculum for them to bring them into the mainstream of society. Sir, separate curriculum is required even today for transgenders. Otherwise, I don't think that they can come into the mainstream and they can think like us by removing the stigma on them.

Sir, to build economic independence, the Government of Kerala, particularly Kochi Metro — it was mentioned by our colleague, Wansukji — appointed transgenders in a big number. That is how we can help them and that is how we can bring them into the mainstream of society. Sir, for the first time in Kerala, a Government-owned company is providing employment to transgender community in a big way. This is a good beginning and this has to be followed by all the States. Most of the States have not even thought that there is a transgender community to be taken care of by society and we have to give them equal respect and equal opportunities. In that respect, I sincerely welcome the Bill. But, at the same time, lacunae have to be corrected. If we don't correct lacunae in the Bill today, we cannot make amendments again and again; nobody may think of it. Thanks to our colleague, Shri Tiruchi Siva, who thought of this problem, brought this issue as a Private Member Bill and we are trying to make it a law today. If at all the Government is thinking of making law on transgender community, it is because of the sensible people like Shri Tiruchi Siva who had brought this as a Private Member Bill to this august House.

Sir, self-employment and entrepreneurship have to be developed for transgenders. I wanted to request the hon. Minister one thing. You have the Skill India. Under Skill India, you can train a lot of transgenders to their capabilities, give them employment and make them entrepreneurs. In most of Government and public offices, because of

their behavioural problems, appearance, outlook of society, people who are working there are not allowing them to work. Though transgenders are ready to work in any office, in any Government department, in any public sector company, people who are already working there have something in their mind, have a different outlook towards transgenders and are not allowing them to work in such public offices. So, we should think about them. We should train them as self-entrepreneurs. We should provide them multi-skilled training and training centres have to be established across the country.

Sir, I have three more points to make.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Three more points and there are three more minutes.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Exactly, Sir. Thank you very much.

Sir, to get a certificate, you have to go before a Magistrate is what the Bill says. I wanted to ask, through you, Sir, the hon. Minister: When a physically handicapped person is being certified by doctor, why transgender should not be certified by doctor and why should he go before District Magistrate? And, how can District Magistrate certify that he is a transgender? So, I suggest the Government that either the District Surgeon or the District Medical Officer should be authorized to certify that he is a transgender. During childhood, it is just a behavioural problem. A boy can behave like a girl and a girl can behave like a boy. And, after some years, they will either be sent out of the home or they will run away from the home. This is exactly what is happening in the whole country. And, when they run away from the home, they are subjected to a lot of cruelties. Even the operation on such children is done by the senior transgenders in a very cruel manner, which is not followed in any medical procedure. This Bill should take care of that aspect too. We should ensure them a proper medical care if at all they want to get their sexual behaviour changed.

There is one more thing that I want to bring to your kind notice, Sir. If a rape is committed with a transgender person, the punishment is six months to two years of jail. Whereas, in the case of rape committed with a woman, the punishment is from life term to death. When both are human beings, how can there be this discrimination? Therefore, I sincerely request the Government that if a transgender person is raped, then, Section 376 of the IPC should automatically be invoked. So, there should not be this discrimination.

Sir, I also request the Government that there is no urgency to pass this Bill either today or tomorrow itself. Please refer it to a Select Committee for further deliberations. This way, they will get justice. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Hanumanthaiahji. You have done a very good study of the Bill and made a very good presentation. If there is peace and if there is proper application of mind, you will get such good speeches. This is for all the hon. Members. You really spoke well.

I suppose that employment was given to the transgender people in the Kochi Metro when I was the Urban Development Minister. I had gone there for inauguration. Now, Shri Sanjay Singh.

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, अगर कल बोलने की इजाजत दे दें, तो अच्छा होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, I take up Special Mentions. These have to be laid.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

Demand to fire the minimum wages for supporting staff in private hospitals

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, निजी क्षेत्र के चिकित्सालयों व चिकित्सा शिक्षण संस्थानों में सहयोगी स्टाफ की अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है परन्तु अधिकांश चिकित्सालयों व चिकित्सा शिक्षण संस्थानों में सहयोगी स्टाफ का बड़ा शोषण होता है।

अधिकांश चिकित्सालय रोगियों से मोटी फीस लेते हैं, परन्तु वह सहयोगी कर्मचारियों को सामान्यतः बहुत कम वेतन देते हैं और सहयोगी कर्मचारियों के लिए कोई सेवा नियमावली नहीं है, जिसके कारण उनकी गर्दन पर सेवायें समाप्त कर देने की तलवार हर समय लटकती रहती है।

