सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT
(FLOOR VERSION)

CONTENTS

[P.T.O]

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
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Special Mentions —

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 21st November, 2019/30 Kartika, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AN HON. MEMBER: Jai Hind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'Jai Hind' means our friend has come. ...*(Interruptions)...* Please. ...*(Interruptions)...* Dress! ...*(Interruptions)...* No, no. As I have said, nothing reflects like Army. That is a simple thing. That should be done, and the process is on. Papers to be laid on the Table.

Report and Accounts (2017-18) of NALSA, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I lay on the Table—

(1)   A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 18 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987:—

(a)   Annual Report and Accounts of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b)   Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1463/17/19]

I.   Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

II.   Report (2018-19) of CIC, New Delhi

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC

ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:–

I (i)   A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), Notification No. G.S.R. 672 (E), dated the 19th September, 2019, publishing the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation), Third Amendment, Regulations, 2019, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution of India.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 753/17/19]

(ii)   A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R 810 (E), dated the 24th October, 2019, publishing the Right to Information (Term of Office, Salaries, Allowances and Other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chief Information Commissioner, Information Commissioners in the Central Information Commission, State Chief Information Commissioner, and State Information Commissioner in the State Information Commission) Rules, 2019, under sub-section (1) of Section 29 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.   [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 754/17/19]

II.   A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report of the Central Information Commission (CIC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, under sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1463A/17/19]

I.   **Report and Accounts (2017-18) of IISER, Mohali and related papers.**

II.   **Reports and Accounts (2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18) of RMSA of various States.**

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

I.(1)   A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007:—

(a)   Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (USER), Mohali, for the year 2017-18.

(b)   Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (USER), Mohali, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 788/17/19]

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

(i)   (a)   Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Telangana, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c)   Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.   [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 792/17/19]

(ii)   (a)   Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Telangana, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c)   Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.   [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 792/17/19]

(iii)   (a)   Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Telangana, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c)   Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.   [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 792/17/19]

(iv)   (a)   Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Maharashtra, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 791/17/19]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Maharashtra, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 791/17/19]

(vi) (a) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Bihar, for the year 2017-18.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 935/17/19]

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STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Fiftieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं दूरसंचार विभाग से संबंधित "भारतनेट के कार्यान्वयन में प्रगति" के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित सूचना और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के पचासवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक विवरण सभापटल पर रखता हूं।

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MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2019

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Chit Funds

(Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th November, 2019."

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I .have received notices from Shri Mohd. Ali Khan and Shri B.K. Hariprasad on the 'Reservation expressed by RBI on ECI Bonds'; from Shri K.K. Ragesh on the 'Situation arising out of recent Supreme Court decision regarding Eviction of Forest Dwellers'; and from Shri Elamaram Kareem on 'Concern over the Disinvestment.'

I have gone through this, and I have decided not to admit them because they do not warrant suspension of the other Business and taking up this on priority. *...(Interruptions)...* Zero Hour. Shrimati Viplove Thakur. *...(Interruptions)...* Shrimati Viplove Thakur. *...(Interruptions)...* Shrimati Viplove Thakur.*....(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* It is the prerogative of the Chair. *...(Interruptions)...* I have decided, and they do not warrant suspension of the other Business and take it up on priority. *...(Interruptions)...* No argument. *...(Interruptions)...* No argument. *...(Interruptions)...* That is the best method. Then, if you want to *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? *...(Interruptions)...* What is this happening? *...(Interruptions)...* You want to do injustice to others by cancelling Zero Hour. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. No, no; you can come and meet me. You can come in my Chamber and meet me. Whenever there is something important like yesterday which was an important point, I had allowed the Member. The Parliament is on. There are other forms of discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: * *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. Nothing shall go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing shall go on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): * *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing shall go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* The House is adjourned to meet at 12.00 noon today.

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*Not recorded.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past eleven of the clock.

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The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

शिक्षा के लिए 100 दिनों की कार्य योजना

*46. **श्री प्रभात झा**: क्या **मानव संसाधन विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क)   क्या मई, 2019 में नई सरकार के गठन के बाद मंत्रालय द्वारा 100 दिनों की एक कार्य योजना तैयार की गयी थी, जिसमें नई शिक्षा नीति सहित कई विषय शामिल थे;

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

(ग)   क्या उक्त कार्य योजना को निर्धारित समयावधि में अंतिम रूप से क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया है; और

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

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

विवरण

(क) से (घ) महोदय, 100 दिन के कार्यक्रम में मुख्य स्कीमों के नाम निम्नलिखित है -

1.   **शिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण -**

(क)   **निष्ठा -** 21 अगस्त, 2019 को 42 लाख स्कूल शिक्षकों, स्कूल प्रमुखों और शैक्षणिक अधिकारियों के लिए राष्ट्रव्यापी एकीकृत प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम 'निष्ठा' की शुरूआत की गई। इसके अलावा, सीबीएसई से सम्बद्ध विद्यालयों के 41972 शिक्षकों को 819 प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में प्रशिक्षित किया गया ।

(ख)   **अर्पित -** इसी प्रकार उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में 10 लाख शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण हेतु अर्पित 'ARPIT' ऑनलाइन पोर्टल को लाँच किया गया । इसके तहत अब तक 1.46 लाख शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण हेतु पंजीकरण करवा चुके हैं।

2.   **नये केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का शुभारंभ -** 20 नये केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का शुभारंभ किया गया।

3. **केन्द्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थांन (शिक्षक कॉडर में आरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019-** समाज के अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, पिछड़ा वर्ग तथा आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के संवैधानिक अधिकारों के संरक्षण के लिए 17वीं लोक सभा के प्रथम सत्र में ही केन्द्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थान (शिक्षक कॉडर में आरक्षण), अधिनियम 2019 संसद द्वारा पारित किया गया। इसके तहत केन्द्रीय उच्च शिक्षण संस्थाओं में नवम्बर के पहले सप्ताह तक 12426 रिक्तियों को विज्ञापित किया गया।

4. **केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय (संशोधन) अधिनियम 2019 -** 17वीं लोक सभा के प्रथम सत्र में ही केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2019 को संसद द्वारा पारित किया गया। फलस्वरूप आंध्रप्रदेश में एक नवीन केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय और एक केन्द्रीय जनजाति विश्वविद्यालय की शुरूआत की गई है। तत्काल रूप में इन दोनों विश्वविद्यालयों को अस्थाई परिसर से संचालित किया जा रहा है।

5. **प्रतिष्ठित संस्थानों की घोषणा-** 20 विख्यात शैक्षणिक संस्थानों को प्रतिष्ठित संस्थान (Institution of Eminence - IOE) के रूप में घोषित किया गया। इसमें से 10 संस्थाएं सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की हैं।

6. **प्रधानमंत्री नवाचार शिक्षण कार्यक्रम (ध्रुव) -** 10 अक्तूबर, 2019 को इसकी शुरुआत हुई तथा इसके प्रथम चरण का 23 अक्तूबर को सफलता पूर्वक सम्पन्न किया गया।

7. **नई शिक्षा नीति -** जहां तक नई शिक्षा नीति का प्रश्न है, इसकी शुरूआत वर्तमान सरकार के आने के पहले हो चुकी थी। भारतीय शिक्षा में अगली पीढ़ी के सुधार की व्यवस्था इसमें की जा रही है। इसके प्राप्त मसौदे पर व्यापक परामर्श किया गया। राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्री एवं विभिन्न राज्यों के सांसदों, हितधारकों, विशेषज्ञों एवं अभिभावकों के साथ विमर्श हो चुका है। इन स्रोतों से प्राप्त सुझावों का विश्लेषण कर नई शिक्षा नीति के मसौदे को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

100 day action plan for education

†*46. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether a 100 day action plan comprising various topics along with the New Education Policy was prepared by the Ministry after the formation of new Government in May, 2019;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   whether the above mentioned action plan has been finally implemented in due course of time; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d)   if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) The major schemes of the 100 days programme are the following:–

(1)   **Teachers training:**

   (a)   NISHTHA - On 21st August, 2019 a nationwide integrated teachers training programme for 42 lakh teachers, school-heads and educational officers was launched. In addition to this, 41972 teachers associated with schools under CBSE were trained at 819 training centres.

   (b)   ARPIT - In the area of higher education, to train 10 lakh faculty members, an online portal called ARPIT was launched. Under this about 1.46 lakh faculty members have got themselves registered.

(2)   **Inauguration of central schools -** 20 Central schools were inaugurated.

(3)   **Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' cadre) Act 2019-** To protect the constitutional right of persons belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, backward classes, socially and economically weaker sections of society, in the very first session of 17th Lok Sabha, Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Act 2019 was passed by the Parliament. Under this, in Central Higher Educational Institutions, till the first week of November 2019, 12426 vacancies have been advertised.

(4)   **Central Universities (Amendment) Act 2019 -** In the very first session of 17th Lok Sabha, Central University (Amendment) Act 2019 was passed by Parliament. As a result of this, a Central University in Andhra Pradesh and a Central Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh have started. As of now, these Universities are being operated from their temporary campuses.

(5)   **Declaration of Institution of Eminence -** 20 well known educational institutions have been declared as Institution of Eminence (loE). Out of these, 10 institutions are public institutions.

(6)   **Pradhan Mantri Innovative Learning Programme "DHRUV" -** It has been

started on 10th October, 2019 and the first phase successfully completed on 23rd October, 2019.

(7) **New Education Policy -** So far as New Education Policy is concerned, the work on this started before the present Government took over. It sets the tone for the next generation of reforms in the education system of India. A detailed consultation has been done on the draft prepared. Discussions have also been held with the State Education Minister, MPs of different States, stakeholders, experts and parents. After analysis of the suggestions received from these sources, draft for new education policy is being finalized.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 46. ...*(Interruptions)...* Minister of Human Resource Development. ...*(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रभात झा: आदरणीय सभापति महोदय ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: भारत सरकार के ...**(व्यवधान)**... मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय में मंत्री ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, we have given notice under Rule 267 to discuss the. ...*(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रभात झा: मैं डा. 'निशंक' जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि नई शिक्षा नीति के तहत ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... This is not the way. I will not allow any such thing. ...*(Interruptions)...* Nothing shall go on record. ...*(Interruptions)...* No shouting shall go on record. There are other avenues and opportunities to discuss. ...*(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रभात झा: चाहे निष्ठा हो ...**(व्यवधान)**... अर्पित ...**(व्यवधान)**... शुभारंभ करना हो ...**(व्यवधान)**... शैक्षणिक आयोग बनाना हो ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह सब हुआ है ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपके माध्यम से यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं कि वर्तमान में देश की ...**(व्यवधान)**... किन-किन शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं को Institute of Eminence का दर्जा दिया गया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या उनमें मध्य प्रदेश के शैक्षणिक संस्थान भी शामिल हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि नहीं हैं, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश के शैक्षणिक संस्थानों को Institute of Eminence का दर्जा देने पर विचार किया जा रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल "निशंक": सभापति जी, हमारे जो प्रतिष्ठित संस्थान हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे प्रतिष्ठित संस्थान, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के और निजी क्षेत्र के दस-दस चिह्नित हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभापति जी, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के संस्थान ...**(व्यवधान)**... Institute of Eminence. ...*(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already told you, give notice under the relevant rule. I would examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. You have been in power for years. You know the procedure. I need not tell you. I urge you, please save the prestige of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow other Members the right to express. The other day, you all came to me and I said that Question Hour should be allowed to continue. Now you are disturbing Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल "निशंक" : आईआईटी दिल्ली ...**(व्यवधान)**... आईआईटी मद्रास ...**(व्यवधान)**... आईआईटी खड़गपुर ...**(व्यवधान)**... दिल्ली युनिवर्सिटी विश्वविद्यालय ...**(व्यवधान)**... हैदराबाद विश्वविद्यालय ...**(व्यवधान)**... बीएचयू... वाराणसी ...**(व्यवधान)**... यूपी ...**(व्यवधान)**... अन्ना विश्वविद्यालय, चेन्नई ...**(व्यवधान)**... तमिलनाडु ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. Why are you wasting your energy? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल "निशंक" : ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, ये सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के दस संस्थान हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... जबकि निजी क्षेत्र के Manipal Academy of Higher Education. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN; You cannot dictate according to your likings. I have already replied to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल "निशंक": महोदय, Manipal Academy of Higher Education ...*(Interruptions)*... Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, राजस्थान में है, Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar, ओडिशा में है ...**(व्यवधान)**... Vellore Institute of Technology, Tamil Nadu में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Jamia Hamdard University नई दिल्ली में है ...**(व्यवधान)**... Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, तमिलनाडु में है ...**(व्यवधान)**... भारती संस्थान ...**(व्यवधान)**... है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभापति जी, ओ.पी. जिन्दल यूनिवर्सिटी ...**(व्यवधान)**... हरियाणा में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do other Members want Question Hour or not? Please tell me. I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... क्वेश्चन ऑवर होना है या नहीं होना है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल "निशंक" : ये प्रतिष्ठित संस्थान चिह्नित किए गए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो विश्व की रैंकिंग पर आगे आने के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... तैयार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, इन संस्थानों के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, please sit down. You are on the panel of Vice-Chairmen. ...*(Interruptions)*... The other day, everybody came to me and requested me that Question Hour should be allowed. Don't adjourn it up to 2 o'clock. The Leader of

the Opposition himself said that. If there is an issue, they should come to me, meet me and discuss with me separately. They could give notice under a separate provision and we can think about admitting it. But I would not accept this sort of a dictation in the House that 'you should do it now itself'. Please understand. You have been in power for many years. You know it better than me. That way, I am junior when compared to many of you. ...*(Interruptions)...* I am not joking. I am seriously saying that when compared with some of you, I am junior; there are senior people. So, rules, regulations and procedure have to be followed. ...*(Interruptions)...* Please. Majority of the Members want the Question Hour to continue.

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल "निशंक": सभापति जी, जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, माननीय सदस्य ने जानना चाहा था कि ये कितने संस्थान हैं और कहाँ-कहाँ हैं? मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि मैंने इसमें सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के दस संस्थान और निजी क्षेत्र के दस संस्थानो का प्रदेशवाइज़ उल्लेख किया है। माननीय सदस्य ने पूछना चाहा है कि क्या इसमें मध्य प्रदेश का भी कोई संस्थान है? सभापति जी, मैं उनके प्रश्न के संबंध में यह बताना चाहता हूं कि अभी इसमें मध्य प्रदेश का संस्थान नहीं है, क्योंकि जो ईईसी की कमेटी होती है, उसके कुछ मानक होते हैं और उन्हीं मानकों के आधार पर, जो उन मानकों को प्राप्त करेगा, उन्हीं को ये संस्थान, जो आईईओई संस्थान हैं, उनको चिह्नित किया जाता है।

श्री प्रभात झा: सर, 17 नवंबर, 2019 को जनसत्ता में प्रकाशित हुआ था कि IIT, Delhi, IIT, Mumbai और Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru को पर्याप्त funding नहीं मिलने के कारण Institute of Eminence के अन्तर्गत योजनाओं का उपयुक्त तरीके से क्रियान्वयन नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है?

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, किसी भी अखबार में जो रिपोर्ट आई, क्या उसके बारे में यहाँ reply दिया जाना है? फिर भी आप देखिए कि इसमें क्या बात है। अखबार में बहुत कुछ आता रहता है।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, IIT, Delhi को पर्याप्त फंड दिया गया है। इन संस्थानों को अभी तक टोटल 214 करोड़ रुपए दिए जा चुके हैं। अभी तक इन तीनों संस्थानों ने फंड को खर्च नहीं किया है। लेकिन यदि आप चाहेंगे, तो मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि 2018-19 में इन सभी संस्थानों को 43-43 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए थे। 2019-20 में IIT, Delhi को 50 करोड़ रुपए और दिए गए हैं, जबकि IIT, Mumbai को चूँकि 43 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए थे और उसने कोई खर्च नहीं किया, इसलिए उसको अभी तक और फंड नहीं दिया गया है। हमारे बेंगलुरु का जो संस्थान है, उसको 35 करोड़ रुपए और दिए गए हैं। श्रीमन् जैसे-जैसे ये संस्थान खर्च करते रहेंगे, हम इनको पैसे देते रहेंगे। इनको पैसे की कोई कमी नहीं होगी।

SHRI VAIKO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, education was in the State List. When we were languishing in the dark dungeon cells, including yourself, that was usurped and swallowed into the Concurrent List. Now this new Education Policy is nothing but a new bulldozer policy. ...*(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to ask the question. This is not a speech. ...*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI VAIKO: Did they have serious deliberation and discussion with every State Government on this? How many State Governments opposed this and how many State Governments supported this?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, यह जो नई शिक्षा नीति आ रही है, इसका जो मसौदा तैयार हो रहा है, मुझे लगता है कि इसमें दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा परामर्श हुआ है। इसमें अध्यापक से लेकर छात्र, छात्र से लेकर जन-प्रतिनिधि, सरकार, शिक्षा मंत्री, ब्यूरोक्रेट्स से लेकर विशेषज्ञ सभी सम्मिलित हैं। श्रीमन्, मैं समझता हूँ कि जो नई शिक्षा नीति आ रही है, वह आधुनिक ज्ञान-विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी से युक्त होगी, सतत विकास के लक्ष्यों से युक्त होगी, विकासोन्मुख होगी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... शोध और अनुसंधान से युक्त होगी, शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में नवाचार करेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI VAIKO: I am awaiting for the reply. ...*(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sitting and commenting, as I said yesterday, is like drunken driving.

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': गतिशील एवं उद्यमिता ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर्जनात्मक बनाया जाएगा। Happiness और सर्वांगीण विकास को सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा। श्रीमन्, सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण होगा, यह भारत केन्द्रित होगा। श्रीमन्, यह व्यापक रूप में आ रही है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vaikoji, you have been in this House for long. You have been in public life. You know when to speak and how to speak. You have to ask him a question and I allowed you. You have some reservation about the Policy. ...*(Interruptions)...* But, please don't go beyond a point and then try to say 'it is bulldozing and all', whatever you don't like. I am the last man to allow bulldozing. You know this.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the new Education Policy drafted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kasturirangan has invoked several concerns from various States and stakeholders. There are many things which I cannot elaborate during the Question Hour. Has the

Government addressed those concerns and issues because the new Education Policy is intended to give new level of education to the upcoming generation in competition with the world, at global level. But actually it is like retreating. So, have they taken into consideration the concerns and reservations raised by various stakeholders and finalised the Report after that? When will it be published?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक' : श्रीमन्, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, इसमें व्यापक परामर्श हुआ है। माननीय सदस्य की जो चिंता है, उसके प्रति सरकार भी बखूबी सचेत है और इसलिए इतने व्यापक स्तर पर कस्तूरीरंगन जी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद उसको public domain में डाला गया। इसमें लगभग दो लाख से भी अधिक सुझाव आए हैं। एक-एक सुझाव का विस्तारपूर्वक विश्लेषण किया जा रहा है। विभिन्न राज्यों के सांसदगण, वहाँ के शिक्षा मंत्रियों, वहाँ के शिक्षा सचिव और शिक्षा-शास्त्रियों के साथ हमने अलग-अलग करके भी लगातार विमर्श किया है। श्रीमन्, जितने भी सुझाव आए हैं, उन सुझावों को इसमें समाहित किया गया है। यह आने वाला जो मसौदा है, सबकी सहमति से तैयार किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि इसमें सभी राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों से, सभी राज्यों के सांसदों से, जन-प्रतिनिधियों से व्यापक विचार-विमर्श करके उनके सुझावों को समाहित किया जा रहा है।

SHRI VAIKO: How many States have opposed it? ...(*Interruptions*)... You have to protect the Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vaikoji, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, first of all, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what is suggested in the draft National Policy on Education about teaching of children in local languages, in mother tongue, at primary and elementary stages because the Government of Andhra Pradesh has introduced compulsory primary education...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. You should ask a question.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: What is the policy?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, चूंकि अभी नीति बनने की अवस्था चल रही है और उसका यह मसौदा आया है। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि क्या प्राथमिक शिक्षा मातृ भाषा में होगी, तो मैं उन्हें बताना चाहूंगा कि शुरू से ही, 1968, 1986 और वर्तमान में, इसी नीति को अपनाया गया है कि जो प्राथमिक शिक्षा है, वह मातृ भाषा में होनी चाहिए। यही नीति ज्यादा सफल रही है।

Unsuccessful Chandrayaan Mission

*47. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government had taken a step to launch Chandrayaan for a special Mission to Moon, if so, the details of the plan;

(b)   what was the position; and

(c)   what problems made the plan and mission incomplete and unsuccessful?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The objectives of the Chandrayaan-2 Mission were

1.   Scientific studies through payloads on-board the orbiter

2.   Technology demonstration of soft landing and roving on the lunar surface

The indigenously developed Chandrayaan-2 spacecraft comprising of Orbiter, Lander and Rover was successfully launched on-board indigenous GSLV MK III-M1 Mission on 22nd July, 2019. After accomplishing four earth bound maneuvers and Trans Lunar Injection, the spacecraft was successfully inserted into the Lunar orbit on 20th August, 2019. A series of moon bound maneuvers were then carried out to achieve a Lunar orbit of 119x127 km. The Lander 'Vikram' was separated, as planned, from the Orbiter on 2nd September, 2019. After two successful de-orbiting maneuvers, powered descent of the Lander was initiated on 7th September, 2019 to achieve soft landing on the moon surface.

The first phase of descent was performed nominally from an altitude of 30 km to 7.4 km above the moon surface. The velocity was reduced from 1683 m/s to 146 m/s. During the second phase of descent, the reduction in velocity was more than the designed value. Due to this deviation, the initial conditions at the start of the fine braking phase were beyond the designed parameters. As a result, Vikram hard landed within 500 m of the designated landing site.

Most of the components of Technology demonstration, including the launch, orbital critical maneuvers, lander separation, de-boost and rough breaking phase were

successfully accomplished. With regards to the scientific objectives, all the 8 state of the art scientific instruments of the Orbiter are performing as per the design and providing valuable scientific data. Due to the precise launch and orbital maneuvers, the mission life of the Orbiter is increased to 7 years. The data received from the Orbiter is being provided continuously to the scientific community. The same was recently reviewed in an all India user meet organized at New Delhi.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, first of all, through you, I would, on behalf of all of us, congratulate the space scientists of ISRO for this Chandrayaan-2 abhiyaan. I have thoroughly studied the answer of the hon. Prime Minister. My only question through you — I am not going to ask any harsh question because it is a scientific issue — is why this Mission has failed.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I wish to acknowledge and appreciate the hon. Member's compliment for the scientific fraternity, particularly, the space scientists, who have proved to be among the best in the world. Having said that, just to add to what he initially started off with, Chandrayaan was a mission which was very keenly watched by all of us and, in fact, every Indian. Therefore, there might have been some amount of disappointment, as has been expressed by the hon. Member. But I would like to submit that it would be unfair to describe it as a failure because in the scientific pursuits like this, as the hon. Member himself started off saying, this is sometimes a matter of procedural and process incidence which happened. And, I am not saying this without evidence. When I qualify it by adding that for the entire world, there has not been a single country which has been able to successfully accomplish soft landing in less than two attempts. And, so to say, even the United States of America, which started its space journey much, much before us, many years before us, when we were still singing nursery rhymes "Chanda Mama Door Ke", could manage soft landing only in the eighth attempt. But, we, having learnt from the experience of the other nations, I am sure, we would succeed soon. Moreover, Sir, if you give me one minute...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. There is scope for supplementary questions which other Members want to ask. You have given a proper answer. Now, second supplementary.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, we watched in the television that the hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modiji, was also present during that great occasion to celebrate the great launching. Vikram hard landed and there were some difficulties in scientific

[Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia]

processes, which we witnessed. But, what about the orbiter? is it functioning properly sending all the scientific messages, information, photographs, which will give us the benefit in future planning and future landing?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question is well taken. As has been mentioned by the hon. Member, the hon. Prime Minister himself was physically present there and had a very constructive interaction. Just to quote two of his sentences, what the hon. Prime Minister said: "Despite setbacks in landing, we must remember that Chandrayaan had quite a successful journey uptill now." So, I think, that sums up the entire thing. Now, to qualify and elaborate on that, I will just take two minutes. Scientifically, there were two components of this Mission, which include the orbiter part also. One was the scientific objective and the other was technological. Now, scientific objectives have been fully accomplished, which include moon surface mapping, topographical studies, radar-based studies, etc. Technologically, the launch was successful. Entry into the earth's orbit was successful. Then, entry into the lunar orbit was successful. Orbiter is very much there, as the hon. Member has said. That means, in other words, just to add to what the hon. Member has said — I am glad that he has made us all aware of that — in the subsequent attempt, this will cut down the cost as well because the lander is also there. So, orbiter has functioned normally. It was only in the last, say, about 30 kilometres that this incident or episode took place, which I would not describe as a failure. As I said, this has made us wiser, and, as the hon. Prime Minister, in another sentence, mentions, "The setback in the landing has only made India's resolve stronger."

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to ask a supplementary question about the unsuccessful Chandrayaan Mission. Actually, on 2nd September, 2019, the Vikram lander was separated, as planned. On 7th September, it had to land smoothly. Our hon. Prime Minister was present on that day with all the scientists and he was encouraging them. The entire world and all of us were watching the landing. As we all know, it was also the 100th day of our Government. So, successful launching had to be done. Actually, I wanted to know whether it was pushed on the scientists or there was some pressure on them to do it on that day. If some more time had been given to them, would it have been successful?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sure all of us, this side and that side, would appreciate that the chronology and the sequence of events is determined through astronomical dates, and it is not possible to design it in the manner in which the hon. Member has tried to put it.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, of course, the entire country compliments the Government of India and our scientists. This is, of course, not a failure. We also agree to it. But I want to know from the hon. Minister that recently, our Government has set up another space organisation. This is called the New Space India Limited. It has been recently set up and it is the commercial arm of the Indian Space Research Organisation. Another space research organisation, that is, the Asian Space Agency, has also been set up. I would like to know from the hon. Member whether our Government has further plans, in collaboration with these two new space organisations, to restart this mission.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member's information is quite appropriate. It was in 2019, in fact, very recently that the New Space India Limited, a PSU, has come into being. The participation of these agencies, along with the industry, is actually guided by strict regulations. It is not exactly transferring it to the private sector; maybe, in the manufacturing of certain instruments, nuts and bolts, they come to our cooperation and help. But we must realise that in the last five-six years, there has been a very cautious effort to expand the space programme across the country. Earlier, in the initial decades, it was limited primarily to the southern part of India. This gives me an opportunity to also share with the House that in 2018 itself, we moved towards North and North-East. In Jammu, we have set up a Space Research-cum-Academic Centre in the premises of the Central University, and in the North-East, in Agartala, in the premises of NIT. Thereafter, in this year itself, we have set up two more centres - one in Jaipur and the other one in Delhi, IIT. So, in order to achieve this expansion programme, we need certain supporting organs also. Therefore, the observation of the hon. Member is well taken. But, this is well regulated by the regulatory authorities.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the entire country is one in congratulating ISRO, whose foundations go back to the mid 1960s. My question is that the nation is very excited by the Mangalyaan, Chandrayaan and many other yaans to come. The basic objective of space technology is to deepen development with regard to water, forest, environment, geology, etc. So, I want to know as to what the Government is doing to deepen that aspect of the space programme. The Brazilians, for example, use the space programme very well to monitor the state of their forests on a day-to-day basis. So, will the Minister please consider looking back at the development aspect of space?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have the ability to put it in a very sharp manner. You did it and are again trying to add.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member is knowledgeable about the subject and I am glad he would be happy to know that in the year 2017, on the directions of the Prime Minister, there was a two-day extensive brain storming exercise which took place, wherein the scientists from the Department of Space interacted separately with each of the Ministries and Departments of Government of India, in order to work out wherein the space technology could come in to provide ease of living. So, in other words, I can say that they are the extra space applications of space technology. Today, space technology is extensively being used in our housing projects, including the smart city projects, in laying of the railway tracks, manning of the railway crossings. The GEO-MGNREGA has been a very successful experiment to which, of course, as the hon. Member said that we could also add the forest part. Sir, another example is the soil health card. In North East, we have even started obtaining and procuring utilization certificates through the medium of satellite which is real time and more authentic. So, as we are going on applying space technology in various sectoral areas, we are learning about more and more applications. Therefore, it is an ongoing process. As the founding father, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai of ISRO, and Dr. Dhawan said that ultimately this has to be done for the ease of living. Likewise, for atomic energy, Dr. Bhabha said that it has to be used for peaceful purposes. So, that objective is sacrosanct to us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 48. The questioner is not present. Are there any supplementaries?

*48. *[The Questioner was absent.]*

Rejection of H-1B visa requests by the US

*48. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that nearly a fourth of all fresh H-1B visa requests have been rejected by the US which has hit hard the IT companies of our country;

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

(c)   the remedial steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The H-1B visa application process has become more complex for employers worldwide, including for Indian IT companies, due to certain recent administrative changes in the H-1B programme which have increased documentation requirements on the petitioners. These changes have impacted the processing of H-1B petitions in general, entailing a higher level of scrutiny. According to statistics of the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), a total 116,031 initial or new H-1B petitions were processed and completed in Fiscal Year 2019, out of which 27,707 petitions — accounting for about 23.9 per cent — were denied.

The USCIS statistics do not reflect data on H-1B visa granted. U.S. Department of State releases data on the number of H-1B visa issued. These show a marginal increase in the total number and share of H-IB visas issued to Indian nationals between Fiscal Years 2015 and 2018, as given below:

H-1B Visas	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Total H-1B Visas	172,748	180,057	179,049	179,660
Issued to Indian Nationals	119,952	126,692	129,097	125,528
% Share	69.4%	70.4%	72.1%	69.9%

Source: U.S. Department of State

Indian nationals account for nearly 70 per cent of all H-1B visa issued, even though the share of Indian IT companies in the H-1B visa is relatively small. Indian nationals also accounted for about 93 per cent of all Employment Authorization Document issued to H-4 visa holding spouses of H-1B beneficiaries as per statistics available till December 2017.

Government of India has closely consulted all stakeholders and engaged with the U.S. Administration and Congress on issues related to the movement of Indian professionals, including those pertaining to the H-IB programme. These issues were raised by External Affairs Minister with his U.S. counterpart in New Delhi in June, 2019 and with U.S. interlocutors in Washington D.C. in September/October, 2019. In our engagements, we have emphasized that this has been a mutually-beneficial partnership which should be nurtured.

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Sir, is it a fact that the USA Government has disqualified seven Indian IT companies from applying for H-1B visas? If so, what are the reasons for it, and what are the steps taken by the Government to address the concerns of Indian companies?

DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR: Sir, with regard to the seven major Indian employers, there is no disqualification on any of them. The number of visas for which they have applied to has come down in the last few years. Denial rates have also gone up. But, denial rates have not gone up only for the Indian companies; denial rates have gone up for all companies. So, as far as these seven companies are concerned, even last year, they got 3,828 new visas, and 15,230 renewal of H-1B visas.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, I understand the concerns over H-1B visas because they affect the competitiveness of our Indian companies. But, Sir, I want certain clarification or elaboration from the Minister on the issue which touches on a very delicate question of our interests and the question of the national sovereignty of another country. What is the position which we normally take with regard to work visas and emigration of Indians to overseas for work purposes?

DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR: Sir, through you, I would like to say that the hon. Member recognizes that issuing visas is the sovereign prerogative of another State. But, at the same time, there are very important economic and business, and, even social interests at stake. So, we are constantly in touch with the American system, the American Government and Members of the Congress to persuade them and to convince them that tapping into the Indian talent pool is to our mutual benefit. In that, I think, we have been successful in large measure. Actually, if you look at the numbers, the number of H-1B visas has been going up in the last few years and the total rejection rate has been coming down.

SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Sir, I think, there has been a move by the United States Government to prevent spouses of H-1B visa holders from working in the United States, which affects something like half-a-million spouses. Has any such order been issued by the United States and if so, what has the Government of India done?

DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR: Sir, the ability of spouses to work was introduced in 2015 and this category of visa is called H4 visa. Indians today account for 93 per cent of the total number of visas issued in this category. There was some controversy whether this programme would be continued but right now, the programme is continued. There is a court order to the effect that it should be continued but the Trump Administration has indicated that it may review it at some point of time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ninety-three per cent!

DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 49. The questioner is absent. Are there any supplementaries?

*49. *[The Questioner was absent.]*

Internet and Wi-Fi facilities to villages

*49. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has provided internet and Wi-Fi facilities to all the villages of the country for the benefit of the farmers to increase their knowledge about the agriculture sector and keep them informed about the new developments in the agriculture sector;

(b)   if so, the measures/action being taken by Government under this issue; and

(c)   if not, by when this target would be completed to provide internet and Wifi facilities to all the villages across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband/internet connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) (approx. 2,50,000) in the country. A total of 1,28,376 GPs have been made Service Ready as on 07.11.2019. A total of 2 lakh GPs are targeted to be completed by March, 2020.

As part of BharatNet project,the Last Mile connectivity, through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband technology, to access broadband/internet services, is to be provided at all GPs in the country. Accordingly, work of provisioning of 2 Wi-Fi Access Points (APs) for about 1.25 lakh GPs under Phase-I is under implementation. As of now,Wi-Fi hotspots have been installed in 45,769 GPs and services are being provided in 16,151 GPs.

Internet is being currently accessed mainly through mobile wireless 2G,3G and 4G technologies which at present cover more than 95 per cent of population of the country.

As per data collected from the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) in 2019, it is estimated that out of total 5,97,618 inhabited villages (as per the Census 2011) in the country, 5,69,897 are covered by mobile services. Mobile coverage in remaining villages is being provided by the Government and Telecom Service Providers in a phased manner.

In addition, the following initiatives/actions have been taken by the Government towards provisioning and improving broadband/internet and Wi-Fi services in the rural areas of the country:

(i)   Under Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) scheme, 25,000 public Wi-Fi hotspots are being set up using the infrastructure of telephone exchanges of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in rural areas of the country.

(ii)   A Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan (CTDP) for mobile connectivity in the North Eastern Region to provide mobile coverage in uncovered villages and along with National Highways is under implementation.

(iii)   Under Left Wing Extremist (LWE) Phase-II project, installation of 2217 mobile towers is planned for providing mobile connectivity covering the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(iv)   Mobile connectivity in 354 villages of uncovered border areas including Ladakh and Kargil Region, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and other priority areas.

(v)   Mobile connectivity to cover uncovered villages and along National Highway (NH 223) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कितने ग्राम वाई-फाई इंटरनेट सेवा के लिए चयनित हुए हैं और उनमें से कितने ग्रामों में उपकरण लगा दिए गए हैं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने ग्रामों में वाई-फाई इंटरनेट सुविधा प्रारंभ होकर बंद हो गई है अथवा बंद जैसी है?

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: चेयरमैन सर, हर गाँव के लिए वाई-फाई इंटरनेट सुविधा प्रदान करना हमारी सरकार का प्रथम उद्देश्य है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में 2G, 3G और 4G के माध्यम से लगभग 95 प्रतिशत लोगों को यह सुविधा दी जा सकती है। देश के सभी गाँवों में यह सुविधा मिले, खासकर ग्राम पंचायतों में last mile connectivity मिले, इसके लिए हम ढाई लाख ग्राम पंचायत में optic fiber cable Radio/Satellite media का प्रावधान कर रहे हैं। इनमें

से करीब एक लाख चालीस हजार गाँव अभी तक कनेक्ट हुए हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में जो जानकारी माँगी है, मैं उनको यह जानकारी भेज दूँगा, क्योंकि यह सवाल में पूछा नहीं गया है।

MS. DOLA SEN: Sir, we appreciate the Central Government's target to provide internet and wi-fi facilities to all the villages of the country though in cities also, we fail to get it. Obviously, this will be done through PSUs like BSNL and MTNL. How long the workers of BSNL will do their jobs for the country without salary and wages for the last eleven months continuously?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is relevant but not relevant to this question.

MS. DOLA SEN: Sir, it is relevant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I also said the same thing. You did not hear me.

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: सर, माननीय सदस्या ने जो सवाल पूछा, मैं बड़ी विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बीएसएनएल में सितम्बर, 2019 तक वेतन का भुगतान किया जा चुका है और एमटीएनएल में अगस्त, 2019 तक वेतन का भुगतान किया जा चुका है। सभी लोगों के मन में आशंकाएं थीं कि बीएसएनएल का क्या होगा, एमटीएनएल का क्या होगा? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने इसके लिए एक revival package बनाया है। उसमें बहुत सारे प्रावधान हैं, जैसे एक वीआरएस के लिए स्कीम है, दूसरा monetization है, बाद में 4G के लिए भी स्पैक्ट्रम का allocation भी है, इसमें ये सब चीज़ें हैं। इससे निश्चित ही लाभ होगा। मैं यह भी चाहूँगा कि इसमें आप सब लोगों का सहयोग मिले।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

MS. DOLA SEN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN; No, please. It is not going on record. It is unnecessary.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, as the Minister is aware, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is identifying and building a database of all the farmers around the country based on the coverage of the farmers under insurance scheme, etc. My question to the Minister is this. Is his Ministry coordinating with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to ensure that every farmer that is coming under the insurance scheme coverage also has access to Wi-Fi and internet?

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*Not recorded.

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: चेयरमैन सर, हमारा एक बहुत बड़ा ambitious programme है। इसमें हमारे जो कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर्स हैं, वे हर जगह सिर्फ फार्मर्स के लिए ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि वेलफेयर की जितनी भी स्कीम्स हैं, उनका भी बहुत अच्छा इम्प्लिमेंटेशन उनके through हो रहा है। इसमें कृषि मंत्रालय की ओर से देश के सभी कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों के माध्यम से फार्मर्स को advisories दी जाती हैं। हमारी जो Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee है, उसमें जो नाम वगैरह हैं, उनको भी हमने साथ में लिया हुआ है और इसका बहुत अच्छा इम्प्लिमेंटेशन हो रहा है।

Appointment of experts directly through advertisement

†*50. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that Government is directly appointing experts in different Ministries/Departments through advertisement;

(b)   if so, the details thereof and the number of such appointments, department-wise and post-wise;

(c)   whether reservation policy is being implemented in these appointments;

(d)   whether it is also a fact that reservation policy has been ignored by giving priority to certain castes in such appointments; and

(e)   the number of candidates appointed from General Category, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in such appointments?

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

Statement

(a) to (e) Government has, from time to time, appointed some prominent persons for specific assignments in Government, keeping in view their specialized knowledge and expertise in the domain area. Based on the recommendations of Sectoral Group of Secretaries on Governance in its report submitted in February, 2017 and report of NITI Aayog regarding three year Action Agenda for 2017-18 to 2019-20, Government decided to undertake lateral recruitment of 10 Joint Secretaries in 10 Ministries/Departments.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The selection process was undertaken by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). Based on the recommendations of the UPSC and on acceptance of the terms and conditions of appointment, 8 candidates have been appointed as Joint Secretaries on deputation (including short term contract)/contract basis. Department-wise and post-wise details of eight Joint Secretaries are at Annexure (*See* below). Reservations is not applicable for appointment to single post cadres. Category- wise data of all candidates appointed on lateral entry basis have not been maintained.

Annexure

Details of candidates appointed as joint secretary under lateral recruitment

Sl. No.	Name of the candidate	Mode of appointment	Ministry/Department
1.	Shri Amber Dubey	Contract	Civil Aviation
2.	Shri Arun Goel	Contract	Commerce
3.	Shri Rajeev Saksena	Contract	Economic Affairs
4.	Shri Sujit Kumar Bajpayee	Deputation	Environment, Forest and Climate Change
5.	Shri Saurabh Mishra	Contract	Financial Services
6.	Shri Dinesh Dayanand Jagdale	Contract	New and Renewable Energy
7.	Shri Suman Prasad Singh	Deputation	Road Transport and Highways
8.	Shri Bhushan Kumar	Deputation	Shipping

विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से विशेषज्ञों की सीधी नियुक्ति

*50. श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार विज्ञापन के माध्यम से विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में विशेषज्ञों की सीधी नियुक्ति कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसी नियुक्तियों की विभाग-वार तथा पद-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या इन नियुक्तियों में आरक्षण नीति को लागू किया जा रहा है;

(घ)   क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसी नियुक्तियों में कुछ जातियों को प्राथमिकता देकर आरक्षण नीति की अनदेखी की गई है; और

(ङ)   ऐसी नियुक्तियों में सामान्य श्रेणी, अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों से नियुक्त उम्मीदवारों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है?

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह): (क) से (ङ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ङ) सरकार ने समय-समय पर सरकार में विशिष्ट दायित्वों के लिए कुछ प्रबुद्ध व्यक्तियों को संबंधित कार्य-क्षेत्र में उनके विशेष ज्ञान और निपुणता को ध्यान में रखते हुए नियुक्त किया है। शासन पर सचिवों के क्षेत्रीय समूह द्वारा फरवरी, 2017 में प्रस्तुत की गई इसकी रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों तथा नीति आयोग की वर्ष 2017-18 से 2019-20 के लिए तीन वर्षीय कार्यसूची संबंधी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, सरकार ने 10 मंत्रालयों/विभागों में 10 संयुक्त सचिवों की पार्श्विक भर्ती करने का निर्णय लिया था। यह चयन प्रक्रिया संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (यूपीएससी) द्वारा संचालित की गई थी। संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की सिफारिशों तथा नियुक्ति की शर्तों और निबंधनों की स्वीकृति के आधार पर, 8 उम्मीदवारों को प्रतिनियुक्ति (अल्पकालिक संविदा सहित)/संविदा आधार पर संयुक्त सचिवों के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। आठ संयुक्त सचिवों का विभाग-वार तथा पद-वार ब्यौरा उपाबंध में दिया गया है (नीचे **देखिए**)। एकल पद संवर्गों में नियुक्ति के लिए आरक्षण लागू नहीं है। पार्श्विक प्रवेश आधार पर नियुक्त हुए सभी उम्मीदवारों के श्रेणी-वार आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

उपाबंध

पार्श्विक भर्ती के अधीन संयुक्त सचिव के रूप में नियुक्त हुए उम्मीदवारों का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	उम्मीदवार का नाम	नियुक्ति की पद्धति	मंत्रालय/विभाग
1.	श्री अम्बर दुबे	संविदा	नागर विमानन
2.	श्री अरुण गोयल	संविदा	वाणिज्य
3.	श्री राजीव सक्सेना	संविदा	आर्थिक कार्य
4.	श्री सुजीत कुमार बाजपेयी	प्रतिनियुक्ति	पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन
5.	श्री सौरभ मिश्रा	संविदा	वित्तीय सेवाएं
6.	श्री दिनेश दयानन्द जगदले	संविदा	नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा
7.	श्री सुमन प्रसाद सिंह	प्रतिनियुक्ति	सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग
8.	श्री भूषण कुमार	प्रतिनियुक्ति	जहाजरानी

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था कि प्राइवेट नौकरी करने वाले कुछ लोगों की भर्ती यूपीएससी की परीक्षा पास किए बगैर की जा रही है और ऐसे करीब 400 लोगों की भर्ती करने का प्लान है, लेकिन उसमें ओबीसी, एससी और एसटी के लोगों के लिए कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया जा रहा है।

मान्यवर, मैंने यह क्वेश्वचन इसलिए पूछा, क्योंकि 347 से ज्यादा बच्चे, जिन्होंने यूपीएससी की परीक्षा पास की है, जिनका हाई कोर्ट से भी आदेश हो गया है और कैट से भी आदेश हो गया है, लेकिन फिर भी उनको ट्रेनिंग पर नहीं भेजा जा रहा है। उनसे यह कहा जा रहा है कि ओबीसी के लोगों में योग्यता नहीं है। यहाँ माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बैठे हैं। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि जो बच्चे परीक्षा पास करके घूम रहे हैं, जिनको ट्रेनिंग में नहीं भेजा जा रहा है, उनका एक review कर लें और उनको ट्रेनिंग पर भेजने का काम करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप जिन 400 विशेषज्ञों की आगे भर्ती करने जा रहे हैं, उनमें क्या एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी श्रेणी के लोगों के लिए कोटा निर्धारित करके उनकी भर्ती करेंगे?

डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह: सभापति महोदय, आदरणीय सदस्य ने lateral entry को लेकर जो प्रश्न पूछा है, यह विषय पहले भी इस सदन में आया है। सबसे पहले मैं यह स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि यह सारी प्रक्रिया बड़ी स्पष्ट मानसिकता से और सही नीति से इख्तियार की गई है। ऐसा भी नहीं है कि यह अभी शुरू हुई है। Lateral entry के प्रस्ताव को पिछली सरकार में मान्यता मिली थी। पिछली सरकार के सारे वरिष्ठ नेता यहाँ बैठे हैं। वास्तव में, वर्ष 2008 में सबसे पहली बार Administrative Reforms Committee की ओर से यह प्रस्ताव आया और इसको उस समय के PMO ने वर्ष 2011 में मान्यता दी। उस समय ही यह निश्चित किया गया था कि ज्वाइंट सेक्रेट्रीज़ के 10 प्रतिशत पद इस प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से भरे जाएँगे और कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी पोस्ट्स को rectify करेंगे। उसमें कोई बदलाव न लाते हुए -- क्योंकि कहीं-कहीं से ये सुझाव आए कि इसमें पारदर्शिता अधिक हो, objectivity अधिक हो, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि कोई पक्षपात हो, तो इसको institutionalize करने का कार्य, चूंकि it is an ongoing process. मैं यह नहीं कह रहा कि पिछली सरकार ने छोड़ दिया। अगर वे जारी रहते, तो हो सकता है कि वे भी इस सुझाव पर कार्य करते। It has been now institutionalized कि यूपीएससी के माध्यम से यह चयन होता है। इसलिए इसमें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि किसी के साथ पक्षपात होगा।

इनके प्रश्न का दूसरा भाग शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को लेकर है। यह पिछली सरकार के समय ही तय कर दिया गया था, बल्कि वर्तमान सरकार में नीति आयोग के द्वारा एक Sectorial Group of Secretaries नियुक्त किया गया और फिर यह तय हुआ कि ये जो सिंगल कैडर पोस्ट्स होती हैं, इनमें आरक्षण का प्रावधान करना थोड़ा कठिन भी होता है और यह शायद viable नहीं रहता।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary question.

डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह: मान लीजिए, identified posts. ...*(Interruptions)*... फलां जगह पर यह पोस्ट खाली है, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... जितेन्द्र सिंह जी। सेकंड सप्लिमेंटरी।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: माननीय सभापति महोदय, चूंकि अभ्यर्थी बड़ी मुश्किल से परीक्षा देकर आईएएस बनते हैं, आईपीएस बनते हैं, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। आप आरक्षण का कोटा तो पूरा कर नहीं रहे हैं, पिछड़ों और दलितों की आप अनदेखी भी कर रहे हैं। क्या आप भर्ती करने के पहले, विशेषज्ञों की नियुक्ति करने के पहले, उनकी कार्य निष्पादन क्षमता, सत्यनिष्ठा, योग्यता आदि की जांच करेंगे? जिससे कि जो उन्नतशील किसान हैं, जो अच्छे किसान हैं, जिनको राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा सम्मानित किया गया है। क्या ऐसे किसानों को भी आप कृषि विभाग में ज्वाइंट सेक्रेट्री के पद पर तैनात करेंगे?

डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह: महोदय, यह जो चयन की प्रक्रिया की पद्धति है, वह इतनी पारदर्शिता और objective के साथ तय की गई है और यह यू.पी.एस.सी. के माध्यम से हो रहा है, किसी को यह नहीं पूछा जाएगा कि तुम्हारा बैकग्राउण्ड किसान का है या मज़दूर का है। यह उसकी योग्यता, अनुभव के आधार पर और उन्होंने भी कुछ पैरामीटर्स तय कर रखे हैं। यदि आप कहें तो मैं आपको बता दूं, उदाहरण के तौर पर ज्वाइंट सेक्रेट्री के लिए यह तय किया गया है कि उसकी आयु 40 वर्ष से अधिक रहे, उसको 15 वर्ष का अनुभव रहे, in whichever sector he or she has been working. This had been laid down by the earlier Government and this Government has institutionalized it. डायरेक्टर हो या डिप्टी सेक्रेट्री हो तो उसे कम से कम 10 साल का न्यूनतम अनुभव रहे और उसकी आयु 35 वर्ष से अधिक हो। इसमें कहीं यह नहीं लिखा है कि किसका बेटा हो या किसकी बेटी हो। मेरा कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि you go for the best of the talents. यह एक प्रक्रिया है जो बड़ी healthy मानसिकता के साथ अपनाने का प्रयास हुआ है और ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभापति महोदय, इनकी जो एक शंका थी कि जो लोग बैठे हैं, उनको शायद नौकरियां नहीं मिलतीं। मैं यह बता दूं कि इसका उसके साथ कोई overlap नहीं रहेगा। जो लोग चयन प्रक्रिया से वैसे आ रहे हैं, सिविल सर्विसेज़ की परीक्षा के माध्यम से आ रहे हैं, उनका अलग से एक प्रॉसेज़ जारी है। उनकी पोस्ट्स इनके आने से खाली हो जाएंगी, ऐसा नहीं है। The cake is too big. हमारे पास अभी भी बहुत सारे पद खाली हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The same question and same reply was taken up in the last Session. If somebody wants to verify, he can do so. I don't know how our people overlooked it. But, no problem; now, Dr. Amee Yajnik.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Sir, recently, it has been reported that nine private sector specialists have been recommended for the posts of Joint Secretaries by UPSC. I just want to know what was the basis for selecting them, out of the total 6,077 applications which were received by the Government?. I may ask another question along with that. Is there any reservation for women for these posts? Has the reservation been done away with in this procedure?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think this question has been partly answered in a different way in the earlier part of the discussion. Lateral entry, as I said, has been existing in the Government mechanism for several years. The most distinguished lateral entry was that of hon. former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, in the year 1972, first as the Chief Economic Adviser and then as Secretary, Ministry of Finance. The list is long. If I can go on, there are examples of Dr. Montek Singh, Mr. Vijay Kelkar, Mr. Bimal Jalan, Mr. Shankar Acharya, Mr. Rakesh Mohan, Mr. Arvind Virmani, Mr. Ram Vinay Shahi and many more. This happened before 2014. But, as I submitted in response to the earlier part of the question, maybe, we learn by experience and the inputs received from different quarters. There was need to institutionalize it so that the question that you have put would not raise any misgivings about the selection having happened. That does not mean that we are challenging the selections made earlier. But, in order to make it more objective and less subjective, it has now been routed through UPSC and the same parameters have been laid down as are followed by UPSC for other selections. Therefore, the Government has very least intervention in this.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, I would like to seek a clarification. How will these new appointees integrate into the cadrised secretarial framework and hierarchy? Is there a plan to set up a separate, constituted service of such experts?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, if a separate service is set up, then it will become another parallel service. The very idea of lateral entry is to have a process which is in addition to the Services we already have. It is to go in for the best of the best, particularly as we evolve as a nation, the specialized services are becoming more and more imperative. We have specialized sectors and specialized schemes like Ayushman Bharat, those in the banking sector, etc. So, certainly, compared to what it was, maybe, a quarter century ago, now, we need more and more specialized experts in different areas. Therefore, for that also, the parameters have been laid down. It is not that a novice would be picked up. Even after having fulfilled that criteria of the eligibility, whoever applied — because this is an advertisement made; when we made this advertisement for the joint secretaries, we received as many as 6,000 to 7,000 applications– these were thoroughly screened and the UPSC went through them. Even those ten posts which had to be filled, we could only fill up nine because the UPSC did not find one person eligible for the tenth post. Among the nine also, one did not join. So, what I am trying to say is that it is not that you just get flooded with underqualified or undereiigibile persons. We are just trying to enlarge the pool to go in for the best of the best to supplement the existing services and not to replace or threaten the existing services.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो अपना जवाब दिया है, उसमें लिखा है कि reservation is not applicable for appointment to a Single Post Cadre. UPSC में जब IAS ऑफिसर्स का सिलेक्शन होता है, तो उसमें reservation applicable है और उसमें भी सभी ऑफिसर्स आगे चलकर Joint Secretary बनते हैं। उसमें reservation पूरी तरह से applicable होता है, लेकिन ये Joint Secretary बनेंगे, इस पर यह applicable नहीं होगा। सर, जो हमारी reservation की पॉलिसी है, तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी का यह जवाब उसके विपरीत नहीं है?

डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं इसमें यह बात स्पष्ट कर दूं और जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा है कि जब UPSC के माध्यम से चयन होता है, तो पहले से ही यह तय होता है कि कितना Scheduled Castes के लिए होगा, कितना OBCs के लिए होगा और कितना General Category के लिए होगा। सर, एक पोस्ट identify करके उसके लिए अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर एक परीक्षा की जाती है। यहां पर ऐसा नहीं है। सर, समय-समय पर requirement के हिसाब से मान लीजिए जैसा कि 2011 के PMO ने निर्धारित किया था कि कैबिनेट सेक्रेटेरिएट के हवाले यह जिम्मेवारी होती है और वह identify करता है कि फलां विभाग में, फलां महकमे में फलां पोस्ट खाली है, जिसके लिए हमें उसी के लिए उपयुक्त एक उम्मीदवार चाहिए, तो उस हिसाब से यह पोस्ट advertise होगी, इसीलिए इसे Single Post Cadre नाम दिया गया है। उसमें कितनी रिज़र्वेशन होगी, यह सब कैसा होगा? वह एक viable proposition नहीं बनता because tha is not a regular phenomenon happening, and it is not also an annual phenomenon happening as in the case of Civil Services.

Jobs created in textile sector under SITP

*51. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a)   the number of jobs created under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) during the last three years, State-wise;

(b)   the revenue generated from exports under the special package for textile and apparel sector since its inception;

(c)   the number of fixed term jobs created since the inception of the package; and

(d)   the amount of incentives disbursed under the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) during the last three years, State-wise and sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a)   Government of India is implementing the Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) which provides support for creation of world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up of textile units. Government grant upto Rs. 40.00 crores per park is released in instalments, subject to the progress achieved in creation of infrastructure and common facilities. No specific norms have been prescribed for generation of employment under the guidelines. Generation of employment is monitored under the scheme to assess outcomes. The State-wise, details of 22 completed textile parks under the scheme and the employment generated during last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	State Name	Employment generated during last 3 years (in number of persons)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19137
2.	Maharashtra	22,910
3.	Gujarat	26,282
4.	Rajasthan	570
5.	Telangana	218
6.	Tamil Nadu	9995
7.	Punjab	1000
8.	Karnataka	2000

(b) and (c) The export of apparel under special package (October, 2016 to August 2019) is Rs 3,27,895 crore which has increased by Rs 16,914 crore as compared with the previous corresponding period. Similarly, exports of made-ups under special package (April, 2017 to August, 2019) is Rs 84,104 crore which has increased by Rs. 9,029 crore (12 per cent) as compared with the previous corresponding period. No data on fixed term/ direct jobs is available.

(d)   The details of funds disbursed under the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) during the last three years, State-wise and segment-wise are as per Annexure-I and Annexure-II respectively.

Annexure-I

State wise Subsidy Released Detail Report As on 19/11/2019

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State Name	Years								
		2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
		No. of Cases	Committed Subsidy	Subsidy Released by MOT	No. of Cases	Committed Subsidy	Subsidy Released by MOT	No. of Cases	Committed Subsidy	Subsidy Released by MOT
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	1	1.90	1.83	0	0.00	0.00
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00	2	0.42	0.23	0	0.00	0.00
3.	Gujarat	0	0.00	0.00	53	6.31	5.76	56	8.36	17.20
4.	Karnataka	0	0.00	0.00	1	0.70	0.66	1	0.02	0.02
5.	Kerala	0	0.00	0.00	1	0.26	0.10	0	0.00	0.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	3	0.82	0.60	0	0.00	0.00
7.	Maharashtra	1	0.23	0.23	5	1.30	1.09	11	10.89	8.69
8.	Punjab	1	0.12	0.12	2	0.11	0.11	0	0.00	0.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	2	0.38	0.38	66	11.89	10.65	24	2.29	2.19
	GRAND TOTAL	4	0.73	0.73	134	23.72	21.03	92	21.56	18.09

Annexure - II

Segment-wise Details of Subsidy Released under TUFS as on date 19/11/2019

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Segment	2016-17						2017 -18								2018-19								2019 - 20	
		MTUFS List 1		RRTUFS		RTUFS		ATUFS		MTUFS List I		RRTUFS		RTUFS		ATUFS		MTUFS List I		RRTUFS		RTUFS		ATUFS	
		No. of Unit	Sub Released Amount	No. of Unit	Sub Released Amount	No. of Unit	Sub Released Amount	No. of Unit	Sub Released Amount	No. of Unit	Sub Released Amount	No. of Unit	Sub Released Amount	No. of Unit	Sub Released Amount	No. of Unit	Sub Released Amount	No. of Unit	Sub Released Amount	No. of Unit	Sub Released Amount	No. of Unit	Sub Released Amount	No. of Unit	Sub Released Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Garment/ Made-up manufacturing	97	28.09	897	132.96	173	10.96	-	-	44	20.2	798	68.8	88	6.55	3	0.45	6	0.81	474	15.07	44	1.24	-	-
2.	Processing of fibres, yarn fabrics, garments and made-ups	158	41.87	606	187.81	264	56.47	2	0.38	56	10.5	586	111.1	181	38.67	25	3.73	13	2.38	424	30.68	117	8.56	15	1.52
3.	Technical Textiles and non-wovens	76	12.59	395	152.18	169	46.2	-	-	21	1.75	377	100.5	124	18.62	4	1.38	7	3.16	255	28.3	60	4.03	1	0.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
4	Stand alone Spinning	552	211.9	490	109.06	203	97.76	-	-	286	66.9	467	94.31	179	78.71	-	-	25	7.38	394	38.89	134	27.4	-	-
5	Weaving / Knitting	128	29.77	364	141.6	188	54.83	2	0.35	43	8.38	357	81.19	156	45.03	86	10.84	5	0.17	251	16.49	124	13.96	68	5.21
6	Multi Activity	-	-	453	618.12	97	176.5	-	-	-	-	456	559.1	85	120.1	16	4.64	-	-	370	183.4	72	27.8	8	11.33
7	Other	487	296.35	263	50.26	62	63.36	-	-	177	44.1	230	52.88	46	75.64	-	-	20	6.3	162	11.13	25	17.49	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL	1498	620.57	3468	1391.99	1156	506.08	4	0.73	627	152	3271	1068	859	383.3	134	21.04	76	20.2	2330	324	576	100.48	92	18.09

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, the Government's National Textile Policy aimed to add 35 million jobs in the textile sector and increase exports to 300 billion dollars by 2024-25, but thanks to the economic slump, that we are going through, 30 million jobs have been lost. Cotton yarn exports are down by 35 per cent. More than 600 spinning mills have been shut down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rajeevji, what is your question?

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Beyond the special packages, what measures is the Government taking to ensure that jobs are not lost and export growth is sustained in the textile sector?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, at the onset, let me clarify to the hon. Member, through you, that the National Textile Policy is currently under consideration due to our consultations with the States. Hence, the benchmark figures that you quote are not the benchmark figures which we have seen in our conversations or in our deliberations with States and industry bodies. In so far as the question that was put to my Ministry today, it is with regard to SITP which was formulated during the Tenth Plan. In so far as the Rs.6,000 crore package goes, for the first time in the history of the textile industry, we have subsidies to be given to the industry on the basis of outcomes, and the outcome, that we have requested the industry to reflect, is the employment that can be generated through subsidies given by the Government. I am happy to share that under this package we have over two lakh citizens now in the formal segment of the textile industry, with our efforts, through the Government agencies like EPFO, to ensure that the Government under the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana gives employers additional benefits for bringing people into formal sector. Additionally, Sir, I would also like to compliment my senior colleagues in the Labour Ministry and the hon. Prime Minister who have ensured that fixed term employees get the same status and facilities as regular employees because that was one of the biggest challenges this textile sector faced.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, my first supplementary was not answered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. The second supplementary.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Now, the second supplementary, Sir. There is an ongoing crisis between the U.S. and China. That has created an opening, a set of

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

opportunities for exports from India in the textile sector. But, this opportunity is being seized by Bangladesh and by Vietnam. The same thing as is happening in the context of the European Union. What measures is the Government taking to help the Indian textile, apparel or these sorts of sectors to take advantage of these openings that have arisen because of geo-politics?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, the hon. Member highlighted his angst that his answer was not given. In fact, the written answer reflects the growth in the sector in terms of exports from the year 2014 as to the year 2019 and I hoped that the numbers in writing itself reflect the growth thanks to the impetus and thanks to the support given by the Government. Insofar as opportunities in the export segment, again between the Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of External Affairs and the Finance Ministry, we identify opportunities not only in existing markets but we have also identified 12 new markets which we can help our industry export to. We are also in the process of ensuring that the small exporters become mid-size companies through interventions by various Government Ministries.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, the textile industry is the largest employment generator in the country after agriculture. Yet, the fact is that our exports have been stagnant. The hon. Minister has taken many pro-active steps and I compliment her for that. I have been involved with this industry for 40 years. These figures that there is a growth of Rs. 17,000 crores do not reflect the true picture because the rupee has depreciated against the dollar. The main reason why we are not growing is that we are exporting our taxes. This has been the complaint on the industry for a long time that you cannot export your taxes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: There are embedded taxes which are not being refunded to the exporter. So, my question is, will the hon. Minister take some steps, set-up an Expert Committee, have people from the industry also so that the embedded taxes can be properly identified and then refunded? Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, in all humility, I would like to highlight to my senior learned colleague that the numbers that I present to the august House are numbers which have been brought forth by the industry itself. In fact, the number that

is quoted, written in the Answer, apart from that to supplement it, Sir, under the ATUF Scheme that is being promoted by the Government; we have 1,868 applications from various industry partners who have said that they have received reported investment of Rs. 13,612 crores post the Rs. 6,000 crore package has been announced. Insofar as taxation, Sir, I am sure that my learned senior colleague knows that taxation is not the ambit, the Constitutional right or discretion of my Ministry, but let him be assured that the Government is seized of the challenges. It is the first time in the history of the textile industry in our country that embedded State and Central taxes were refunded to our industry and the industry in its conversations with not only my Ministry but the Ministry of Finance, Commerce and the Ministry of External Affairs, explores every possibility to strengthen possibilities of our industry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Madhusudan Mistry.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: No, Sir, I have supplementary on the next question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, now, Dr. Ashok Bajpai.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, one minute. I just wanted to know from the Minister, as such, that the Government has decided not to sign the RCEP. I would like to know from the Minister that by signing RCEP, what will be going to be its effects on the entire textile sector of this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What he is saying is, RCEP, if you sign, what will be its effects on the textile sector?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, since the Prime Minister has taken such a strong stand in favour of Indian manufacturing industry, the question, I think, is futile. Since the Prime Minister is seated in the House, I would like to compliment him on behalf of the entire textile industry for taking such a strong stand for protecting Indian manufacturing interests.

In fact, Sir, we have been diligently trying to follow up FTA possibilities with nations which, for years, were never signed. And, also my grateful thanks to the hon. Minister of External Affairs for partnering with us to explore such opportunities.

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी : चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदया से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि 2014 से पहले की सरकारों के कार्यकाल में उत्तर प्रदेश की बहुत सारी textile mills

[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

और spinning mills बंद कर दी गई थीं। इससे हजारों कर्मचारी और कामगार बेरोजगार हो गए थे। क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदया उत्तर प्रदेश में बंद की गई spinning mills और textile mills को पुन: संचालित करने की दिशा में कोई कार्य योजना बनाने पर विचार कर रही हैं?

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद जी को अवगत कराना चाहती हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से जब भी कोई पहल होगी कि हम अपने मंत्रालय के माध्यम से किसी विशेष इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की पूर्ति के लिए अपना योगदान दें, तो निश्चित रूप से हम सहयोग करेंगे।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय सांसद जी को अवगत कराना चाहती हूं कि नोएडा में टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री एक विशेष टेक्सटाइल पार्क बनाने का प्रयास कर रही है, जिसमें भारत सरकार की ओर से उन्हें सहयोग प्राप्त हुआ है।

Foreign training of officials

*52. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a)   the number of officials from the Joint Secretary and above rank who were sent for capacity building/ training courses abroad during the last three years;

(b)   the details of officials who were sent abroad for training and the institutions where they were sent; and

(c)   whether any written reports were sought from these trainee officials in the form of a feedback, if so, what was the overall feedback and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) A total of 50 officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above were deputed for capacity building/training courses abroad in the last three years. Out of these 50 officers, 34 belong to MeitY and its organisations and 16 officers belong to other organisations of Centre and State Governments. The details of Officials and institutions are given at Annexure-I (*See* below).

These trainings includes the training programmes conducted by

(i)   Department of Personnel and Training under its Domestic Funding of Foreign Training Scheme (DFFT),

(ii)   National E-Governance Division, MeitY which organises E-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia,

(iii)   National Institute of Financial Management - an autonomous body under Department of Expenditure which organises trainings in partnership with DCID, Duke University, USA to cater to the training requirement of Financial Advisers.

The intended purpose of the training/capacity building programme under DFFT courses was accomplished. The programme reports also include feedback from the participants which under the DFFT scheme reports are submitted by the individual officers to DoPT in the prescribed format.

Written reports/feedback received from officers attending the CIO programmes have shown that these have been well received and have enormously benefited the participants as they comprehensively cover different aspects of implementing e-Governance projects. The countries visited under the international best practices exposure visit component are South Korea, Singapore, Australia, Slovenia, Austria, Estonia, Sweden and Denmark.

The officers trained under CIO training programme are involved in e-Governance projects and initiatives at Centre and State Government departments.

The training conducted by NIFM equipped the participants with the required knowledge, skills and international best practices to work efficiently and effectively in discharging their crucial responsibility in the areas of Planning, Budgeting, Budget execution and internal control.

Annexure

The details of Joint Secretary and Above Level officers of MeitY sent abroad for training and the institutions where they were sent during the last three years

Foreign Trainings - 2016

Sl. No.	Officers	Country and date	Institution
1.	Sh. Sanjiv Kumar Mittal, Joint Secretary, MeitY, Delhi	USAOctober 31-November 11, 2016.	Ethics and Governance at University of California, Berkeley, USA
2.	Dr. Tanuja Pande, (IRAS: 1987) Deputy Director General, UIDAI (HQ), Delhi	(i) At JFA School, Harvard University, USA 18/9/2016 to 23/9/2016 (ii) At National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM), Faridabad and Duke University, USA 27-29/08/18 (NIFM) 10-18/09/18 (Duke University)	Short term training programme entitled "Leadership for 21st Century Chaos, Conflict and Courage" Under Domestic Foreign Funding Training (DFFT) Scheme of Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) (ii) Advanced management Development Programme (AMDP) for financial advisors (Both Domestic + Abroad)
3.	Shri H.C. Agrawal, (IPOS: 1988) Ex-Deputy Director General, UJDAI (HQ), Delhi	At Cambridge University, U.K. 18/9/2016 to 23/9/2016	Short term training programme entitled "Leadership and Strategic Thinking" Under Domestic Foreign Funding Training (DFFT) Scheme of Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT)

4.	Shri Sanjay Ambadas Chahande, (IAS: MH: 1988), Deputy Director General, UTDAI RO-Mumbai	At Australia New Zealand School of Governemnt (ANZSOG) at Sydney, Australia 28/8/2016 to 2/9/2016	Short term training programme entitled "Advance Leadership Programme" Under Domestic Foreign Funding Training (DFFT) Scheme of Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT)
5.	Shri Deepak Chandra Misra Scientist-'G', NIC, Delhi	Sweden, Stockholm and Denmark, Copenhagen Oct 22-29, 2016	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy
6.	Shri Rajesh Gera Scientist-'G', NIC, Delhi	Sweden, Stockholm and Denmark, Copenhagen Oct 22-29, 2019	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy

Foreign Trainings - 2017

| 7. | Ms. Anuradha Mitra, AS & FA MeitY, Delhi | (i) USA May 1-12, 2017

ii) India and USA August 13-21, 2018 | (i) Ethics and Governance at University of California, Berkeley, USA
(ii) Advance Management Development Programme (MDP) for Financial Advisers at National Institute of Financial Management (NLFM), India and Duke University, USA |
| 8. | Shri Rajiv Bansal, Joint Secretary, MeitY, Delhi | USA April 30 - May 5, 2017 | Leading Successful Social Programme using Evidence to assess Effectiveness at JFK School, Harvard University, USA |

Sl. No.	Officers	Country and date	Institution
9.	Shri V.G. Reddy, (IRSEE: 1985) Deputy Director General, UIDAI (HQ), Delhi	At JFK School, Harvard University, USA 30/7/2017 to 18/8/2017	Short term training programme entitled "Senior Managers in Government" Under Domestic Foreign Funding Training (DFFT) Scheme of Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT)
10.	Shri Narendra Bhooshan, (IAS:UP:1992) Ex-Deputy Director General, UIDAI (HQ), Delhi	At University of California, Barkelay, USA 17/7/2017 to 28/7/2017	Short term training programme entitled "Negotiations for Public Leaders" Under Domestic Foreign Funding Training (DFFT) Scheme of Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT)
11.	Shri Ram Subhag Singh, (IAS: HP: 1987) Ex-Deputy Director General, UIDAI Regional Office-Chandigarh	At JFK School, Harvard University, USA 21-27/10/2017	Short term training programme entitled "Creative Collaborative Solutions Innovations in Governance" Under Domestic Foreign Funding Training (DFFT) Scheme of Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT)

Foreign Trainings - 2018

12.	Shri Pankaj Kumar, Additional Secretary MeitY, Delhi	Tallinn, Estonia August 27-31, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia

13.	Shri Sanjay Goel, Joint Secretary, MeitY, Delhi	USA June 4-15, 2018	Customized training programme in "Ehics and Governance" at University of Calfornia, Berkeley, USA
14.	Shri Ajay Prakash Sawhney, Secretary, MeitY, Delhi	United Kindgom July 2-6, 2018	"Leadership and Strategic Thinking" at Cambridge University, United Kingdom
15.	Shri Prem Narayan, (IRSS:1990) Deputy Director General, UIDAI (HQ), Delhi	Conducted by National Productivity Council (NPC) under their Asian Productivity Organisation(APO) Project at Seoul, Republic of Korea. 12/11/18 to 16/11/2018	"Training of trainers on customers satisfaction index development for the service sector"
16.	Mr. Anand Rao Vishnu Patil Secretary, Dept. of Electronics and Information Technology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Tallinn, Estonia August 27-31, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
17.	Mr. Ashok Kumar Kaluaram Meena Principal Secretary, Dept. of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Odisha	Tallinn, Estonia August 27-31, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
18.	Mr. Baldeo Purshartha Secretary, Dept. of Governance Reforms, Chandigard, Punjab	Tallinn, Estonia August 27-31, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia

Sl. No.	Officers	Country & date	Institution
19.	Mr. Jagdish Chander Sharma Principal Secretary, Dept. of Information Technology, Himachal Pradesh	Tallinn, Estonia August 27-31, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
20.	Mr. Paulunthang Vaiphei Principal Secretary, Dept. of textiles, Commerce and Industry, Imphal, Manipur	Tallinn, Estonia August 27-31, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
21.	Mr. Pramod Agrawal Principal Secretary, Dept. of Science and Technology, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Tallinn, Estonia August 27-31, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
22.	Ms. Sandhya Bhullar Commissioner, IT and eGov, MD, GIL, Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat	Tallinn, Estonia August 27-31, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
23.	Mr. Upender Singh Rawat Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Delhi	Tallinn, Estonia August 27-31, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
24.	Mr. Satya Prakash Katana Joint	Tallinn, Estonia	e-Governance Leadership Programme under

	Secretary, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Delhi	August 27-31, 2018	CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
25.	Mr. Anurag Agarwal Joint Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Delhi	Tallinn, Estonia August 27-31, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
26.	Mr. Satya Narayan Pradhan Joint Secretary, Ministry of DoNER, Delhi	Tallinn, Estonia August 27-31, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
27.	Ms. Shivani Singh Additional Director General, Directorate of Income Tax Systems, Delhi	Tallinn, Estonia August 27-31, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
28.	Mr. Hukum Singh Meena Joint Secretary, Dept. of Land Records, Delhi	Tallinn, Estonia August 27-31, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
29.	Mr. Rakesh Goyal Joint Secretary, Dept. of Revenue, Delhi	Tallinn, Estonia August 27-31, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
30.	Mr. Keshav Chandra Joint Secretary, Dept. of Commerce and Logistics, Delhi	Tallinn, Estonia August 27-31, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia

Sl. No.	Officers	Country & date	Institution
31.	Mr. Jagmohan Sundriyal Joint Secretary, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Delhi	Tallinn, Estonia August 27-31, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
32.	Mr. Gouravelly Tirumala Venkateshwar Rao Commissioner, ESD, Dept. of Information Technology, Telangana.	Tallinn, Estonia August 27-31, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
33.	Mr. Anoop Singh Special Secretary to GoAP, Information Technology and Communications Department, Andhra Pradesh	Tallinn, Estonia September 18-30, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
34.	Mr. Ashish Kushwaha Director, Ministry of Corporate Affairs Addl. Commissioner I, East Delhi Municipal Corporation	Tallinn, Estonia September 18-30, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
35.	Mr. Ashok Kumar Joint Secretary, Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Govt. Of India, Delhi	Tallinn, Estonia September 18-30, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia

36.	Mr. Ashok Kumar Singh Joint Secretary to the Government, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, Delhi	Tallinn, Estonia September 18-30, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
37.	Mr. Lav Agarwal Joint Secretary to the Government, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, Delhi	Tallinn, Estonia September 18-30, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
38.	Mr. Mamnoon Hasan Khan Additional Chief Secretary, RD & PR & RD and Ministry of Fisheries, Government of Manipur	Tallinn, Estonia September 18-30, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
39.	Mr. Mohana Dhas Thomas Scientist-G & DDG, NIC, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Delhi	Tallinn, Estonia September 18-30, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
40.	Mr. Neeraj Kumar Director, National eGovernance Division, Delhi	Tallinn, Estonia September 18 -30, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
41.	Mr. Pushpendra Rajput Chief	Tallinn, Estonia	e-Governance Leadership Programme under

Sl. No.	Officers	Country & date	Institution
	Electoral Officer, Election Commission of India, Himachal Pradesh	September 18-30, 2018	CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
42.	Mrs. Rashmi Chowdhary Joint Secretary to the Government, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Delhi	Tallinn, Estonia September 18-30, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
43.	Mr. Sheo Shekhar Shukla Principal Secretary, WRD and Commissioner Medical Education, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh	Tallinn, Estonia September 18-30, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
44.	Mr. Timothy Dkhar Scientist "G" and DDG, National Informatics Centre, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Meghalaya	Tallinn, Estonia September 18-30, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
45.	Mr. Nagesh Shastri DDG, National Informatics Centre, Delhi	Tallinn, Estonia August 27-31, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
46.	Mr. Shyam Bihari Singh DDG,	Tallinn, Estonia	e-Governance Leadership Programme under

	National Informatics Centre, Delhi	August 27-31, 2018	CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
47.	Ms. Shalini Mathrani DDG, National Informatics Centre, Delhi	Tallinn, Estonia August 27-31, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
48.	Ms. Ratnaboli Ghorai DDG, National Informatics Centre Delhi	Tallinn, Estonia August 27-31, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
49.	Shri Srinivas Rao Mallampalli, President and CEO, NeGD, Delhi	Tallinn, Estonia August 27-31, 2018	e-Governance Leadership Programme under CIO Training Programme at e-Governance Academy, Tallinn, Estonia
50.	Shri K. Rajasekhar Scientist-'G', National Informatics Centre, Hyderabad	Seoul, South Korea	Korea Development Institute Seoul, South Korea

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं, चूंकि विदेश में जाकर प्रशिक्षण पाने से काफी अनुभव सम्पदा भी ग्रहण होती है, क्षितिज यानी होराइजन्स भी वाइड होते हैं, इसलिए मेरा सवाल यह है कि वहां पर जो ज्ञान ग्रहण होता है, क्या उसका सही स्वरूप में कोई डाक्युमेंटेशन मंत्रालय के पास उपलब्ध होता है, ताकि वह अन्य लोगों के साथ भी बांटा जाए या शेयर किया जाए?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने बताया, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि तीन विभागों के द्वारा यह कार्यक्रम चलता है। यह जो दुनिया बन रही है, डिजिटल गवर्नेंस में, प्रशासन के क्षेत्र में और वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में, विदेश यात्राओं से हमारे पदाधिकारियों का ज्ञान ग्रहण भी होता है, उन्होंने 'ज्ञान ग्रहण' नामक अच्छे शब्द का प्रयोग किया। इसके साथ ही साथ दुनिया में और क्या हो रहा है, यह भी देखने का अवसर मिलता है।

महोदय, हम इस बात की पूरी चिन्ता करते हैं कि विदेश अनुभव के बाद वे उसे साझा करें, रिपोर्ट बनाएं और यह मैंने स्वयं भी ।T विभाग में पाया है कि विदेश एक्सपोज़र के बाद, उनका जो टेलेंट है, उसके अंदर एक नई सोच आती है। इसलिए इसे और आगे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: महोदय, मैं एक और बिन्दु उठाना चाहता हूं कि जो सूची दी गई है, उसमें से लगभग 34 व्यक्ति, एस्टोनिया में, तेलिन नाम की एक जगह है, वहां ई-गवर्नेंस लीडरशिप प्रोग्राम के लिए गए थे। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में हमारे अधिकारी वहां गए। मेरा सवाल यह है कि यदि वह संस्थान इतना अच्छा ज्ञान-दान करता है, तो क्या उसका कोई केन्द्र भारत में खोलने के बारे में विचार हो रहा है?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि एस्टोनिया और लाटविया बहुत ही छोटे से देश हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी के निर्देश पर मैं स्वयं भी एस्टोनिया गया था और डिजिटल गवर्नेंस के क्षेत्र में उन्होंने बहुत ही अच्छा काम किया है। उन्होंने 'डिजिटल इंडिया' की उपलब्धियों को बहुत सराहा है। उन्होंने मुझे स्वयं उस देश का एक 'डिजिटल सिटीजन' भी बनाया है। उन्होंने वहां जो ट्रेनिंग सिस्टम बनाया है, उसकी पूरी दुनिया में अच्छी चर्चा हो रही है। उन्होंने अपने पूरे देश को डिजिटाइज किया है। अब यह विचार का एक विषय है। मैं मित्रवर अपने विदेश मंत्री से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस विषय में वे अपने माध्यम से कुछ प्रभावी काम कराएं। हमारे पदाधिकारी वहां जाते हैं, सार्थक चर्चा होती है, सीखते हैं और उनके डिजिटल गवर्नेंस का बहुत ही अच्छा लाभ हमारे पदाधिकारियों को मिला है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two months back, I have been to Estonis. It is wonderful that such a small country is becoming totally digital. There, I told them what our Ministry is doing with regard to reaching out to the rural areas also. It was a good experiment.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो भारतीय वास्तविकता है और जो भारतीय एस्पीरेशन्स हैं, इन दोनों को इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर से क्या लाभ होता है और क्या इस प्रकार की एक लीडरशिप ट्रेनिंग संस्था, भारत के कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों को संयुक्त रूप से जोड़कर खोली जा सकती है या लगातार हम अपने अधिकारियों को बाहर ही भेजते रहेंगे?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, इसके बारे में एक बहुत ही व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण रखना पड़ेगा। डिजिटल टेक्नॉलौजी अनुसंधान के माध्यम से हम भारतीय परम्पराओं को भी आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं। आज अगर योग, दुनिया में उच्च स्थान पर पहुंचा है, तो उसकी डिजिटल उपलब्धता भी बहुत बड़ी चीज है। अगर माननीय सदस्य 'यू ट्यूब' पर जाएंगे, तो योग के कितने प्रोग्राम उपलब्ध हैं, यह देखकर उन्हें भी बहुत अच्छा लगेगा।

महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने गांधी जी के भजन को दुनिया भर के स्वरों में गवाया था, वह भी एक डिजिटल उपलब्धि थी। इसलिए हर नए वैज्ञानिक डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म का उपयोग हम अपने संस्कार, संस्कृति और विरासत को आगे बढ़ाने में कर सकते हैं। माननीय सदस्य की यह बात सही है कि भारत में ऐसे संस्थान और खोलने की आवश्यकता है। डिजिटल गवर्नेंस के क्षेत्र में हमारा जो पूरा सिस्टम है, उसके वैल्यू एडीशन को और प्रदेशों में मजबूत कर रहा है। वे इस बात को समझते हैं कि ई-गवर्नेंस और बाकी सब अनुभव हमारे विकास के लिए बहुत आवश्यक हैं।

Training under key-flagship textiles programmes

*53. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that Government has trained people under the key-flagship textiles programmes;

(b)   if so, the details thereof; and

(c)   whether all the persons who were trained by Government under the said programme have been provided job?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) With a view to create a robust human resources for the textiles sector,

particularly the need for trained and skilled workforce in all segment of the textiles sector, Ministry of Textiles has been implementing various skill development schemes and programmes since the financial year 2010-11.

Under the Comprehensive Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS), a total of 11.14 lakh persons have been trained during FY 2010-11 to 2017-18, in various diverse segments of textiles covering textiles and apparel, jute, spinning, weaving, technical textiles, sericulture, handloom and handicrafts. The training in ISDS also covered 33 States and Union Territories of the country, widely covering all sections of the society such as women (71.27%), Scheduled Caste (20.82%), Schedule Tribes (6.9%) and Divyang Jan(0.28%). Out of the 11.14 lakh persons trained so far, 8.43 lakh persons have been employed.

In further continuation, Ministry of Textiles has expanded the skill development programme, called Samarth, for the entire value chain of the textiles sector (except spinning and weaving in organized sector which are being trained under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana) with a target of 10 lakh persons at a total outlay of Rs.1300 crore. The training programme and course curriculum have been rationalized keeping in view the technological and market demand status of the domestic and international economies. Ministry of Textiles has already partnered with 21 Government Agencies from 18 States and Sectoral Organizations covering nearly 4 lakh persons, for entry level training and job creation in both traditional and organized segments of textiles value chain, the details of which is given in Annexure (*See* below).

Further, the textiles industry and Association are being partnered with. Special emphasis is also being laid an upskilling in apparel and garmenting segment for increasing the competitiveness of the industry in global market.

Annexure

Details of training target allocated under Samarth

The Ministry has allocated a training target of 4,09,690 persons under "Samarth" to 21 State Govt, agencies of 18 States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Karnataka, Odisha, Manipur, Meghalaya, Haryana) and 4 sectoral organisations (Central Silk Board, Development Commissioner Handicraft,

Development Commissioner Handloom and National Jute Board) for commencement of training programme. The details of training target allocated under Samarth are as given below:-

Training Targets to State Government Agencies:

Sl. No.	Name of Applicant Agency	State	Target Approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh Handloom and Handicrafts Society Lt.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,050
2.	Jammu and Kashmir Entrepreneurship Development Institute	Jammu and Kashmir	600
3.	Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Kannur	Kerala	1,975
4.	Handloom and Handicrafts Wing, Directorate of Commerce and Industries	Mizoram	6940
5.	Handloom and Textiles	Tamil Nadu	1,400
6.	Telangana State Textile Complex Cooperative Society	Telangana	1,440
7.	UP Industrial Cooperative Association Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	20,160
8.	Khadi Village Industries Board (UPKVIB)	Uttar Pradesh	48,000
9.	Institute of Entrepreneurship Development, Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	30,840
10.	Uttarakhand Skill Development Society, Dehradun	Uttarakhand	25,000
11.	Director of Handlooms and Textiles-Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	12,000
12.	Assam Skill Development Mission	Assam	17,065

1	2	3	4
13.	Handloom Textiles & Sericulture Department	Assam	50,000
14.	Madhya Pradesh LaghuUdyog Nigam	Madhya Pradesh	13050
15.	Directorate of Skill Development	Tripura	3,540
16.	Karnataka State Textile Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	Karnataka	52,580
17.	Institute of Entrepreneurship Development Odisha	Odisha	3,150
18.	Department of Textiles, Commerce and Industry, Directorate of Handlooms & Textiles, Government of Manipur	Manipur	25000
19.	Directorate of Industries and Commerce	Haryana	42,480
20.	Directorate of Sericulture and Weaving	Meghalaya	7, 200
21.	Directorate of Handloom, Sericulture and handicraft	Jharkhand	3, 200
	TOTAL		3,66,670

Training Targets to Sectoral Organisations of Ministry of Textiles:

Sl. No.	Institution of Ministry of Textiles	Target allocated
1.	Central Silk Board	1,360
2.	Development Commissioner Handicraft	14,660
3.	Development Commissioner Handloom	17,000
4.	National Jute Board	10,000
	TOTAL	43,020

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वस्त्र उद्योग में अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी में पारंगत बेरोजगार नौजवानों को स्वरोजगार स्थापित करने

के लिए सरकार की ओर से उन्हें आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करने का कोई प्रावधान है? यदि है तो उसका पूर्ण विवरण क्या है?

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: सभापति महोदय, मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि आर्थिक सहायता में सरकार ने "मुद्रा योजना" का एक ऐतिहासिक निर्णय लिया, जिसमें महिला होने के नाते मुझे इस बात का गर्व है कि इसमें 70 प्रतिशत लाभार्थी महिलाएं हैं।

महोदय, मैं इसके साथ ही यह भी बताना चाहती हूं कि सरकार ने "स्टार्ट-अप" और "स्टैंड-अप इंडिया" जैसे कई कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से नौजवान, वह स्किल्ड हो या स्किलिंग की अपेक्षा रखता हो और खुद अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना चाहता हो, कोई व्यवसाय करना चाहता हो, उसके लिए यह सुविधा भारत सरकार की ओर से उपलब्ध कराई जाती है और यही सुविधा textile पर भी लागू होती है।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कुशल कर्मियों की आवश्यकता को पूर्ण करने के लिए सीबीएसई पाठ्यक्रम में कक्षा 11 व 12 के लिए वस्त्र डिज़ाइन को एक व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम के रूप में प्रारंभ किया गया है? यदि हाँ, तो उसका पूर्ण विवरण क्या है?

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से हमारे वरिष्ठ सांसद को अवगत कराना चाहती हूं कि उन्हें सीबीएसई से संबंधित प्रश्न एचआरडी मंत्री से पूछने होंगे, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से इस बात को निश्चित रूप से माननीय सांसद तक पहुंचाना चाहती हूं कि चाहे वह सीबीएसई हो, चाहे वह यूजीसी हो, चाहे एआईसीटीई हो, अथवा हमारे विविध शैक्षणिक संस्थान हों, जहाँ-जहाँ ट्रेनिंग की नई-नई उपलब्धियाँ होती हैं, टेक्सटाइल मंत्रालय उन्हें अपने कामकाज में सम्मिलित करने का और इंडस्ट्री को सूचित करने का भरसक प्रयास करता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 54, the questioner is not present. Are there any supplementaries?

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर है।

<div dir="rtl">

† جناب جاوید علی خان : سر ہے۔

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श्री सभापति: किसी ने भेजा नहीं है, तो मैं क्या करूँ?

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, सप्लीमेंटरी है।

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† جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، سپلیمنٹری ہے۔

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री सभापति: भेजना है, हाथ उठाना नहीं है, नहीं तो कैसे होगा? क्वेश्चन 53 हो गया है, अब क्वेश्चन 54, श्री जावेद अली खान, आप सप्लीमेंटरी पूछिए।

*54. *[The Questioner was absent.]*

Status of India-US Civil Nuclear Agreement

*54. SHRI SASMIT PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a)   the progress made in the India-US Civil Nuclear Agreement since it was signed in 2008;

(b)   the challenges and obstacles still being faced in operationalisation of this Agreement;

(c)   the budgetary allocation and actual expenditure incurred towards operationalising this Agreement over the past three years in a year-wise manner; and

(d)   what impact has it had on country's relations with other member countries barring United States?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Techno-commercial discussion to arrive at a project proposal for setting up of nuclear power reactors in collaboration with M/s. Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC), United States of America (USA) are progressing. In May, 2017, the Cabinet gave the "in principle" approval for establishing AP 1000 x 6 reactors with the Westinghouse and 1594 MWe x 6 reactors with General Electric (G.E). Since the Westinghouse took more interest, the discussion progressed well with them than G.E. However, the Westinghouse filed bankruptcy protection in the U.S. in March 2017 after suffering huge cost overruns in its U.S. projects, in December, 2017 it became clear that Brookfield Business Partners LP, was slated to buy Westinghouse for USD 4.6 billion. On 1st August 2018, all formalities related to purchase of the Westinghouse were completed and the company came out of the bankruptcy.

Land acquisition for the project at Kowada, Andhra Pradesh is at an advanced stage. The process of obtaining Environmental clearance from Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, site investigations and Techno-commercial discussions are in progress at the site so as to arrive at a project proposal for setting up six AP 1000 reactors of 1208 MWe each. On emergence of a viable project proposal and accord of administrative approval and financial sanction by the Central Government, the commercial agreement will be signed with M/s. Westinghouse and work on the project commenced. The discussions to arrive at project proposals to set up nuclear power projects with foreign cooperation involve complex technical, commercial, legal, regulatory and other issues, which take time for conclusion.

(c) The allocation and expenditure on projects during the last three years is as follows:

(Amount in crores)

	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Allocation (RE)	Expenditure	Allocation (RE)	Expenditure	Allocation (RE)	Expenditure
New LWR Projects	633	231.14	71	33.27	429	16.11

(d) Subsequent to the signing of the Indo-US Civil Nuclear Agreement, India has signed Inter Governmental Agreements on peaceful uses of Nuclear Energy with many countries *viz.,* Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Czech Republic, European Union, France, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Namibia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom and Vietnam. This has also enabled-India to import nuclear fuel from abroad and to successfully take our nuclear programme way ahead.

श्री जावेद अली खान: सभापति जी, 2008 में जब यह करार हुआ था, तब उस वक्त बहुत सारे दावे और वायदे किए गए थे। ये वायदे इधर वालों ने किए थे, इधर वालों ने नहीं किए थे कि भारत में बिजली की जितनी खपत होती है, 2020 तक हम उसका 60 प्रतिशत न्युक्लियर एनर्जी से पूरा करेंगे और 2024 तक तो हम इतनी बिजली बनाएंगे कि आसपास के देशों में भी

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

बिजली सप्लाई करने लगेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है? क्योंकि आज न्युक्लियर एनर्जी का शेयर हमारी घरेलू खपत में मात्र 1.9 प्रतिशत का है, इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसको बढ़ाने का कोई प्रयास किया जा रहा है?

डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने दुरुस्त फरमाया है कि 2008 में तत्कालीन सरकार के द्वारा यह संधि हुई थी। उस समय इसकी प्रशंसा इस कारण से भी हुई थी कि it gave us a departure from what was being very widely described as nuclear apartheid. अलग-थलग होने की स्थिति से हटकर world-level पर cooperation का एक नया युग प्रारंभ हुआ था और उसके बाद काफी मात्रा में uranium import भी होने लगा। उस समय कुछ रिएक्टर्स थे, जिनको यूएस collaboration से स्थापित करने का निर्णय हुआ था। वर्तमान सरकार ने उसकी गति बढ़ाई, उसको आगे बढ़ाया। यदि बीच में विलंब आया है, तो यह भारत के कारण नहीं, the onus does not lie on the Indian authorities. हुआ यह कि यू.एस. ने एक कंपनी को यह काम दिया था, जिसका नाम है, वेस्टिंगहाउस इलेक्ट्रिक कंपनी था। It was authorised company by the U.S. Government. उसने बीच में, 2017 में अपना दिवालिया घोषित कर दिया and filed a plea of bankruptcy उन्होंने यह इल्तिज़ा की कि भारत की जो NPCIL है, वह कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम ले ले, क्योंकि उन्होंने ईपीआर का जिम्मा लिया था, engineering, procurement and construction. इस दौरान NPCIL चर्चा में थी, उनकी वहीं की एक और पार्टनर कंपनी आई, जिसका नाम ब्रुक फील्ड बिजनेस पार्टनर्स था। वह एक केनेडियन कंपनी थी। उसने इस कंपनी को खरीद लिया। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि इस सारे घटनाक्रम के लिए the onus lies on what is happening on the U.S. soil और अब वह जो दूसरी कंपनी आई है, वह NPCIL के साथ चर्चा में है कि इस प्रोजेक्ट में जो विलंब हुआ था, उसको कैसे आगे बढ़ाया जाए। उनका भी यही कहना है कि कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम NPCIL करे। उस पर चर्चा जारी है, लेकिन हमें विश्वास है कि after the new business arrangement comes into being, यह फिर से गति पकड़ेगा।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister that under the Agreement, there was to be a segregation of our strategic nuclear facilities and the civilian nuclear facilities. Has that process been completed and accepted by all strategic partner countries?

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Pradhan Mantri Innovative Learning Programme - DHRUV

*55. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has initiated the Pradhan Mantri Innovative Learning Programme-DHRUV recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b)   the major aims and objectives of the scheme and whether any guidelines have been issued in this regard, if so, the details thereof;

(c)   whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard; and

(d)   if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) The Government has recently launched the Pradhan Mantri Innovative Learning Programme– DHRUV to mentor and nurture talented children to enrich their skills and knowledge so that they can realise their full potential and contribute to society. The programme was launched on 10th October, 2019 at ISRO, Bengaluru with active participation of State Governments.

Selection of 30 students of Science group and 30 students of Performing Arts group has been made by an Advisory Committee headed by the Principal Scientific Advisor in consultation with the Department of Science and Technology, Atal Innovation Mission, NITI Aayog and National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT), Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) and Sangeet Natak Akademi, Ministry of Culture.

All the 60 students were selected from among the students selected under various competitions/examinations *i.e.* National Talent Search Examination (NTSE), Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE)- Manak, Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana (KVPY), Science Olympiad, Mathematics Olympiad, Kala Utsav and Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme etc.

The programme was conducted for 14 days. During the programme structured activities were carried out for students of Performing Arts group at National Bal Bhavan, New Delhi and for students of Science group at IIT-Delhi and during evenings,

combined activities for both groups were organised. The students were mentored and nurtured by renowned mentors from IIT- Delhi, Atal Innovation Mission, NCERT, CCRT etc.

Global Hunger Index of 119 countries

†*56. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a)   India's ranking in the Global Hunger Index of 117 countries in the latest Global Hunger Report and along with India's ranking in the Hunger Index in the study of 119 countries in the year 2018;

(b)   the decrease in hunger and malnutrition in India during the last decade and the percentage of population that is still not getting enough food; and

(c)   the details of malnourished children during the last three years in the country and the number of children who died due to malnutrition during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Ranking of India in the Global Hunger Index released by concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe in years 2018 and 2019 is as shown below:

Year	Number of Countries Ranked	India's Rank
2018	119	103
2019	117	102

(b)   As per the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), 2013 report, 98.9% of rural India and 99.6% of Urban India received two square meals a day throughout year (Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households- NSSO-Feb, 2013).

(c)   The following data is available pertaining to malnutrition in India as per the National Family Heatlh Survey:

Indicators	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Stunting	48.0%	38.4%
Wasting	19.8%	21.0%
Underweight	42.5%	35.8%

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The fifth round of survey (NFHS-5) is underway and its data would be available next year.

Further, there is no official data available on the number of children who died due to malnutrition.

Uniform Civil Code

*57. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the steps Government has taken so far to bring a Uniform Civil Code which is one of the Directive Principles of the State Policy?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Article 44 of the Constitution provides that the State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code. In view of the importance of the subject matter and sensitivity involved, a proposal to undertake examination of various issues relating to uniform civil code and make recommendations thereon was forwarded to the Law Commission of India. Accordingly, Law Commission had uploaded a consultation paper titled 'Reform of Family Law' in its website *http://www.lawcommissionofindia.nic.in/.*

Status of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act

*58. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   the status of implementation of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013; and

(b)   the details of States where this Act has not been fully implemented yet?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Safety and security of women in the country is of utmost priority for the Government. Keeping this in view, the Government of India has enacted "The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013" (SH Act) which aims to provide protection to women against sexual harassment at workplace and for the prevention and redressal of complaints related to it. The Act covers all women, irrespective of their age, employment status or nature of work.

The Act casts various obligations upon employers of all workplaces, public or private, to provide a safe and secure working environment free from sexual harassment,

whereby every employer is mandated to constitute an Internal Committee (IC) for receiving complaints of workplace sexual harassment and is also mandated to display at any conspicuous place in the workplace penal consequences of sexual harassments and the order constituting IC.

Similarly, the District Officers notified under this Act by State Governments are mandated to constitute Local Committees (LCs) in concerned districts to receive complaints of sexual harassment from establishments where Internal Committees have not been constituted due to having less than ten workers or if the complaint is against the employer himself. For this, the Act contains provision for notification by State Governments of a District Magistrate or Additional District Magistrate or Collector or Deputy Collector as a District Officer for every district who has the authority to constitute LC as well as to exercise powers and discharge functions under this Act.

As per the information received by this Ministry, as of now, 583 districts across 33 States/ UTs have notified District Officers and 392 districts across 25 States/UTs have constituted LCs. The details of the same are at Statement (*See* below). The Ministry has been writing to States and UTs, and following up with the concerned for effective implementation of the Act.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of District Officers and Local Committees notified by the Ministry for effective implementation of the Act

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of District Officers	LC Details of Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	6	19
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	Not Available
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	10
4.	Andaman and Nicobar	3	Not Available
5.	Chhattisgarh	27	27
6.	Chandigarh	1	1
7.	Delhi	11	9

1	2	3	4
8.	Daman and Diu	2	1
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1
10.	Goa	2	2
11.	Haryana	21	22
12.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	Not Available
14.	Karnataka	30	30
15.	Kerala	14	14
16.	Ladakh	2	Not Available
17.	Lakshadweep Islands	1	1
18.	Madhya Pradesh	52	51
19.	Mizoram	8	8
20.	Maharashtra	36	35
21.	Manipur	16	2
22.	Meghalaya	11	11
23.	Odisha	30	Not Available
24.	Puducherry	2	2
25.	Punjab	20	15
26.	Rajasthan	33	33
27.	Sikkim	4	Not Available
28.	Telangana	33	28
29.	Tripura	8	8
30.	Tamil Nadu	32	Not Available
31.	Uttar Pradesh	75	37
32.	Uttarakhand	13	13
33	West Bengal	23	Not Available
	GRAND TOTAL	583	392

Survey to evaluate quality of education

*59. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether any survey/study has been carried out recently to evaluate the quality of primary, secondary and higher education in the country;

(b)   if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c)   the steps taken by Government to improve the critical thinking of students in primary and secondary education in the prevailing global scenario; and

(d)   the details of specific programmes in this regard being implemented, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys to assess learning achievement of children in Classes - III, V, VIII, and X. The National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2017 was held on 13th November 2017 for assessing the competencies developed by the children at the grade levels III, V and VIII from across 701 districts covering all the 36 States and UTs and covered 22 lakh students from 1.10 lakh schools. NAS (2017) was administered with districts as the unit of reporting in different subject areas such as languages, mathematics, EVS/Science and Social Sciences in the Government and Government aided schools. The competency based test was based on the Learning Outcomes which were recently incorporated in the Central Rules for the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act by the Government of India. Similarly, National Achievement Survey for Class X was also conducted throughout the country on February 05, 2018 in Government, Government aided and private schools. The learning levels of 1.5 million students in 44,304 schools across 610 districts in 34 States and UTs were assessed, in 5 subject areas of English, Mathematics, Science, Social Science and Modern Indian Language (MIL).

The NAS district report cards have been shared with the States and UTs to help in identifying gaps at the district level and devise strategies for further improvement. Subsequently, a framework of intervention has been developed and shared with States to improve the quality of learning in the schools.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has taken the following initiatives for improving quality of education and develop critical thinking of students:

(i)   Under Samagra Shiksha to ensure inclusive and equal education at all levels support is provided to the States and Union Territories under which the Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) to motivate and engage children in Science, Mathematics and Technology and 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) schemes for teaching reading, writing and mathematics in elementary classes are being implemented.

(ii)   To ensure competencies, the Central rules to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 have been amended and class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes have been shared with all States and Union Territories.

(iii)   Untrained in-service elementary teachers have been trained.

(iv)   In order to provide e-learning material, different facilities like e-PATHSHALA, DIKSHA portal, SWAYAM (Study Webs to Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds), SWAYAM PRABHA DTH Channels have been made available by the Ministry.

(v)   An integrated Teacher Training Programme titled NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) has been launched.

(vi)   The Government of India has decided to participate in the Programme for International Students Assessment (PISA) to be conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 2021.

(vii)   The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has undertaken various examination reforms to promote competencies and quality of learning:

     (a)   Change in design of question papers with nearly 33% increase in internal choice in all major subjects for classes X and XII and introduction of objective type questions. It has been decided to include 10% competency based Questions in the annual examination of class 10 in the current year.

     (b)   Experiential learning has been introduced from 2019-20 to promote self thinking, creativity and effective study skills among students.

Recovery of dues from telecom companies

*60. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has recovered all dues from telecom companies as licence fee and penalty alongwith interest based on the revenue sharing model for the gross revenue of ₹14,98,181 crore earned by them during 2004-2015;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   whether any telecom companies have given any proposal to Government for the dues/recovery thereon; and

(d)   if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in CIVIL APPEAL NOS. 6328 - 6399 OF 2015 [UNION OF INDIA Vs. ASSOCIATION OF UNIFIED TELECOM SERVICE PROVIDERS OF INDIA ETC.] pronounced its judgment dated 24.10.2019 wherein the appeals filed by the Department of Telecom were upheld and the appeals filed by the Telecom Service Providers were dismissed. The Supreme Court has upheld the definition of the Gross Revenue and Adjusted Gross Revenue as enumerated in the License Agreement and has also upheld the imposition of Interest, Penalty and Interest on Penalty as per the terms and conditions of the License Agreement. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has granted 3 months' time for compliance of order.

The provisional dues of the Telecom Service Providers on account of License Fee and Spectrum Usage Charges are based on the assessments carried out/ demands raised and are subject to revision in light of the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 24.10.2019. Details are at Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below) for License Fee and Spectrum Usage Charges respectively.

The Cellular Operators Association of India *vide* their letter dated 29.10.2019 has sought urgent intervention of the Government to avert such an unprecedented impact on the financial health of their member companies. However, one of the members of the Cellular Operators Association of India *i.e.* Reliance Jio Infocom Ltd. has submitted a divergent opinion on the said matter.

Statement-I

TSPs-wise Provisional License Fee outstanding as per demand up to July, 2019

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Total Outstanding (₹ Cr.)
1.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	8485
2.	Vodafone Group of Companies	19824
3.	Bharti Airtel Group of Companies	21682
4.	Telenor India Private Ltd.	1950
5.	Tata Group of Companies	9987
6.	Reliance Jio Infocom Ltd.	13
7.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2099
8.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	2537
9.	Aircel Group of Companies	7853
10.	Etisalat DB Telecom Private Ltd.	29
11.	Quadrant Televentures Ltd.	116
12.	S.Tel Pvt Ltd.	42
13.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	1033
14.	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	302
15.	Reliance Communication Ltd/Reliance Telecommunication Ltd.	16457
16.	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	233
	TOTAL	92642

Statement-II

The provisional Spectrum Usages Charges (SUC) dues TSP-wise

S.No	Name of the Company	Total Outstanding
1.	Aircel	2376.77
2.	Allianz	0.00

S.No	Name of the Company	Total Outstanding
3.	Bharti	13904.01
4.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2890.46
5.	Dishnet	642.54
6.	Etisalat DB Telecom Private Ltd.	2.81
7.	Idea	6745.37
8.	Loop	0.56
9.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	585.88
10.	Quadrant	53.93
11.	Reliance Communication Ltd.	3887.46
12.	Reliance Jio Infocom Ltd.	47.52
13.	Reliance Telecommunication Ltd.	796.32
14.	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	101.44
15.	STel	13.67
16.	Spice	0.00
17.	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3836.29
18.	Telewing	3.49
19.	Telenor	204.35
20.	Unitech-Wireless	712.33
21.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	265.09
22.	Vodafone	17984.23
	TOTAL	55054.51

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Malware attack at Kudankulam Nuclear Power Station

481. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a)   whether a malware was detected recently in the highly sensitive Kudankulam Nuclear Power Station (KKNPS);

(b)   if so, the details thereof and whether it has affected the critical system adversely;

(c)   whether the officials have ascertained reasons for a serious breach by a malware which occurred at a high security nuclear power station computer; and

(d)   whether it was a cyber attack aimed at sabotage in Kudankulam by vested interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A malware infection was identified in NPCIL KKNPP Internet connected system.

(b)   There was an identification of a malware infection on KKNPP administrative network used for day to day administrative activities. The affected system contains data related to administrative function. Plant control and instrumentation system is not connected to any external network such as Intranet, Internet and administrative system. The plant systems, which are isolated and not accessible from this administrative network, were not affected. There was no impact on the critical plant systems.

(c) and (d) Sir, the malware infection was only on the computers connected to the internet which are used for administrative purposes.

Nuclear power plants for electricity generation

†482. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a)   the number of nuclear power plants functioning in the country at present and the percentage of electricity being generated through these plants to meet the total energy requirements of the country;

(b)   the estimated increase in.percentage of energy requirements of the country till the year 2022; and

(c)   whether new nuclear power plants are being set up to meet these requirements, if so, the places where these are being set up and their efficiency in megawatt thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The present installed nuclear power capacity in the country

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

comprises of 22 reactors with a total capacity of 6780 MW. Of these one reactor, RAPS-1 (100 MW) is under extended shutdown for techno-economic assessment. The nuclear power plants contribute about 3% of the total electricity generated in the country.

(b)   The electrical energy requirement of the country for year 2018-19 is 1274595 MUs whereas projected energy requirement for year 2021-22 is 1566023 MUs. The percentage increase in energy requirement for the country till 2021-2022 *w.r.t.* energy requirement of 2018-19 is 22.86%.

(c)   Nuclear power plants are being established along with electricity generating plants of other technologies to meet the electricity requirements of the country. The details of location and capacity in MW of the nuclear power plants being set up are as follows:

(i)   Nuclear power plants under Construction:

State	Location	Project	Capacity (MW)
Gujarat	Kakrapar	KAPP-3&4	2 x700
Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	RAPP-7&8	2 X700
Haryana	Gorakhpur	GHAVP-1 &2	2 X700
Tamil Nadu	Kudankulam	KKNPP-3&4	2 X 1000
Tamil Nadu	Kalpakkam	PFBR	500

(ii)   Nuclear power plants accorded administrative approval and financial sanction on which pre-project activities are in progress:

State	Location	Project	Capacity(MW)
Madhya Pradesh	Chutka	Chutka -1&2	2 X700
Karnataka	Kaiga	Kaiga - 5&6	2 X700
Rajasthan	MahiBanswara	Mahi Banswara - 1&2	2X700
		Mahi Banswara-3&4	2X700
Haryana	Gorakhpur	GHAVP-3&4	2 X700
Tamil Nadu	Kudankulam	KKNPP - 5&6	2 X 1000

Malware attack at nuclear power station at Kudankulam

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

(a)   whether Government is aware of any malware attack at Nuclear Power Station at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   the action taken to control damage of computer software/hardware at the plant;

(d)   whether there is a widespread fear among the public on safety of Nuclear Power Station at Kudankulam; and

(e)   if so, the action taken to remove fear among public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A malware infection was identified in NPCIL KKNPP Internet connected system.

(b)   There was an identification of a malware infection on KKNPP administrative network used for day to day administrative activities. The affected system contains data related to administrative function. Plant control and instrumentation system is not connected to any external network such as Intranet, Internet and administrative system.

(c)   In respect of further strengthening of Information Security in administrative networks, various measures have been taken *viz.* hardening of internet and administrative intranet connectivity, restriction on removable media, blocking of websites and IPs which have been identified with malicious activity etc.

The Computer and Information Security Advisory Group (CISAG)-DAE has recommended certain measures for immediate and short term implementation. These are being complied with.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. However, a structured ongoing public outreach programme based on a multipronged approach is being implemented by NPCIL to address the

apprehensions of the people and allay their fears in a simple, understandable and credible manner.

Fuel required for nuclear plants

†484. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a)   the amount of nuclear fuel required for nuclear plants in the country;

(b)   the amount of Uranium available in the country to meet the requirements of nuclear fuel; and

(c)   the quantum of Uranium being imported for operation of nuclear plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The approximate requirements of atomic fuel/Uranium for Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) are as follows:

Unit Capacity (MW)	Annual requirement at 85% Capacity Factor (tons uo2)
220	45
540	100
700	125

The approximate requirements of atomic fuel/Uranium for Light Water Reactors (LWRs) currently in operation are as given below:

Unit Capacity(MW)	Annual Fuel Requirement (tons, low enriched uranium)
160	6 (at 85% CF)
1000	25 (at 90% CF)

(b) The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has the mandate to identify, evaluate and augment mineral resources of Uranium in the country. AMD has carried out exploration and prospecting for Uranium deposits in a number of prospective

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

geological domains. As on October, 2019, a total of 3,20,445 tonne (t) *in situ* U3O8 (2,71,737 t U) has been established in forty four (44) Uranium deposits in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra. The State-wise details of Uranium deposits are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Consequent upon the Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement, the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has been importing Uranium to meet the Fuel requirements of Safeguarded Nuclear Reactors. As a part of this activity, several contractual agreements were entered into with various overseas suppliers.

Details of country-wise Uranium imports received at Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC) are furnished below:

Sl. No.	Name of The Country	Quantity of Uranium imported MT (U' (31.03.2009 to 12.11.2019)
1.	France	299.9 (Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate-UOC)
2.	Kazakhstan	7577.2 (UOC)
3.	Canada	3460.5 (UOC)
4.	Russia	2005.9 (Natural UO_2 Pellets)
5.	Russia	128.7 (Enriched UO_2 Pellets)

Statement

State-wise details of the Uranium resources

State	District	Name of the deposit	Resource (tonne)		Status
			U3O8	U	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	Tummaiapalle Group	1,80,025	1,52,661	Existing mine (Under investigation)
	Guntur	Koppunuru	2,761	2,341	Under investigation
		Sub-total	1,82,786	1,55,003	
Telangana	Nalgonda	Lambapur	1,450	1,230	Planned mining centre
		Peddagattu	7,585	6,432	Planned mining centre
		Chitrial	9,515	8,069	Under investigation
		Sub-total	18,550	15,730	
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Jaduguda	8,038	6,816	Existing mine-
		Jaduguda North	1,277	1,083	Under investigation
		Bhatin	1,700	1,442	Existing mine

	Narwapahar (NWP) + NWP Extn.	11,780	9,989	Existing mine
	Narwapahar (Deeper + Khundungri)	4,168	3,534	Extension of existing mine
	Turamdih Group	11,510	9,760	Existing mine
	Banduhurang	6,489	5,503	Existing mine
	Bagjata	1,860	1,577	Existing mine
	Mohuldih	3,330	2,824	Existing mine
	Garadih	1,270	1,077	Small deposit
	Kanyaluka	1,970	1,671	Small deposit
	Nimdih	815	691	Small deposit
	Rajgaon	1,200	1,018	Small deposit
	Singridungri-Banadungri	12,575	10,664	Under investigation
	Rajdah	1,019	864	Under investigation
Saraikela-Kharswan	Bangurdih	1,710	1,450	Under investigation
	Sub-total	70,711	59,963	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Meghalaya	South West Khasi Hills	KPM (Domiasiat)	9,500	8,056	Planned mining centre
		Wahkyn - Wahkut	9,764	8,280	Exploratory mining planned (Under investigation)
		Gomaghat-Phlangdiloin	1,000	848	Small deposit
		Tyrnai	600	509	Small deposit
		Lostoin	869	737	Small deposit
		Umthongkut	1,535	1,302	Small deposit
		Sub-total	23,268	19,731	
Rajasthan	Sikar	Rohil	8,261	7,005	Exploratory mining centre (Under investigation)
		Rohil West	955	810	Under investigation
		Jahaz	2,058	1745	Under investigation
	Udaipur	Umra	1,160	984	Small deposit

		Sub-total	12,434	10,544	
Karnataka	Yadgir	Gogi	4,267	3618	Exploratory mining centre
		Kanchankayi	2,004	1699	Under investigation
	South Canara	Walkunji-Yellakki	415	352	Small deposit
		Sub-total	6,686	5,670	
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Bodal	1,530	1297	Small deposit
		Bhandaritola	518	439	Small deposit
	Surguja	Jajawal	1,438	1,219	Small deposit
		Dumath - Dhabi	500	424	Small deposit
		Sub-total	3,986	3,380	
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Naktu	785	666	Under investigation
		Sub-total	785	666	
Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	Pokhri-Tunji	100	85	Small deposit
		Sub-total	100	85	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh	Una	Rajpura	364	309	Under investigation
	Shimla	Kasha-Kaladi	200	170	Small deposit
	Mandi	Tileli	220	187	Small deposit
		Sub-total	784	665	
Maharashtra	Gondia	Mogarra	355	301	Small deposit
		Sub-total	355	301	
	Grand total		3,20,445	2,71,737	

Objectives of BharatNet project

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

(a)   the objectives of BharatNet project;

(b)   whether the objectives framed for this project have been achieved so far;

(c)   if so, the details thereof; and

(d)   if not, what actions have been taken/ are being taken by Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country. The project is under implementation and the infrastructure being created is a national asset, accessible on a non-discriminatory manner for provision of Services. The project envisaged providing affordable broadband services in rural and remote areas towards realisation of the vision of 'Digital India'.

The target of completing 1,00,000 GPs under Phase-I of BharatNet was achieved in December,2017. The work of connecting the remaining GPs of BharatNet is under progress. As on 07.11.2019, by laying 3,80,988 km. Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), a total of 1,40,668 GPs have been connected, out of which 1,27,393 GPs have been made Service Ready. In addition, 983 GPs have been made Service Ready on satellite media.

Broadband connections to Gram Panchayats of Rajasthan

†486. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that all Gram Panchayats of Rajasthan are yet to be provided broadband connections;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   the number of Gram Panchayats provided with broadband connections and those which are yet to receive such facility, district-wise; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d)   the number of Wi-Fi hotspots provided in Gram Panchayats of the State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country, including Rajasthan. As of now, a total of 8746 GPs (including BHQs) have been made Service Ready in Rajasthan. The District-wise details of Gram Panchayats, which have been provided with broadband connectivity and those which are yet to receive such facility under BharatNet project in Rajasthan, are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d)   As part of BharatNet project, the Last Mile connectivity, through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband technology to access broadband /internet services, is to be provided at all the 2.5 lakh GPs in the country including Rajasthan. In Rajasthan, as of now, Wi-Fi hotspots have been installed in 8813 GPs, out of which, Service are being provided in 3964 GPs.

Statement

District-wise details of BharatNet connectivity in Rajasthan

Sl. No.	District	Total No. of GPs*	Total No. of Service Ready GPs*	No. of GPs yet to be made Service Ready*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ajmer	290	290	0
2.	Alwar	525	493	32
3.	Banswara	356	116	240
4.	Baran	228	192	36
5.	Banner	501	200	301
6.	Bharatpur	384	380	4
7.	Bhilwara	395	395	0
8.	Bikaner	296	287	9
9.	Bundi	187	187	0
10.	Chittorgarh	300	276	24

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Churu	259	258	1
12.	Dausa	246	230	16
13.	Dholpur	175	96	79
14.	Dungarpur	300	123	177
15.	Hanumangarh	257	257	0
16.	Jaipur	546	533	13
17.	Jaisalmer	143	101	42
18.	Jalore	282	281	1
19.	Jhalawar	258	258	0
20.	Jhunjhunu	309	309	0
21.	Jodhpur	476	339	137
22.	Karauli	223	213	10
23.	Kota	161	161	0
24.	Nagaur	477	474	3
25.	Pali	331	329	2
26.	Pratapgarh	170	112	58
27.	Rajsamand	214	213	1
28.	Sikar	351	351	0
29.	Sirohi	167	157	10
30.	Sriganganagar	345	249	96
31.	Sawaimadhopur	205	202	3
32.	Tonk	236	235	1
33.	Udaipur	558	449	109
	TOTAL	10151	8746	1405

*Including BHQs.

Increase in Base Transceiver Stations in Gujarat

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

(a)   whether Government proposes to increase Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) in Gujarat to increase mobile connectivity there;

(b)   if so, the details thereof, place-wise;

(c)   the details of BTS towers currently active in Gujarat, district-wise, along with locations thereof; and

(d)   whether the above mentioned BTS are sufficient as per the current requirement and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has proposed to increase Base Transceiver Station in Gujarat to increase mobile connectivity through Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). There is a proposal to install mobile towers in 70 uncovered villages in State of Gujarat. The details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c)   The licenses for providing mobile services in the country are granted by Department of Telecommunications (DoT) at License Service Area (LSA) level. The State of Gujarat is part of Gujarat LSA which includes Union Territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli as well.

The total number of BTS installed in State of Gujarat as on 13th November, 2019 is 34,558. The details of the BTS along with the location can be accessed through public web-portal, Tarang Sanchar at *https://tarangsanchar.gov.in*. District-wise count of BTS in the State of Gujarat is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d)   The Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) install mobile towers to improve coverage and/ or capacity of their networks based on their techno-commercial requirements on a regular basis.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Details of 70 uncovered villages in State of Gujarat where mobile towers are to be installed

Sl. No.	District	Block	Village
1.	Banaskantha	Wav	Radha Nesda
2.	Dohad	Dhanpur	Alindra
3.	Dohad	Dhanpur	Bhuvera
4.	Dohad	Dhanpur	Pipargota
5.	Dohad	Limkheda	Jamri
6.	Dohad	Limkheda	Kelkuva
7.	Dohad	Limkheda	Vadapipla
8.	Kachchh	Nakhatrana	Paneli
9.	Kachchh	Nakhatrana	Valka Nana
10.	Narmada	Dediapada	Bebar
11.	Narmada	Dediapada	Chopdi
12.	Narmada	Dediapada	Chuli
13.	Narmada	Dediapada	Dabka
14.	Narmada	Dediapada	Duthar
15.	Narmada	Dediapada	Gadh
16.	Narmada	Dediapada	Gichad
17.	Narmada	Dediapada	Kanjal
18.	Narmada	Dediapada	Kanji
19.	Narmada	Dediapada	Khapar
20.	Narmada	Dediapada	Kokati
21.	Narmada	Dediapada	Mal
22.	Narmada	Dediapada	Mathasar

Sl. No.	District	Block	Village
23.	Narmada	Dediapada	Mathavali
24.	Narmada	Dediapada	Mohbi
25.	Narmada	Dediapada	Mohbudi
26.	Narmada	Dediapada	Pankhala (Mathasar)
27.	Narmada	Dediapada	Pankhala (Shisha)
28.	Narmada	Dediapada	Sada
29.	Narmada	Dediapada	Sagai
30.	Narmada	Dediapada	Samot
31.	Narmada	Dediapada	Shisha
32.	Narmada	Dediapada	Vaghumar
33.	Narmada	Dediapada	Vandri
34.	Narmada	Nandod	Amli
35.	Narmada	Nandod	Boridra
36.	Narmada	Nandod	Chapat
37.	Narmada	Nandod	Dadhvada
38.	Narmada	Nandod	Datanambali
39.	Narmada	Nandod	Dhirkhadi
40.	Narmada	Nandod	Dhochki
41.	Narmada	Nandod	Gadher
42.	Narmada	Nandod	Gadit
43.	Narmada	Nandod	Gagar
44.	Narmada	Nandod	Gulvani
45.	Narmada	Nandod	Handi
46.	Narmada	Nandod	Haripura
47.	Narmada	Nandod	Junaraj

Sl. No.	District	Block	Village
48.	Narmada	Nandod	Kamodiya
49.	Narmada	Nandod	Khamar
50.	Narmada	Nandod	Mandan (Gaditvalun)
51.	Narmada	Nandod	Mandan (Gorvalun)
52.	Narmada	Nandod	Mankad Khada
53.	Narmada	Nandod	Mota Haidva
54.	Narmada	Nandod	Moti Chikhli
55.	Narmada	Nandod	Movi
56.	Narmada	Nandod	Namalgadh
57.	Narmada	Nandod	Nana Haidva
58.	Narmada	Nandod	Nani Chikhli
59.	Narmada	Nandod	Nani Daberi
60.	Narmada	Nandod	Panchla
61.	Narmada	Nandod	Ringni
62.	Narmada	Nandod	Surpan
63.	Narmada	Nandod	Zarvani
64.	Narmada	Sagbara	Kherpada
65.	Narmada	Sagbara	Kunvar Khadi
66.	Vadodara	Nasvadi	chhotiumar
67.	Vadodara	Nasvadi	kunda
68.	Vadodara	Nasvadi	kuppa
69.	Vadodara	Nasvadi	talav
70.	Vadodara	Nasvadi	vadia

Statement-II

District-wise count of mobile tower locations in State of Gujarat where BTS are installed by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs)

Sl. No.	Districts in Gujarat State	Count of locations in the District where BTS are installed by TSPs
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	5691
2.	Amreli	816
3.	Anand	1003
4.	Aravalli	185
5.	Banaskantha	1176
6.	Bharuch	1030
7.	Bhavnagar	1175
8.	Botad	214
9.	Chhota Udaipur	155
10.	Dahod	439
11.	Dang	35
12.	Devbhoomi Dwarka	242
13.	Gandhinagar	1015
14.	Gir Somnath	166
15.	Jamnagar	1312
16.	Junagadh	1133
17.	Kutch	1675
18.	Kheda	767
19.	Mahisagar	148
20.	Mehsana	1167

1	2	3
21.	Morbi	471
22.	Narmada	144
23.	Navsari	590
24.	Panchmahal	569
25.	Patan	641
26.	Porbandar	278
27.	Rajkot	2381
28.	Sabarkantha	892
29.	Surat	4690
30.	Surendranagar	881
31.	Tapi	167
32.	Vadodara	2454
33.	Valsad	856
	TOTAL	34558

VRS to BSNL employees

488. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to relieve around 54,000 employees of BSNL through a Voluntary Retirement Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the management has directed reduction of contract labour by 30 per cent in terms of numbers as well as expenditure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Cabinet in its meeting held on 23.10.2019 has approved the revival plan

for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) which *inter-alia,* includes measures to reduce the staff cost by offering Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) to the employees of age 50 years and above. Accordingly, BSNL has launched 'BSNL Voluntary Retirement Scheme-2019' on 04.11.2019 which is open till 03.12.2019. Since the scheme is voluntary, the exact number of employees opting for voluntary retirement cannot be ascertained till closure of the scheme.

(c) and (d) In view of its poor financial position, BSNL has decided to implement various austerity measures which include reducing expenditure for different outsourcing works.

Bailout plan for BSNL and MTNL

489. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government is contemplating a bailout plan for BSNL/ MTNL;

(b)   if so, the details thereof; and

(c)   whether the package includes VRS for employees?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The Cabinet in its meeting held on 23.10.2019 has approved the revival plan for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) which *inter alia,* includes measures to reduce staff cost through a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for employees of age 50 years and above, administrative allotment of spectrum for 4G services, debt restructuring by raising of sovereign guarantee bonds, monetisation of assets and in-principle approval for merger of BSNL and MTNL.

Shift of consumers from BSNL to private companies

†490. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that consumers are moving towards private companies for services after getting fed up on account of poor services rendered by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL);

(b)   if so, whether Government is trying to address these shortcomings so that trust of consumers could be restored; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of proposed Action Plan of BSNL to provide internet services at village level in the country and the State-wise progress made, in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has informed that number of customers ported-in to BSNL is higher than the ported-out customer of BSNL. BSNL is MNP (Mobile Number Portability) positive during 2019-20 (till October, 2019).

Status of MNP in BSNL

	Port out	Port in
Up to 31.3.2014	43,83,988	30,73,524
During 2014-15	16,13,843	9,14,412
During 2015-16	17,81,002	2,031,668
During 2016-17	20,61,542	27,77,935
During 2017-18	34,96,128	41,32,600
During 2018-19	28,27,440	53,64,649
Cumulative up to October, 2019	1,80,98,000	2,04,90,841

Year-wise number of mobile connections of BSNL for the last three years and till 31.08.2019 is as below:

As on	Mobile Connections of BSNL (in Crores)
31.03.2017	10.14
31.03.2018	11.19
31.03.2019	11.57
31.08.2019	11.64

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors the performance of telecom service providers including BSNL against the benchmark for various Quality of Service (QoS) parameters laid down by TRAI by way of QoS regulations issued from time to time, through Quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs).

As per PMR issued by TRAI for the quarter ending March 2019, BSNL is meeting all the benchmarks for Basic (Wireline) and Broadband Services. For Cellular Mobile

Telephone Service, BSNL is meeting the benchmark for all the parameters in all of its Licensed Service Areas (LSAs) except for the parameter "Network QoS DCR Spatial distribution measure or DCR Network_QSD (90, 90) (benchmark 2%)" and "Network QoS DCR temporal distribution measure or DCR Network_QTD (97, 90) (benchmark ≤ 3%)" in West Bengal service area only.

(c)   BSNL has informed that it has planned and set up large number of Wi-Fi Hotspots/Access points on pan-India basis including rural areas for providing internet/ broadband services. BSNL has also started its 4G services (having capability of high-speed internet) in some circles. As on 31.05.2019, total 5921 4G Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) of BSNL are working. State-wise details of 4G BTSs and public Wi-Fi Hotspots of BSNL is Statement.

Statement

Details of Public W-Fi Hotspots and 4G BTSs of BSNL

Sl. No.	State/Circle	Number of Public Wi-Fi Hotspots	Number of 4G BTSs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1492	259
2.	Assam	433	20
3.	Bihar	746	166
4.	Chhattisgarh	309	226
5.	Gujarat	1535	844
6.	Haryana	773	170
7.	Himachal Pradesh	665	74
8.	Jharkhand	174	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	197	105
10.	Karnataka	2027	261
11.	Kerala	1062	705
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1664	91

1	2	3	4
13.	Maharashtra (including Goa)	3472	1092
14.	North East	194	192
15.	Odisha	748	160
16.	Punjab	1187	362
17.	Rajasthan	1257	0
18.	Tamil Nadu	1278	337
19.	Telangana	901	282
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1890	519
21.	Uttarakhand	280	56
22.	West Bengal	844	0
	TOTAL	23128	5921

Advance notice to subscribers before shutting down services

491. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that Government has decided to make it mandatory for telecom service providers to give at least 30 days advance notice to subscribers before shutting down their services;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   whether it is also a fact that the development has come against the background of abrupt closure of services by some telecom operators recently which left their subscribers in lurch; and

(d)   if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is mandatory for Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) to give at least 30 days advance notice to subscribers before shutting down their services as per the terms and conditions of license granted by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT).

(c) and (d) It was observed that if a TSP migrated its services from one technology to another, for the subscribers, it could amount to closure of services, as it may require change in mobile device. However, the terms and conditions of license did not mandate provision of prior notice to the DoT/ Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)/ subscribers in such a case. Thus, subscribers had to face lot of inconveniences.

In order to ensure that subscribers are not put to undue hardships due to closure of services in a particular technology, DoT has issued amendments to the terms and conditions of Licenses on 24th January, 2019. License amendment has mandated that in case of closure of any service through any technology in the entire service area or a part of it, the TSP should give a 60 days' notice to the Licensor (DoT) and TRAI and 30 days' notice to its effected subscribers, clearly stating the options available to the subscribers, including that of Mobile Number Portability (MNP) facility.

Making BSNL and MTNL profitable

492.   SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that Government is considering to merge BSNL and MTNL and make it as one company;

(b)   if so, the details thereof; and

(c)   whether it is also a fact that the merger could make the company profitable and can capture a good percentage of market share in terms of both landline and mobile services?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The Cabinet in its meeting held on 23.10.2019 has approved the revival plan for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) which *inter-alia,* includes in-principle approval for merger of BSNL and MTNL. Since MTNL is operating in metros of Delhi and Mumbai and BSNL operates in rest of India, the benefits of merger, *inter-alia* will be in the form of Pan-India footprint and synergy in operations.

Villages of Andhra Pradesh without mobile services

493.   SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that as many as 2,800 villages in the Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh covering 9 districts do not have the mobile services;

(b)   if so, the reasons therefor and efforts being made to provide mobile services to these villages;

(c)   whether it is also a fact that even BSNL has not provided mobile services in these villages; and

(d)   if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) As per the data collected from the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and Department of Telecommunications (DoT) field units in 2019, it is estimated that there are 2,068 villages in Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh covering 9 districts, which are not covered by mobile services. The reasons for not having mobile services in these villages include, *inter-alia,* remote and tough terrain, areas diversely located with scattered population and commercially non-viable operations. Mobile coverage in such villages is being provided by the Government and TSPs in a phased manner. Under Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Phase-II project, the Government has approved installation of 346 mobile towers for providing mobile connectivity in Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh covering 9 districts.

(c) and (d) At present, out of 8,963 villages of Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh covering 9 districts, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is providing mobile services in 5,967 villages. BSNL has informed that mobile coverage in the remaining villages is being provided on the basis of techno-commercial viability and availability of funds.

Computerisation of post offices

494.   SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has achieved its target of computerising all its post offices which had to be done by the year 2017;

(b)   if so, whether Government has published any report/data with regard to the number of post offices which have been computerised until now, both in the rural as well as urban areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) All 25,564 Departmental Post Offices (12,178 Rural and 13,386 Urban as per Annual Report 2016-17 of Department of Posts) in the country have been computerised.

Under the IT Modernization project, Department of Posts has implemented Digital Advancement of Rural Post Office for A New India (DARPAN) Project in June 2016, whereby Branch Post Offices were provided with SIM Based Handheld devices in the rural areas of the country for carrying out online postal and financial transactions.