मैं अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व राजधानी के अत्यधिक प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त एक चिकित्सालय में गया था। मैंने भिन्न-भिन्न वर्ग के कई कर्मचारियों से जानकारी ली, तो सुनकर दंग रह गया कि अधिकांश सहयोगी स्टाफ 10-12 हजार रुपये से लेकर 20 हजार रुपये तक में अपनी सेवायें देने के लिए विवश है। इसके बाद मैंने राजधानी के तीन अन्य उच्च प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त चिकित्सालयों में अपने कुछ लोगों से सर्वेक्षण कराया तो उन चिकित्सालयों के सहयोगी स्टाफ का वेतन व सेवा सुरक्षा का हाल भी बहुत खराब है।

कोई चिकित्सालय व चिकित्सा शिक्षण संस्थान सुयोग्य एक्सरे टेक्नीशियन, पैथोलोजी टेक्नीशियन, ईसीजी टेक्नीशियन, आपरेशन थियेटर, नर्सिंग स्टॉफ, सफाई कर्मचारी, सुरक्षा गार्ड, फार्मैसिस्ट तथा योग्य प्रशासनिक सिस्टम आदि के बिना उच्च कोटि की गुणवत्ता युक्त सेवायें नहीं दे सकता।

*Laid on the Table.

अतः मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि - देश भर के निजी चिकित्सालयों का श्रेणीकरण करके, सहयोगी स्टाफ की सेवा शर्तों तथा प्रत्येक वर्ग के सहयोगी कर्मचारी का निम्नतम वेतनमान निर्धारित करने की कार्यवाही प्राथमिकता देकर सुनिश्चित की जाये, ताकि वह तनाव मुक्त होकर रोगियों को अपनी सर्वश्रेष्ठ सेवायें दे सकें।

Demand to withdraw the environmental clearance to Kalasa-Bhandura project

SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR (Goa): Environmental clearance by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change to Kalasa-Bhandura Project of the State of Karnataka involves diversion of water from Mahadei river which is the life line of Goa.

This has caused deep sense of distress among the people of Goa. As you may be aware, the award of the Mahadei Water Disputes Tribunal has not been yet notified by the Central Government. In fact, all three States involved, that is, Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra have filed appeals in the Supreme Court and the matter is currently *sub-judice*. The Kalasa Bhandura Project, an old proposal of Karnataka has been opposed by Goa on various grounds including destruction of flora and fauna. Any go-ahead for this is untenable apart from being detrimental to the interests of Goa and its people.

May I pray the Minister of Environment, Forests and Climate Change to withdraw the environmental clearance or go-ahead given to the Kalasa-Bhandura Project forthwith? I look forward to your immediate intervention in the matter.

Demand for probe into the suicide of an IIT, Madras Student

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, the incidents of suicide among students are on the rise. Just last week, Fathima Latheef, a first-year Master's student at IIT, Madras, had committed suicide. There was a mystery behind her death. Her suicide note reportedly names a Professor that he was the cause of her death.

Her parents also said that their daughter was subjected to harassment and she was under the fear of a Professor of the Institute.

She had allegedly taken her own life by hanging herself from the ceiling fan of her hostel room, last week. She was a native of Kerala and was pursuing an integrated MA Programme at the institute.

We demand a fair probe into the death of Fatheema Latheef. This is not for the first time that a student has committed suicide inside a campus. There have been several such instances in the past too, for example, the cases of Rohit Vemulla and Payal Tadvi. Yet, the management had not taken any preventive steps in this regard. In her

[Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya]

suicide note, Fathima had mentioned the names of those who had subjected her to mental torture because of her religious background. Minority students are the most affected ones in all educational institutions.

The Central Government should immediately look into this issue and punish the people responsible behind this act.

Demand to solve the problem of Punjab and Maharashtra

Co-operative Bank account holders

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, पंजाब और महाराष्ट्र को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक में हुए घोटाले से देश के लगभग 17 लाख लोग प्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित हैं, जबकि लगभग 50 लाख जनता अप्रत्यक्षतः प्रभावित है। बैंकिंग सेक्टर में हुए इस घोटाले से बैंक के प्रति अविश्वास की भावना लोगों में घर कर गयी है। यह एक विमर्शणीय राष्ट्रीय मुद्दा है, जिस पर अनेकानेक प्रश्न उठते हैं, क्योंकि सिर्फ दिल्ली में ही लगभग 15 लाख व्यक्ति इससे प्रभावित हैं और 10 लोगों की मौत भी इस मुद्दे की गंभीरता को प्रदर्शित करती है। मान्यवर, लगभग दो महीने से पंजाब एवं महाराष्ट्र को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक के ग्राहक अपनी ही जमापूंजी को निर्गत करवा पाने में अक्षम हैं, जबकि बैंक कर्मचारी नियत समय पर वेतनमान पा रहे हैं। अभी तक देश के केंद्रीय बैंक RBI के द्वारा किसी भी प्रकार का निराकरण नहीं किया गया है और न ही कोई सटीक सुझाव प्रस्तावित किया गया है, जिससे लोगों के असंतोष और डर को दूर किया जा सके, न ही सरकार द्वारा कोई संतोषजनक कदम उठाए गए हैं। सरकार जब RBI से 1 लाख 76 करोड़ रुपये ले सकती है, तो 4,000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का बेल आउट पैकेज क्यों नहीं दे सकती है?