Out of 1,29,975 Branch Post Offices a total of 1,29,688 Branch Post Offices have been rolled out under DARPAN as on date.

(b)   Yes, Sir. Data / report in respect of Departmental Post Offices is published in the Annual Report 2016-17 of Department of Posts. In subsequent Annual Reports for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19, similar information is also published.

Updated Information on DARPAN has been published in the Annual Report 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19.

The Annual Reports are available on the official website of Department of Posts with following link: *https://www.indiapost.gov.in/VAS/Pages/AboutUs/AboutUs.aspx.*

(c)   Postal Circle-wise number of computerised Rural / Urban Departmental Post Offices is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The details of DARPAN Rolled out Branch Post Offices is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). 287 Branch Post Offices have been declared as Technically Not Feasible (TNF) locations due to non-feasibility of Network in these Branch Post Offices.

Statement-I

Computerisation of Rural /Urban Departmental Post Offices as per Annual Report 2016-17

Name of Postal Circle	Head Post Office			Sub Post Office			Total		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	4	55	59	944	581	1525	948	636	1584
Assam	0	19	19	385	221	606	385	240	625
Bihar	0	32	32	637	386	1023	637	418	1055
Chhattisgarh	0	10	10	99	239	338	99	249	348
Delhi	0	12	12	6	389	395	6	401	407

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarat	0	34	34	644	663	1307	644	697	1341
Haryana	0	16	16	177	309	486	177	325	502
Himachal Pradesh	3	15	18	353	97	450	356	112	468
Jammu and Kashmir	0	9	9	94	163	257	94	172	266
Jharkhand	0	13	13	229	218	447	229	231	460
Karnataka	0	58	58	839	815	1654	839	873	1712
Kerala	6	45	51	977	480	1457	983	525	1508
Madhya Pradesh	0	43	43	327	658	985	327	701	1028
Maharashtra	1	60	61	1031	1124	2155	1032	1184	2216
North East	0	9	9	186	142	328	186	151	337
Odisha	0	35	35	666	500	1166	666	535	1201
Punjab	0	22	22	328	416	744	328	438	766
Rajasthan	1	47	48	722	570	1292	723	617	1340
Tamil Nadu	0	94	94	1330	1406	2736	1330	1500	2830
Telangana	1	35	36	433	392	825	434	427	861
Uttar Pradesh	0	72	72	877	1602	2479	877	1674	2551
Uttarakhand	0	13	13	197	182	379	197	195	392
West Bengal	0	47	47	681	1038	1719	681	1085	1766
TOTAL	16	795	811	12162	12591	24753	12178	13386	25564

Statement-II

Postal Circle-wise number of Branch Post Offices using SIM based handheld devices

Sl. No.	Postal circle name	Total number of DARPAN branch post offices
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8868
2.	Assam	3391

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	8009
4.	Chhattisgarh	3050
5.	Delhi	47
6.	Gujarat	7642
7.	Haryana	2186
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2322
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1431
10.	Jharkhand	2730
11.	Karnataka	7951
12.	Kerala	3556
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7262
14.	Maharashtra	10642
15.	North East	2529
16.	Odisha	7006
17.	Punjab	3098
18.	Rajasthan	8976
19.	Tamil Nadu	9270
20.	Telangana	4970
21.	Uttar Pradesh	15123
22.	Uttarakhand	2322
23.	West Bengal	7307
	TOTAL	129688

Telecom and mobile facilities in Konkan region

†495. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)　whether even after 72 years of independence, people of the villages in the districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra have not got the facility of telecom and mobile services;

(b)　the reasons for not making arrangements for telecom/mobile facilities till now in above mentioned villages; and

(c)　Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) As per data collected from the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and Department of Telecommunications (DoT) field units in 2019, it is estimated that there are 575 inhabited villages (as per the Census 2011) in the districts of Raigarh, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and Thane of Konkan region of Maharashtra which are not covered by mobile services. The reasons for not having mobile services in these villages include, *inter-alia*, remote and tough terrain, areas diversely located with scattered population and commercially non-viable operations. Mobile coverage in the uncovered villages in the country is being provided by the Government and the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) in a phased manner.

Improving condition of BSNL and MTNL

496.　SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)　whether Government has made any plan to merge the MTNL and BSNL;

(b)　if so, the details thereof, including the action taken by Government to solve the other issues of the employees working for MTNL and BSNL; and

(c)　what are the remedial measures taken by Government to improve the condition of BSNL and MTNL in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The Cabinet in its meeting held on 23.10.2019 has approved the revival plan for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) which *inter alia,* includes in-principle approval for merger of BSNL and MTNL. The Cabinet approval also includes measures to reduce staff cost through a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for employees of age 50 years and above, administrative allotment of spectrum to BSNL and MTNL for 4G services, debt restructuring by raising of sovereign guarantee bonds and monetisation of assets of BSNL and MTNL.

Functioning of BSNL

497.   SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   the details of the financial situation of BSNL for the fiscal years 2017-18 and 2018-19 (till present);

(b)   whether there has been any allocation of 4G spectrum to BSNL, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c)   the details of steps that Government has taken to aid the State run BSNL?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Financial performance of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for the fiscal years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (as on 30.09.2019) is as under:–

(in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Total Revenue	Profit/(Loss)
1.	2017-18	25,071	(-7,993)
2.	2018-19	19,321	(-14,904)
3.	2019-20* (upto 30.09.2019)	9,034	(-7,506)

*Unaudited.

(b) and (c) The Cabinet in its meeting held on 23.10.2019 has approved the revival plan for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) which *inter alia,* includes measures to reduce staff cost through a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for employees of age 50 years and above, administrative allotment of spectrum for 4G services, debt restructuring by raising of sovereign guarantee bonds, monetisation of assets and in-principle approval for merger of BSNL and MTNL.

The Government has approved budgetary support for *ex-gratia* on VRS and preponed pensionary liabilities due to VRS. Full cost of spectrum (excluding GST) for BSNL will be funded by Government through equity infusion. GST component on the cost of spectrum will also be funded through budgetary allocation from Government.

Internet shutdowns in the country

498. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   the number of internet shutdowns in the country in the last three years;

(b)   the details thereof, State-wise and duration-wise;

(c)   whether the Ministry has taken any steps to ensure that people have access to emergency communication services during internet shutdowns and if so, the details thereof; and

(d)   whether the Ministry has undertaken any evaluation or study to assess the economic impact of internet shutdowns?

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

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

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

(d)   No, Sir. DoT has not undertaken any evaluation or study to assess the economic impacts of internet shutdowns. However, DoT had received a joint representation dated 08.08.2018 from telecom service providers, wherein, it was intimated that frequent suspension of internet services were being ordered by various State Governments. Accordingly, on 28.09.2018, all State Governments have been advised to sensitize the concerned officials/agencies against precipitate actions leading to shut down of Internet services, and to ensure that the provisions of "Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017" are adhered to.

Consideration of entry of Huawei for 5G

499.   SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   by when 5G technology is going to be rolled out in the country;

(b)   whether the country has the physical and technical infrastructure to roll out 5G;

(c)   whether the country is considering entry of Huawei with its 5G technology; and

(d)   whether Government has analysed the strategic implications about the above entry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) The standards for IMT 2020 (International Mobile Telecommunications 2020), also known as 5G technologies in industry, are being finalised. An inter-ministerial High Level Forum for 5G India 2020 was constituted in September, 2017 to articulate the Vision for 5G in India and to recommend policy initiatives and action plans to realize this vision. The High Level Forum submitted its report titled as "Making India 5G Ready" in August, 2018. Based on the report, the Government is creating an enabling framework for deployment of affordable and secure 5G services in India.

A Sub-committee on 5G and technology trials having representatives from relevant Departments/Ministries has been thereafter constituted under the Chairmanship of Principal Scientific Advisor to give recommendations on various issues, including security, relating to 5G and technology trials in India.

Time-bound payment of contract casual workers of BSNL and MTNL

500. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any plan for time-bound payment of salaries/wages of contract casual workers of BSNL and MTNL;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Contract casual workers are engaged by Contractors for specific works outsourced by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL). The responsibility of payment to the contract casual workers essentially lies with the Contractor. However, due to severe financial constraints, delay in payment to Contractors by BSNL/MTNL has occurred in recent months. All efforts are being made by BSNL and MTNL to overcome the situation to meet the immediate necessary expenditure including payment of bills of Contractors for making payment of wages/ arrears to contract casual workers.

Monetisation of assets of MTNL and BSNL

501. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is monetising the assets of MTNL and BSNL;

(b) whether any guideline or policy for monetisation of assets of the MTNL and BSNL has been issued; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The Cabinet in its meeting held on 23.10.2019 approved the revival plan for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) which *inter alia,* includes monetisation of assets of BSNL and MTNL. The process of monetisation of assets of BSNL and MTNL will be as per the guidelines issued by Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) for asset monetisation *vide* its OM No. 3/3/2018/DIPAM-II dated 08.03.2019.

Wi-Fi in Gram Panchayats

502.   SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   the data of the number of Gram Panchayats (GPs) with installed Wi-Fi as on date, State-wise;

(b)   the data of the number of GPs with operational Wi-Fi as on date, State-wise; and

(c)   the data of the number of Wi-Fi users as on date and average data consumed per Wi-Fi user per month, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Wi-Fi access points (Hotspots) have been installed in 45,769 GPs under the BharatNet project. Out of these, broadband/internet services are provided in 16,151 GPs. More than 11 lakh users are consuming more than 69 Terabyte of data per month.

State-wise details of Wi-Fi installed, operational, Wi-Fi users and average monthly data consumed are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Wi-Fi installed, Wi-Fi users and Data Consumption

Sl. No.	State	No. of GPs where Wi-Fi installed	No. of GPs where Wi-Fi operational	No. of active Wi-Fi users	Data Consumption (GB)	Average Data Consumed per Wi-Fi user per month (MB)
		Reply of Sl. No. (a.)	Reply of Sl. No. (b.)	Reply of Sl. No. (c.)	Reply of Sl. No. (c.)	Reply of Sl. No. (c.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	4	0	0	0	0
2.	Bihar	295	213	19206	2940	153.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Chhattisgarh	517	435	33866	0	0
4.	Haryana	1063	712	64576	421	6.51
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	570	503	0	0	0
6.	Karnataka	2569	1854	89492	5230	54.44
7.	Kerala	731	728	51852	32703	630.72
8.	Leh (UT)	169	149	-	-	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1350	828	101945	3565	34.96
10.	Maharashtra	776	330	41349	271	6.55
11.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Rajasthan	8813	3964	0	0	0
13.	Uttar Pradesh-E					
14.	Uttar Pradesh-W	27223	5239	675816	15219	22.51
15.	Uttarakhand	353	311	65994	8662	131.25
16.	West Bengal	11	2	0	0	0
17.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Chandigarh	12	12	43	0	0
20.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	142	142	0	0	0
22.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Manipur	161	6	20	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	80	0	0	0	0
26.	Meghalaya	70	70	0	0	0
27.	Gujarat	26	5	0	0	0
28.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Puducherry	81	81	7004	127	18.13
31.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Odisha	111	107	8116	125	15.4
34.	Jharkhand	312	254	32464	145	4.46
35.	Himachal Pradesh	330	206	298	1	3.35
	TOTAL	45769	16151	1192041	69409	58.22

Expeditious payment of AGR by TELCOS

503. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Supreme Court has decreed payment of more than ₹92,000 crores by telcos in a verdict over the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) dispute;

(b)   whether Government would consider setting apart funds, from this windfall inflow, for the restructuring of the PSU telecom companies (BSNL and MTNL) especially for the allotment of 5G spectrum; and

(c)   whether Government would seek directives of the Apex Court for the expeditious payment of these dues (AGR) which are being deliberately delayed by the telcom operators?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 24.10.2019 in Civil Appeal 6328-6399 of 2015 upheld the definition of 'Gross Revenue' and 'Adjusted Gross Revenue' as enumerated in the License Agreement. The Hon'ble Court has directed to make the payments of due amounts within three months and report the compliance.

(b)   These two issues are independent of each other.

(c)   The Government has directed the Licensees to make the payments in accordance with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 24.10.2019 and submit requisite documents within the stipulated timeframe.

Bail-out package for BSNL and MTNL

504. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM:
     SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has approved a ₹70,000 crore bail-out package for the State-owned BSNL and MTNL to cover costs of voluntary retirement benefits to employees, in a long overdue intervention;

(b)   whether Government would also attempt to monetise the assets of both the two firms expected to fetch around ₹38,000 crores;

(c)   whether Government considers both the firms as strategic assets of the nation with their all-out involvement during natural calamities and managing the entire army and banking network of communications; and

(d)   whether Government expects both MTNL and BSNL to turn EBITDA positive in two years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Cabinet has approved the revival plan for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) on 23-10-2019 which *inter-alia,* includes the measures to reduce the staff cost through a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for employees of age 50 years and above, administrative allotment of spectrum for providing 4G services, monetisation of Land/Building and Tower/Fibre assets, debt restructuring by raising of Sovereign Guarantee Bonds and in-principle approval for merger of BSNL and MTNL.

The Government has approved ₹ 29,937 crore (₹17,169 crore on account of *Ex-Gratia* on VRS and ₹ 12,768 crore due to preponement of pensionary benefits spread over a period of ten years) through budgetary allocation for VRS. Full cost of spectrum (excluding GST) of ₹ 14,115 crore for BSNL and of ₹ 6,295 crore for MTNL will be funded by Government through equity infusion and subscription to non-cumulative preference shares respectively. GST component of ₹ 3,674 crore on the cost of spectrum will also be funded through budgetary allocation from Government. Government has also approved sovereign guarantee bonds of ₹ 15,000 crore to be raised and serviced by BSNL and MTNL.

(c)   BSNL and MTNL strive to fulfil the communication needs of most of the Government Departments including the Armed Forces. BSNL has time and again proved to be a major instrument for restoration of telecom services during natural calamities.

(d)   It is expected that with the implementation of these measures, both BSNL and MTNL will turn around in future.

Gram panchayats with internet services in Himachal Pradesh

505.   SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   the details of optical fibre laid under the BharatNet project in the country so far and the time-frame to achieve the remaining targets;

(b)   the number of Gram Panchayats connected with broadband/internet and Wi-Fi hotspots services in Himachal Pradesh so far under the said project;

(c)   the number of Gram Panchayats of Himachal Pradesh yet to be connected under the said project, the block-wise details thereof; and

(d)   the total amount of funds that have been allocated, released and spent in Himachal Pradesh under the said project during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) As on 07.11.2019, by laying 3,80,988 km. Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), a total of 1,40,668 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been connected under the BharatNet Project. The BharatNet Project is under implemention and a total of 2 lakh GPs are targeted to be completed by March, 2020.

(b)   Total 3,269 GPs (including BHQs) are planned to be provided with broadband/internet connectivity in Himachal Pradesh (HP). Out of these 3,115 GPs are planned on fiber and remaining GPs are to be connected through Satellite media. Total 241 GPs (including BHQs) have been provided with broadband/internet connectivity in the State.

(c)   3028 GPs are yet to be connected in the State. The Block-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d)   Amount of funds allocated/released.

Phase of project	Funds released (In crore ₹) 2017-18	Funds released (In crore ₹) 2018-19	Funds released (In crore ₹) 2019-20
Phase-I	0	4.35	1.26
Phase-II	1.30	-	-

Statement

Block-wise status of GP connectivity in Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	District	Block count	Block Name	Total GPs (incl. BHQ)	GPs connected in Phase-I (Incl. BHQ)	Balance GPs to beconnected (Incl. BHQ)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bilaspur	1	Bilaspur Sadar	41	0	41
		2	Ghumarwin	51	0	51
		3	Jhanduta	38	0	38
		4	Shri Naina Devi Ji	24	0	24
	Sub-Total	4	-	154	0	154
2.	Chamba	1	Bharmour	30	0	30
		2	Bhatiyat	70	0	70
		3	Chamba	20	0	20
		4	Mehla	58	0	58
		5	Pangi	17	0	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		6	Salooni	42	0	42
		7	Tissa	52	0	52
	Sub-Total	7	-	289	0	289
3.	Hamirpur	1	Bamson	47	42	5
		2	Bijhri	49	38	11
		3	Bhoranj	34	0	34
		4	Hamirpur	26	2	24
		5	Nadaun	58	58	0
		6	Sujanpur Tihra	21	21	0
	Sub-Total	6	-	235	161	74
4.	Kangra	1	Baij Nath	40	0	40
		2	Bhawarna	68	0	68
		3	Dehra	61	0	61
		4	Dharamshala	4	0	4

		5	Fatehpur	59	0	59
		6	Indora	49	0	49
		7	Kangra	58	0	58
		8	Lamba Gaon	57	0	57
		9	Nagrota Bagwan	66	0	66
		10	Nagrota Surian	61	0	61
		11	Nurpur	39	0	39
		12	Panchrukhi	33	0	33
		13	Pragpur	76	0	76
		14	Rait	45	0	45
		15	Sulah	40	0	40
	Sub-Total	15	-	756	0	756
5.	Kinnaur	1	Kalpa	24	0	24
		2	Nichar	19	0	19
		3	Pooh	25	0	25
	Sub-Total	3	-	68	0	68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Kullu	1	Ani	33	0	33
		2	Banjar	41	0	41
		3	Kullu Sadar	75	0	75
		4	Naggar	32	0	32
		5	Nirmand	23	0	23
	Sub-Total	5	-	204	0	204
7.	Lahaul Spiti	1	Lahaul	29	0	29
		2	Spiti	14	0	14
	Sub-Total	2	-	43	0	43
8.	Mandi	1	Balh	33	0	33
		2	Chauntra	36	0	36
		3	Dharampur	50	0	50
		4	Drang	53	0	53
		5	Gohar	31	0	31
		6	Gopalpur	53	0	53
		7	Karsog	71	0	71
		8	Mandi Sadar	84	0	84

		9	Seraj	26	25	1
		10	Sundernagar	28	0	28
	Sub-Total	10	-	465	25	440
9.	Shitnla	1	Basantpur	30	0	30
		2	Chopal	51	0	51
		3	Chhohara	33	0	33
		4	Jubbal-Kotkhai	49	0	49
		5	Mashobra	49	0	49
		6	Nankhari	18	0	18
		7	Narkanda	27	0	27
		8	Rampur	37	0	37
		9	Rohru	33	0	33
		10	Theog	54	0	54
	Sub-Total	10	-	381	0	381
10.	Sirmour	1	Nahan	28	0	28
		2	Pachhad	33	0	33
		3	Paonta	44	0	44
		4	Rajgarh	33	0	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		5	Sangrah	41	0	41
		6	Shillai	52	0	52
	Sub-Total	6	-	231	0	231
11.	Solan	1	Dharampur	40	0	40
		2	Kandaghat	23	0	23
		3	Kunihar	56	0	56
		4	Nalagarh	56	55	1
		5	Solan	28	0	28
	Sub-Total	5	-	203	55	148
12.	Una	1	Amb	50	0	50
		2	Bangana	43	0	43
		3	Gagret	43	0	43
		4	Haroli	43	0	43
		5	Una	61	0	61
	Sub-Total	5	-	240	0	240
	TOTAL 12	78		3269	241	3028

Villages of Himachal Pradesh without internet

506. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   the details of villages in the country that are without internet connectivity, State-wise and district-wise;

(b)   whether internet facility is not available in remote villages of Himachal Pradesh and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c)   whether internet/broadband speed available in the towns and villages in Himachal Pradesh is very low;

(d)   if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e)   the efforts made by Government to resolve the aforementioned issues and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Internet can be accessed by the customers using wireline as well as wireless technologies. Wireless technologies *inter-alia* include 2G,3G and 4G technology and provide network coverage for more than 95% of population of the Country. Further, State-wise list of total number of inhabited villages and number of uncovered villages by mobile telephone service is available and the same is given in the Statement (*See* below). More than 99% of the inhabited villages are already covered with mobile services in Himachal Pradesh.

As per "The Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicators" report released by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on 1st October 2019, there are 51.86 rural internet subscribers per 100 population in Himachal Pradesh.

The reasons for not having mobile services in the remaining villages of Himachal Pradesh include, *inter-alia,* remote and tough terrain, areas diversely located with scattered population and commercially non-viable operations. Mobile coverage in such villages is being provided by the Government and Telecom Service Providers in a phased manner.

(c) and (d) Internet speed depends on various parameters such as technology deployed, network coverage, number of simultaneous users accessing the internet,

connectivity to the website being accessed, etc. The speed of mobile internet is further dependent on a number of factors such as distance from Base Transceiver Station (BTS) serving the customer, the number of simultaneous users being served by the BTS, the traffic handled by the BTS, etc. As such, the mobile users may experience different speeds at different locations and time of usage.

(e)   The following initiatives/actions have been taken by the Government towards provisioning and improving broadband/internet services in Himachal Pradesh:

- BharatNet is being implemented to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) (approx. 2,50,000) in the country, including approx. 3,043 GPs in Himachal Pradesh. As part of BharatNet project, the last mile connectivity through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband technology to access broadband/internet services is being provided at all the GPs in the country including Himachal Pradesh.

- Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) scheme is being implemented for setting up of 25,000 public Wi-Fi hotspots, including 647 in Himachal Pradesh using the infrastructure of telephone exchanges of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in rural areas.

- USOF scheme for mobile connectivity in 354 villages of uncovered border areas, including 59 in Himachal Pradesh.

Statement

The list of villages without mobile services as on 31st October, 2019

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	No. of inhabited villages as per census 2011	No. of inhabited villages without mobile services
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	396	157
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16158	2095
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5258	1804
4.	Assam	25372	1210
5.	Bihar	39073	266

1	2	3	4
6.	Chandigarh	5	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	19567	2250
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65	0
9.	Daman and Diu	19	0
10.	Delhi	103	0
11.	Goa	320	23
12.	Gujarat	17843	691
13.	Haryana	6642	1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17882	166
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6101	138
16.	Jharkhand	29492	1253
17.	Karnataka	27397	563
18.	Kerala	1017	0
19.	Ladakh	236	62
20.	Lakshadweep	6	1
21.	Madhya Pradesh	51929	2970
22.	Maharashtra	40959	2989
23.	Manipur	2515	788
24.	Meghalaya	6459	1598
25.	Mizoram	704	270
26.	Nagaland	1400	269
27.	Odisha	47677	6549
28.	Punjab	12168	0
29.	Puducherry	90	0
30.	Rajasthan	43264	770

1	2	3	4
31.	Sikkim	425	11
32.	Tamil Nadu	15049	28
33.	Telangana	10128	110
34.	Tripura	863	8
35.	Uttarakhand	15745	205
36.	Uttar Pradesh	97813	419
37.	West Bengal	37478	57
	TOTAL	597618	27721

In-principle approval for merger of BSNL and MTNL

507. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to merge the BSNL and MTNL;

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

(c)   whether it is also a fact that an in-principle approval has been taken by the Cabinet to rescue the ailing BSNL with MTNL; and

(d)   whether Government has any plan of going for any disinvestment of the above telcos in the near future, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Cabinet in its meeting held on 23.10.2019 approved the revival plan for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) which *inter alia,* includes in-principle approval for merger of BSNL and MTNL. Since MTNL is operating in metros of Delhi and Mumbai and BSNL operates in rest of India, merger will help in Pan-India footprint and synergy in operations.

(c)   The revival plan approved by Cabinet also includes *inter-alia,* measures to reduce staff cost through a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for employees of age

50 years and above, administrative allotment of spectrum for 4G services, debt restructuring by raising of sovereign guarantee bonds and monetisation of their assets.

(d)   At present, there is no proposal for disinvestment of BSNL and MTNL.

Debt of telecom industry

508. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that the telecom industry is reeling under a debt of almost ₹8 lakh crore;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   whether it is also a fact that if the conditions continued further, the mobile networks in the country would be in danger; and

(d)   if so, the steps taken by Government to save the mobile services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) As per the Inter-Ministerial Group report of 31.08.2017, the total debt of the telecom industry was ₹ 7.88 lakh crores.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Telecom Service Providers	Tower Companies	Total
Indian Debt	159675	18049	177724
Foreign Debt	83918	-	83918
Total Bank/FI Debt	243593	18049	261642
Bank Guarantees	50000	-	50000
Deferred Spectrum Liabilities of DoT	295864	-	295864
Other Third Party Liabilities	175464	4763	180227
Total Outside Liabilities	764922	22812	787734

(c)   The Cellular Operators Association of India *vide* their letter dated 29.10.2019 has submitted that in the absence of an immediate grant of relief by the Government,

two of the three private mobile operators *viz.* Airtel and Vodafone-Idea, will face an unprecedented crisis. COAI has sought urgent intervention of the Government to avert such an unprecedented impact on the financial health of their member companies. However, one of the members of the COAI *i.e.* Reliance Jio Infocom Ltd. has submitted a divergent opinion on the said matter.

(d)   The Committee of Secretaries under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary held meetings to discuss the issues relating to the stress in the sector.

Roadmap to recover the spectrum fee from telecom industries

509. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   by when the Department of Telecommunications intends to receive the unpaid spectrum and licence fee dues of ₹92,000 crore from the telecom industries;

(b)   what is the roadmap to recover the aforesaid amount; and

(c)   whether Government is planning to give any relief for the already stressed telecom industries in repaying the dues, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 24.10.2019 in Civil Appeal 6328-6399 of 2015 upheld the definition of 'Gross Revenue' and 'Adjusted Gross Revenue' as enumerated in the License Agreement.

The Hon'ble Court has directed to make the payments of due amounts within three months and report the compliance. Government has directed the Licensees to make the payments in accordance with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 24.10.2019 and submit requisite documents within the stipulated timeframe

(c)   A Committee of Secretaries chaired by Cabinet Secretary has held meetings regarding the issues related to Telecom Sector.

Ordinance to register tourists in Meghalaya

†510. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a)   whether the ordinance of the State Government of Meghalaya with regard

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to registration of individuals visiting Meghalaya is a violation of principles of right to freedom of movement which is provided in the constitution; and

(b)   whether it is not a hindrance in efforts to promote tourism in the North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No ordinance with regard to registration of individuals visiting Meghalaya has been issued till date.

(b)   Not applicable in view of (a) above.

Budgetary spending by Ministries in North East

511.   SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a)   whether all the Ministries have been able to spend 10 per cent of their budgetary allocation for the development of North-East India during the last three years;

(b)   if so, the details of expenditure thereof, Ministry-wise;

(c)   if not, the amount of budgetary allocation and the amount spent, Ministry-wise and State-wise, including Assam therein; and

(d)   steps taken by Government to ensure that all the Ministries spend the mandatory 10 per cent budgetary spending in North-East?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry-wise details of budget allocation (Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates, as per Statement 11) and expenditure reported by non exempted Ministries during the last three years (2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19) are given in Statement (*See* below). The allocation is not made State-wise.

(d)   Secretary, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (M/o DoNER) reviews the utilization of the 10% GBS earmarked for the North Eastern Region by Ministries through periodic meetings with Ministries/Departments. Ministries/Departments also undertake internal reviews for ensuring full utilization of 10% GBS.

Statement

Ministry-wise details of Budget Allocation and expenditure of non-exempted Ministries during last three years

(Figures in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department of	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Agriculture Research and Education	370.0	317.0	295.2	323.0	323.0	323.0	423.5	460.0	460.0
2.	Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare	765.1	1195.6	177.3	4116.6	2838.3	1237.0	4610.9	6726.3	2203.7
3.	Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	139.3	154.4	152.8	159.6	160.6	149.8	286.3	264.7	261.8
4.	Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturo, Unani, Siddha & Homeo	105.0	103.0	102.9	143.0	155.0	154.8	83.0	107.9	103.4
5.	Biotechnology	180.0	189.7	181.2	145.4	147.2	147.5	159.9	159.9	160.0
6.	Chemicals and Petrochemicals	16.0	16.0	2.0	29.8	27.4	17.8	19.9	5.9	206.8

7.	Civil Aviation	#	#	-	0.0	0.0	79.9	197.3	0.0	160.3
8.	Coal	15.0	15.0	0.0	18.6	18.6	1.8	71.0	72.5	2.3
9.	Commerce	130.0	132.5	131.7	100.0	100.0	103.7	100.0	102.9	102.5
10.	Consumer Affairs	105.2	354.1	101.1	364.5	362.4	5.0	169.6	169.0	21.5
11.	Culture	175.5	172.1	126.3	175.5	131.6	104.0	175.5	168.7	122.5
12.	Defence (Misc.)	45.0	25.0	1427.3	45.0	275.8	275.8	286.5	143.5	143.5
13.	Development of North Eastern Region	1007.0	966.7	950.6	1116.7	870.1	715.3	1274.0	1091.4	628.5
14.	Drinking Water and Sanitation	1375.0	1625.0	1625.0	1969.8	2370.0	2369.8	2234.3	1997.8	1750.0
15.	Electronics and Information Technology	320.0	314.9	186.8	281.0	221.0	221.0	308.0	337.0	337.0
16.	Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	70.0	73.0	69.1	76.0	79.5	68.5	86.7	86.7	44.7
17.	Environment, Forests and Climate Change	172.5	167.6	140.0	131.8	131.8	129.6	163.6	163.6	158.6
18.	Fertilizers	1.0	#		#	#		#	#	
19.	Food and Public Distribution	77.4	77.4	67.5	60.0	57.2	52.8	74.0	102.0	99.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Food Processing Industries	60.0	68.9	66.3	72.5	63.4	53.0	131.3	87.0	38.8
21.	Health and Family Welfare	3130.0	3130.0	3080.5	3625.4	4086.1	3945.3	4178.0	4345.4	4001.8
22.	Health Research	75.0	75.0	8.8	75.0	75.0	71.6	100.0	92.5	87.4
23.	Heavy Industry	30.0	50.0	56.0	95.0	0.0	40.0	90.0	0.0	0.0
24.	Higher Education	1623.0	1688.5	1561.1	2078.0	2783.5	2649.2	2459.6	2341.0	2263.3
25.	Home Affairs	30.0	30.0	$	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	232.6
26.	Housing, Urban Poverty Alleviation	102.5	102.0	102.0	639.7	639.3	640.2	1158.6	1203.6	697.5
27.	Information and Broadcasting	80.0	86.0	89.2	84.2	60.6	49.4	74.3	122.2	65.2
28.	Labour and Employment	155.0	61.0	61.0	687.8	631.1	631.0	741.2	947.5	947.5
29.	Land Resources	165.0	164.0	164.0	220.0	180.0	180.0	250.1	198.6	184.1
30.	Law and Justice	90.0	92.4	48.8	106.2	101.6	33.0	112.7	97.5	71.48*
31.	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	300.0	476.4	326.4	644.9	463.1	590.7	670.1	679.7	667.5
32.	Mines	30.3	27.8	29.3	30.3	30.3	70.8	61.1	61.1	72.0

33.	Minority Affairs	243.7	244.0	138.4	270.3	287.4	645.8	432.4	432.4	278.4
34.	New and Renewable Energy	496.0	413.0	204.9	525.0	394.0	168.0	504.5	504.5	122.4
35.	Panchayati Raj	75.0	65.5	65.5	77.0	70.0	54.4	80.5	69.3	111.7
36.	Pharmaceuticals	19.5	26.3	26.3	31.5	38.9	52.0	33.5	33.5	33.5
37.	Police	677.1	657.1	$	897.8	897.8	981.3	696.9	677.9	1430.2
38.	Posts	60.0	47.0	34.5	55.0	72.6	21.7	86.0	77.2	22.6
39.	Power	1220.0	1041.4	861.7	1616.6	1220.7	1284.9	1697.5	2891.0	2082.5*
40.	Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade	267.0	267.5	240.0	909.3	1542.6	1541.7	1088.8	1088.8	1088.0
41.	Public Enterprises	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
42.	Road Transport and Highways	5000.0	4520.0	4464.7	5765.0	5265.0	5237.8	6210.0	6210.0	5944.5
43.	Rural Development	4164.5	4381.2	4281.2	5461.7	4563.9	5275.5	5481.3	3271.0	9742.5
44.	School Education and Literacy	1894.3	3935.6	3696.5	4229.3	4110.3	4215.9	4457.7	3952.1	4125.3
45.	Shipping	100.0	93.3	80.6	126.0	126.0	125.9	140.0	125.0	105.0
46.	Skill development and Entrepreneurship	$	$	$	277.5	152.3	155.4	326.9	244.1	222.8
47.	Social Justice and Empowerment	245.2	243.3	198.0	253.1	253.1	160.1	304.5	318.0	270.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
48.	Statistics and Programme Implementation	30.0	30.0	21.3	24.8	18.8	12.4	24.9	24.9	26.7
49.	Telecommunications	586.5	1113.7	460.2	1510.6	1103.7	531.6	1571.0	790.9	307.5
50.	Textiles	335.0	335.0	339.0	356.0	360.0	344.4	255.4	255.4	231.9
51.	Tourism	150.0	150.0	221.3	175.0	175.0	175.9	203.4	198.4	214.4
52.	Tribal Affairs	449.0	449.0	540.0	526.0	526.0	667.5	600.0	600.0	855.6
53.	Urban Development	100.0	200.0	200.0	-	-	-	#	#	-
54.	Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvination	261.4	241.9	301.8	150.6	156.5	910.1	340.9	318.8	746.4
55.	Women and Child Development	1630.0	1660.1	1550.3	2160.6	2045.0	1902.5	2445.4	2451.3	1665.0
56.	Youth Affairs and Sports	180.0	113.8	110.9	197.1	174.9	143.8	228.5	183.5	130.7
	TOTAL	29124.8	32180.1	29367.9	43244.6	40971.7	39753.4	47994.9	47088.0	46054.8

Source: Ministries/Departments
Note: Figures are provisional and subject to vetting of Ministry of Finance.
No allocation made in Statement 11.
$ Figures not available.

* Figures taken from PFMS.

Agency dealing with cyber security threats

512. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a)   whether the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has signed cooperation pacts with its counterparts in Malaysia, Singapore and Japan for cyber security, if so, the details thereof; and

(b)   whether the CERT-In is the nodal agency responsible for dealing with cyber security threats and the MoU will promote closer cooperation for exchange of knowledge and experience in detection, resolution and prevention of security related incidents between India and the three countries, if so, the details thereof and the work done so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Malaysia, Singapore and Japan on cooperation in the area of cyber security as follows:

(i)   MoU between CERT-In and Cyber Security Malaysia was signed on 23rd November 2015 with a validity period of 2 years.

(ii)   MoU between CERT-In and Singapore Computer Emergency Response Team (SingCERT) was signed on 24th November 2015 with a validity period of 2 years and was extended for a period of 5 years on 1st June 2018 with effect from 24th November 2017.

(iii) MoU between CERT-In and Japan Computer Emergency Response Team Coordination Center (JPCERT/CC) was signed on 7th December, 2015 with a validity period of 5 years.

(b)   The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is the nodal agency for responding to cyber security incidents as per provisions of Section 70B of the Information Technology Act, 2000. As per the MoUs signed between CERT-In and counterpart agencies in Malaysia, Singapore and Japan, point of contacts are identified, face-to-face meetings and video/ tele-conferences are held periodically. Discussions are conducted on the operational activities and cyber security incident trends. Information

on latest cyber threats and best practices to enhance cyber security are exchanged. CERT-In is also participating in the projects conducted by respective counterpart agencies. The cooperation is enabling timely detection and resolution of cyber security incidents affecting respective constituency and responding to emerging cyber threats.

Illegal surveillance by Israeli spyware Pegasus

513.   SHRI SANJAY RAUT:
            SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that many Indian journalists and activists were targets of illegal surveillance by Israeli spyware Pegasus through WhatsApp for a two week period until May, 2019;

(b)   if so, Government's reaction thereto on breach of privacy of citizens of India on the messaging platform WhatsApp; and

(c)   the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken against WhatsApp and other spyware companies to safeguard the privacy of millions of Indian citizen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Government had been informed by WhatsApp of a vulnerability affecting some WhatsApp mobile user's devices through a spyware namely Pegasus. According to WhatsApp, this spyware was developed by an Israel based company NSO Group and that it had developed and used Pegasus spyware to attempt to reach mobile phones of a possible number of 1400 users globally that includes 121 users from India.

Some statements have appeared based on reports in media, regarding breach of privacy of Indian citizens on WhatsApp. These attempts to malign the Government of India for the reported breach are completely misleading. The Government is committed to protect the fundamental rights of citizens, including the right to privacy. The Government operates strictly as per provisions of law and laid down protocols. There are adequate safeguards to ensure that no innocent citizen is harassed or his privacy breached.

(c)   The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) published a vulnerability note on May 17, 2019 advising countermeasures to users regarding the abovesaid vulnerability in WhatsApp. Subsequently, on May 20, 2019, WhatsApp reported an incident to CERT-In stating that WhatsApp had identified and promptly fixed a vulnerability that could enable an attacker to insert and execute code on mobile devices and that the vulnerability can no longer be exploited to carry out attacks.

On September 5, 2019 WhatsApp wrote to CERT-In mentioning an update to the security incident reported in May 2019, that while the full extent of this attack may never be known, WhatsApp continued to review the available information. It also mentioned that WhatsApp believes it is likely that devices of approximately one hundred and twenty one users in India may have been attempted to be reached. Based on media reports on 31st October, 2019 about such targeting of mobile devices of Indian citizens through WhatsApp by spyware Pegasus, CERT-In has issued a formal notice to WhatsApp seeking submission of relevant details and information.

Age group of internet users

514. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a)   whether data provided by the Internet and Mobile Association of India confirms that 66 million internet users in India are in the age group of 5-11 years;

(b)   whether free access of internet to children while providing them access to digital tools and help in improving learning, will also increasingly expose them to dangers that lurk in the online world; and

(c)   what precautions need to be taken to prevent children from stumbling upon inappropriate content or even worse, come in contact with cyber bullies or child predators which can scar them for life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)   The technological advancement in Information and Communications Technology has brought in a lot of benefits in all walks of life including for improvement in learning for children. However, like any other technology, the same can also be used by miscreants to lure children.

(c)   Government has taken a number of steps to protect children from accessing inappropriate content online. These, *inter alia* include:

(i)   Government blocks the websites containing extreme Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) based on INTERPOL's "Worst-of-list" shared periodically by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) which is the National Nodal Agency for Interpol. The list is shared with Department of Telecommunications (DoT), who then directs major ISPs to block such websites.

(ii)   Government asked major ISPs in India to adopt and disable/remove the online CSAM dynamically based on Internet Watch Foundation (IWF), UK list.

(iii) Department of Telecom, has communicated to all ISPs requesting them to make suitable arrangement to spread awareness among their subscribers, through emails, invoices, SMSs, websites, etc., about the use of Parental Control filters in the end-user machines/devices.

(iv)   Ministry of Home Affairs has launched a portal namely *www.cybercrime.gov.in* to report CSAM or Rape/Gang-Rape (RGR) or obscene contents on internet. ISPs are asked to remove any valid CSAM/RGR/obscene contents reported on this portal.

(v)   The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 has adequate provisions to deal with prevailing cyber crimes including publication or transmission of obscene and sexually explicit content. Section 67B of the Act specifically provides for stringent punishment for publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in sexually explicit act, etc. Further, sections 354A and 354D of Indian Penal Code provide punishment for cyber bullying and cyber stalking against women.

(vi)   Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has issued an Advisory on 4.1.2012 on "Preventing and combating Cyber Crime against Women and Children", wherein it was advised to States/Union Territories to specifically combat the crimes in forms of cyber stalking, cyber bullying, child pornography and exposure to sexually explicit material etc.

(vii) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is implementing a major programme on Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA). A dedicated website for information security awareness *(https://www.infosecawareness.in)* has also been set up.

(viii) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) issued a circular on 18.08.2017 to all schools on safe and effective use of Internet and Digital Technologies in Schools and School buses.

(ix) MHA released a booklet: "A Handbook for Adolescents/Students on Cyber Security" to create awareness among citizens especially students/children about various cyber threats that can impact the children and ways to safeguard themselves against cyber crimes. The copy of the booklet is available in the following link: *https://mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/ CyberSafety_English_Web_03122018.pdf.*

Availability of Aadhaar data with private companies in Telangana

515. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Aadhaar data is shared to private companies doing Government e-projects in certain States;

(b) if so, the details thereof with particular reference to cases registered in Telangana State over Aadhaar data theft; and

(c) whether Government has examined the issue and how Aadhaar data was captured by private agencies and stores in foreign servers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Based on the Report of Inspector General of Police, West Zone, Hyderabad and I/c SIT, a complaint was lodged by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) which has been registered *vide* FIR No.278/2019 on 12.04.2019 at Madhapur Gutalla PS, Cyberabad against Management of M/s IT Grids India Pvt. Ltd and others.

Privacy breach of Indians by WhatsApp

516. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether privacy breach of Indians by WhatsApp have been reported recently;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   whether WhatsApp had alerted Government about privacy breach of Indians in May and September, 2019;

(d)   if so, the details thereof; and

(e)   the details of action Government had taken on the alerts by WhatsApp?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (e) Government had been informed by WhatsApp of a vulnerability affecting some WhatsApp mobile user's devices through a spyware namely Pegasus. According to WhatsApp, this spyware was developed by an Israel based company NSO Group and that it had developed and used Pegasus spyware to attempt to reach mobile phones of a possible number of 1400 users globally that includes 121 users from India.

The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) published a vulnerability note on May 17, 2019 advising countermeasures to users regarding the above said vulnerability in WhatsApp. Subsequently, on May 20, 2019 WhatsApp reported an incident to the CERT-In stating that WhatsApp had identified and promptly fixed a vulnerability that could enable an attacker to insert and execute code on mobile devices and that the vulnerability can no longer be exploited to carry out attacks.

On September 5, 2019 WhatsApp wrote to CERT-In mentioning an update to the security incident reported in May 2019, that while the full extent of this attack may never be known, WhatsApp continued to review the available information. It also mentioned that WhatsApp believes it is likely that devices of approximately one hundred and twenty one users in India may have been attempted to be reached. Based on media reports on 31st October, 2019, about such targeting of mobile devices of Indian citizens through WhatsApp by spyware Pegasus, CERT-In has issued a formal notice to WhatsApp seeking submission of relevant details and information.

Impact of MTNL-BSNL merger on MTNL

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

(a)   whether Government has taken a decision to merge BSNL with MTNL and to make it a single entity;

(b)   if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the merger of BSNL and MTNL; and

(c)   whether the performance of MTNL will be enhanced by this merger?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The Cabinet in its meeting held on 23.10.2019 approved the revival plan for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) which *inter alia,* includes in principle approval for merger of BSNL and MTNL. Since MTNL is operating in metros of Delhi and Mumbai and BSNL operates in rest of India, the benefits of merger, *inter-alia* will be in the form of Pan-India footprint and synergy in operations.

Digitalized villages in Karnataka

518. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a)   the details of the villages made digital in the State of Karnataka at present, district-wise;

(b)   the funds allocated so far to that State for making the villages digital; and

(c)   the details of facilities being provided in those digital villages during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has initiated the Digital Village Pilot Project on 31st October 2018. 700 Gram Panchayats (Village) one each from each district of the State/UT are being covered under the pilot implementation of the project. Gram Panchayats (Village) one each of each of the 30 districts in Karnataka are being covered in the pilot phase. District wise list of the Gram Panchayats/villages is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b)   The Digital Village Project of MeitY is being implemented across India through CSC E-Governance Service India Limited under the Digital India Central Sector Scheme of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. The tentative funds requirement from MeitY for the State of Karnataka to cover 30 Gram Panchayat/villages is approximately ₹ 297 lakhs.

(c)   As of now, the project is provisioning services of - Health (Tele-Health and Tele-Veterinary consultation), Education (BCC/CCC courses of NIELIT, Tally), Financial Inclusion Awareness Program (Insurance, Digital Payment, Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM) QR Code), Solar panel powered street lights (8 lights per village) and more than 300 Government to Citizens Services (G2C) & B2C Services.

Statement

District-wise list of Gram Panchayats/Villages

Sl. No.	State	District	Block	Village
1.	Karanataka	Vijayapur	Muddebihal	Nelatwad
2.	Karanataka	Haveri	Shiggaon	Hulgur
3.	Karanataka	Gulburga	Aland	Sarasamba
4.	Karanataka	Raichur	Shindhanur	Ubdal U
5.	Karanataka	Mysore	Nanjangud	Doddakowlande
6.	Karanataka	Hassan	Arkalgud	Konanur
7.	Karanataka	Kodagu	Somvarpet	Alur
8.	Karanataka	Mandya	Mandya	Basaralu
9.	Karanataka	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	Kuderu
10.	Karanataka	Bagalkot	Jamakhandi	Hunnur
11.	Karanataka	Dharwad	Dharwad	Kotur
12.	Karanataka	Belgaum	Athani	Hulagabali
13.	Karanataka	Shimogha	Shimogha	Holaloor
14.	Karanataka	Chikamagalur	Sakarayapatana	Hulikere
15.	Karanataka	Dakashinakannada	Belthangadi	Venur
16.	Karanataka	Chikkaballapur	Gowribidnur	Muddalodu
17.	Karanataka	Gadag	Gadag	Beladhadi
18.	Karanataka	Davanagere	Davanagere	Angodu
19.	Karanataka	Bangalore Rural	Devanahalli	Daragajogihalli

Sl. No.	State	District	Block	Village
20.	Karanataka	Chitradurga	Hosadurga	Jankal
21.	Karanataka	Kolar	Kolar	Narasapur
22.	Karanataka	Koppal	Gangavati	Herur
23.	Karanataka	Ramnagar	Magadi	Thaggikuppe
24.	Karanataka	Tumkur	Kunigal	Amruturu
25.	Karanataka	Bellary	Bellary	Kallukamba
26.	Karanataka	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	Hennagara
27.	Karanataka	Udupi	Kundapur	Anagalli
28.	Karanataka	Bidar	Aurad	Muraki
29.	Karanataka	Yadgir	Yadgir	Kalebelagundi
30.	Karanataka	Uttara Kannada	Kumta	Hegde

Spyware attack by Israeli software

519. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the serious breach of privacy of the citizens by an Israeli developed spyware named Pegasus;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the modus operandi of Pegasus; and

(c) whether Government has taken the help of any cyber companies to fight terrorism in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Government had been informed by WhatsApp of a vulnerability affecting some WhatsApp mobile user's devices through a spyware namely Pegasus. According to WhatsApp, this spyware was developed by an Israel based company NSO Group and that it had developed and used Pegasus spyware to attempt to reach mobile phones of a possible number of 1400 users globally that includes 121 users from India.

As per WhatsApp, during April 2019 and May 2019, NSO group found and exploited a vulnerability in WhatsApp Video calling system, to send malware to the mobile devices of a WhatsApp users. The nature of the attack did not require targeted users to answer the calls they received. It has been alleged by WhatsApp that "spyware" was designed to intercept and extract information and communications from mobile phones and devices. The spyware could be installed in mobile working on Android, iOS, and BlackBerry operating systems.

The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) published a vulnerability note on May 17, 2019 advising countermeasures to users regarding the above said vulnerability in WhatsApp. Subsequently, on May 20, 2019 WhatsApp reported an incident to the CERT-In stating that WhatsApp had identified and promptly fixed a vulnerability that could enable an attacker to insert and execute code on mobile devices and that the vulnerability can no longer be exploited to carry out attacks.

On September 5, 2019 WhatsApp wrote to CERT-In mentioning an update to the security incident reported in May 2019, that while the full extent of this attack may never be known, WhatsApp continued to review the available information. It also mentioned that WhatsApp believes it is likely that devices of approximately one hundred and twenty one users in India may have been attempted to be reached. Based on media reports on 31st October 2019, about such targeting of mobile devices of Indian citizens through WhatsApp by spyware Pegasus, CERT-In has issued a formal notice to WhatsApp seeking submission of relevant details and information.

(c)   Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) regularly interacts with technology companies and their industry associations. MeitY has specifically not sought help of any cyber company to fight terrorism.

Directions to BSNL, MTNL quickly proceed VRS

520.   SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that Government has directed BSNL, MTNL to proceed quickly on VRS, asset monetisation plans; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) The Cabinet in its meeting held on 23.10.2019

approved the revival plan for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) which *inter alia,* includes measures to reduce the staff cost through a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) and monetisation of assets of BSNL and MTNL. Government, BSNL and MTNL have initiated the implementation of these measures. It is expected that with the implementation of these measures, BSNL/ MTNL will turn around soon.

High rejection rate of H-1B visa applicants

521.   SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether India is alarmed at the high rejection rate with which the US authorities have processed H-1B Visa applications from India with the rejection rate jumping three times in 2019 compared to 2015; and

(b)   whether major Indian IT firms like Cognizant, Cape Gemini, Infosys, Wipro and Accenture are affected by this significant rate of rejection of H1B Visa application?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) According to H-1B petition statistics of the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, 84.8% of the total H-1B petitions processed and completed in Fiscal Year 2019 (October 2018-September 2019) were approved, as against 95.7 % of the total in Fiscal Year 2015 (October 2014-September 2015). According to visa statistics of the U.S. Department of State, the total number of H-1B visas issued and the number issued to Indian nationals, however, remained at almost the same level between Fiscal Years 2015 and 2018, as seen in the following table:

H-1B Visas	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Total H-1B Visas	172,748	180,057	179,049	179,660
Issued to Indian Nationals	119,952	126,692	129,097	125,528
% Share of Visas issued to Indian Nationals	69.4%	70.4%	72.1%	69.9%

Source: U.S. Department of State

(b)   According to inputs received by the Government, there is concern across the global IT industry operating in the U.S., *inter alia,* over approval rates for H-1B

petitions, higher rate of rejection among IT service-focused companies and cost implications of higher scrutiny and additional Requests for Evidence.

International/domestic engagements of PM

522. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   the details of total expenditure incurred on international engagements of the Prime Minister over the last three years; and

(b)   the total expenditure incurred on domestic engagements during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Expenditure incurred on international engagements of Prime Minister over the last three years

Year	Chartered flights	Hotline
2016-17	76,27,68,000	2,24,75,451
2017-18	99,32,31,000	58,06,630
2018-19	79,91,84,298	Nil
2019-20	Bill not received	Nil

(b)   As per Government of India policy on use of IAF aircraft/helicopters by VVIPs/VIPs, Hon'ble Prime Minister is entitled for free airlift in IAF aircrafts/helicopters on official tours.

Know India Programme

523. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   the number of youths who took part in 54th Know India Programme (KIP);

(b)   the objective of organizing such programme alongwith criteria fixed by Government for selection of nomination;

(c)   the funds allocated and spend for this programme;

(d)   the number of such events organized by Government since 2004 and achievement made so far;

(e)   whether the number of participants under the above programme has come down over the last few years;

(f)   if so, the details and the reasons therefore during the last three years; and

(g)   the manner in which the Ministry is planning to improve the programme for Indians abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) 40 Participants.

(b)   The Know India Programme (KIP) is an important initiative of the Government of India which aims to engage and make the students and young professionals of Indian diaspora in the age group of 18-30 years feel a sense of connect with their motherland and to be motivated and inspired by the transformations taking place in India. The programme also aims to give them an exposure to India's diverse forms of art, heritage, and culture as well as to India's progress in various fields such as Industry, Education, Science and Technology, Information and Communication Technology etc.

The selection of the participants is based on the following eligibility criteria:-

(i)   **Age:** 18-30 years.

(ii)   **Previous Participation:** The applicant should not have earlier visited India through any of the Government funded Schemes.

(iii)   **Educational Qualification:** Minimum graduation from a recognized University/ Institute or enrolled for graduation.

(iv)   **Language:** The applicants should be able to speak in English.

(c)   An amount of ₹ 6.00 crore was allocated under Know India Programme for the current FY 2019-20 and an amount of ₹ 1.10 crore has been expended so far.

(d)   Since 2004, the GoI has conducted 56 editions of KIP with the participation of 1941 participants and participants of 57th edition are presently in India. 58th and 59th editions of KIP will be conducted in the months of December, 2019 and January, 2020 within this FY.

(e)   No.

(f)   NA.

(g)   The Ministry of External Affairs had sought comments/views from various Ministries/Departments of the GoI in order to improve the Know India Programme. Important suggestions received from these Ministries/Departments have been incorporated with the view to improve the KIP. In addition, the Ministry has also taken several steps to attract Indian youth diaspora such as organizing visits to scientific institutions like BARC, ISRO, Nuclear Power Plant etc., organizing of KIP LOGO Contest and Incredible India Photo contest, providing KIP T-shirts to participants, increased Social Media Presence etc.

Business and trade in India through diaspora abroad

524. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Indian diaspora is a major source of remittances from abroad, if so, the details thereof, during the last three years country-wise;

(b)   whether the Indian diaspora has facilitated the entry of venture capital funds to India in the last three years, if so, the details thereof; and

(c)   whether the diaspora abroad has supplied effectively their businesses and trade to India, if so, in which sectors of the economy and to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Yes, Indian diaspora is a major source of remittances from abroad.

Details of the remittances/private transfers made by Indians working abroad during the past three years as recorded in India's balance of payments statistics are given below. Since balance of payments is not compiled on bilateral basis, therefore country-wise remittances are not available.

(US$ million)

Year	Gross
2016-17	61,296
2017-18	69,129

Year	Gross
2018-19	76,396
2019-20 (Apr-Jun.)	19,928

Source: Balance of payments statistics, RBI.

(b) and (c) Data in this regard is not available.

Support from international community for UNSC membership

525. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has taken any steps particularly at official level as well as by dignitaries holding Constitutional Posts to garner support from international community/ countries in its effort to obtain permanent membership in United Nations Security Council (UNSC);

(b)   if so, the details thereof; and

(c)   if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) Yes, the Government has accorded the highest priority to getting permanent membership for India in an expanded United Nations Security Council. Towards this end, the Government has undertaken various initiatives aimed at building international support for India. The matter is consistently taken up during bilateral and multilateral meetings, and in discussions with other countries at all levels, including at the highest levels. At the UN, India is working alongside other reform-oriented countries through its membership in G-4 (India, Japan, Brazil and Germany) and the L.69 Group (a cross regional group of countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America) for building support among the UN Member States for expansion of the UN Security Council. India is also actively engaged in the ongoing Inter-Governmental Negotiations in the UN on reform of the Security Council.

Bilateral relations with Jordan

526. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether India and Jordan have exchanged views on issues of mutual interest related to cooperation in counter-terrorism;

(b)   whether the two nations have signed MoUs and agreements to strengthen bilateral relations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Yes. India and Jordan have exchanged their views on issues of mutual interest including counter terrorism.

(b)   Yes. Both the countries have signed 30 MoUs/Agreements to strengthen bilateral relations in various fields such as maritime transport, defence, culture, information and communication technology, cooperation between universities, manpower cooperation etc.

(c)   The list of MoUs signed between India and Jordan is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of MOUs signed between India and Jordan

Sl. No.	MoU/Agreement Signed	Signed Date and occasion
1	2	3
1.	Cooperation Agreement between Press Trust of India [PTI] and Jordan News Agency [PETRA] on exchange of News	Signed on 11 October 2015, during Hon'ble Rashtrapatiji's visit to Jordan
2.	Cultural Exchange Programme between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Government of the Republic of India for the years 2015-2017	
3.	Agreement on Maritime Transport	
4.	MoU between BIS and Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization for cooperation in the fields of Standardization and Conformity Assessment	
5.	MoU between FSI and Jordan Institute of Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates	
6.	MoU between MOCIT and Ministry of Information and Communication Technology of Jordan on Cooperation in the field of Information Technology and Electronics	

1	2	3
7.	MoU between University of Delhi & University of Jordan	
8.	MoU on Academic Cooperation between University of Jordan and Jamia Millia Islamia	
9.	MoU on Academic Cooperation between University of Jordan and Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	
10.	MoU between University of Jordan and Jawaharlal Nehru University	
11.	MoU on Academic Cooperation between Isra University and Jamia Milia Islamia	
12.	MoU on Academic Cooperation between Isra University and University of Delhi	
13.	MoU for Institutional Collaboration between Princess Sumaya University for Technology, Jordan and Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India	
14.	MoU between Al-Balqa Applied University, Jordan and Jamia Millia Islamia	
15.	MoU between Al al Bayt University, Jordan and Jamia Millia Islamia	
16.	MoU on Academic Cooperation between Yarmouk University, Jordan and Jamila Millia Islamia	
17.	MoU on Defence Cooperation	Signed on 1 March 2018, during His Majesty King Abdullah IIs visit to India
18.	Visa waiver for diplomatic and official passport holders	
19.	Manpower Cooperation Agreement	
20.	Cultural Exchange Programme (CEP)	
21.	MoU for cooperation in the field of Health and Medicine between India and Jordan	
22.	MoU for setting up of the next generation Centre of Excellence (COE) in Jordan	

1	2	3

23.   MoU for long term supply of Rock Phosphate and
        Fertilizer/NPK

24.   Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement

25.   Twining Agreement between Agra and Petra (Jordan)

26.   Cooperation between Indian Institute of Mass
        Communication (IIMC) and Jordan Media
        Institute (JMI)

27.   MoU between Prasar Bharati and Jordan TV

28.   MoU between University of Jordan (UJ) and ICCR regarding
        setting up of a Hindi Chair at the University

29.   A 5-year MoU on Academic Cooperation was signed
        between IIT-D and Al Hussein Technical University of
        Jordan

30.   Announcement of In-Kind Assistance to Jordan

India-Thailand bilateral meet

527. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a)   whether India and Thailand in a recent meeting reviewed bilateral relations;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   whether areas of connectivity including physical and digital were discussed
and if so, the details thereof;

(d)   whether any agreements/pacts were signed for cooperation in the field of
agriculture, science and technology, space, capacity building, information technology
etc. and

(e)   if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Yes. Prime Minister had a bilateral meeting
with Prime Minister of Thailand on 3 November 2019 on the sidelines of 35th ASEAN

Summit and other related Summits in Bangkok. The meeting was preceded by the 7th Joint Commission Meeting(JCM) on 10 October, 2019 in New Delhi co-chaired by External Affairs Minister of India and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, which reviewed the bilateral relations.

(c)   During the meetings, issues relating to enhancing connectivity were discussed. At the Joint Commission Meeting(JCM) both countries reiterated their commitment to the early completion of India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral (IMT) Highway and of the IMT Motor Vehicles Agreement (MVA); expressed satisfaction at the launch of direct flights between Bangkok and Guwahati, and stressed the need for establishing direct shipping links between ports of India and Thailand.

(d) and (e) Yes. A MoU between Foreign Service Institute of India and Institute of Foreign Affairs of Thailand was signed on 10 October 2019 in New Delhi.

India's ranking in terms of strength of passport

528.   SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether the Ministry is aware that according to the Henley Passport Index 2019, India slipped nine places on the list, from 77 in 2010 to 86 in 2019 in terms of strength of passport;

(b)   whether the Ministry has conducted an evaluation to identify reasons for the same; and

(c)   if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) As per information available on the website *www.henleypassportindex.com,* the Henley Passport Index ranks all the passports of the world according to the number of countries their holders can travel to visa free. The ranking is based on exclusive data from the International Air Transport Association and lists the countries that can be accessed visa-free, with an electronic visa (e-TA) or with a visa on arrival.

According to the Henley Passport Index available on this website, India is ranked at 82 as on 15.11.2019.

(b) and (c) Extension of Visa on Arrival and Visa free entry is a unilateral decision of the receiving country. The Government has been continuously liberalizing the visa

policy with the objective of promoting investments and tourism into India from other countries. The e-Visa scheme has been further liberalized to allow business visits and medical treatment in India. The number of entries and validity of e-Visas have been increased and the scheme has been expanded to include 169 countries and territories till date. These initiatives are expected to encourage other countries to reciprocate and facilitate travel of Indian passport holders to their countries. As more countries permit Indian passport holders to visit Visa Free or grant them Visa on Arrival facility, the rank of the Indian passport on the Henley Passport Index is expected to improve.

Bilateral trade relations with the US

529.   SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has proposed measures to fix their bilateral trade issues with the US;

(b)   if so, the details thereof; and

(c)   by when Government considers it shall achieve its aim of establishing a fairly good bilateral trade relationship with the US?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) Government of India has engaged with the U.S. to promote mutually beneficial trade relations and to address issues of each other's interest to mutual satisfaction. In this context, Commerce and Industry Minister met his U.S. counterpart in New York City in September 2019 and in Washington DC in November 2019. They discussed outstanding trade issues in their effort to arrive at a shared understanding on a mutually beneficial basis.

India and the U.S. have committed to further expanding and balancing the trade and economic partnership, including by facilitating trade, improving market access and addressing of issues of interest to both sides.

Visa free entry into Brazil

530.   SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that India and Brazil are entering into a bilateral agreement to provide visa free entry to the travellers between the two countries;

(b)   if so, the details thereof; and

(c)   whether any discussions have been taken place with Brazilian Government in this regard; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) President of Brazil, Mr. Jair Bolsonaro, has recently announced his intention to exempt Indians from visa requirement for travelling to Brazil. This announcement was first made during his speech in the UNGA in September 2019 and later in October 2019. While addressing the BRICS Business Forum in Brasilia on 14 November 2019, Prime Minister Narendra Modi welcomed this people friendly announcement. We are in touch with Brazil to ascertain as to when the announcement by Brazilian President would be implemented. It may also be mentioned that Brazil was amongst the first list of 43 countries that were included in India's e-Visa regime in 2014.

Concern over OBOR/BRI

531. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has conveyed its concern to China on 'One Belt One Road' (OBOR)/ Belt and Road Initiative (BRI);

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   whether the Central Government has received any response from China after conveying of concern;

(d)   if so, the details thereof; and

(e)   if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (e) Government's position on China's 'One Belt One Road' (OBOR) or 'Belt and Road Initiative' (BRI) has been clear and consistent.

Government's concerns arise from the fact that the inclusion of the so-called 'China-Pakistan Economic Corridor' (CPEC), which passes through parts of the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan, as a flagship project of 'OBOR/BRI', directly impinges on the issue of

sovereignty and territorial integrity of India. Whenever this issue has been raised by the Chinese side, Government has conveyed its concerns on the matter.

Government has also conveyed to the Chinese side its concerns about their activities in areas illegally occupied by Pakistan in the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh and has asked them to cease these activities.

Government is of the firm belief that connectivity initiatives must be based on universally recognized international norms. They must follow principles of openness, transparency and financial responsibility and must be pursued in a manner that respects sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity of other nations.

Indian asylum seekers in the US

532.   SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether the Ministry has information pertaining to the number of Indian asylum seekers currently detained in Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detention centres in the United States;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   the steps taken by the Ministry to provide assistance to said detained asylum seekers;

(d)   whether Government has inquired into the reasons why Indian citizens are seeking asylum in the US; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (e) The U.S. Government does not share information with Government of India about Indian nationals seeking asylum in the U.S. or the grounds on which asylum is being sought or granted, due to privacy laws.

Our Mission and Consulates usually do not get access to asylum-seekers of Indian nationality due to the latter's reluctance to meet representatives of the Government of India while their asylum request is under consideration.

Government of India believes that asylum-seekers, while applying for asylum to a foreign government, denigrate the systems in India to obtain personal gains, despite

the fact that India, being a democratic country, provides avenues for everyone to redress their grievances lawfully.

However, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement detainees returning to India voluntarily or after exhausting legal options in the U.S. are provided all possible consular assistance, including issue of travel document, upon verification of their identity and nationality.

Shortage of diplomats

533. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of EXTERAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether there is a shortage of diplomats in India, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b)   whether Government has taken any steps to address the issue, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry accords highest priority to optimize the deployment of its human resources to fulfill its growing responsibilities through recruitment and cadre management of the Indian Foreign Service and other cadres of the Ministry and deputation of officers from other Ministries and departments.

Fraudulent recruitment ageicnes in the country

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

(a)   the number of cases registered so far against fraudulent recruitment agencies and number of those arrested;

(b)   agencies in India having overseas recruitment licence, name and details of each agency with year of establishment, total recruitment, etc.;

(c)   government owned agencies functioning in this field, which is the first agency among these;

(d)   the reasons Government is not contemplating to do overseas recruitment from India only from Government agencies, so that all the fraudulent activities could be stopped; and

(e)   the manner in which Government is providing awareness to overseas job aspirants on genuine and fake agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) As per data available with Pravasiya Bhartiya Sahayata Kendra (PBSK), total number of complaints registered against fraudulent recruitment agencies in the last five years is 750, as per details appended below:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Complaints registered
1.	2015	43
2.	2016	43
3.	2017	44
4.	2018	278
5.	2019 (till 31st October)	342
	TOTAL	750

After the required examination of the cases, the State and Union Territory(UT) Governments had requested for 132 Prosecution Sanctions from the Ministry of External Affairs. The Ministry has given Prosecution Sanctions in all such cases since 2015, thus enabling the State/UT to pursue prosecution of the accused illegal agents in a competent court of law. As per reports submitted by the State/UT, the number of persons arrested is 61 in such cases so far.

(b)   The list of Recruiting Agents (RAs) is dynamic and as on 18th November 2019, there are 1418 active RAs. The list can be viewed by anyone from the public by going to the website *www.emigrate.gov.in,* alongwith the names of various registered agents (RAs), other information of RA, such as, Registration Certificate number, name of partners/directors, address, contact number, email-id can be seen.

(c)   There are nine Government owned agencies functioning in Overseas Recruitment of Indian emigrants. These agencies are:

(i)   Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultants (ODEPC), Kerala.

(ii)   NORKA-Roots, Kerala.

(iii)   Overseas Manpower Corporation Ltd. (OMCL), Chennai.

(iv)   Telangana Overseas Manpower Company Limited (TOMCOM), Telangana.

(v)   Overseas Manpower Company Andhra Pradesh Limited (OMCAP), Andhra Pradesh.

(vi)   Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (UPFC), Uttar Pradesh.

(vii)   Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC), Jaipur.

(viii) Karnataka State Unorganised Workers Social Security Board (KUWSSB), Bangalore.

(ix)   Karnataka Vocational Training and Skill Development Corporation (KVTSDC), Bangalore.

The first agency among them is Overseas Manpower Corporation Ltd. (OMCL), Chennai.

(d)   Overseas Recruitment requires a well developed, robust and comprehensive infrastructure. The number of emigrants going for overseas employment is high from India. Hence, the role of private agencies in catering to such large requirement becomes essential. Such agencies are licensed according to emigration Act,1983. In addition, they play a role in creating employment opportunities abroad by having and creating links with foreign employers.

(e)   The following are the measures undertaken by the Government for spreading awareness among overseas job aspirants on genuine and fake agencies:

(i)   Audio visual and print Media campaigns are undertaken from time to time for encouraging emigrants to utilize services of the registered Recruitment Agents only so that, they do not get trapped into the hands of illegal/fake agents/agencies.

(ii)   Messages relating to Safe and Legal emigration are uploaded and disseminated through social media profile of External Affairs' Minister, Ministry of External Affairs and other means for greater outreach.

(iii)   High-level Conferences with State Governments/Union Territories have been convened at the level of External Affairs' Minister in the last five years. Spreading and deepening of awareness measures towards safe and legal

migration have been discussed in such meetings. As a result, the States are now giving more importance to the subject.

(iv)   In the various outreach activities undertaken by the Ministry with the States, the authorities of the States are encouraged to keep up and deepen the awareness spreading activities in their respective jurisdictions.

Strategic alliance with the US

535.   SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that Government is planning to be a strategic ally of the United States;

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

(c)   whether it would have an effect on the India's relation with other countries; and

(d)   if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (d) India pursues an independent Foreign Policy determined by our national interests and geared towards peace, prosperity and friendship with all countries. India and the United States of America have established a Strategic Partnership based on our shared values and common interests. India's relations with the United States are independent of our relationships with other countries.

Visit of Chinese President to India

536.   SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   the major agreements signed during the visit of China President Xi Jinping's India visit during October 2019;

(b)   whether China has invited India to become a partner in China's Belt and Road Initiative during the visit;

(c)   if so, the details thereof including Government's reaction thereto;

(d) whether there was a high-level economic and trade dialogue mechanism developed between Finance Ministers to boost import and export volumes, bridge the huge trade deficit and to increase the mutual investment;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the major achievements of the Chinese President Xi Jinping's India trip?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and President of People's Republic of China Mr. Xi Jinping held their second Informal Summit in Chennai on October 11-12, 2019. No agreements were signed during this meeting.

(b) and (c) No Sir.

(d) and (e) During the 2nd Informal Summit between Prime Minister and President of People's Republic of China Mr. Xi Jinping, the two leaders have decided to establish a High-Level Economic and Trade Dialogue mechanism with the objective of achieving enhanced trade and commercial relations, as well as to better balance the trade between the two countries and to encourage mutual investments through the development of a Manufacturing Partnership. This new mechanism will be led by Hon'ble Finance Minister from the Indian side and Vice Premier Hu Chunhua from the Chinese side.

(f) The 2nd Informal Summit between Prime Minister and President of People's Republic of China Mr. Xi Jinping enabled the two leaders to hold direct, free and candid exchange of views on issues of over-arching, long-term and strategic significance, without the constraints of protocol and pre-set agenda.

Although no formal agreements were signed during the 2nd Informal Summit, the discussions between the two leaders resulted in the following outcomes:

(i) The two leaders have decided to establish a High-Level Economic and Trade Dialogue mechanism with the objective of achieving enhanced trade and commercial relations, as well as to better balance the trade between the two countries and to encourage mutual investments through the development of a manufacturing partnership.

(ii) The two leaders have decided to designate 2020 as Year of India-China Cultural and People to People Exchanges.

(iii) The two leaders have decided that 70 activities will be organized to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the establishment of India-China relations in 2020.

(iv) The two leaders have agreed to establish sister-State relations between Tamil Nadu and Fujian Province of China and also to conduct research on age-old maritime links between China and India.

In addition, the two leaders reaffirmed the consensus reached during their first Informal Summit in Wuhan, China in April 2018, that India and China are factors for stability in the current international landscape and that both side will prudently manage their differences and not allow differences on any issue to become disputes.

The two leaders also positively appraised the work of the Special Representatives and urged them to continue their efforts to arrive at a mutually-agreed framework for a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement based on Political Parameters and Guiding Principles that were agreed by the two sides in 2005. The two leaders reiterated their understanding that efforts will continue to be made to ensure peace and tranquility in the border areas.

Arrangements for pilgrims visiting Kartarpur

537. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently signed an agreement with Government of Pakistan on Kartarpur corridor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what arrangements Government has made/propose to make to enable the poor Sikh pilgrims to visit the holy Kartarpur Gurudwara?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) An Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the facilitation of Pilgrims to visit Gurdwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur, Narowal, Pakistan, was signed on 24 October 2019 in order to fulfil the long-standing demand of the pilgrims to have easy and smooth access to the holy Gurudwara and to operationalise the corridor in time for the 550th Birth Anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev Ji.

The Agreement, *inter alia,* provides for visa-free travel of Indian pilgrims as well as Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cardholders, from India to the holy Gurudwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur in Pakistan on a daily basis, throughout the year.

The Government of India has consistently urged the Government of Pakistan that in deference to the wishes of the pilgrims, it should not levy any fee or charge on the pilgrims who visit Gurudwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur through the Kartarpur Sahib Corridor. India remains ready to amend the Agreement, accordingly. Pakistan, however, continues to levy US $ 20 on every pilgrim for each visit.

To facilitate the visit of pilgrims, a state-of-the-art infrastructure, including a highway from the town of Dera Baba Nanak to Zero Point and an Integrated Check Post (ICP) have been built on the Indian side.

The Kartarpur Sahib Corridor was inaugurated on 9 November 2019.

Foreign training of officials

538. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   the number of officials from the Joint Secretary and above rank who were sent for some capacity building/training courses abroad during the last three years;

(b)   the details of officials who were sent abroad for training and the institutions where they were sent; and

(c)   whether any written reports were sought from these trainee officials in the form of a feedback, if so, what was the overall feedback and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) No Indian Foreign Service Officers of Joint Secretary and above rank were sent for capacity building/training courses abroad during the last three years.

Visa-free facility for Indian passport holders

539. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   the number of countries where Indian passport holders can visit without pre-departure visa; and

(b)   the procedure laid down for Indian passport holders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Indian passport holders can visit foreign countries without pre-departure visa as per following details:

(i)   Visa-free stay/travel facility is offered by 16 countries. Details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(ii)   Visa-on-arrival facility is offered by 38 countries. Details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(b)   Grant of visa as well as procedure for grant of visa is a sovereign right of the country concerned. Generally, countries designate specific entry/exit points for foreigners visiting their territories without prior visas. The duration of visa-on-arrival or visa-free stay given to a foreign national varies in the case of each country. The attached Annexure contains details in respect of the countries mentioned in para (a) above.

Statement-I

Foreign countries which provides Visa-free facility to Indian passport holders

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Remarks
1	2	3
1.	Barbados	Visa-free stay from 30 to 90 days
2.	Bhutan	Visa Free regime exists between Bhutan and India. Indian ordinary passport holders are granted a minimum of 7-days entry permit to visit Bhutan by road / air.
3.	Dominica	Visa-free stay up to six months for tourism and business
4.	Grenada	Visa-free stay up to three months
5.	Haiti	Visa-free facility available
6.	Hong Kong	Visa-free stay up to 14 days in Hong Kong strictly subject to successfully completing Hong Kong Government mandatory Pre arrival Registration (PAR) online. However an Indian National is required to apply an appropriate visa

1	2	3
		from Hong Kong Immigration Department if he/she is unsuccessful in completing the Hong Kong Government Mandatory PAR or intends to visit Hong Kong for a purpose other than visit, such as employment, study or taking up residence.
7.	Maldives	Visa-free stay for a maximum of 90 days
8.	Mauritius	There is no visa requirement for Indian ordinary passport holders visiting Mauritius for any purpose. Passport and Immigration Office (PIO), Govt, of Mauritius, stamps visa of different types on arrival to segregate Indian visitors under various categories and maintain record. Tourist visa on arrival: A 60 days extendable visit visa is initially granted at immigration counter on arrival. Visit visa may be granted for a maximum period of 6 months in a calendar year on case to case basis subject to Immigration requirements. Business visa for a maximum of 120 days in a calendar year provided the maximum stay does not exceed 90 days during each trip. Medical visa for a maximum period of 6 months, extendable to complete the treatment provided request is made to PIO prior to expiry of the current visa.
9.	Montserrat	Visa-free stay for tourism and business purposes for a period of three months
10.	Nepal	Visa-free stay for Indian Nationals
11.	Niue Island	Visa-free stay up to 30 days
12.	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	Visa-free stay up to 30 days
13.	Samoa	Visa-free stay up to 90 days
14.	Senegal	Visa-free stay up to 90 days
15.	Serbia	Visa-free stay up to 30 days within a period of one year
16.	Trinidad & Tobago	Visa-free stay up to three months for tourism and business purposes

Statement-II

Foreign Countries which provides Visa-on-Arrival facilities to Indian passport holders

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Remarks
1	2	3
1.	Angola	Visa-on-arrival is granted for one month with prior submission of papers
2.	Armenia	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 21 days or 120 days, single entry
3.	Bolivia	Visa-on-arrival is granted for a maximum 60 days period
4.	Cabo Verde	Visa-on-arrival facility available
5.	Cambodia	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 30 days
6.	Cameroon Union Republic	Cameroon allows pre-approved visa-on-arrival
7.	Cook Islands	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 1 month
8.	Ethiopia	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 1 month
9.	Fiji	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 4 months
10.	Guinea Bissau	Visa-on-arrival is granted
11.	Indonesia	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 30 days on gratis-basis and for 60 days on a fee of US$35/-
12.	Iran	Visa-on-Arrival facility available. However Indian applicants have to apply online and obtain 'Submission Notice' before departure and Visa fee is paid at Iranian airport.
13.	Jamaica	Visa-on-arrival facility is granted for 90 days
14.	Jordan	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 30 days
15.	Kenya	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 3 months which can further be extended by another 3 months
16.	Kiribati	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 2 months

1	2	3
17.	Laos	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 30 days
18.	Madagascar	Visa-on-arrival is granted for a period of 3 months (maximum) for tourism. If visa is granted for one-month on arrival it can be extended for another 2 months and if visa is granted for 2 months on arrival it can be extended for another one month by the Ministry of Interior, Republic of Madagascar.
19.	Mauritania	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 90 days only at Nouakchott International Airport.
20.	Myanmar	Visa-on-arrival is granted. Tourist Visa for 30 days at a fee of USD 50, Business Visa for 70 days at a fee of USD 50, Workshop/Seminar/Meeting/Research Visa for 28 days at a fee of USD 40, Transit Visa for 24 hours at a fee of USD 20, Crew Visa for 28 days at a fee of USD 40
21.	Nigeria	Nigeria allows pre-approved visa-on-arrival
22.	Qatar	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 30 for tourism subject to certain conditions, which are as follows: i) the traveler must have passport validity of six months, ii) a return ticket, iii) hotel reservation confirmation, and iv) a valid debit/credit card in his/her name.
23.	Republic of Marshall Islands	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 90 days
24.	Reunion Island	Visa-on-arrival facility is granted for a maximum duration of 14 days for the purpose of tourism. The hotel bookings have to be made through travel agents notified by the French authorities. The travel agents issue a voucher which has to be produced to the immigration authorities on arrival at Reunion Island.
25.	Rwanda	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 1 month
26.	Saint Lucia	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 6 weeks
27.	Seychelles	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 90 days with single entry.

1	2	3
28.	Somalia	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 1 month
29.	Sri Lanka	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 30 days which can be extended up to 180 days in case of Tourist Visa.
30.	Suriname	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 90 days on Tourist card
31.	Tajikistan	Visa-on-arrival facility available. Visa to be applied online and approved well in advance prior to the actual date of travel, with support letter either from the EOI, Dushanbe or the organization/agency sponsoring the Indian traveller. Usually such visa is given for a period of 30 Days with Single Entry. Multiple-entry visa of 90 Days validity is also given, only after recommendation from EOI, Dushanbe.
32.	Tanzania	Visa-on-arrival is granted for maximum 3 months/single entry
33.	Thailand	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 15 days
34.	Tunisia	Visa-on-arrival is granted for a maximum of 3 months single entry
35.	Tuvalu	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 1 month
36.	Vanuatu	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 1 month
37.	Vietnam	Visa-on-arrival is granted for a maximum period of 3 months. To avail VOA facility, one has to submit an online visa application; pay online processing fee; receive an approval letter from Immigration Authorities in Vietnam and present the approval letter to Immigration Authorities on arrival in Vietnam.
38.	Zimbabwe	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 30 days/single entry at International entry points in Zimbabwe

Admission of tribals in IITs/IIMs

540. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   the number of tribals who got into IITs and IIMs during the past 5 years; and

(b) the details of steps taken by Government to ensure that more tribals get into these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The number of tribals who got admission in IITs and IIMs during the past 5 years is as under:

Year	IITs	IIMs
2015	1663	251
2016	1871	274
2017	1893	296
2018	1810	349
2019	2254	378

(b) The Government has taken various steps for admission of Scheduled Tribes in IITs which include (i) Reservation of seats for STs @ 7.5%, as per the Government of India norms; (ii) Relaxation of upper age limit upto 5 years; (iii) In case the seats reserved for SC/ST/PwD candidates are not filled completely in undergraduate courses in IITs, a limited number of candidates are admitted to a one-year Preparatory Course on the basis of further relaxation of admission criteria. On successful completion of this course, the students are offered direct admission to the undergraduate course already allotted to them; (iv) All SC/ ST students are exempted from payment of tuition fee for admission in undergraduate course of IITs, etc.

Quality of education in Government schools of Chhattisgarh

†541. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many Government schools are not capable to impart quality education due to shortage of teachers in the State of Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the positive steps being taken by Government in this regard; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government is aware that there has been a huge downfall in the quality of education in Government schools at primary and secondary level in Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Hence, the recruitment, service conditions and redeployment of teachers and other staff are primarily in the domain of respective State Governments and UT Administrations. As per information received from the State of Chhattisgarh, the State Government has issued advertisement for recruitment of 14,500 teachers in government schools.

The Central Government has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha, from 2018-19 which subsumes the erstwhile centrally sponsored schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education Scheme (TE) which is under implementation in all the States and UTs, including Chhattisgarh. It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education.

Further, State Government has focussed on implementation of the different quality improvement programmes and taken following initiatives:

(1) Continuous professional development of teachers through different strategies like Professional Learning Community, online capacity building program, create use of social media for learning from each other.

(2) Provision of Work books for children for improving their writing skills.

(3) Initiated the process of State Level Achievement Survey - SLA for tracking every individual child and ensuring student-specific personalized actions for improvement.

(4) Strengthening of empowering one level educational offices like Joint director's office for close and regular monitoring for school improvement.

(5) Cluster level academic meetings and sharing monthly discussion papers for encouraging academic discourse.

(6) QR Code in all textbooks for comprehension of different concepts in textbooks.

(7) Opening English medium Schools at block headquarters as per demand from the community.

(8) Introducing SARAL and NIKHAR program for remedial teaching.

(9) Providing different grants to schools for improving their status.

(10) Proposal for the functioning of School Complex for decentralized academic administration.

Merger of UGC and AICTE

542. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is contemplating to merge UGC and AICTE to create a single regulator for higher education;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry also proposes a Higher Education Commission to merge all regulators; and

(d) if so, the reasons for merging only UGC and AICTE?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Till now no final decision has been taken on this issue.

Vocational colleges in backward regions

†543. SHRIMAT KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a requirement/possibility of opening further more vocational colleges in backward regions;

(b) if so, whether Government has issued any guidelines in this regard to the State Governments;

(c) if so, the response of State Governments in the last five years; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d)   the steps proposed to be taken by the Central Government to promote vocational education in backward regions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Government has recognized the requirement for spreading vocational education throughout the country including backward regions. Presently, there are 188 Community Colleges, 289 Institutes and 68 DDU Kaushal Kendras functioning under University Grants Commission (UGC) and operating vocational education in various sectors. State Governments can offer vocational education through their institutional network as per UGC guidelines.

(d)   There are various steps already been taken by Government to promote vocational education throughout country, including backward regions. They are as follows:

(i)   Developing internship/apprenticeship based degree courses in sectors like Retail, Logistics, Media and Entertainment, etc.

(ii)   Increasing number of institutions offering B.VoC courses in the country.

(iii)   Aligning the content of existing skill courses with National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF).

Education of children with disability

544.   DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has conducted any review/assessment regarding education of children with disability;

(b)   if so, the percentage of such children who are studying at present, State-wise; and

(c)   the steps being taken by Government to provide maximum opportunity of education to the children with disability?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The Department of School Education and Literacy, MHRD conducted the National Achievement Survey (NAS) of Classes III, V & VIII in 2017 and

Class X in 2018 respectively. Through this survey students in Government and Government-aided schools across 700 districts in all 36 States and UTs were assessed, based on the Learning Outcomes developed by NCERT. Over 22 lakh students including children with disability participated in the survey. The survey process incorporated provisions such as additional time, scribes and suitable adaptations as per the needs of children with disability in order to facilitate an equitable assessment of all children.

(b)   As per UDISE 2017-18, the Children with Special Needs (CWSN) enrolment is 0.90% of total enrolment of children. The State and UT-wise enrolment of CWSN is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c)   In the year 2018-19, the Department of School Education and Literacy, MHRD has launched Samagra Shiksha - an integrated scheme for School Education covering children with special needs from classes I to XII. The Scheme is governed and regulated by the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 enshrines the entitlement to free and compulsory elementary education, access to school and barrier free access for all children including children with disability. Section 3(2) of the RTE Act lays emphasis on the elementary education of all children with disabilities. As per the Amendment of 2012, the RTE Act also mandates that, a child with multiple and/or severe disabilities has the right to opt for home based education.

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 the educational needs of differently abled children such as, identification and assessment camps, provision of aids, appliances, assistive devices, teaching learning materials (TLMs), ICT resources like JAWS & SAFA, as well as transportation, escort and scribe allowances and stipend for all girls with special needs (from Class I to XII). Further, individualized support is provided through therapeutic interventions at the block level. Further, CWSN with severe impairment requiring individualised attention are provided home based education through special educators.

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 special needs from elementary to higher secondary levels. Samagra Shiksha also has provisions for ramps, handrails and disabled friendly toilets for barrier free access to schools for all children.

The focus of Samagra Shiksha is on providing inclusive education to children with disability wherein, children regardless of their abilities/disabilities participate and learn together in the same class, thus creating an enabling educational environment for all students.

Statement

Number of CWSN Enrolled in Schools

State/UT	CWSN Enrolment	Total Enrolment	Percentage
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	531	71601	0.74
Andhra Pradesh	104944	7691042	1.36
Arunachal Pradesh	3690	354610	1.04
Assam	65278	6744768	0.97
Bihar	141856	25182414	0.56
Chandigarh	4761	246963	1.93
Chhattisgarh	67533	5781276	1.17
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	951	80180	1.19
Daman and Diu	150	38829	0.39
Delhi	28544	4149901	0.69
Goa	3752	284290	1.32
Gujarat	128856	11666437	1.10
Haryana	32071	5505203	0.58
Himachal Pradesh	11404	1390877	0.82
Jammu and Kashmir	36625	2314252	1.58
Jharkhand	72442	7736165	0.94
Karnataka	101351	11129010	0.91
Kerala	146486	5818531	2.52
Lakshadweep	215	11692	1.84
Madhya Pradesh	117685	16047306	0.73

State/UT	CWSN Enrolment	Total Enrolment	Percentage
Maharashtra	366918	22560578	1.63
Manipur	5050	626634	0.81
Meghalaya	4815	954247	0.50
Mizoram	4866	261449	1.86
Nagaland	1653	392839	0.42
Odisha	118708	7800553	1.52
Puducherry	2038	239673	0.85
Punjab	76053	5351185	1.42
Rajasthan	111437	16423992	0.68
Sikkim	1192	135927	0.88
Tamil Nadu	158493	12331525	1.29
Telangana	55181	6529072	0.85
Tripura	3891	729877	0.53
Uttar Pradesh	205612	45349582	0.45
Uttarakhand	7544	2358114	0.32
West Bengal	62487	16679750	0.37
INDIA	2255063	250970344	0.90

Source: UDISE 2017-18 (Provisional).

Deeksharambh and Paramarsh schemes

†545. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has started two new schemes namely 'Deeksharambh' and 'Paramarsh' with the objective to improve the quality of higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c)   whether the main objective of said schemes is to increase the gross registration rate in higher education sector and to improve the quality of higher educational institutes; and

(d)   if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has launched two new initiatives namely 'Deeksharambh' and 'Paramarsh' with the objective to improve the quality and standard of higher education. The purpose of 'Deeksharambh' - Student Induction Programme, is to help new students adjust in the new environment, inculcate in them the ethos and culture of the institution, help them build bonds with other students and faculty members, and expose them to a sense of larger purpose and self-exploration. A Guide to Student Induction Programme is available at *https:// www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/3830821 DeeksharambhEnglish.pdf.*

Further, accreditation of all the higher educational institutions will help in ensuring adherence to academic standards. The scheme of 'Paramarsh' is a new initiative for achieving this goal. This scheme provides for mentoring of non-accredited institutions by well performing accredited institutions so that all institutions get accredited. Guidelines of the 'Paramarsh' scheme are available at *https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/ 8400459 ParamarshEnglish.pdf.*

The above schemes have no direct relation to the Gross Enrollment Ratio. However, the House is hereby informed that the Gross Enrollment Ratio was 19.4% in the year 2010-11 which has increased to 26.3% in the year 2018-19.