Demand to enhance the rate of assistance under the post-harvest management

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): The existing pattern of assistance under the Post Harvest Management (PHM) is very low in comparison to the norm of other activities. Most of the farmers of Odisha belong to small and marginal category. So, they are unable to derive the benefits under these components. Hence the pattern of assistance may be enhanced in PHM activities, particularly, in cold chain components.

In case of protected cultivation, assistance should be provided for raising hybrid/high value vegetables in shade net house.

Unit cost for creation of water resources under the MIDH has been fixed at ₹125/- per cubic meter, as per the guidelines of MIDH, 2014. In the meanwhile, there has been a revision of labour rate in the State. Hence, there is a need for revising the unit cost by the MoA and FW, Government of India.

6.00 P.M.

I urge upon the Minister to consider enhancing the rate of assistance under the Post-Harvest Management under MIDH (NHM).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora; not here. Then, Dr. Vikas Mahatme.

Demand to reduce the processing time of education loans

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Hon. Chairman, Sir, today the dreams of pursuing higher education from renowned institutions both at home and abroad are catching up amongst the new-gen youth like wild fire. With every promising young mind aspiring for best quality schooling, which we know comes at a cost, loans are gaining vital connotations in the education sector. The cost of a college degree has gone up over the years, even at public institutions. Because of the rising costs of education, such students have to depend heavily on bank loans to earn their degrees. Notably, there has been a substantial increase in the numbers of first-generation and low-income students.

However, most of the times, the banks often make tail claims about the number of loans disbursed in a year without disclosing the loan amount sought by the applicants and the amount actually sanctioned. Due to financial problems when these students go for education loan, they are rejected straightway or paid less money than applied for. There are instances where the banks reject applications even when the sum sought is below ₹ 4.5 lakh. As a consequence of this, many students take late admissions or after lots of procedural problems.

Taking into consideration the importance of this matter, I urge the Government to look into this matter and reduce the processing time of education loans so that the funds are available at the time of admission. Also the banks should be imparting necessary skills needed for employment during their final years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena.

Demand to provide water to Ramgarh Dam and other districts through E.R.C.P.

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): महोदय, राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा पूर्वी राजस्थान नहर परियोजना (ERCP) के प्रस्ताव केन्द्र सरकार को भेजे गए हैं, जिनमें जयपुर की life line कहे जाने वाले रामगढ़ बांध में चम्बल का पानी लाकर डाले जाने का प्रावधान है। इस हेतु मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान सरकार के मध्य MOU होना एक महती आवश्यकता

[डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा]

है। ERCP को राष्ट्रीय परियोजना घोषित किया जाए। इस दृष्टि से राज्य सरकार, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा गठित उच्च अधिकार प्राप्त संचालन समिति HPSC को अनुरोध प्रस्तुत करे।

महोदय, बरसात काल में यमुना एवं चम्बल नदियों का बेशुमार पानी बहकर बेकार चला जाता है। बरसात के इस अतिरिक्त पानी को एक चैनल द्वारा रामगढ़ बांध में डाला जाए। इस चैनल के एक हिस्से से रूपारेल नदी में पानी डाला जाए, जिससे अलवर एवं भरतपुर के बांधों को लबालब किया जा सके। रामगढ़ बांध से बाण गंगा नदी में जल प्रवाह किया जाए, जिससे जयपुर से भरतपुर तक का पानी रीचार्ज हो सके। रामगढ़ बांध से पानी डूंड नदी के जरिए मोरेल बांध एवं मोरेल से बनास तथा चम्बल के पास स्थित त्रिवेणी संगम तक ले जाया जाए, जिससे जयपुर, दौसा, सवाई माधोपुर और करौली आदि जिलों को भरपूर पानी उपलब्ध हो सके।

महोदय, माननीय उच्च न्यायालय ने राज्य सरकार को बांध के बहाव एवं भराव क्षेत्र से अतिक्रमण हटाए जाने के निर्देश दे रखे हैं, किन्तु Resorts आदि के अतिक्रमण नहीं हटाए गए हैं। रामगढ़ बांध में जितना भी अवैध निर्माण है, उसे हटाया जाए एवं उपरोक्तानुसार बांध में पानी लाकर जयपुर सहित आस-पास के जिलों में पानी की व्यवस्था कराई जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Further discussion on the Bill and voting will be taken up tomorrow. The House is adjourned till 1100 hrs on Thursday, the 21st November, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at one minute past six of the
clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday,
the 21st November, 2019.*