Efforts to support sports in school

546. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether at global sports competition and in the medal table, India is being named at the lowest level; and

(b)   if so, details of the efforts made by Government at the school level, on making physical science a school in schools or to form a pledge on the physical level, so that the name of the State and nation can be highlighted in sports?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) No, Sir. The performance of India in International Sports Events has continuously improved which places it in Medal Table at satisfactory level.

(b)   As per the National Curriculum Framework, 2005, Health and Physical Education is a Compulsory subject from Class I to X. In this regard, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has brought out material for Class VI, VII and VIII as Teachers Guide and for Class IX Textbooks on Health and Physical Education (HPE). In addition, Central Board of Secondary Examination (CBSE) has introduced a streamlined and well designed Health and Physical Education (HPE) Program to mainstream health and physical education in schools for students of class I - XII. The schools have been directed to reserve one period per day for HPE/ sports. This program is compulsory for all affiliated schools of CBSE.

The Department of School Education and Literacy in co-ordination with Department of Sports, had circulated advisory to States and UTs, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti (NVS), Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to propagate the "Fit India Movement" and for making necessary arrangement for the Students to view/hear the Fitness Pledge programme and take the Fitness Pledge on 29lh August, 2019. Nearly, thirteen lakh schools and eleven crore students all over the country attended/viewed the programme and took the fitness pledge. Further, guidelines on Fit India Plogging Run prepared by Department of Sports were issued by Department of School Education and Literacy to States, UTs, KVS, and CBSE to organise Fit India Plogging Run on 2nd October, 2019.

Information on irregularities and corruption in technical/ educational institutions

547. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has received any complaints regarding corruption in technical/educational institutions *vis-a-vis* All India Council for Technical Education(AICTE) during the last three years and current year;

(b)   if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise along with the response of Government thereto;

(c)   whether Government has decided to amend the AICTE Act and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d)   the steps taken by Government to insulate technical educational institutions from irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development has received complaints regarding corruption in AICTE approved technical institutions which have been addressed by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) as AICTE is fully empowered to inspect and take action against cases of complaints/ irregularities in Technical /Educational institutions under AICTE Act, 1987. State-wise and year-wise details of complaints received during the last three years and the current year along with the response is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c)   There is no proposal to amend AICTE Act as of now.

(d)   To insulate technical educational institutions from irregularities, AICTE has introduced an on line approval process to avoid minimum human interaction and provide complete transparency in decision making. All the grievances of stakeholders are received on AICTE's grievance mail and are addressed through online mechanism and duly constituted high power committee. AICTE Act also provides for Standing Complaint Scrutiny Committee (SCSC) headed by Chief Justice (Retd.) of a High Court to which all cases of irregularities and corruption in technical/educational institutions are referred for examination. On the basis of the recommendations of this Committee, action is taken as per provisions in Chapter-VII of the Approval Process Handbook (2019-20) of AICTE.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise details of complaints received during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Year	Total number of complaints received		Response
		State	Nos of complaints received	
1		2	3	4
1.	2016	Delhi	7	All the 25 complaints have been addressed
		Tamil Nadu	2	

1		2	3	4
		Andhra Pradesh	1	
		Rajasthan	1	
		Madhya Pradesh	2	
		Uttarakhand	1	
		Maharashtra	3	
		Uttar Pradesh	1	
		West Bengal	3	
		Jharkhand	1	
		Punjab	1	
		Gujarat	1	
		Kerala	1	
		TOTAL	25	
2.	2017	Jammu and Kashmir	01	Out of 16 complaints, 14 Complaints have been addressed. 2 remaining cases are under investigation either by CBI / CVC / Judge Committee of AICTE.
		Punjab	02	
		Rajasthan	01	
		Madhya Pradesh	03	
		Karnataka	01	
		Maharashtra	02	
		Uttar Pradesh	02	
		Delhi	02	
		Haryana	01	
		Tamil Nadu	01	
		TOTAL	16	

1		2	3	4
3.	2018	Jammu and Kashmir	01	Out of 22 complaints, 21 Complaints have been addressed. Remaining 1 is under investigation either by CBI / CVC / Judge Committee of AICTE.
		Odisha	01	
		Uttar Pradesh	07	
		Karnataka	03	
		Andhra Pradesh	01	
		Madhya Pradesh	02	
		Gujarat	01	
		Maharashtra	02	
		Delhi	01	
		Tamil Nadu	02	
		Bihar	01	
		TOTAL	22	
4.	2019	Rajasthan	02	Out of 32 complaints, 14 Complaints have been addressed. Remaining 18 cases are under investigation either by CBI / CVC / Judge Committee of AICTE.
		Haryana	01	
		Uttar Pradesh	06	
		Karnataka	03	
		Andhra Pradesh	02	
		Madhya Pradesh	04	
		Gujarat	01	
		Maharashtra	05	
		Delhi	03	
		Tamil Nadu	02	
		Jharkhand	02	
		Kerala	01	
		TOTAL	32	
Total number of complaints received			95	Total number of complaints addressed: 74

Regular teachers for Political Science

548. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Political Science is being taught as an essential subject in Government schools, but in some schools, the teachers who teach this subject are appointed only on contract basis; and

(b)   what are the reasons for regular teachers not being appointed to teach this subject?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) As per the perspective of National Curriculum Framework - 2005 and National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) syllabus, Political Science is being taught as social political life - a part of Social Studies in an integrated manner from Class VI to VIII. In Class IX-X, it is an integrated part of Social Studies. However, from Class XI onwards, it is being offered as an elective subject in schools. From Class VI to X, Social Studies Teachers are expected to teach this subject.

Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Hence, the recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers and other staff are primarily in the domain of respective State Governments and UT Administrations.

Improvements initiated by HEFA

549. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that the Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) has been operational for the past year; and

(b)   if so, the improvements implemented by the HEFA in infrastructure and research facilities in higher educational institutions so far and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Yes, Sir. The Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) has been operational from 2018.

(b)   As on 16th November, 2019, projects worth ₹ 37,001.21 crores have been approved under HEFA; for which ₹ 25,564.52 crores have been sanctioned and ₹ 5,015.07 crores have actually been disbursed. The number of education institutions that have availed funding through HEFA stands at 76. The details of institution-wise infrastructure and research facilities being funded by HEFA so far are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of institute-wise infrastructure and research facilities
being funded by HEFA

Sl. No.	Institute Name	Project cost (in ₹ crores)	Details of Project	Amt Sanctioned (in ₹ crores)	Total Disbursed Amt (in ₹ crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	IIT Kanpur	391.00	1. Engineering Core Lab	391.00	117.84
			2. Retrofitting Aerospace Building Works		
			3. Construction of Research Complex		
			4. Construction of Earth Science Department		
			5. Construction of Core Lab Extension		
2.	IIT Madras 1	295.81	Computer Science and Engineering Annexure Building	21.80	1.03
	IIT Madras 2	493.30	1. Construction of Academic Complex II	493.30	59.39
			2. Construction of New Boys Hostel (Mandakini)		
			3. Construction of New G1 Type quarters		
			4. Construction of Electrical Science Block		

			5. Upgradation of Sewage system		
			6. Construction of New Girls Hostel (Sarayu)		
			7. Upgradation of water distribution system		
3.	IIT Delhi	203.60	1. Construction of Central Research Facility (CRF)	203.60	52.50
			2. Construction of Boys Hostel		
			3. Construction of 414 capacity single seated girls hostel		
	IIT Delhi II	482.27	1. Construction of Engineering Block 99B &99C	321.40	114.50
			2. Construction of Nalanda Hostel		
			3. Construction of faculty housing		
			4. Construction of Science and innovation park.		
	IIT Delhi III		Differential amount for the above listed projects.	63.08	
4.	IIT Kharagpur	500.00	1. Construction of Building/Facilities - Balance of ongoing projects.	500.00	44.43
			New projects		
			2. Setting up of laboratories/ High performance of computing facilities.		
			3. Setting up of Centre of Excellence		
			4. Research Projects sactioned by MHRD and other GoI Ministry		
			5. Campus common infrastructure.		
5.	IIT Guwahati	197.85	1. Construction of F type residential tower	197.85	22.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
			2. Extension of academic complex of Central Education Technology and central Instruments Facility.		
6.	IIT Bombay	500.00	1. Construction of Hostel 17 2. Faculty Housing (Type b-25) 3. Construction of combined buildings for SINE/IRCC/IDC 4. Research Park	410.00	72.40
7.	IIT Roorkee	275.94	1. Construction of Academic building for Humanities and Mathematics department. 2. Setting up of chilled water cooler system.	275.94	148.61
	IIT Roorkee - II	87.43	1. Construction of student hostels - 800 capacity 2. Construction of faculty residence at Vikas Nagar phase 1 and phase 2 3. Ultra high speed secured wired and wireless internet connection 4. 33 kv underground cable from Ramnagar to IIT	87.43	29.49
8.	IIT Dhanbad	272.44	1. Construction of Boys Hostel 2. Construction of V type Staff Quarters 3. Argumentation of 3/11 Kv sub station	269.41	114.50

			4. Construction of 3*400 KVA sub station		
			5. Supply, installation and commissioning of 2*2.5 MV Transformer		
			6. Campus wide network.		
9.	IIT(BHU) Varanasi	117.47	1. Student activity centre with indoor sport facilitates (G+7)	117.47	0.00
			2. Apartments (G+8) for faculty and officers		
			3. New Boys hostel (G+7) (phase I, Tower I)		
10.	IIT Ropar	443.13	1. Construction of Permanent Campus	275.00	176.12
			2. Plant and Machinery		
	IIT Ropar II		Differential amount for the above listed projects.	168.13	0.00
11.	IIT Hyderabad	500.00	1. Permanent Campus Development	275.00	177.91
			2. Operationalization of permanent campus		
			3. Teaching and Research Equipment		
			4. Laboratory Equipment		
			5. Furnitures and Fittings		
			6. Library		
12.	IIT Jodhpur	220.00	1. Civil Works	220.00	80.00
			2. Equipments and Furniture		
			3. Consultancy Charges		

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	IIT Patna	365.00	1. Building-01 Works under phase-1 part 2 (Girls hostel part, Boys hostel part, Gymkhana, C Type Quarters. 2. Building-02 Works under phase-2 (Guest house, Auditorium, Library, Central Lecture Hall, workshops, Academic Blocks.	275.00	19.17
14.	IIT Bhubaneswar	550.00	1. Girls Hostel- 228 Rooms, Double Seated for faculty of Social Sciences 2. Residential Flats- 200 Nos, 2 BHK for Teaching Faculties 3. Residential Flats- 320 Nos. for Teachers 4. Girls Hostel- 200 Rooms, Double Seated for Research Scholars.	275.00	0.00
15.	IIT Gandhinagar	280.00	1. Student Hostels-2 2. Academic buildings with labs-2 3. Studio Apartments/Staff Quarters 4. Misc. infrastructure, STP, External Development works, Ravines, Slope development.	275.00	0.00
16.	IIT Mandi	447.31	1. Cost of remaining works in respect of ongoing Projects 2. Construction of Academic/Non-academic buildings 3. Construction of Bridge connecting North Campus from Ghoda Farm on Kataula Khad and Cycle Track connecting	275.00	56.77

North and South

4. Landscaping Work at North Campus

5. Misc./additional work i.e. landscaping work, ground, boundary wall, horticultural work etc.

6. Interior Work for Auditorium, Hospital, Guest House, Gym.

7. Augmentation of existing 1x16/20 MVA, 132/33 KV Power Transformer to 1x25/31.5 MVA at 132/66/33KV Sub-station Bijni along with 33KV feeder bay to meet with the load of IIT Mandi at Kamand

8. Providing supply of power (SOP) to IIT Mandi North Campus at Kamand in Elect. Sub-Division, HPSEBL, Kataula under Electrical Division HPSEBL Mandi.

17.	IIT Indore	437.12	Buildings and Civil Works	437.12	119.94
18.	IIT Bhilai	983.95	1. Civil Works	275.00	16.10
			2. Equipments and Furniture		
	IIT Bhilai-2		Differential amount for the above listed projects.	708.95	0.00
19.	IIT Dharwad	1062.83	1. Civil Works	275.00	9.06
			2. Equipments and Furniture		
	IIT Dharwad-2		Differential amount for the above listed projects.	787.83	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	IIT Jammu	1058.04	1. Civil Works	275.00	77.18
			2. Equipments and Furniture		
21.	IIT Tirupati	976.89	1. Civil Works	275.00	146.92
			2. Equipments and Furniture		
	IIT Tirupati-2		Differential amount for the above listed projects.	701.89	0.00
22.	IIT PALAKKAD	1217.40	1. Construction of Permanent Campus/Civil Works	275.00	114.80
			2. Equipments and Furniture		
	IIT Palakkad-2		Differential amount for the above listed projects.	942.40	0.00
	TOTAL	12358.78		10343.60	1770.67

Sl. No.	Institute Name	Project cost	Details of Project	Amt Sanctioned	Total Disbursed Amt
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	AIIMS Kalyani- WB	1754.00	1. Civil works/Other infrastructures	525.00	250.91
			2. Equipment/Machinery		
2.	AIIMS Nagpur	1577.00	1. Civil works/Other infrastructures	525.00	327.22
			2. Equipment/Machinery		

3.	AIIMS Mangalagiri	1618.00	1. Civil works/Other infrastructures	525.00	246.68
			2. Equipment/Machinery		
4.	AIIMS Gorakhpur	1011.00	1. Civil works/Other infrastructures	525.00	329.21
			2. Equipment/Machinery		
5.	AIIMS Guwahati	1123.00	1. Civil works/Other infrastructures	525.00	157.50
			2. Equipment/Machinery		
6.	AIIMS Bilaspur	1351.00	1. Civil works/Other infrastructures	525.00	281.04
			2. Equipment/Machinery		
7.	AIIMS Bhatinda	925.00	1. Civil works/Other infrastructures	525.00	225.27
			2. Equipment/Machinery		
8.	NCI Jhajjar	1927.00	1. Civil works/Other infrastructures	525.00	332.00
			2. Equipment/Machinery		
9.	AIIMS Raebareli	823.00	1. Civil works/Other infrastructures	525.00	101.00
			2. Equipment/Machinery		
10.	AIIMS Deoghar	1103.00	1. Civil works/Other infrastructures	963.00	92.31
			2. Equipment/Machinery		
11.	VMCC	451.03	1. Expansion of Sports Injury centre	351.03	0.00
			2. Equipments/machinery		

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital	657.99	1. Comprehensive redevelopment project phase. 2. Capital Civil works / Infrastructure 3. Equipments	464.00	229.00
	TOTAL	14321.02		6503.03	2572.14

Sl. No.	Institute Name	Project cost	Details of Project	Amt Sanctioned	Total Disbursed Amt
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	NIT Surathkal	80.00	Equipments/Machinery	80.00	4.24
	NIT Surathkal	48.00	Construction of COE and CRF Building	48.00	4.80
2.	NIT Jamshedpur	98.00	1. Construction of boundary wall with gate, along with external driveway and storm water drain. 2. Construction of (G+3) lecture hall complex of 36 nos. 120 seated class rooms and 20 nos of faculty chambers 3. Civil renovation of Institute quarters (156 nos).	98.00	45.00
3.	MNNIT Allahabad	85.00	1. Construction of Boys Hostel 2. Construction of Girls Hostel	85.00	19.97

4.	MANIT Bhopal	76.00	1. 600 Seated Girls Hostel	76.00	16.52
			2. Completion of new Department blocks-Mechanical and Electrical.		
			3. Centralized computer facility- equipment		
			4. Sewage Network and STP		
			5. Central Research Facility		
			6. Civil Construction.		
5.	MNIT Jaipur	49.82	1. Construction of 600 Seated Boys Hostel.	49.82	17.11
			2. Erection of 33/11 kv sub-station		
			3. Construction of Earthquake Engineering Lab.		
6.	NIT Srinagar	85.00	Construction of Boys Hostel Complex	85.00	0.00
7.	NIT Durgapur	97.00	1. Construction of G+10 Storied Central Research and academic building (Utkarsha Bhavan)	97.00	5.00
			2. Equipment for CRF		
			3. Equipment for CLF		
			4. Construction of Centre for Research on Environment and Water		
			5. Construction of Centre for Biomedical Engineering and Assistive Technology.		
			6. Construction of Centre for Advanced research on Energy.		

1	2	3	4	5	6
			7. Construction of Center for Excellence on IoT and Intlligent System (IoTIS)		
8.	NIT Calicut	88.00	1. Residual construction of 1500 Seated Boys Hostel II	88.00	38.50
			2. Advanced equipments.		
9.	NIT Andhra Pradesh	365.23	1. Civil Works		
			2. Equipments and furniture	275.00	189.20
	NIT AP		Differential amount for the above listed projects.	10.23	0.00
10.	NIT Goa	362.63	Construction of New Campus at Cuncolim	282.39	0.00
11.	NIT Raipur	18.60	1. Construction of 2 nos. of G+6 storey block with 24 nos of residential flats in each block of Group B & Group C.	17.00	0.00
			2. Construction of Water Supply & Sewer drainage system along with sewage treatment plant.		
			3. Upgradation of external electrical distribution system (ongoing project)		
			4. Design Supply installation testing commissioning and maintenance of data centre, Physical Infrastructure.		
12.	NIT Tiruchirapalli	59.97	1. Centres of Dynamic Excellence (CoDE)	51.60	5.50
			2. Interdisciplinary Research centres and Labs		

			3. Infrastructure Projects - Ongoing		
			(a) Laboratory annexe for Chemical Department.		
			(b) Construction of Girls hostel for 300 students.		
			4. IT Infrastructure		
			5. Smart class.		
13.	NIT PATNA	499.21	Additional campus of the Institute at Bihta, Patna with infrastructure consisting of Administrative Block, Academic Blocks, Lecture Hall complex, two Boys Hostel, one Girl's Hostel, one Transit cum Married Hostel, Director Bungalow, Support Staff Quarters, Library cum Data Centre, CEP Center Student Activity Centre and Mess Block.	499.21	0.00
	TOTAL	2012.46		1842.25	345.84

Sl. No.	Institute Name	Project cost	Details of Project	Amt Sanctioned	Total Disbursed Amt
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	IIM Vishakapatnam	445.00	1. Civil Works 2. Equipments and Furniture	445.00	1.24
2.	IIM Nagpur	379.68	1. Civil Works 2. Equipments and Furniture	379.68	53.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	IIM Sambalpur	401.94	Construction of Permanent Campus.	401.94	0.00
4.	IIM Bodhgaya	411.72	1. Boys Hostel and Mixed Hostel (Girls+ FPM) 2. Kitchen Cum Dinning Hall Complex 3. Student Activity Center 4. Satellite Shopping Complex 5. Student Canteen 6. Director Residence 7. Faculty Residence 8. Cao + Finance Account Officer and Medical Officer 9. Non - Teaching Staff Residence 10. Faculty Club 11. Community Center 12. Class Room Complex 13. Faculty Building 14. Computer Center and Communication Service Telephone Exchange 15. Virtual Learning Center/ Audio Visual Center 16. Central Library 17. Auditorium/Conference Center 18. Administrative Complex + Engineering Workshop 19. Incubation Centre 20. Guest House and Health Center	411.72	1.00

			21. Worship/Meditation Place		
			22. Electrical Substation23. Development Cost		
			24. Equipment And Furnishing		
			25. Ict Infrastructure and Other Civil Construction.		
5.	IIM Sirmaur	392.51	Construction of Permanent Campus.	392.51	0.00
6.	IIM Jammu	424.93	Construction of Permanent Campus.	424.93	0.00
7.	IIM Amritsar	348.31	1. Civil Works	348.31	3.68
			2. Equipments and Furniture		
	TOTAL	2804.09		2804.09	59.17

Sl. No.	Institute Name	Project cost	Details of Project	Amt Sanctioned	Total Disbursed Amt
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	IISC Bangalore I	29.15	1. Conversion Of 66 Kv Existing Overhead Line To Ug Cable	29.15	27.79
			2. Water Supply System in Chalakere Lake		
			3. Ht Power Distribution and Street Lights in Chalakere Lake.		
			4. Widening of Existing Water Bound Macadam (Wbm) Roads, Rcc Service Trenches, Etc. in Chalakere Lake.		

1	2	3	4	5	6
	IISC Bangalore II	67.53	Differential amount for the above listed projects.	67.53	0.00
2.	Sant Longowal IET	36.98	1. Civil Works 2. Equipments and Furniture	36.98	10.51
3.	Spa Delhi	370.84	1. Civil Works 2. Equipments and Furniture	370.84	0.00
4.	NIFFT Ranchi	30.82	Construction of New Laboratory Building, Equipment for Centralized Research Facility, Software for Central Computing Facility.	30.82	0.00
5.	Tezpur University	153.71	For construction of the following buildings at the existing campus of Tezpur University. a. Lecture Hall Complex for School of Humanities and Social Sciences, School of Education and School of Sciences. b. Academic buildings for the department of Physics, Commerce and School of Law. c. Two hostels for Boys and Girls with seating capacity of 500 each. d. Type C Residential Building, e. Type D Residential Building, f. Two storeyed Animal House.	153.71	0.00

6.	Central University of South Bihar	182.84	1. 11 Ongoing Projects (Balance Amount required for Completing the projects) 2. Central Library (including equipments) 3. Boys hostel - Capacity of 600 beds (including equipments) 4. Health centre 5. Staff residences (teaching and non teaching-32 units) Plus equipments 6. Site Development work for residences, health centre, library and hostel.	182.84	14.52
7.	University Of Hyderabad	127.33	Construction of Academic Buildings, International Students Hostel, Staff Quarters, International Faculty House, E-Learning Centre, Extension of existing buildings etc., in the existing campus of University of Hyderabad	127.33	0.00
8.	GG University, Bilaspur	82.76	Construction of: 1. Civil Engineering Department Building 2. Electronics and Communication Department Building 3. Mechanical Engineering Department Building 4. Boys Hostel(G+4) (100 Rooms with 200 capacity) 5. Yoga and Meditation Centre 6. Installation of Solar Power Plant 2 MW	82.76	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Central University Jharkhand	256.72	For completing under construction buildings (which includes academic/non-academic buildings) in their New Campus located at Mauza, Cheri-Manatu, Ranchi	256.72	0.00
10.	Central University of Jammu	123.00	1. Construction of Boys and Girls Hostel 2. Academic Block and Library	123.00	0.00
11.	Banaras Hindu University	356.03	1. Girls Hostel-228 Rooms, Double Seated for Faculty of Social Sciences 2. Residential Flats- 200 Nos, 2 BHK for Teaching Faculties 3. Residential Flats-320 Nos. for Teachers 4. Girls Hostel-200 Rooms, Double Seated for Research Scholars	356.03	0.00
12.	IISER Tirupati	1137.16	1. Civil Works 2. Equipments and Furniture	525.00	76.60
13.	IISER Behrampur	1229.32	1. Civil Works 2. Equipments and Furniture	525.00	82.56
14.	IISER Bhopal	71.33	1. Student's Hostel (700 Capacity) 2. Academic Building I Extension 3. Faculty Residential Apartments.	71.33	23.77
15.	KVS	550.35	For Construction/Establishing New KVS 1. KV Tenali, AP	525.00	31.50

2. KV Hasaud (Jinjgir), Chhattisgarh

3. KC Narayanpur, Chhattisgarh

4. KV Saloh, HP

5. KV Chikodi, Karnataka

6. KV No.2 Sambalpur, Odisha

7. KV Hanumangarh, Rajastan

8. KV Srisilla. Telangana

9. KV Miryaluda, Telangana

10 KV Gangarani, UP

11. KV Sharawasti, UP

12. KV Satenapalli, AP

13. KV Rajampalli, AP

14. KV Rajampalli, AP

15. KV Longling, Chhatisgarh

16. KV Kurud, Chhatisgarh

17. KV Sukma, Chhatisgarh

18. KV Naya Raipur, Chhatisgarh

19. KV Kawardha, Chhatisgarh

20. KV Saraipalli, Chhatisgarh

21. KV Patna, Gujrat

22. KV Samalkha, Haryana

23. KV Lohardaga, Jharkhand

24. KV Khunti, Jharkhand

25. KV Bumuka, Jharkhand

1	2	3	4	5	6
			26. KV Chatra, Jharkhand		
			27. KV Gridih		
			28. KV Chennapatna, Karnataka		
			29. KV Virupnagar, Karnataka		
			30. KV Gauribidanur, Karnataka		
			31. KV Nileswar, Kerala		
			32. KV Konni, Kerela		
			33. KV Chanderi, MP		
			34. KV Multai, MP		
			35. KV Ganj Basoda, MP		
			36. KV Neemuch, MP		
			37. KV Dabra, MP		
			38. KV Hattanagar, MP		
			39. KV Lakhnadaun, MP		
			40. KV Washim, Maharashtra		
			41. KV Chandel, Manipur		
			42. KV, Jagatsinghpur, Odhisa		
			43. KV Nagpur, Rajasthan		
			44. KV CISF Jaipur		
			45. KV Dholpur, Rajasthan		
			46. KV Pai, Rajasthan		
			47. KV Tibri, Rajasthan		

48. KV Bhongir, Telangana

49. KV Nizamabad, Telangana

50. KV Siddipet, Telangana

51. KV Baoli, Baghpat, UP

52. KV SSG, CISF Sarjpur Greater

Nodia

53. Railway Kharagpur, WB

54. KV Sambalpur (Odisha)

55. KV Bijapur (CH)

56. KV Giridh (JH)

57. KV Khunti (JH)

58. KV Dumka (JH)

59. KV Chatra (JH)

| 16. | Visva Bharati Santiniketan | 67.99 | Construction of Classroom cum Seminar Hall Complex, Academic Buildings of Palli Siksha Bhavana and Kala Bhavana, Boys and Girls Hostel, Extension of Central Library and Augmentation of Piped Water Supply Scheme. | 67.99 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Central University Kerala | 129.76 | Construction of: 1. Central Library Building 2. Common Dining Hall and Kitchen for Girls Hostel 3. Common Dining Hall and Kitchen for Boys Hostel 4. Administration Building | 129.76 | 0.00 |

1	2	3	4	5	6
			5. Girls Hostel (200 Seater)		
			6. Boys Hostel (200 Seater)		
			7. Staff Quarters for Associate Professors		
			8. Staff Quarters for Assistant Professors		
			9. Health Centre		
18.	Central University of Haryana	149.48	1. Construction of 24nos. type III staff quarters	96.00	0.00
			2. Construction of 24nos. type V staff quarters		
			3. Construction of Girl's hostel of 630 capacity		
			4. Construction of Boy's Hostel of 630 capacity		
			5. Construction of Health Centre		
			6. Installation of Centralized UPS in academic blocks I, III & IV and providing electrical cable connection from existing distribution panels to the UPS		
			7. Installation of IP based CCTV system in academic blocks I, III & IV		
			8. Providing, assembling and placing of movable furniture for academic blocks I, III & IV		
			9. Fixed lab furniture for academic blocks I, III & IV		
			10. Campus development/bulk services works		
19.	Assam University, Silchar	38.97	Construction of: 1. Boys & Girls hostel at Silchar Campus	38.97	0.00

			2. Boys & Girls hostel at Diphu Campus		
			3. Computer Centre at Silchar Campus		
			4. Laboratory Building at Diphu Campus		
			5. Examination Building at Silchar Campus		
20.	IIITDM Kurnool	256.00	1. Interim Academic Building	218.00	0.00
			2. Vertical Extension to Academic Building		
			3. Hostel 1 Building and Dining Block		
			4. Hostel 2 Building		
			5. Vertical Extension to Hostel 2 Building		
			6. Development and Bulk Services		
			7. Hostel 3 Building		
			8. Lecture Halls & Laboratory Block		
			9. Admin Block		
			10. Mess Block Extension		
			11. Staff Housing, Director's Bunglow & Multi-purpose Hall		
			12. Phase II Development		
21.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha	56.79	Construction of 500 Seated Boys Hostel and Classroom complex at the campus.	56.79	0.00
	TOTAL	5504.86		4071.55	267.25
	GRAND TOTAL	37001.21		25564.52	5015.07

Review of norms relating to PMRF

550. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that the number of students qualifying for fellowship under the Prime Minister's Research Fellowship (PMRF) has remained low;

(b)   whether Government proposes to review the norms relating to the Prime Minister's Research Fellowship (PMRF) to allow more institutions to be a part of the prestigious research programme; and

(c)   if so, the details of the proposal and the main reasons for review of norms of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) As per criterion fixed for selection of research fellows under the Scheme "Prime Minister's Research Fellows (PMRF)", 316 fellows have been selected so far. To enhance the scope of PMRF and making it more inclusive, the guidelines of PMRF were revised in September, 2018 by allowing students from all recognized Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in the country to apply under the Scheme. Moreover, the Central Universities, which are among the top 100 NIRF ranked universities, have also been included as host institutions in addition to IITs, IISERs and IISc, Bangalore for carrying out research in Science and technology domains under the PMRF Scheme.

Tenure tracking system in IITs

551. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government propose to introduce the tenure track system for hiring and promotion of Assistant Professors in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) across the country;

(b)   if so, the reasons therefor;

(c)   the details of seed funding that would be provided to these Assistant Professors for research purposes, institute-wise;

(d)   the details of the infrastructure of all the IITs, including electricity connection, internet connectivity, number of functional computers and number of fully functioning science labs with its capacity, institute-wise; and

(e)   the rationale behind setting the upper age limit as 35 for an Assistant Professor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The tenure track system for hiring and promotion of Assistant Professors in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) came up for discussion in the 53rd IIT Council Meeting held on 27.09.2019 at IIT Delhi. No decision has been taken by the Government in this regard.

(c)   As per existing guidelines a Cumulative Professional Development Allowance (CPDA) of ₹ 3.00 lakh for every block period of 3 years are made available to every member of the faculty on reimbursable basis to meet the expenses for participating in both national and international conferences, paying the membership fee of various professional bodies and contingency expenses. In addition, IITs are providing financial assistance to the newly appointed faculty members to initiate research works. The amount of seed grant depends on research proposal and requirement of funds.

(d)   Out of the 23 IITs functioning in the country, 17 are functioning from their permanent campuses with necessary academic and administrative infrastructure in place and the remaining six (6) IITs at Palakkad, Tirupati, Jammu, Dharwad, Bhilai, and Goa, are functioning from temporary, transit campuses. However, necessary infrastructures including electricity connection, scientific laboratories, internet connectivity and functional computers are available as per requirement in all IITs.

(e)   Government has not fixed any upper age limit for appointment of Assistant Professors in IITs.

Reservation in IIMs

552. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) in general and IIM Ahmedabad in particular, have been granted any exemption from reservations in faculty positions;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   whether IIMs in general and IIM Ahmedabad in particular, have been granted any exemption from reservations in admission to Fellowship Programme/ Doctoral Programme;

(d)   if so, the details thereof: and

(e)   what is the basis and justification of such exemptions?

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

(b)   Does not arise.

(c)   No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Centrally Sponsored Sehemes for education in Punjab

553.   SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), including flagship programmes being implemented at present by the Ministry; and

(b)   the details of targets and allocations made, funds allocated, disbursed and utilised in these schemes during the last three years, including the present year, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise, particularly in the State of Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The flagship Schemes run by the Ministry are Samagra Shiksha and National Programme of Mid Day Meals in Schools under Department of School Education and Literacy and Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) under Department of Higher Education.

The total allocation and utilisation of funds by the Ministry (Department of Higher Education and Department of School Education and Literacy) under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) including flagship programmes from financial year 2016-17 to 2018-19 and the current year is as given below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	D/o School Education & Literacy	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20	
		BE	RE/FG	Actuals	BE	RE/FG	Actuals	BE	RE/FG	Actuals	BE	Actuals 18.11.19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	22500.00	22500.00	21685.42	23500.00	23593.87	23483.60	26128.81	26130.13	25615.86	36322.00	20841.35
2.	Rashtriya Madyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	3700.00	3700.00	3697.50	3830.00	4036.54	4033.44	4213.00	4164.00	3399.26		
3.	Strengthening of Teacher Training Institutions	480.00	497.66	495.20	480.00	480.00	478.32	550.00	486.68	373.78		
4.	Samagra Shiksha*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
5.	National Programme of Mid Day Meals in Schools (MDM)	9700.00	9632.08	9475.43	10000.00	9299.53	9092.30	10500.00	9947.74	9514.38	11000.00	5301.11
6.	Padhna Likhna Abhiyan	320.00	214.37	212.74	320.00	249.00	213.15	320.00	52.95	48.00	75.40	0.00
7.	Appointment of Language Teachers	25.00	114.47	109.44	125.00	18.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8.	Scheme for providing education to Madrassas/ Minorities	120.00	109.21	109.21	120.00	112.07	107.89	120.00	120.00	18.25	120.00	59.13
9.	Access and Equity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.21	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00
10.	School Assessment Programme	5.00	0.02	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
	D/o Higher Education											
11.	Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	1300.00	1342.00	1317.00	1300.00	1300.00	1245.97	1400.00	1500.00	1393.21	2100.00	808.13
	TOTAL	38150.00	38109.81	37101.94	-39675.67	39089.78	38654.88	43232.51	42401.88	40362.89	49667.40	27009.72

* The erstwhile Schemes of SSA, RMSA and Strengthening of Teacher Training Institutions have been merged into Samagra Shiksha from Financial Year 2018-19 and subsumed from Financial Year 2019-20.
BE - Budget Estimates
RE/FG- Revised Estimates/Final Grant

The funds allocated by the Ministry are done Scheme-wise and not State/UT-wise.

Learning output of school education

554. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has ascertained student learning levels at different standards in schools and the details thereof;

(b)   whether Government takes cognisance of the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2018 which states that nationally, about half of all children can read and less than a third can do basic arithmetic, the details thereof; and

(c)   whether Government has taken initiatives in the last three years to improve learning levels at schools, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national survey to assess learning achievement of children in Classes - III, V, VIII and X. The National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2017 was held on 13th November for assessing the competencies developed by the children at the grade levels III, V and VIII from across 701 districts covering all the 36 States and UTs and covered 22 lakh students from 1.10 lakh schools. NAS (2017) was administered with districts as the unit of reporting in different subject areas such as languages, mathematics, EVS/Science and Social Sciences in the Government and Government aided schools. The competency based test was based on the Learning Outcomes which were recently incorporated in the Central Rules for the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act by the Government of India. Similarly, National Achievement Survey for Class X was also conducted throughout the country on February 05, 2018 in Government, Government aided and private schools. The learning levels of 1.5 million students in 44,304 schools across 610 districts in 34 States and UTs were assessed, in 5 subject areas of English, Mathematics, Science, Social Science and Modern Indian Language (MIL).

The NAS district report cards have been shared with the States and UTs to help in identifying gaps at the district level and devise strategies for further improvement. Subsequently, a framework of intervention has been developed and shared with States to improve the quality of learning in the schools.

(b)   Achievement surveys are released in the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) by a non-governmental organization. It is a household survey covering 546,527 children in rural areas of 596 districts in the country. The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) is not associated with this survey.

(c)   Further, Central Government has taken the following initiatives during the last three years for improving learning levels in schools:-

(i)   In order to increase focus on quality of elementary education, the Central rules to the RTE Act, 2009 have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. Learning outcomes have been translated in different languages and serve as a benchmark for student's capabilities to be achieved in each subject and class.

(ii)   Section 23(2) of the RTE Act has been amended to extend the period for training of untrained in-service teachers working in Government, Government aided, and Private un-aided schools should acquire minimum qualification as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government, by 31st March, 2019. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) was entrusted to conduct this training through ODL (Open Distance Learning) mode. The online D.El.Ed. course was started from 3rd October, 2017, and about 9.58 Lakh teachers have completed the same.

(iii) The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha, which subsumes three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE), with effect from 1st April, 2018. The new integrated scheme envisages school education as continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels. The main objectives of the scheme are providing quality education, enhancing learning outcomes of students, bridging social and gender gaps in school

education, ensuring requisite infrastructure in schools, support to states in the implementation of RTE Act, 2009 and strengthening of teacher education institutions.

(iv) MHRD has launched a Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) platform popularly known as SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active learning for Young Aspiring Minds) on 9th July, 2017. The portal is offering various online courses for school education and higher education.

(v) A programme for utilization of satellite communication technologies for transmission of educational e-contents through 32 National Channels *i.e.* SWAYAM PRABHA DTH-TV has been launched. Central Institute of Educational Technology (CIET)-NCERT is the national coordinator for one DTH TV channel *i.e.*, Kishore Manch (#31) and has started feeding a 24x7 educational TV channel *w.e.f.* 09 July, 2018. Besides, NIOS is running 5 channels for teachers of Secondary and Senor Secondary levels and for sign language.

(vi) In order to provide supplementary learning material for students and for upgrading the skills of teachers, MHRD has developed a dedicated Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) platform launched in December, 2017. High quality e-learning material both for students and teachers is uploaded by Ministry and States/UTs on this portal.

(vii) Integrated Teacher Training Programme NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) was launched in August, 2019 for capacity building of all the teachers and school heads at the elementary stage to provide training in core areas to about 42 Lakh teachers across the country. The aim of this training is to motivate and equip teachers to encourage and foster critical thinking in students, handle diverse situations and act as first level counselors.

(viii) Government of India has decided to participate in the Programme for International Students Assessment (PISA) to be conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 2021. PISA is a competency based assessment which unlike content-based assessment, measures the extent to which students have acquired key competencies that are essential for full participation in modern societies.

Recruitment of teachers

†555. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that Government has launched various programmes for the recruitment of teachers at large scale to address the shortage of teachers in all educational institutions in the country;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   whether it is also a fact that teachers are being appointed on contractual basis in Government educational institutions; and

(d)   if so, by when Government would fill all these vacant posts through regular appointments?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The present Government has undertaken a major initiative for recruitment of teachers in central higher education institutions. However, keeping in view of shortage of teachers in past years, also appointed teachers on temporary basis from time to time.

Under this initiative of recruitment, the details of recruitment in various central higher education institutes under Department of Higher Education, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya and Kendriya Vidyalaya under Department of School Education and Literacy is given in the Statement.

Statement

Vacancy Status as on 15.11.2019 in Institutes under Department of Higher Education

Category	Total sanctioned post (faculty)	Vacant position as on 15.11.2019	Current no. of position advertised as on 15.11.2019	appointments made in the preceding week	cumulative appointment made since June 2019
1	2	3	4	5	6
NIT	7483	2820	2045		161
SPA	227	85	84		

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
CU	17834	6738	6536	91	546
IIT	8856	2813	2813		214
IIT	394	146	148		40
IISER	1255	159	159	1	98
IIM	1148	275	275		2
Language	647	185	193		61
Other Tech. Institutions	608	178	173		43
TOTAL	38452	13399	12426	92	1165

Schools under Department of School Education and Literacy

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya	14938	3214	2877	625	713
Kendriya Vidyalaya	8124 posts of teachers have been filled through Direct recruitment during 2019. 5949 teaching posts are lying vacant.				

Foreign educational institutes in India

†556. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether approval is being granted to foreign educational institutes by Government to promote higher education, if so, the details thereof;

(b)   whether any draft policy has been prepared by Government in this regard, if so, the details regarding criteria laid down in the prepared policy thereof; and

(c)   whether different educational domains have been identified by Government for the entry of these institutes, if so, State-wise/region-wise details thereof including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) At present, there is no law which allows the entry

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and operation of foreign educational providers to set up their campuses in India. However, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations 2016, which spell out the modalities regarding the eligibility criteria and the conditions for the collaboration of a foreign educational institution with an Indian educational institution. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has also set norms for academic collaborations and twinning programmes between Indian and Foreign Universities/Institutions in the field of technical education, research and training in India. UGC regulations in this respect are available at *http://www.egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2016/170684.pdf.* AICTE norms in this regard are available at *https://www.aicte-india.org/sites/default/files/APH%202019-20.pdf.* The objective of the regulations/guidelines is to improve quality, offer students additional choices and to improve curriculum and the delivery of knowledge and educational content.

Strengthening basic education in rural areas

†557. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government is chalking out an action plan to strengthen the quality of infrastructure and basic education in rural areas;

(b)   if so, the details thereof; and

(c)   whether Government is going to implement the principle of equality in the basic education in rural areas, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha which subsumes three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) from 1st April, 2018.

Samagra Shiksha focuses *inter alia* on improvement in school infrastructure and quality of education in all States and Union Territories including in rural areas, by providing support for various interventions like upgradation of schools, strengthening

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of infrastructure of existing schools, provision of composite school grant to every school for providing a conducive learning environment, grants for library, sports and physical activities, in-service training of teachers and school heads, conduct of achievement surveys at State and National level, support for Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan, ICT and digital initiatives, School Leadership development programme, remedial teaching for academically weaker students, support for Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat, etc.

Besides, the following are some of the steps taken to improve infrastructure and the quality of primary education:

(i)   Under erstwhile Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan till 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha effective from 2018-19, construction of 3.12 lakh school buildings, 18.88 lakh additional classrooms, provision of 2.45 lakh drinking water facility, construction of 4.08 lakh Boys' toilets, 5.29 lakh separate girls' toilets and 1.49 lakh Children with Special Needs (CwSN) toilets, 2.79 lakh ramps with hand rail and internal electrification of 2.28 lakh schools have been sanctioned to States and UTs for elementary schools, out of which States and UTs have reported construction of 2.97 lakh school buildings, 18.19 lakh additional classrooms, provision of 2.34 lakh drinking water facility, construction of 3.83 lakh Boys' toilets, 5.14 lakh separate girls' toilets, 1.25 lakh CwSN toilets, 2.48 lakh ramps with hand rail and internal electrification of 1.96 lakh schools, till 30.06.2019.

(ii) The Central Rules to the RTE Act, 2009 have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise and subject-wise learning outcomes, which have accordingly been finalised for all subjects up to the elementary stage and shared with the States and UTs.

(iii) National Achievement Survey for classes 3, 5 and 8 based on Learning Outcomes was conducted on 13th November, 2017 to enable States and UTs to identify gaps in learning outcomes at district level and design strategies to address these gaps.

(iv) Section 23(2) of the RTE Act was amended to extend the period of training of untrained in-service elementary teachers to 31st March, 2019. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this training through Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode. The online

DEI.Ed. course has been started from 3rd October, 2017, and about 9.58 lakh teachers have completed the course.

(v)   Section 16 of the RTE Act, 2009 has been amended to make provision that there shall be a regular examination in the fifth class and in the eighth class at the end of every academic year. If a child fails in the examination, he shall be given additional instruction and granted opportunity for re-examination within a period of two months from the date of declaration of the result. The appropriate Government may allow schools to hold back a child in the fifth class or in the eighth class or in both classes, if he fails in the re-examination.

(c)   Bridging gender and social category gaps at all levels of school education is one of the major objectives of the Samagra Shiksha scheme. The scheme reaches out to girls and children belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), minority communities and transgender. The scheme also gives attention to urban deprived children, children affected by periodic migration and children living in remote and scattered habitations. Under the scheme, provision has been made for giving preference to Special Focus Districts (SFDs), Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs), LWE affected districts, and aspirational districts while planning interventions like setting up of primary schools, upper primary schools, construction of additional classrooms, toilets, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), Residential Schools etc.

KGBVs have reached out to girls from marginalised social groups and emerged as the key intervention for promoting girls' access and retention in elementary to secondary and senior secondary education, particularly of those from marginalised communities in the Educationally Backward Blocks. A total of 4881 KGBVs are operational with enrolment of 617680 girls. Out of the 617680 girls enrolment, 171800 are SC (27.81%), 157740 are ST (25.54%), 219862 are OBC (35.59%), 26422 are Muslims (4.28%) and 41856 are in BPL category (6.78%).

Reading and math skills amongst students

558.   SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has ascertained reading and math skills in students up to standard 8 in schools, the details thereof;

(b) if so, whether Government takes cognisance of the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2018 which states that 1 out of 4 children are leaving standard 8 without basic reading skills, the details thereof; and

(c) the initiatives taken by Government during the last three years to improve learning levels at schools, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys to assess learning achievement of children in Classes - III, V, VIII, and X. The National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2017 was held on 13th November for assessing the competencies developed by the children at the grade levels III, V and VIII from across 701 districts covering all the 36 States and UTs and covered 22 lakh students from 1.10 lakh schools. NAS (2017) was administered with districts as the unit of reporting in different subject areas such as languages, mathematics, EVS/Science and Social Sciences in the Government and Government aided schools. The competency based test was based on the Learning Outcomes which were recently incorporated in the Central Rules for the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act by the Government of India. Similarly, National Achievement Survey for Class X was also conducted throughout the country on February 05, 2018 in Government, Government aided and private schools. The learning levels of 1.5 million students in 44,304 schools across 610 districts in 34 States and UTs were assessed, in 5 subject areas of English, Mathematics, Science, Social Science and Modern Indian Language (MIL).

The NAS district report cards have been shared with the States and UTs to help in identifying gaps at the district level and devise strategies for further improvement. Subsequently, a framework of intervention has been developed and shared with States to improve the quality of learning in the schools.

(b) Achievement surveys are released in the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) by a non-governmental organization. It is a household survey covering 546,527 children in rural areas of 596 districts in the country. The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) is not associated with this survey.

(c) Further, Central Government has taken the following initiatives during the last three years for improving learning level at schools:

(i)   In order to increase focus on quality of elementary education, the Central rules to the RTE Act, 2009 have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, have been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. Learning outcomes have been translated in different languages and serve as a benchmark for student's capabilities to be achieved in each subject and class.

(ii)   Section 23(2) of the RTE Act has been amended to extend the period for training of untrained in-service elementary teachers to 31st March, 2019. As per above amendment, all untrained in-service teachers working in Government, Government aided, and Private un-aided schools should acquire minimum qualification as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government, by 31st March, 2019. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) was entrusted to conduct this training through ODL (Open Distance Learning) mode. The online D. El. Ed. course was started from 3rd October, 2017, and about 9.58 Lakh teachers have completed the same.

(iii)   The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha, subsuming three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE), with effect from 1st April, 2018. The new integrated scheme envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels. The main objectives of the scheme are providing quality education, enhancing learning outcomes of students, bridging social and gender gaps in school education, ensuring requisite infrastructure in schools, support to states in the implementation of RTE Act, 2009 and strengthening of teacher education institutions.

(iv)   MHRD has launched a Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) platform popularly known as SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active learning for Young

Aspiring Minds) on 9th July, 2017. The portal is offering various online courses for school education and higher education.

(v) A programme for utilization of satellite communication technologies for transmission of educational e-contents through 32 National Channels *i.e.* SWAYAM PRABHA DTH-TV has been launched. Central Institute of Educational Technology (CIET)-NCERT is the national coordinator for one DTH TV channel *i.e.,* Kishore Manch (#31) and has started feeding a 24x7 educational TV channel *w.e.f.* 09 July, 2018. Besides, NIOS is running 5 channels for teachers of Secondary and Senior Secondary levels and for sign language.

(vi) In order to provide supplementary learning material for students and for upgrading the skills of teachers, MHRD has developed a dedicated Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) platform launched in December, 2017. High quality e-learning material both for students and teachers is being uploaded by Ministry and States/UTs on this portal.

(vii) Integrated Teacher Training Programme NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) was launched in August, 2019 for capacity building of all the teachers and school heads at the elementary stage to provide training in core areas to about 42 Lakh teachers across the country. The aim of this training is to motivate and equip teachers to encourage and foster critical thinking in students, handle diverse situations and act as first level counsellors.

(viii) Government of India has decided to participate in the Programme for International Students Assessment (PISA) to be conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 2021. PISA is a competency based assessment which unlike content-based assessment, measures the extent to which students have acquired key competencies that are essential for full participation in modern societies.

New Education Policy and its implementation

†559. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state areas in which the "New Education Policy" is different from the old one and the salient features of it, management of it's estimated expenditure and the action plan for it's implementation?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): The National Policy on Education (NPE) of 1986/92 provides for a National System of Education which implies that, up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. It includes a common educational structure, a national curriculum framework and minimum levels of learning for each stage of education. The extant National Policy On Education (NPE) has largely addressed on access and equity in education, with limited focus on quality of education.

At present, the Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy(NEP) for meeting the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge.

For this purpose, the Government had constituted a Committee for the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan to examine inputs/suggestions received to prepare a draft National Education Policy and it has submitted its report to the Ministry on 31st May 2019. The process of finalizing the National Education Policy is currently ongoing.

Establishment of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas

†560. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   the policy and action plan of the objective of implementation and expansion of the establishment of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas; and

(b)   the policy and status of the admission of students of reserved category in these educational institutes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence personnel on receipt of the proposal in the prescribed proformae from Ministries/Departments of Government of India / State Governments / Union Territory Administration committing thereby availability of requisite resources for setting up a new KV as well as on availability of necessary sanction of the Government. The proposals received from various sponsoring authorities for opening of new KVs also

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

have to compete among other proposals under the "Challenge Method". Opening of KVs is a continuous process.

The main objective of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) is to provide good quality modern education - including a strong component of inculcation of values, awareness of the environment, adventure activities and physical education - to the talented children predominantly from the rural areas without regard to their family's socio-economic condition.

The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one JNV in each district of the country. Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government to make available requisite suitable land free of cost for construction of school buildings and the required temporary accommodation (free of rent) to start the Vidyalaya. However, actual sanction and opening of the JNV depends on the availability of funds and approval by the Competent Authority. One JNV each has been sanctioned in all the districts of the country as on 31st May 2014, excluding Tamil Nadu which has not yet accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

(b)   As far as Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) is concerned, 15% seats for Scheduled Castes (SC) and 7.5% seats for Scheduled Tribes (ST) shall be reserved in all fresh admission in the KVs.

3% seats of total available seats for fresh admission will be horizontally reserved for reserved for Differently Abled children as per the provisions of Right to Education Act, 2009 read in conjunction with Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

10 seats (out of 40 seats) in Class I per section are to be filled as per the provisions of Right to Education Act, 2009 (25% of seats) and these 10 seats will be filled by draw of lots from all applications of SC/ST/EWS/BPL/OBC (Non-Creamy Layer) who are the resident of Neighbourhood / Differently abled taken together.

The category-wise status of students in the KVs is as under:

Total no. of students	SC	ST	OBC	Differently Abled	Others
1315157	267609	79790	266076	4457	697225
% of students	20.35	6.07	20.23	0.34	53.01

Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) has following reservation policy:-

• At least 75% of the seats in a district are filled by candidates selected from rural areas and remaining seats are filled from urban areas of the district.

• Reservation of seats in favour of children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is provided in proportion to their proportion to their population in the district concerned provided that in none of the district, such reservation will be less than the national average (15% for SC and 7.5% for ST) but subject to maximum of 50% for both the categories (SC & ST) taken together. These reservations are interchangeable and over and above the candidates selected under open merit.

• Minimum One third of the total seats are filled by girls.

• There is a provision for reservation for Divyang children (i.e. Orthopedically Handicapped, Hearing Impaired and Visually Handicapped) as per Government of India norms.

The status of reserved category students in the JNVs is as under:-

Total no. of students	Boys	Girls	Rural	Urban	SC	ST	Others
273759	163627	110132	220877	52882	69633	55564	148562
% of students	59.77	40.23	80.70	19.30	25.40	20.30	54.30

Highlights of New Education Policy

561. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that Government had constituted a Committee to draft a National Education Policy to examine all inputs/suggestions and submit a draft policy;

(b)   if so, by when this will be implemented; and

(c)   the details of highlights of this policy to provide quality education to school going children, especially in Government schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Government had constituted a Committee for

the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan to examine inputs/suggestions received to prepare a draft National Education Policy and it has submitted its report to the Ministry on 31s1 May 2019. The process of finalizing the New National Education Policy is currently ongoing.

Implementation of RTE Act and 25 per cent reservation for poor students

562. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all private schools and colleges are bound to implement 25 per cent reservation for poor;

(b) if so, whether it has come to the notice of this Ministry that many institutions are not adhering to this mandated reservation for poor;

(c) if so, what action has the Ministry taken/ proposed to take on such institutions;

(d) whether this rule is being followed in all Government and Government aided schools; and

(e) if not, how the Ministry is going to ensure the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (e) Education is a subject in the Concurrent List and majority of the schools are under the administrative control of the States and Union Territories Administrations. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 came into effect from 1st April 2010. The Act makes elementary education a fundamental right of all children in the age group of 6-14 years.

Section 12 of the RTE Act mandates all private aided, Special Category schools and private unaided schools to admit in class I (or below) to the extent of at least 25% of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups and provide free and compulsory education till its completion. With regard to colleges, University Grant Commission has been issuing instructions to Universities and colleges to follow the Government of India's orders in regard to reservation policy from time to time.

States and UTs are required to notify the disadvantaged groups and weaker sections, notify per child cost and start admissions in private un-aided schools. However,

Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) vide letter no 12-5/2016-EE.ll dated 25.05.2016 requested States/UTs to carry out a ground assessment of private unaided schools across the country to ensure compliance with the provisions of Section 12 of RTE Act, 2009. Further, Ministry of Human Resource Development, in various meetings like State Education Secretaries Conference, Joint Review Missions (JRM), Project Approval Board Meetings, has been advising/ guiding State/ UT Governments to emphasise on implementation of Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009. All States and UTs are required to submit their Annual Work Plan and Budget(AWP&B) for each year. This document contains information regarding progress and proposal about various provisions for school education including implementation of Section 12(l)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009.

Further, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for access to elementary schools for children of the age group of 6-14 years, within the defined area or limits of neighbourhood. The States and UTs have notified area or limits of their neighbourhood norms in their respective RTE Rules, factoring in their State/UT specific condition, for opening of schools. As reported by States/UTs in their Annual Work Plan, 2018-19,97.15% of habitations in the country are covered by primary schools and 96.49% of habitations are covered by upper primary schools. The habitations that remain uncovered are mostly small or sparsely populated in difficult areas where opening of school is not feasible for which there is a provision of giving transport and escort facility and opening of residential schools and hostels.

Improving higher education to attract foreign students

563. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has any plan to improve the country's higher education system and make it world class to attract foreign students to India;

(b)   if so, the details thereof; and

(c)   if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India is very keen to improve the country's higher education system and make it world class to attract foreign students to India. In this regard, one of the initiatives of Ministry of Human Resource Development is 'Study in India' programme. The objectives of this programme is to make India an education hub for foreign students; improve the soft power of India

with focus on the neighbouring countries and use it as a tool in diplomacy; to rapidly increase the inflow of inbound International Students in India through a systematic brand-building, marketing, social media and digital marketing campaigns; to increase India's market share of global education exports; improvement in overall quality of higher education; to reduce the export-import imbalance in the number of international students; growth in India's global market share of International students; and increase in global ranking of India etc. The programme envisages participation of select reputed Indian institutes/universities by way of offering seats for the International students at affordable rates. This Programme offer Scholarships and fee waivers to meritorious foreign students ranging from 100% to 25%.

In addition to above the Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC) has been launched with the aim to improve the research ecosystem of India's Higher Educational Institutions by facilitating academic and research collaborations between Indian Institutions and the best institutions in the world from 28 selected nations to jointly solve problems of national and / or international relevance. The scheme proposes to enable productive academic cooperation in the areas including Joint Research Projects, Exchange of faculty and students, Joint Degrees etc.

India has also joined the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) DUO-lndia fellowship programme as a contributing partner. DUO-India aims to fund every year, 100 student-pairs and 50 faculty pairs for exchanges for one semester, starting from 2020 onwards aiming to provide mobility between Indian and European institutes. Besides, twenty Institutions have been recommended for status of 'Institutions of Eminence (IOE)'. IOE scheme has been launched in order to implement the commitment of the Government to empower the Higher Educational Institutions and to help them become world class teaching and research institutions. It is expected that the above selected Institutions will come up in top 500 of the world ranking in 10 years and in top 100 of the world ranking eventually. To achieve the top world ranking, these Institutions shall be provided with greater autonomy *viz.* to admit foreign students up to 30% of admitted students; to recruit foreign faculty upto 25% of faculty strength; to offer online courses upto 20% of its programmes; to enter into academic collaboration with top 500 in the world ranking Institutions without permission of University Grants Commission; free to fix and charge fees from foreign students without restriction; flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree; complete flexibility in fixing of curriculum and syllabus, etc. In case of the private institutions proposed as IOE, there will be no financial support, but they will be entitled for more autonomy as a special category Deemed University

Other initiatives for improving higher education are creation of the Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) to give a major push for creation of high quality infrastructure in premier educational institutions, National Institution Ranking Framework (NIRF) - for ranking of our higher education institutions covering engineering, management, pharmacy, architecture, universities and colleges to encourage foreign students to study in India. Several measures for improving the quality of teaching and research in the higher educational institutions in the Country are namely, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Global Initiative for Academics Network (GIAN), Impacting Research, Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT), Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP), Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT), Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), National Digital Library, campus connect programme, Uchhatar Avishkar Abhiyan, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, etc. A number of initiatives are also undertaken by University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for quality improvement in higher and technical education. These steps will improve the country's higher education system and make it world class to attract foreign students to India.

(c)   Does not arise.

Plan for education and skill enhancement of youth in Artificial Intelligence

564. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has any plans to improve education and skill of youth in the field of Artificial Intelligence, robotics and 3D printing techniques to make country's youth compatible with new world;

(b)   if so, the details thereof; and

(c)   if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This Ministry along with IT and ITeS Sector Skill Council (NASSCOM) under National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) are developing Certificate and diploma courses on Artificial Intelligence, 3D printing and Information Science which are National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned. The Universities are empowered to take up these courses through their colleges, while autonomous colleges are empowered to develop their courses as per University Grants

Commission (UGC) guidelines. Also, there are 6 institutions implementing University Grants Commission (UGC) approved skill based courses in the specialized disciplines of Artificial Intelligence and Robotics. The details of the same are tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Approved courses
1.	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore-641 043 Tamil Nadu	Artificial Intelligence
2.	Bharathiar University, Maruthamalai Main Road, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.	Artificial Intelligence and Data Analytics
3.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra 282110, UP.	Artificial Intelligence, Robotics & 3D printing
4.	G H Raisoni University Amravati Anjangaon Bari Road, Bandera, Amravati	Robotics
5.	MES College Marampally Marampally P.O., Aluva, Kerala	Artificial Intelligence and Robotics
6.	Shri Vishwakarma Skill University, Transit office-Plot No 147, Sector-44, Gurugram	Robotics and Automation

(c) Not applicable.

Admissions under sports quota in Jamia Milia Islamia

565. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of students admitted under sports quota in Jamia Milia Islamia University during 2019, sports-wise and course-wise; and

(b) the details of experts for trial under sports quota, sports-wise along with their sports qualification?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Jamia Millia Islamia has informed that 118 students were admitted in different courses under sports quota in the University in the Year 2019-20. In all, 24 experts were engaged for the trials for the selection of students. Details in regard to admission made, sports-wise and course-wise, as well as on the

sports qualifications of the experts are available on University's website *(https://www.jmi.ac.in/upload/advertisement/admission_list_sports_quota.pdf).*

Increase of examination fee in schools

†566. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that Government is considering to increase the examination fees of students in schools;

(b)   if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this direction so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitutions and a substantial majority of schools are under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is for the respective State Government to take a decision with regard to increase of examination fee for students in their schools. So far as the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools are concerned, the Board has increased the examination fees of class X and XII Board examination 2020 for all students on no profit no loss principle.

(c)   The details of increase in examination fee by CBSE are tabulated below:

Class	Examination fee before increase			Examination fee after increase		
	All India Scheme (For All CBSE affiliated schools)	Delhi Scheme. (for Govt. & Aided Schools of Delhi)	SC/ST Students of Govt, and Aided Schools of Delhi.	Schools in India (For All CBSE affiliated schools)	Govt. and Aided schools of Delhi excluding SC/ST students	SC/ST students of Govt. & Aided Schools of Delhi
10th	750/-	350/- (#)	350/- (#)	1500/-	1500/-	1200/- (*)
12th	750/-	600/- (#)	600/- (#)	1500/-	1500/-	1200/-(*)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(#) Out of examination fee of ₹350/- for Class X and ₹600/- for Class XII till 2019, only ₹50/- was paid by SC/ST candidates of Govt. Schools and Aided schools of Delhi Govt, and balance ₹300/- and ₹550/- respectively was paid by Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
(*) For examination 2020, Govt. of NCT of Delhi has paid the full examination fee in respect of all students of Delhi Govt. Schools, Grant-in-Aid schools and the Patrachar Vidyalaya.

Review of National Curriculum Framework

567.   SHRI VAIKO:
        DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether NCERT is planning to review National Curriculum Framework, if so, whether any Committee has been set up, with details thereof;

(b)   the areas that would be considered for change;

(c)   whether quality of education and emphasis on equity, equality and communal harmony will be given importance in the review;

(d)   if so, the details thereof; and

(e)   whether skill training and vocational training would also be considered, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has been advised to take appropriate steps to review the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005. NCERT had accordingly held internal discussion on curriculum issues for the next curriculum reform. Meanwhile, the draft National Education Policy (NEP) 2019 has been received from the Committee constituted for this purpose and the same has not been finalized till date. Since, the review of the NCF would depend on the finalization and approval of the New Education Policy, no Committee has so far been set up for this purpose.

(b)   The areas, to be considered for more emphasis are:

    a.   Value education

    b.   Cultural heritage

    c.   Experiential learning

    d.   Health, physical education and sports

    e.   National priorities and initiatives

    f.   School Based Assessment and Examination Reform

    g.   Educational Technology

    h.   Vocational Education

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Equity, equality and communal harmony are the cross cutting areas which have already been given adequate space in the present syllabus and textbooks. These are the common core, around which curriculum is woven.

(e)   Yes, Sir. Skill training and pre-vocational education come under the area-vocational education in the curriculum.

Education for children aged 14-18 years

568. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether the Ministry has conducted any research on the number of children who drop out of school after the Right to Education Act (RTE) ceases (14 years of age/class 8th) and what are the various factors for the same, if so, the details of the findings of said research;

(b)   what are the various steps taken by the Ministry to ensure that children between 14-18 years receive a proper and quality education; and

(c)   the reasons why the Ministry, in the latest National Education Policy has decided not to extend the Right to Education for children aged 14-18 years?

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

(b)   The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha with effect from 2018-19 which subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan and Teacher Education. The scheme envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for undertaking various activities to ensure universal access to education including opening/strengthening of new schools upto senior secondary level, construction of school buildings and additional classrooms, setting up, up-gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, setting up of residential schools/hostels, transport allowance and undertaking enrolment and retention drives. Further, under the student oriented component for the children with special needs, financial assistance is provided for identification and assessment of children

with special needs, aids and appliances, Braille kits and books, appropriate teaching learning material and stipend to girl students with disability etc.

(c) The Committee for the Draft National Education Policy has recommended the extension of the RTE Act, however, a final view on the same is yet to be taken.

Educational reforms in the country

569. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:
SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring in educational reforms in the country;

(b) whether these reforms would impose financial burden on Government;

(c) if so, the quantum of financial burden these reforms may impose on Government; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) The Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy for meeting the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower. In this regard, the Committee for the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan submitted its report on 31st May 2019 and based on this report the National Education Policy (NEP) is under finalisation. The Draft NEP states that there will be substantial increase in public investment on education to 20%, over a 10 year period, by both the Central and State Governments. Based on the implementation plan of the finalized NEP, the financial estimates have to be worked out.

Upgradation of secondary schools to higher secondary level

570. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of schools recognised upto class X in the rural and urban areas in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b)   whether the students passing class X from secondary schools do not get admission into class XI in any stream, namely Arts/Science/Commerce in other schools and if so, the details thereof; and

(c)   whether Government proposes to upgrade secondary schools recognised upto class X to class XII level?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) As per the UDISE 2017-18 (Provisional), the total number of Schools upto class X in the rural and urban areas are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, and a majority of the schools are under the jurisdiction of respective States and Union Territories (UT). The Central Government has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha, from 2018-19 which subsumes the erstwhile centrally sponsored schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education Scheme (TE). It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. The Scheme for school education "Samagra Shiksha' envisages the 'school' as a continuum from primary, upper primary, secondary to higher secondary levels. Since 2018-19, under Samagra Shiksha, 77 secondary schools have been upgraded upto higher secondary level and approval for additional stream of study has been given to 861 existing higher secondary schools.

Statement

State/UT Wise and Area Wise Number of Recognized Secondary Section Schools

States/UTs	Rural Schools	Urban Schools
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86	30
Andhra Pradesh	8464	4060
Arunachal Pradesh	324	133
Assam	6534	1361
Bihar	6390	999

States/Uts	Rural Schools	Urban Schools
Chandigarh	13	150
Chhattisgarh	4909	1777
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34	11
Daman and Diu	25	17
Delhi	74	2036
Goa	304	116
Gujarat	7205	3948
Haryana	5679	2294
Himachal Pradesh	3719	385
Jammu and Kashmir	3195	1079
Jharkhand	3245	731
Karnataka	9163	7102
Kerala	3423	1141
Lakshadweep	12	2
Madhya Pradesh	10198	6557
Maharashtra	15337	8826
Manipur	812	265
Meghalaya	1173	261
Mizoram	349	295
Nagaland	478	270
Odisha	8571	1096
Puducherry	175	193
Punjab	6048	3162
Rajasthan	21743	7824
Sikkim	218	31

States/Uts	Rural Schools	Urban Schools
Tamil Nadu	8276	4998
Telangana	7183	5377
Tripura	918	187
Uttar Pradesh	22990	5402
Uttarakhand	3089	610
West Bengal	7240	2729
ALL	177596	75455

Source: UDISE2017-18 (Provisional)

Election duty exemption for lady teachers

571. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it has come to the knowledge of Government about the problems faced by the lady school teachers who were put on election duty in the recently held general elections in NCT Delhi and if so, what remedial action has Government proposed to take with details thereof; and

(b)   whether Government is considering to exempt lady school teachers in NCT Delhi who are above 55 years of age, or those who are on the verge of retirement from being put on election duties in future, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) A few complaints have been received in the Election Commission of India (ECI) regarding inconvenience faced by some polling personnel including lady school teachers at the time of reception and deposition of machines after the poll. In this regard, necessary directions have been issued by ECI to all the District Election Officers/Returning Officers to ensure better facilitation in forthcoming elections. Further, the commission has also issued various instructions such as pregnant women or women who are in advanced stage of pregnancy and lactating women are exempted from election duty, randomization of female polling personnel, maintaining of dignity of polling staff regarding healthcare, transportation, food, civic amenities and payments

for polling personnel etc. as welfare measures for hardship faced by women polling personnel from time to time.

(b) No, Sir. At present there is no such proposal under consideration. However, in general, personnel who are retiring within 6 months are not engaged in election duty.

Vacancies of teachers in schools of NCT of Delhi

572. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of school teachers in Government schools in different disciplines in the NCT of Delhi, the details thereof, subject-wise;

(b) out of these vacancies the number of disciplines in which process has been set in motion to fill these vacancies with details of any time-line thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to avail the services of guest teachers in different disciplines in Government schools till the permanent posts are filled up and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The statement showing subject-wise details of vacancies of school teachers in Government schools under Directorate of Education, NCT of Delhi in different disciplines is given in Statement-I (*See* below). Requisition for 1289 posts of PGTs and EVGCs has already been sent to DSSSB. In addition, DPC for promotion from the post of TGT to PGT in respect of 1967 vacant posts has been conducted and promotion order is likely to be issued soon.

Requisition for 9981 posts of TGT/TGT (MIL) has been sent to DSSSB. Online applications received against vacant posts of TGT/TGT (MIL) for promotion are under process to be placed before DPC. Requisition for all the vacant posts of Assistant Teachers and Miscellaneous category teachers has been sent to DSSSB.

(c) 17673 Guest Teachers have been engaged for deployment in different Government schools by Directorate of Education, NCT of Delhi. The statement showing subject-wise number of guest teachers employed in Government schools in different disciplines in the NCT of Delhi is given in Statement-II (*See* below). Further, education is in the concurrent list and the recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers come under the purview the State/UT Government.

Statement-I

Subject-wise of vacancies of school teachers in Government schools under Directorate of Education, NCT of Delhi in different disciplines

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Vacancy
1.	PGT (English)	418
2.	PGT (Math)	330
3.	PGT (Hindi)	148
4.	PGT (Commerce)	398
5.	PGT (Economics)	259
6.	PGT (Pol. Sci.)	152
7.	PGT (Geography)	153
8.	PGT (History)	274
9.	PGT (Sanskrit)	213
10.	PGT (Chemistry)	149
11.	PGT (Physics)	165
12.	PGT (Biology)	155
13.	PGT (Music)	19
14.	PGT (Home Science)	572
15.	PGT (Engg. Drawing)	06
16.	PGT (Physical Edu.)	430
17.	PGT (Punjabi)	16
18.	PGT (Agriculture)	06
19.	PGT (Urdu)	31
20.	PGT (Sociology)	167
21.	PGT Fine Art (Painting)	116
22.	PGT (Psychology)	06

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Vacancy
23.	PGT (Computer Science)	93
24.	EVGC	357
25.	TGT (English)	2473
26.	TGT (Math)	2491
27.	TGT (Social Science)	1542
28.	TGT (Hindi)	1694
29.	TGT (Sanskrit)	1812
30.	TGT (Urdu)	928
31.	TGT (Punjabi)	880
32.	TGT (Bengali)	02
33.	TGT (Natural Science)	2253
34.	Assistant Teacher (Nursery)	356
35.	Assistant Teacher (Primary)	828
36.	Drawing Teacher	384
37.	Librarian	229
38.	PET	934
39.	Domestic Science Teacher	352
40.	Computer Science	583
41.	Music Teacher	115

Statement-II

Subject-wise number of Guest Teachers employed in Government schools in different disciplines in the NCT of Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of the post	No. of Guest Teachers engaged
1	2	3
1.	Assistant Teacher (Nursery)	310
2.	Assistant Teacher (Primary)	830

1	2	3
3.	Domestic Science Teacher	217
4.	Drawing Teacher	371
5.	EVGC	130
6.	Lecturer (Biology)	102
7.	Lecturer (Chemistry)	114
8.	Lecturer (Commerce)	265
9.	Lecturer (Computer Science)	43
10.	Lecturer (Economics)	218
11.	Lecturer (Engg. Drawing)	01
12.	Lecturer (English)	380
13.	Lecturer Fine Art (Painting)	34
14.	Lecturer (Geography)	147
15.	Lecturer (Hindi)	223
16.	Lecturer (History)	287
17.	Lecturer (Home Science)	340
18.	Lecturer (Math)	221
19.	Lecturer (Music)	06
20.	Lecturer (Physical Education)	303
21.	Lecturer (Physics)	114
22.	Lecturer (Pol. Sci.)	190
23.	Lecturer (Punjabi)	07
24.	Lecturer (Sanskrit)	158
25.	Lecturer (Sociology)	156
26.	Lecturer (Urdu)	24
27.	Librarian	230

1	2	3
28.	Music Teacher	85
29.	PET	717
30.	Special Edu. Teacher	488
31.	TGT (Bengali)	01
32.	TGT (Computer Science)	01
33.	TGT (English)	1989
34.	TGT (Hindi)	1664
35.	TGT (Math)	1819
36.	TGT (Natural Science)	1703
37.	TGT (Punjabi)	97
38.	TGT (Sanskrit)	1701
39.	TGT (Social Science)	1720
40.	TGT (Urdu)	267
	TOTAL	17673

CSR fund spent on education

573. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   the details of CSR funds spent on educational purposes over the last three years as a proportion of total expenditure by the Ministry, State-wise;

(b)   the steps Ministry is taking to increase the amount of CSR funding for educational purposes;

(c)   the details of international financial assistance received in the field of education over the last three years; and

(d)   whether the Ministry has sanctioned any funds for research and development of education technology for primary education and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) On the basis of filings made by companies in the

MCA registry, the details of corporate social responsibility funds spent by companies on education for the financial year 2015-16 to 2017-18 are given below:

Development Sector	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Education (in ₹ crores)	4057.45	4500.82	4594.64

All data is available on the website *www.csr.gov.in.*

Promoting education is one of the identified Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities. During the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, education sector has received the highest amount of CSR spent. For CSR, board of the company is empowered to decide the activities to be undertaken. For this, board decides according to the recommendation of company's CSR committee. The Government has no role in this regard.

For development of education technology in primary education, under Operation Digital Board, it has been planned that schools may provide education through digital board in their digital class rooms. Under Samagra Siksha Abhiyan, schools can install digital board.

Shortage of teachers in schools

†574. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
       CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
       SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that there is a huge shortage of teachers in the country due to which education of students is being affected adversely;

(b)   the details of the shortage of teachers in the country at present;

(c)   whether Government is working on any draft to increase the number of teachers so that shortage of teachers in education sector can be done away with; and

(d)   whether any assessment has been done to find out the effect of shortage of teachers on the education of students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution. The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers come under the purview of the State/ Union Territory (UT) Government. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down Pupil-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Teacher Ratio (PTR) for both primary and upper primary schools which is 30:1 and 35:1 respectively. As per the framework of erstwhile scheme Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)- now subsumed under Samagra Shiksha, PTR at secondary level should be 30:1. As per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2017-18 (provisional), the PTR at national level for primary schools is 23:1, for upper primary schools is 25:1 and for Secondary level is 26:1.

The recruitment of teachers in schools is a continuous process and the vacancies keep arising due to retirement, resignation and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength. However, Ministry of Human Resource Development has been requesting all the States and UT Governments for filling-up the vacant posts of teachers and their rational deployment, for which the Ministry issues advisories to all States and UTs from time to time.

Further, the Central Government through the centrally sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, provides assistance to the States and UTs for deployment of additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling.

NBA accreditation issue of Kuwait Engineers

575. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government is aware of the NBA accreditation issue of engineers from India working in Kuwait;

(b)   the steps taken by Government on this issue; and

(c)   whether a list of colleges were given to Kuwait authorities which do not require such accreditation, if so, the details of such list?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, Ministry of Human Resource Development has received representations from Indian Engineers who lost jobs on account of Kuwait Government's insistence on Engineering Degree only from NBA accredited institutions in India for employment. In order to resolve this issue, a High level Indian delegation visited Kuwait. As per discussions with the Kuwait authorities during this visit, lists of 'Non-NBA premier institute' (top NIRF ranked technical institutes and NAAC approved technical institutes under the purview of All India Council for Technical Education) and 'Institutes of National Importance' were sent to the Indian Embassy in Kuwait for onward submission to Kuwait authorities. The list of these institutions is given in Statement-I and Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Non-NBA Premier Institutes

Sl. No.	List of Non-NBA Premier Institutes	Address	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Anna University	Sardar Patel Road, Anna University, Chennai- 600025	Tamil Nadu
2.	Jadavpur University	188, Raja S.C. Mallik Road, Kolkata-700032	West Bengal
3.	Amity University	Sector-125, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Punjab University	Sector 14, Chandigarh, 160014	Chandigarh
5.	Cochin University of Science And Technology	University Road, South Kalamassery, Kalamassery, Kochi, Kerala 682022	Kerala
6.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee Indian Institute of Information Technology And Management Morena	Link Rd, IIITM Campus, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh 474015	Madhya Pradesh
7.	The Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University	Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Administrative Premises, Ravindranath Tagore Marg Nagpur 440001, Nagpur,440001	Maharashtra

8.	Nirma University,	Sarkhej Gandhinagar Highway, Tragad Patia, PO Chandlodia, Ahmedabad - 382 481	Gujarat
9.	Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda	Pratapgunj, Vadodara, Gujarat 390002	Gujarat
10.	Charotar University of Science And Technology	CHARUSAT Campus, Changa, Ta. Petlad, District. Anand	Gujarat
11.	Calcutta University	87/1, College Street, Kolkata - 700 073, Kolkata, 700073	West Bengal
12.	Savitribai Phule Pune University	Ganeshkhind, Pune - 411 007	Maharashtra
13.	Bharathiar University	Marudhamalai Road,641 046, Coimbatore-641046, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
14.	Andhra University	Waltair Junction, AU North Campus, Visakhapatnam-530003, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
15.	University of Madras	Kamarajar Salai, Chepauk, Chennai - 600 005	Tamil Nadu
16.	Kerala University	University Building, Palayam, Thiruvananthapuram-695034, Kerala	Kerala
17.	Osmania University	Osmania University Main Rd, Amberpet, Hyderabad, Telangana 500007	Telangana
18.	Mahatma Gandhi University	Priyadarsini Hills. P.O, Kottayam, Kottayam-686560, Kerala	Kerala
19.	Gauhati University	Jalukbari, Guwahati, Assam 781014	Assam

1	2	3	4
20.	Pondicherry University	R.Venkataraman Nagar, Kalapet Puducherry 605 014, Pondicherry, 605014	Pondicherry
21.	University of Kashmir Hazratbal	Hazratbal, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir 190006	Jammu and Kashmir
22.	Mysore University	Vishwavidyanilaya Karya Soudha Crawford Hall, Post Box No. 406, Mysuru-570005, Karnataka	Karnataka
23.	Guru Nanak Dev University	SCF 54, UT Market Grand Trunk Road, off, NH 1, Amritsar, Punjab 143005	Punjab
24.	Bharathidasan University	PALKALAIPERUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI 620024, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
25.	Calicut University	PO, Malappuram, Kozhikkode, 673635, Kerala	Kerala
26.	Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University	Knowledge Corridor, Nr. Bhaijipura Cross Road, Raisan, Gandhinagar - 382007	Gujarat
27.	Presidency University	86/1, College Street, Kolkata-700073	West Bengal
28.	Himachal Pradesh University	Gyan-Path, Summer-Hill, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh 171005	Himachal Pradesh
29.	Maharishi MarkandeshwarAmbala	Yamunanagar Highway, Mullana - Ambala, 133-207 (Haryana)	Haryana
30.	Punjabi University	Centralised Admission Cell, Landmark: Near Happiness Cafe, Punjabi University, Patiala 147002.	Punjab

31.	Sambalpur University	Jyoti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur, Odisha 768019	Odisha
32.	North Maharashtra University	Post office Box No. 80, Umavi Nagar, Jalgaon,425001	Maharashtra
33.	Kakatiya University	Kakatiya- 506009 Telangana	Telangana
34.	Kalyani University	Kalyani, Nadia, West Bengal-741235	West Bengal
35.	Annamalai University	Annamalainagar, Chidambaram-608002	Tamil Nadu
36.	Manonmaniam Sundaranar University	Abishekapatti, Tirunelveli - 627 012, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
37.	Central University of Punjab	City Campus, Mansa Rd, Bathinda, Punjab 151001	Punjab
38.	Dibrugarh University	Dibrugarh, Assam 786004	Assam
39.	Kurukshetra University	Kurukshetra Haryana, India Pin - 136119	Haryana
40.	Maharshi Dayanand University	Delhi Rd, Rohtak, Haryana 124001	Haryana
41.	University of Jammu	University of, University of Jammu, Gujarbasti, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir 180006	Jammu and Kashmir
42.	Goa University	Taleigao Plateau, Goa 403206	Goa
43.	Shivaji University	Vidyanagar, University Campus, Kolhapur, 416004	Maharashtra
44.	Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering and Technology	Srikakulam – 532410	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4
45.	G. Pullaiah College of Engineering and Technology	Pasupula, Kurnool – 518452	Andhra Pradesh
46.	Srinivasa Institute of Engineering and Technology	Krapa Chintalapudi, Cheyyeru, East Godavari – 533216	Andhra Pradesh
47.	Annamacharya Institute of Technology and Sciences	Tirupati – 517520	Andhra Pradesh
48.	Vishnu Institute of Technology	Bhimavaram, 534202	Andhra Pradesh
49.	Loyola Institute of Technology and Management	Dhulipalla, Satenapalle, Guntur – 522412	Andhra Pradesh
50.	Gandhi Institute of Technology and Management [Gitam]	(Deemed-to-be-University u/s 3 of the UGC Act 1956), Rushikonda, Visakhapatnam – 530045	Andhra Pradesh
51.	Maharaja Surajmal Institute of Technology	Delhi – 110058	Delhi
52.	Institute of Science and Technology For Advanced Studies & Research (ISTAR)	Sardar Patel Centre for Science & Technology, Post Box No. 13, Vallabh Vidyanagar Dist. Anand 388120 Gujarat	Gujarat
53.	Charotar University of Science and Technology (Charusat)	Anand – 388421	Gujarat

54.	Shoolini University of Biotechnology and Management Sciences	Solan – 173229	Himachal Pradesh
55.	Islamic University of Science and Technology	Awantipora – 192122	Jammu and Kashmir
56.	Sahyadri College of Engineering and Management	Adyar, Mangalore – 575007	Karnataka
57.	Brindavan College of Engineering	Yelahanka, Bengaluru – 560063	Karnataka
58.	NMAM Institute of Technology	Nitte, Udupi Dist, 574110 Karnataka	Karnataka
59.	K. L. S. Gogte Institute of Technology	Belgaum – 590008	Karnataka
60.	S. C. M. S. Science of Engineering and Technology	Ernakulam – 683582	Kerala
61.	S. C. M. S. Science of Engineering and Technology	Ernakulam – 683582	Kerala
62.	T. K. M. College of Engineering	Karicode, Kollam – 691005 (Re-Visit)	Kerala
63.	SCMS School of Technology and Management	Cochin, 683106	Kerala

1	2	3	4
64.	Federal Institute of Science and Technology	Perumbavoor – 683577	Kerala
65.	Jaypee University of Engineering and Technology	Guna – 473226	Madhya Pradesh
66.	Amrutvahini College of Engineering	Sangamner, Ahmednagar – 422608	Maharashtra
67.	Ashokrao Mane Group of Institutions Faculty of Engineering and Management Studies	Dist. Kolhapur, 416112	Maharashtra
68.	Dr. D. Y. Patil Institute of Engineering and Technology	Pune – 411018	Maharashtra
69.	J. D. College of Engineering and Management	Nagpur – 440018	Maharashtra
70.	Mit Academy of Engineering	Alandi Pune 412105 Maharashtra	Maharashtra
71.	College of Military Engineering	Pune – 411031	Maharashtra
72.	KJ's Educational Institutes	Pune – 411048	Maharashtra

	Trinity College of Engineering and Research		
73.	KJ's Educational Institutes Trinity Academy of Engineering	Pisoli, Yewalewadi, Haveli, Pune – 411048	Maharashtra
74.	SKN Sinhgad College of Engineering, Korti	Pandharpur, Solapur – 413304	Maharashtra
75.	P. R. Pote (Patil) Education and Welfare Trust's Group of Institutions	College of Engineering and Management, Amravati – 444602	Maharashtra
76.	Jaywaant Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's Imperial College of Engineering and Research	Wagholi, Pune – 412207	Maharashtra
77.	S.N.J.B.'s Late Sau. Kantabai Bhavarlalji Jain College of Engineering	Neminagar, Chandwad, Nashik – 423101	Maharashtra
78.	St. John College of Engineering and Management	Vevoor, Palghar – 401404	Maharashtra
79.	JSPM's Rajarshi Shahu College of Engineering	Tathawade, Pune – 411033	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4
80.	College of Engineering And Technology	Babhulgaon, Akola – 444104	Maharashtra
81.	K. K. Wagh Institute of Engineering Education and Research	Amrutdham, Panchavati, Nashik – 422003 (Re-visit, First Cycle)	Maharashtra
82.	Priyadarshini J. L. College of Engineering	Nagpur – 440009	Maharashtra
83.	Prof. Ram Meghe College of Engineering and Management	Badnera, Amravati – 444701	Maharashtra
84.	Zeal Education Society's Zeal College of Engineering and Research	Narhe, Pune – 411041	Maharashtra
85.	Dhole Patil College of Engineering	PUNE, 1284, Ubale Nagar, Near Kharadi IT Park, Wagholi, Pune, Pune, 412207	Maharashtra
86.	Priyadarshini Indira Gandhi College of Engineering	NAGPUR, Opposite Lata Mangeshkar Hospital, Digdoh Hills, Hingna Road, Nagpur-440019, Nagpur, 440019	Maharashtra
87.	Kasegaon Education Society'S	Sangli – 415414	Maharashtra

	Rajarambapu Institute of Technology		
88.	Sinhgad Institute of Technology	Lonavala – 410401	Maharashtra
89.	Sinhgad Technical Education Society's Sinhgad Institute of Technology and Science	Pune – 411041 (First Cycle)	Maharashtra
90.	Maharashtra Institute of Technology	Aurangabad – 431010	Maharashtra
91.	Mahatma Gandhi Mission's, Dr. G. Y. Pathrikar College of Computer Science and Information Technology	Aurangabad – 431003	Maharashtra
92.	SKN Sinhgad Institute of Technology and Science, Lonavala	Maval, Pune – 410401	Maharashtra
93.	R. C. Patel Institute of Technology	Shirpur-Warwade, Dhule – 425405	Maharashtra
94.	Mauli Group of Institution's College of Engineering and Technology	MGICOET, Shegaon, Khamgaon Road, Shegaon - 444203	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4
95.	N. B. Navale Sinhgad College of Engineering	Gat. No. 38/1/B, Sinhgad Institutes, Kegaon, Solapur-Pune National Highway, Solapur - 413255	Maharashtra
96.	Sandip Institute of Engineering and Management	Mahiravani, Trimbak Road, Nashik - 422213	Maharashtra
97.	Marathwada Mitra Mandal's Institute of Technology	Survey No. 35, Plot No. 5/6, Lohgaon , Pune - 411047	Maharashtra
98.	TSSM's Padmabhooshan Vasantdada Patil Institute of Technology	Sl. No. 33/22, off Pirangut road, Near Chandani Chowk, opposite Athashree Project, Bavdhan (Khurd), Pune-411021	Maharashtra
99.	Sandip Institute of Technology and Research Centre	Mahiravani, Trimbak Road, Nashik - 422213	Maharashtra
100.	Amritsar College of Engineering and Technology	Amritsar – 143001	Punjab
101.	The LNM Institute of Information Technology	u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956), Jaipur – 302031	Rajasthan
102.	Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan Engineering College	Perambalur, 621212	Tamil Nadu

103.	Jayaram College of Engineering and Technology	Thuraiyur (Tk), Trichy, 621014 Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
104.	K. Ramakrishnan College of Engineering	Tiruchirappalli – 621112	Tamil Nadu
105.	Sengunthar Engineering College, Namakkal District	Tiruchengode – 637205	Tamil Nadu
106.	Al-Ameen Engineering College, Karundevanpalayam	Nanjai Uthukkuli, Erode – 638104	Tamil Nadu
107.	P. R. Engineering College, Vallam	Thanjavur – 613403	Tamil Nadu
108.	St. Peter'S College of Engineering and Technology	Chennai – 600054	Tamil Nadu
109.	Vidyaa Vikas College of Engineering and Technology	Namakkal – 637214	Tamil Nadu
110.	Coimbatore Institute of Management and Technology	Narasipuram Rd, Narasipuram, Tamil Nadu 641109	Tamil Nadu
111.	Sri Shakthi Institute of Engineering and Technology	Sri Shakthi Nagar, L and T Bypass Road, Chinniyampalayam, Coimbatore - 641062	Tamil Nadu
112.	Sri Sairam Institute of Technology	Sai Leo Nagar, West Tambaram, Chennai - 600044	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4
113.	CMR College of Engineering and Technology	Kandlakoya (V), Medchal Road, Hyderabad, 501401 Telangana	Telangana
114.	Lords Institute of Engineering and Technology	Hyderabad – 500091	Telangana
115.	Malla Reddy College of Engineering and Technology	Kompally, Secunderabad, 500100 Telangana	Telangana
116.	Malla Reddy Engineering College (Autonomous)	Maisammaguda, Secunderabad, 500100	Telangana
117.	Malla Reddy Engineering College For Women Maisammaguda	Dhulapally, Kompally, Medchal (M) Secunderabad 500014 Telangana	Telangana
118.	Narsimha Reddy Engineering College	Secunderabad, 500014	Telangana
119.	S.R. Engineering College	Dist. Warangal, 506371	Telangana
120.	Ace Engineering College	Ankushapur, Ghatkesar, RR District, Hyderabad – 501301	Telangana
121.	Geethanjali College of Engineering and Technology	Cheeryal, Keesara, Rangareddy – 501301	Telangana
122.	Nishitha College of Engineering and Technology	Lemoor, Kandukur, Rangareddy – 501359	Telangana

123.	St. Peter's Engineering College	Gundlapochampally, Medchal, Hyderabad -500100	Telangana
124.	T K R College of Engineering and Technology	Medbowli, Meerpet, Saroornagar, Rangareddy, Hyderabad – 500097	Telangana
125.	Nalla Malla Reddy Engineering College	Divyanagar, Kachivanisingaram, Ghatkesar, Medchal, Hyderabad – 500088	Telangana
126.	Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women	Chapel Road, Abis, Hyderabad, Hyderabad, 500001	Telangana
127.	Teegala Krishna Reddy Engineering College	SURVEY NO-56, 57, MEDBOWLI, MEERPET, BALAPUR (MANDAL), HYDERABAD, 500097	Telangana
128.	Annamacharya Institute of Technology and Science	Ranga Reddy Dist, 501512	Telangana
129.	Holy Mary Institute of Technology and Science	Ranga Reddy Dist, 501301	Telangana
130.	Marri Laxman Reddy Institute of Technology and Management	Dundigal, Hyderabad, 500043	Telangana
131.	Chaitanya Bharathi Institute of Technology	Chaitanya Bharathi, Gandipet, Kokapet, Rajendranagar, Ranga Reddy, Hyderabad – 500075	Telangana
132.	Mother Teresa Institute of Science and Technology	Kothuru, Sathupally, Khammam – 507303	Telangana

1	2	3	4
133.	Kommuri Pratap Reddy Institute of Technology	Ghanapur, Ghatkesar, Rangareddy, Hyderabad – 500008	Telangana
134.	Holy Mary Institute of Technology and Science	Bogaram, Keesara, Hyderabad – 501301(Re-Assessment)	Telangana
135.	Cmr Institute of Technology	Kandlakoya Village, Medchal Road, Hyderabad, Telangana 501401	Telangana
136.	Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Technology	Hyderabad, Kokapet (Village and Gram Panchayat), Chaitanya Bharathi (P.O), Gandipet (Mandal) Ranga Reddy (District), Hyderabad - 500075	Telangana
137.	International Institute of Information Technology	Hyderabad, Gachibowli, Hyderabad 500 032, Telangana	Telangana
138.	Institute of Technology and Science	Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad – 201007	Uttar Pradesh
139.	Institute of Engineering and Management	Sector V, Salt Lake, Kolkata – 700091	West Bengal
140.	North Eastern Hill University,	Umshing Mawkynroh Shillong 793022, Meghalaya	Meghalaya
141.	Mizoram University	Aizawl, Mizoram 796004	Mizoram

142.	Central University of Rajasthan,	NH-8, Bandar Sindri, Distt- Ajmer-305817	Rajasthan
143.	University of Hyderabad	P O, Central University, Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Telangana 500046	Telangana
144.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University,	Gachibowli, Hyderabad - 500 032	Telangana
145.	Aligarh Muslim University	Aligarh - 202 002	Uttar Pradesh
146.	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	Srinagar, Garhwal-246174,	Uttrakhand
147.	Gandhi Institute of Technology and Management (GITAM)	Gandhi Nagar Campus, Rushikonda,	Andhra Pradesh
148.	CHRIST, University	Hosur Main Road, Bhavani Nagar, S.G. Palya, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560029	Karnataka
149.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	CV Raman Rd, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560012	Karnataka
150.	International Institute of Information Technology	26/C, Electronics City Phase 1, Hosur Road, Bengaluru 560100, Karnataka	Karnataka
151.	JAIN University	#44/4, District Fund Road, Behind Big Bazaar, Jayanagara 9th Block, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560069	Karnataka

1	2	3	4
152.	JSS Academy of Higher Education and Research	Bannimantap Road, Sri Shivarathreeshwara Nagara, Bannimantap A Layout, Bannimantap, Mysuru, Karnataka 570015	Karnataka
153.	K.L.E. Academy of Higher Education and Research,	J.N.Medical College Campus, Nehru Nagar	Karnataka
154.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education	Madhav Nagar, Manipal - 576104, Karnataka	Karnataka
155.	Sri Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education	Agalakote BH Road	Karnataka
156.	Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana	No. 9, Appajappa Agrahara	Karnataka
157.	YENEPOYA, University	University Road, Deralakatte, Mangalore	Karnataka
158.	Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology	Valiamala PO, Nedumangad Municipality, Thiruvananthapuram, 695547, Kerala	Kerala
159.	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education	Shakti Nagar,	Madhya Pradesh
160.	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Bharati Vidyapeeth	Kadam Plaza, Bharati Vidyapeeth Campus, Katraj,	Maharashtra

161.	Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences	Atrey Layout, Pratap Nagar,	Maharashtra
162.	Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth	Sant Tukaram Nagar, Pimpri, Maharashtra	Maharashtra
163.	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	BMC College Road, Deccan Gymkhana	Maharashtra
164.	Homi Bhabha National Institute, HBNI	Regd. office: Knowledge Management Group, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Central Complex	Maharashtra
165.	Institute of Chemical Technology	Nathalal Parekh Marg,	Maharashtra
166.	Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies	VL Mehta Road, Vile Parle West	Maharashtra
167.	Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences	P.O.-Loni BK-413 736	Maharashtra
168.	Symbiosis International	Gram: Lavale, Tal: Mulshi,	Maharashtra
169.	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	Homi Bhabha Road	Maharashtra
170.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences	VN Purav Marg, Deonar	Maharashtra
171.	Vellore Institute of Technology	Gorbachev Road	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4
172.	ICFAI Foundation For Higher Education	Plot No. 52, 2nd Floor, Nagarjuna Hills	Telangana
173.	Graphic Era University	566/6, Bell Road, Society Area, Clement Town, Dehradun, Uttarakhand 248002	Uttarakhand
174.	Acharya N G Ranga Agricultural University	Administrative Office, Amaravathi Road, Lam, Andhra Pradesh 522034	Andhra Pradesh
175.	Alliance University	Chikkahagade Cross, Chandapura-, Anekal Main Road, Anekal, Bangalore, Karnataka 562106	Karnataka
176.	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham	Amrita Nagar Post, Ettimadai, Coimbatore, 641112, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
177.	Anand Agricultural University,	Anand, Khetiwadi, Taluka-Anand, Dist - Anand Pin - 38801	Gujarat
178.	Assam University	Silchar, Assam 788011	Assam
179.	Banasthali Vidyapith	Kalyan tent house, Vanasthali, Rajasthan 304022	Rajasthan
180.	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research	173, Agaram Road, Selaiyur, Chennai-600073. Tamil Nadu,	Tamil Nadu
181.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwavidyalaya	District Nadia, Mohanpur, West Bengal 741252	West Bengal

182.	Birla Institute of Technology and Science	Vidya Vihar, Pilani, Rajasthan 333031	Rajasthan
183.	Central Agricultural University	Iroisemba, Imphal, Manipur 795004	Manipur
184.	Central University of Haryana	Adalpur, Haryana 123029	Haryana
185.	Central University of Jammu Rahya Suchani	Samba District, Bagla, Jammu and Kashmir 181143	Jammu and Kashmir
186.	Central University of Karnataka	Kadaganchi, Karnataka 585367	Karnataka
187.	Central University of Kashmir	National High Way Srinagar, Tulmulla Road, Ganderbal, Jammu and Kashmir 191201	Jammu and Kashmir
188.	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Neelakudi, Kangalancherry, Thiruvarur-610005, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
189.	Chandigarh University	NH-95, Ludhiana - Chandigarh State Hwy, Punjab 140413	Punjab
190.	Chaudhary Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pardesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya	Palampur District Kangra (H.P) 176062	Himachal Pradesh
191.	Chitkara University	Chandigarh-Patiala National Highway (NH- 64), Village, Jansla, Rajpura, Punjab 140401	Punjab
192.	College of Engineering	Opp. CMR Central, Waltair, Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4
193.	College of Science and Technology		Andhra Pradesh
194.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute	Deemed University Dayalbagh Agra- 282005, Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
195.	Dharmsinh Desai University	College Road, Nr. Vania Vad Circle, Nadiad, 387001, Gujarat	Gujarat
196.	Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and Communication Technology	Near Reliance Chowkdi, DA IICT Road, Gandhinagar, Gujarat 382007	Gujarat
197.	DIT University	Mussoorie, Diversion Road, Makka Wala, Uttarakhand 248009	Uttarakhand
198.	Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University	S N 124, MIT Campus, Paud Road, Kothrud, Pune 411038	Maharashtra
199.	Faculty of Technology and Engineering	The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda	Gujarat
200.	G. B. Pant Universtiy of Agriculture and Technology	District - Udham Singh Nagar, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand 263153	Uttarakhand
201.	Gujarat University	Navrangpura, Ahmedabad - 380009, Gujarat	Gujarat

202.	Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University	20, Ludhiana Road, A Block, Aggar Nagar, Ludhiana, Punjab 141012	Punjab
203.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	C.G, Koni, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh 495009	Chhattisgarh
204.	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University	Sector 16 C, Dwarka, Delhi, 110078	Delhi
205.	Heritage Institute of Technology	994 Madurdaha, Chowbaga Road, Anandapur, P.O. - East Kolkata Township, Kolkata-700107	West Bengal
206.	Homi Bhabha National Institute, HBNI	Second Floor, Training School Complex, Anushaktinagar, Mumbai 400 094	Maharashtra
207.	ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education	Dontanpally, Hyderabad, Telangana 501203	Telangana
208.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	Pusa, New Delhi, Delhi 110012	Delhi
209.	Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology	Pudukkottai Road, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu 613005	Tamil Nadu
210.	Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women James Church	New Church Rd, Opp. St, Kashmere Gate, New Delhi- 110006	Delhi

1	2	3	4
211.	Jamia Hamdard	Mehrauli - Badarpur Rd, Near Batra Hospital, Block D, Hamdard Nagar, Delhi 110062	Delhi
212.	Jamia Millia Islamia	Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar Marg, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi, Delhi 110025	Delhi
213.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University	Kakinada- 533003, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
214.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University	Sir Mokshagundam Vishveshwariah Road, Ananthapuramu, Andhra Pradesh-515002	Andhra Pradesh
215.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	New Mehrauli Road, Delhi 110067	Delhi
216.	JNTUA College of Engineering	SIR MOKSHAGUNDA VISWESWARAIAH ROAD, J N T UNIVERSITY ROAD, ANANTHAPURAMU, 515002	Andhra Pradesh
217.	Junagadh Agricultural University	Junagadh, Motibag, Junagadh-362001, Gujarat	Gujarat
218.	Karpagam Academy of Higher Education	Pollachi Main Road, Eachanari Post, Coimbatore - 641021, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
219.	KLE Technological University	Vidya Nagar, Hubli, Karnataka 580031	Karnataka
220.	Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation University	(K L College of Engineering), Admin. Office, 29-36-38, Museum Road, Governorpet, Vijayawada. A.P-520 002.	Andhra Pradesh

221.	Lakshmi Narain College of Technology	Kalchuri Nagar, Raisen Road, Post Klua, Bhopal-462021	Madhya Pradesh
222.	Lovely Professional University	Jalandhar - Delhi G.T. Road, Phagwara, Punjab 144411	Punjab
223.	Manav Rachna International Institute of Research and Studies	Manav Rachna Campus Rd, Gadakhor Basti Village, Sector 43, Faridabad, Haryana 121004	Haryana
224.	Manipal UniversityJaipur	Ajmer Express Highway, Dehmi Kalan, Near GVK Toll Plaza, Jaipur, Rajasthan 303007	Rajasthan
225.	Manipur University	Indo Myanmar Road, Canchipur, Imphal, Manipur 795003	Manipur
226.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad University of Technology	BF 142 Sector 1, Bidhannagar Near to Bidhan Nagar Swimming Association, Kolkata, West Bengal 700064	West Bengal
227.	Medi-Caps University	IndoreA.B. Road, Pigdamber, Rau, Indore, Madhya Pradesh 453331	Madhya Pradesh
228.	Nagaland University	Meriema, Nagaland 797004	Nagaland
229.	Narula Institute of Technology	81, Nilgunj Road, Agarpara, Kolkata - 700109	West Bengal
230.	National Institute of Food Technology	Plot No. 97, Sector 56, HSIIDC, Industrial Estate, Kundli, Sonipat, Haryana 131028	Haryana
231.	National Institute of Industrial Engineering	P.O. NITIE, Vihar Lake Road, Powai, Mumbai	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4
232.	Navsari Agricultural University	Eru Char Rasta, Navsari-396450 (Gujarat)	Gujarat
233.	New Horizon College of Engineering	Ring Road, Near Marathalli, Kadubisnahalli, Bellandur, Post, Bangalore - 560103	Karnataka
234.	NITTE University	6th Floor, University Enclave, Medical Sciences Complex, Deralakatte, Mangaluru, Karnataka 575018	Karnataka
235.	Noorul Islam Centre for Higher Education	Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
236.	Padmashree Dr. D. Y. Patil Vidyapeeth	D Y Patil University, Sec - 07, Nerul, Navi Mumbai - 4000706.	Maharashtra
237.	PES University	Outer Ring Rd, Banashankari 3rd Stage, Banashankari, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560085	Karnataka
238.	Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University	Acharya Ng Ranga Agricultural University, Rajendranagar mandal, Hyderabad, Telangana 500030	Telangana
239.	Punjab Agricultural University	Ludhiana, Punjab 141027	Punjab
240.	Punjab Technical University	Jalandhar-Kapurthala, Highway, VPO, Ibban, Punjab 144603	Punjab
241.	Rajasthan University	University of Rajasthan, J.L.N. Marg, Jaipur, 302004	Rajasthan

242.	Rajiv Gandhi University	4th T Block, 4th T Block East, Pattabhirama Nagar, Jayanagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560041	Arunachal Pradesh
243.	Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University	Camp Area, Near Tapovan Gate, Amravati, Maharashtra 444602	Maharashtra
244.	Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University	NH 8, Sardarkrushinagar, Dantiwada Taluka, Banaskantha District, Satsan, Gujarat 385506	Gujarat
245.	Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences	162, Poonamallee High Road, Chennai 600077, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
246.	Shiv Nadar University	Village Chithera, Tehsil Dadri, Gautam Buddha Nagar-201314, Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
247.	Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University	Sub-Post Office, Katra, Pin-182320, Katra, 182320	Jammu and Kashmir
248.	Sikkim Manipal University	Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology (Technical Campus) Majitar, East Sikkim - 737136, Sikkim	Sikkim
249.	Siksha 'O' Anusandhan SOA University	Campus, Khandagiri Marg, 2, Sum Hospital Rd, Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751030	Odisha
250.	Sri Krishnadevaraya University	Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh 515003	Andhra Pradesh
251.	Sri Sivasubramaniya Nadar College of Engineering	RAJIV GANDHI SALAI (OMR), KALAVAKKAM, THIRUPORUR POST, CHENNAI, 603110	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4
252.	Sri Venkateswara University	Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh-517 502	Andhra Pradesh
253.	SRM Institute of Science and Technology	SRM Nagar, Kancheepuram, District, Kattankulathur, Chennai, 603203, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
254.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	Lawley Road (Post) Coimbatore 641003, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
255.	Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University	Madhavaram Milk Colony Chennai - 600 051, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
256.	Teri University	Plot No. 10, Vasant Kunj Institutional Area, Vasant Kunj, Institutional Area, New Delhi, Delhi 110070	Delhi
257.	The Northcap University	The Northcap University, Huda Sector -23A, Gurgaon, 122017	Haryana
258.	Tripura University	Suryamaninagar, Tripura(W)Pin: 799 022	Tripura
259.	University College of Engineering	University College of Engineering (Autonomous) Osmania University Hyderabad-500007 Telangana State	Telangana
260.	University College of Engingeering	Pithapuram Road, JNTUK, Kakinada, 533003	Andhra Pradesh
261.	University Institute of Engineering and Technology	University Institute of Engineering and Technology, Panjab University South Campus, Sector-25, Chandigarh	Chandigarh
262.	University of Agricultural Sciences	Krishinagar, Dharwad-580005, Karnataka	Karnataka

263.	University of Petroleum and Energy Studies	"Energy Acres", P.O. Bidholi Via Prem Nagar, Dehradun	Uttarakhand
264.	Vignan's Foundation for Science, Technology and Research	Vadlamudi Guntur-522213, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
265.	Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation	Sankari Main Road (NH-47), Ariyanoor, Salem - 636308, Salem, 636308	Tamil Nadu
266.	Visveswaraiah Technological University	Jnana Sangama, Machhe, Belgaum, Karnataka 590018	Karnataka

Statement-II

List of Institutes of National Importance

Sr. No.	Name of the Institute	Address	State
1.	IIIT Allahabad	Deoghat, Jhalwa, Allahabad -211 011.Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
2.	ABV- IIITM Gwalior	Morena Link Road, Gwalior-474 010	Madhya Pradesh
3.	PDPM-IIITD&M Jabalpur	Dumna Airport Road, P.O.: Khamaria, Jabalpur - 482 005, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
4.	IIITD&M Kancheepuram	Melakotaiyur Village, Off Vandalur-Kelambakkam Raod, Nellikupam Road, Chennai – 600127 Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu

Sr. No.	Name of the Institute	Address	State
5.	IIITD&M Kurnool	Near Dinnidevarapadu Village, Jaganathagattu, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh – 518002	Andhra Pradesh
6.	IIIT Sri City Chittoor	630 Gnan Marg, Sri City, Satyavedu Mandal, Chittoor District - 517 646, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
7.	IIIT Guwahati	Bongora, Guwahati 781015, Assam	Assam
8.	IIIT Vadodara	C/o. Block No.9 Govt. Engineering College, Sector-28, Gandhinagar, Gujarat-382028	Gujarat
9.	IIIT Kota	Prabha Bhavan, MNIT Campus, JLN Marg, Jaipur – 302017.	Rajasthan
10.	IIIT Sonepat	NIT Kurukshetra, NIT, Mirzapur Part, Haryana 136119	Haryana
11.	IIIT Una	NIT Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh- 177005	Himachal Pradesh
12.	IIIT Kalyani	Webel IT Park (Near Buddha Park), Kalyani – 741235 Nadia, West Bengal	West Bengal
13.	IIIT Dharwad	3rd floor IT Park, Opp. Glass House, Hubli- 580029	Karnataka
14.	IIIT Kottayam	Building no.340, Karoor Valavoor.P.O., Kottayam, Kerala 686635	Kerala
15.	IIIT Senapati	Transit Campus, Mantripukhri Imphal 795002	Manipur
16.	IIIT Lucknow	IIIT Allahabad, Jhalwa, Allahabad - 211015	Uttar Pradesh

17.	IIIT Tiruchippalli	NIT Campus, Tiruchirappalli – 620015. Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
18.	IIIT Nagpur	1st Floor, Old Library Building, VNIT Nagpur- 440010	Maharashtra
19.	IIIT Pune	Talegaon-Chakan Road, Sudumbre, Maharashtra 412109	Maharashtra
20.	IIIT Ranchi	NIT Jamshedpur Campus, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, India-831014	Jharkhand
21.	IIIT Bhopal	Link Road Number 3, Near Kali Mata Mandir, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh-462003	Madhya Pradesh
22.	IIIT Surat	No.601, CRC Building, SVNIT Campus, Ichchhanath, SURAT-395 007 Gujarat	Gujarat
23.	IIIT Bhagalpur	BCE Campus, Bhagalpur-813210. Bihar	Bihar
24.	IIIT Agartala	NIT Agartala, Barjala, Jirania, West Tripura, Pin-799046	West Tripura
25.	IISER, Pune	900, NCL Innovation Park, Dr. Homi Bhabha Road, Pune-411008	Maharashtra
26.	IISER, Kolkata	IISER, Kolkata, Mohanpur Campus, Mohanpur-741246, Nadia (West Bengal)	West Bengal
27.	IISER, Mohali	Sector 81, Knowledge City, SAS Nagar, P.O. Manauli-140306, Mohali (Punjab).	Punjab
28.	IISER, Bhopal	Bhopal By-pass Road, Bhauri, Bhopal – 462066 (M.P.)	Madhya Pradesh
29.	IISER, Thiruvananthapuram	Near Jersey Farm, Maruthamala PO, Vithura-695551, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	Kerala

Sr. No.	Name of the Institute	Address	State
30.	IISER, Tirupati	Transit Campus: Sree Rama Engineering College, Rami Reddy Nagar, Karakambadi Road, Mangalam (P.O.), Tirupati–517507	Andhra Pradesh
31.	IISER Berhampur	Transit Campus: Govt. Industrial Training Institute (ITI), Engineering School Road, NH-59, Berhampur – 760 010, District - Ganjam, Odisha	Odisha
32.	School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi	School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi 4, Block-B, I. P. Estate, New Delhi – 110002.	New Delhi
33.	School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal	School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal Neelbad Road, Bhauri, Bhopal – 462030	Madhya Pradesh
34.	School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada	Beside ITI College, Opposite Ramesh Hospitals, ITI Road, Vijayawada- 520008, Andhra Pradesh, India.	Andhra Pradesh
35.	IIT-Kharagpur	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, Kharagpur–721302, West Bengal	West Bengal
36.	IIT-Bombay	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, Powai, Mumbai – 400 076, Maharashtra.	Maharashtra
37.	IIT-Chennai (Madras)	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, Sardar Patel Rd, Opposite to C, L.R.I, Adyar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600036	Tamil Nadu

38.	Kanpur	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, Kalyanpur, Kanpur – 208016, Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
39.	Delhi	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, Hauz Khas, New Delhi – 1100 16.	Delhi
40.	Guwahati	Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, Near Doul Gobinda Road, Amingaon, North Guwahati, Guwahati – 781039, Assam	Assam
41.	IIT-Roorkee	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, Roorkee - Haridwar Highway, Roorkee – 247667, Uttarakhand.	Uttarakhand
42.	IIT-Bhubaneswar	Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar, Samantapuri (Near Rear Side of Hotel Swosti Plaza), Jaydev Vihar, Bhubaneswar – 751013, Odisha	Odisha
43.	IIT-Gandhinagar	Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar, Village Palaj, Simkheda, Gandhinagar - 382355, Gujarat.	Gujarat
44.	IIT-Hyderabad	Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, IITH Main Road, Near NH-65, Sangareddy, Kandi, Telangana 502285	Andhra Pradesh
45.	IIT-Jodhpur	Indian Institute of Technology, Jodhpur, NH 65, Nagaur Road, Dist Jodhpur, Karwar, Rajasthan 342037	Rajasthan
46.	IIT-Patna	Indian Institute of Technology, Patna, Bihta, Patna – 800013, Bihar.	Bihar

Sr. No.	Name of the Institute	Address	State
47.	IIT-Ropar	Indian Institute of Technology, Ropar, Nangal Road, Rupnagar, Ropar – 140001, Punjab.	Pubjab
48.	IIT-Indore	Indian Institute of Technology, Indore, Khandwa Road, Simrol, Indore-453552, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
49.	IIT-Mandi	Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi, Parashar Road, Tehsil Sadar, Near Kataula, Kamand, Mandi-175005, Himachal Pradesh.	Himachal Pradesh
50.	IIT-Varanasi (BHU)	Indian Institute of Technology, (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi – 221005, U.P.	Uttar Pradesh
51.	IIT-ISM Dhanbad	Indian Institute of Technology-(Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad, Police Line, Sardar Patel Nagar, Hirapur, Dhanbad, Jharkhand 826004	Jharkhand
52.	IIT-Palakkad	Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad, Ahalia Integrated Campus, Post Office - Kozhippara, Palakkad-678557, Kerala	Kerala
53.	IIT-Tirupati	Indian Institute of Technology, Tirupati, Tirupati – Renigunta Road, Post - Settipalli, District-Chittoor, Tirupati-517506, Andhra Pradesh.	Andhra Pradesh

54.	IIT-Bhilai	Indian Institute of Technolocy, Bhilai, Old Dhamtari Rd, Datrenga, Chhattisgarh 492015	Chhattisgarh
55.	IIT-Dharwad	IIT Dharwad (Karanataka), WALMI Campus, Belur Industrial Area, Near High Court, PB Road, Dharwad, Karnataka-580011	Karnataka
56.	IIT-Goa	Indian Institute of Technology, Goa, Near ITI College, Farmagudi, Ponda, Goa 403401	Goa
57.	IIT-Jammu	IIT Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir), Jagti, NH44, Jammu-181221	Jammu and Kashmir
58.	IIM Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad – 380 015.	Gujarat
59.	IIM Bangalore	Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore – 560 076	Karnataka
60.	IIM Calcutta	P.O. Joka, Diamond, Harbour Road, Calcutta – 700 104.	West Bangal
61.	IIM Lucknow	Prabandh Nagar, Off Sitapur Road, Lucknow – 226 013 (U.P).	Uttar Pradesh
62.	IIM Indore	Prabandh Shikhar, Rau-Pithampur Road, Rau, Indore District – 453 331 (MP).	Madhya Pradesh
63.	IIM Kozhikode	Kunnamangalam P.O, Kozhikode – 673571, Kerala	Kerala
64.	RGIIM Shillong	Mayurbhanj Complex, Shillong (Meghalaya)- 793 022.	Meghalaya
65.	IIM Rohtak	Management City NH-10 Southern Bypass, Sunaria, Rohtak-124010 Haryana, India	Haryana

Sr. No.	Name of the Institute	Address	State
66.	IIM Raipur	Government Engineering College Campus, Old Dhamtari Road, Sejbahar, Raipur – 492 015, India	Chhattisgarh
67.	IIM Ranchi	Suchna Bhawan, Audrey House Campus, Meur's Road, Ranchi – 834 008.	Jharkhand
68.	IIM Tiruchirappalli	National Institute of Technology (NIT) Campus, Tiruchirappalli – 620015. Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
69.	IIM Udaipur	Balicha, Udaipur – 313001	Rajasthan
70.	IIM Kashipur	Bazpur Road, Kashipur Udham Singh Nagar Uttarakhand 244713	Uttrakhand
71.	IIM Amritsar	Punjab Institute of Technology Building, Inside Government Polytechnic Campus, Polytechnic Road, Amritsar, Punjab 143105	Punjab
72.	IIM Sirmaur	Rampur Ghat - Engineering College Rd, Kunja Matralion, Himachal Pradesh 173025	Himachal Pradesh
73.	IIM Bodh Gaya	Turi Buzurg, Bihar 824234	Bihar
74.	IIM Sambalpur	C/o Silicon Institute of Technology Silicon West, P.O. Sason, Sambalpur, Odisha 768200	Odisha
75.	IIM Nagpur	VNIT Campus, S Ambazari Rd, Nagpur, Maharashtra 440022	Maharashtra

76.	IIM Visakhapatnam	Andhra Bank School of Business Building, Andhra University Campus, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh 530003	Andhra Pradesh
77.	IIM Jammu	University Rd, University of Jammu, Old Heritage City, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir 180006	Jammu and Kashmir
78.	NIT- Agartala	National Institute of Technology, Agartala P.O.: Former Tripura Engineering College Barjala, Jirania, TRIPURA (W)Pin: 799046	Tripura
79.	NIT- Allahabad	National Institute of Technology – Allahabad Barrister Mullah Colony, MNNIT Allahabad Campus, Teliarganj, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh 211004	Uttar Pradesh
80.	NIT- Bhopal	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology Bhopal Kamla Nagar, Main road Bhopal –Madhya Pradesh, India 462003	Madhya Pradesh
81.	NIT- Calicut	National Institute of Technology Calicut, NIT Campus .O 673 601, Kozhikode, India	Kerala
82.	NIT-Durgapur	National Institute of Technology – Durgapur, Mahatma Gandhi Rd, A-Zone, Durgapur, West Bengal- 713209	West Bengal
83.	NIT- Hamirpur	National Institute of Technology – Hamirpur-177005 (Himachal Pradesh)	Himachal Pradesh
84.	NIT- Jaipur	Malaviya National Institute of Technology- Jaipur, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Jhalana Gram, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302017	Rajasthan

Sr. No.	Name of the Institute	Address	State
85.	NIT- Jalandhar	National Institute of Technology – Jalandhar, Grand Trunk Road, Bye pass, Jalandhar, Punjab 144011	Punjab
86.	NIT- Jamshedpur	National Institute of Technology – Jamshedpur NIT, Adityapur, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand 831014	Jharkhand
87.	NIT-Kurukeshtra	National Institute of Technology – Kurukshetra -136119 (Haryana)	Haryana
88.	NIT- Nagpur	Visvesvaryaya National institute of Technology, south Ambazari Road, Nagpur- 440011 (Maharashtra)	Maharashtra
89.	NIT- Patna	National Institute of Technology –PatnaIIEC Building, Cabin no-02, 3rd Floor, Nit Patna Campus, Ashok Rajpath Rd, Patna, Bihar 800005	Bihar
90.	NIT- Raipur	National Institute of Technology – Raipur Great Eastern Rd, Amanaka, Raipur, Chhattisgarh 492010	Chhattisgarh
91.	NIT-Rourkela	National Institute of Technology Rourkela -769008 (Odisha)	Odisha
92.	NIT- Silchar	National Institute of Technology Silchar NIT Road, Fakiratilla, Silchar, Assam 788010	Assam
93.	NIT- Srinagar	National Institute of Technology Srinagar.Hazratbal, Kashmir-190006(Jammu and Kashmir)	Jammu and Kashmir

94.	NIT- Surat	Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology Ichchhanath Surat- Dumas Road, Keval Chowk, Surat, Gujarat 395007	Gujarat
95.	NIT- Surathkal	National Institute of Technology – Surathkal, Karnataka NH 66, Srinivas Nagar, Surathkal, Mangaluru, Karnataka 575025	Karnataka
96.	NIT- Tiruchirappalli	National Institute of Technology –Tiruchirappllii- Tanjore Main Road, National Highway 67, Near BHEL Trichy, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu 620015	Tamil Nadu
97.	NIT-Warangal	National Institute of Technology –Warangal National Institute of Technology Campus, Hanamkonda, Telangana 506004	Telangana
98.	NIT- Arunachal Pradesh	National Institute of Technology –Arunachal Pradesh Yupia, Papum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh 791112	Arunachal Pradesh
99.	NIT- Delhi	National Institute of Technology- Delhi A-7 NIT Delhi road Near Satyawadi Raja Harish Chandra Hospital, Janakpuri Institutional Area, Narela, New Delhi, Delhi 110040	Delhi
100.	NIT-Goa	National Institute of Technology –Goa Near ITI College, Farmagudi, Ponda, Goa 403401	Goa
101.	NIT-Manipur	National Institute of Technology Manipur, Langol, Imphal-795004, Manipur	Manipur

Sr. No.	Name of the Institute	Address	State
102.	NIT-Meghalaya	National Institute of Technology Meghalaya Bijni Complex, Laitumkhrah Shillong-793003, Meghalaya,	Meghalaya
103.	NIT- Mizoram	National Institute of Technology –Mizoram Chaltlang, Aizawl-796012 Mizoram,	Mizoram
104.	NIT- Nagaland	National Institute of Technology –Nagaland Chumukeidma, Dimapur, Nagaland 797103	Nagaland
105.	NIT-Puducherry	National Institute of Technology –Puducherry, NH32, Karaikal, Puducherry 609609	Puducherry
106.	NIT- Sikkim	National Institute of Technology – Sikkim, Barfung Block, Ravangla, Sikkim 737139	Sikkim
107.	NIT- Uttarakhand	National Institute of Technology, Uttarakhand Temporary Campus, Government Polytechnic, Srinagar (Garhwal)-246174	Uttrakhand
108.	NIT- Andhra Pradesh	National Institute of Technology Andhra Pradesh, Tadepalligudem, Andhra Pradesh – 534102	Andhra Pradesh
109.	IIEST Shibpur	Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur P.O. - Botanic Garden, Howrah, West Bengal 711103	West Bengal

Availability of adequate quality facilities in all higher
educational institutions

576. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to ensure availability of adequate quality facilities in all higher educational institutions and capacity building at all levels of employment in such institutions; and

(b) what steps Government is taking to provide incentives to encourage quality facilities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Several steps have been taken by the Government for ensuring availability of adequate quality facilities in all Higher Education Institutions(HEIs) and capacity building at all levels of employment in such institutions. The University Grants Commission (UGC) provides substantial support to some Universities and colleges for promoting excellence in teaching and research through various schemes like University with Potential for Excellence (UPE), Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), Centre with Potential for Excellence in Particular Area (CPEPA). These schemes are aimed towards ensuring that these institutions reach world class level and serve as benchmark for other institutions in the country.

In addition, the Ministry is implementing the Central Sector Scheme of Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT) which aims at improving the quality of education at all levels by addressing comprehensively all issues related to teachers, teaching, teacher preparation, professional development, curriculum design, and developing assessment and evaluation methodology, research in developing effective pedagogy. Under the scheme, 95 approved institutions carry out various capacity building programmes and activities for improving teaching, learning, innovative pedagogies, induction training, leadership development and online refresher courses and research in education. Till date, around 2 lakh faculty have benefited from the various training programmes conducted. This improves the quality of teachers.

The Government is also implementing the Centrally Sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in the States/UTs to improve/reform the State

Higher Education System. To improve and ensure the availability of adequate quality facilities in the State HEIs, Central support is provided under the various components of RUSA scheme like infrastructure grants to Universities/Colleges and enhancing quality and excellence. Nearly 2906 institutions have been supported under this scheme. The funding for RUSA is quality based.

State spending of funds allocated by the Central Government

577. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether any action has been taken by Government to prevent the States from spending less funds on the education system than what is allotted to them by the Central Government for this purpose; and

(b)   whether Government is planning to create any monitoring system to prevent and to check whether funds sanctioned by the Central Government for said purpose are being utilised judicially by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in the States/UTs to improve/reform the State Higher Education system. The scheme aims to improve the overall quality of existing State Higher Educational Institutions by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards.

Under RUSA, Central-State funding is in the ratio of 90:10 for North-Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand; 60:40 for general category States and UTs with Legislature; and 100:0 for UTs without Legislature. The central assistance flows from Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) to institutions through the State Governments. The Central share is released to the State in instalments. The State Higher Education Council is responsible for transfer of the central share along with the matching State share to the approved institutions.

All the funding under RUSA is norm based and future grants are performance based, outcome dependent and based on utilisation of previous releases.

RUSA incentivises and de-incentivises the State actions. Not only compliance to rules, regulations and fulfilment of norms are supported by incentives; non-performance

and non-fulfilment of prerequisites and norms invite reduced allocations for States and institutions. The States and institutions are encouraged to compete with each other in order to reap the benefits of performance based grants.

Under RUSA Scheme, there is a monitoring mechanism of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) that monitors the performance of States and Institutions against funds released. RUSA has been linked with the PFMS for better financial transparency and monitoring of funds flow from Central Government to beneficiary institutions *via* State Governments.

SC/ST faculty at IIMs

578. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   the total number of SC/ST faculty members at the twenty Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) in the country;

(b)   an institute-wise list of the same; and

(c)   if the details are not collected, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the Institutions, there are 11 (eleven) SC/ST faculty members in the twenty Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs). The Institute wise details are as under:

Sl. No.	Indian Institute of Management (IIMs)	SC/ST faculty at IIMs
1	2	3
1.	IIM, Ahmedabad	0
2.	IIM, Calcutta	0
3.	IIM, Bangalore	1
4.	IIM, Lucknow	1
5.	IIM, Indore	0
6.	IIM, Kozhikode	2

1	2	3
7.	IIM, Shillong	2
8.	IIM, Rohtak	1
9.	IIM, Kashipur	0
10.	IIM, Udaipur	1
11.	IIM, Raipur	0
12.	IIM, Tiruchirappalli	0
13.	IIM, Ranchi	0
14.	IIM, Vishakhapatnam	0
15.	IIM, Sambalpur	0
16.	IIM, Sirmaur	1
17.	IIM, Bodh Gaya	0
18.	IIM, Nagpur	0
19.	IIM, Amritsar	0
20.	IIM, Jammu	2
	TOTAL	11

Representation of SCs/STs in central universities

579. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has the data of all SC/ST Ph.D scholars enrolled in the central universities; and

(b)   if so, university-wise break-up of the same and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Yes Sir.

(b)   As per information provided by central universities under the administrative control of Ministry of Human Resource Development, university-wise student enrolment under SC/ST category in Ph.D discipline is given in the Statement.

Statement

Student-wise university enrolment under SC/ST category in Ph.D.

As on 01.04.2019

Sl. No.	Name of the Central University	No. of SC Ph.D scholars enrolled	No. of ST Ph.D scholars enrolled
1	2	3	4
1.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	4	17
2.	University of Hyderabad	281	136
3.	The English & Foreign Languages University	43	47
4.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	26	17
5.	University of Delhi	432	158
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia	0	0
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	650	322
8.	Dr. Hari singh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	83	12
9.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	42	61
10.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	58	12
11.	Pondicherry University	124	37
12.	H.N.B. Garhwal University	44	22
13.	Aligarh Muslim University	16	3
14.	Banaras Hindu University	555	124
15.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	168	32
16.	University of Allahabad	277	28
17.	Visva Bharati	207	105
18.	Central University of South Bihar	18	2
19.	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	0	0

1	2	3	4
20.	Central University of Gujarat	95	26
21.	Central University of Haryana	19	2
22.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	28	13
23.	Central University of Jammu	6	1
24.	Central University of Kashmir	2	3
25.	Central University of Jharkhand	21	17
26.	Central University of Karnataka	32	13
27.	Central University of Kerala	29	10
28.	Central University of Odisha	7	2
29.	Central University of Punjab	31	10
30.	Central University of Rajasthan	34	10
31.	Central University of Tamil Nadu	24	2
32.	Assam University	102	42
33.	Tezpur University	55	67
34.	Rajiv Gandhi University	3	76
35.	Manipur University	116	198
36.	North Eastern Hill University	58	569
37.	Mizoram University	16	586
38.	Nagaland University	5	297
39.	Sikkim University	28	71
40.	Tripura University	28	47
41.	Indira Gandhi National Open University (As on 18.11.2019)	157	56
	TOTAL	3924	3253

Recommendations of educationists on higher education system

580. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether several renowned educationists have urged Government to re-imagine and reconstruct the country's higher education system;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   whether the universities in the country are facing various challenges like inadequate funds, teacher's shortage and falling enrolment levels; and

(d)   if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to make the universities capable to tap the potential of country's burgeoning young population?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) The Government is committed to improving the quality of higher education which is an ongoing process. Currently, the Government in the process of formulating a New Education Policy for meeting the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower. In this regard, detailed consultations have been carried with various stakeholders and several renowned educationists and eminent persons have sent their suggestions and inputs for reforming higher education. The Committee for the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan has taken into consideration all these suggestions and it has submitted its report to the Ministry on 31st May 2019. The process of finalizing the National Education Policy is currently ongoing.

In higher education, various schemes, namely, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Scheme for promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC), Global Initiative for Academics Network (GIAN), Impacting Research, Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT), Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP), Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT), Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT), Leadership for Academicians Programme(LEAP), Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), National Digital Library, campus connect programme, Uchhatar Avishkar Abhiyan, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, Impactful Research in Social Sciences (IMPRESS), Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements (ARIIA), National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) are being implemented to improve the quality of higher education. A number of initiatives are also undertaken by UGC and AICTE

for quality improvement in higher and technical education. There has been an increase in the Gross Enrolment Ratio from 19.4 in 2010-11 to 26.3 in 2018-19. Further, In order to increase the fund availability to universities, Higher Education Funding Agency (HEFA) has been established and till October 2019, ₹ 5105 crore has been disbursed by the Agency to fund infrastructure and other capital expenditure.

National Research Foundation

581.   SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has set up National Research Foundation (NRF) to increase research possibilities in country, as announced in 2019 budget;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   whether the detailed project report for NRF has been recently circulated among different Ministries related for their valuable inputs;

(d)   if so, the details thereof;

(e)   whether experts under the Education Quality Upgradation and Inclusion Programme (EQUIP) have submitted their final report for setting up of NRF;

(f)   if so, details thereof; and

(g)   other steps taken by Government for setting up of NRF for achieving excellence in knowledge creation and research and innovation infrastructure in India?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (g) In pursuance of Budget Announcement 2019, Government is in process for setting up of National Research Foundation (NRF). Modalities for formation of NRF including its funding strategy are presently being deliberated at the level of the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India in consultation with NITI Aayog and other stakeholders.

Implementation of PMJVK by EdCIL

582. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   name of States where PMJVK has been implemented by EdCIL - a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry;

(b)   the total number of units of smart classes installed, State Government school-wise; and

(c)   the rate per unit (smart class) per State mentioned above along with the list of components as approved by the empowered Committee of Inter Ministerial Secretaries under the PMJVK?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) is being implemented in the States of Karnataka, Assam and Sikkim by EdCIL.

(b)   The total number of units of smart classes being installed in the State Government schools are 1073 for Karnataka, 1682 for Assam and 500 for Sikkim.

(c)   The rates at which the smart class projects have been approved are ₹ 3.49 lakh per smart class for Karnataka, ₹ 2.42 lakh per smart class for Assam and ₹ 2.69 lakh per smart class for Sikkim. Components approved by the empowered Committee of Inter Ministerial Secretaries under the PMJVK in respect of State of Karnataka, Assam and Sikkim is under:

- Integrated Community Computer Solution - ICC

- Multimedia Contents as per State Board Syllabus.

- Multimedia Contents as per State Board Syllabus in Urdu.

- Multimedia Contents as per CBSE Board.

- Science Videos and Virtual Experiments including Digital Library.

- Built-in screen Interactivity.

- MS Windows OS Professional version.

- Strolley Bag All in one Remote.

- White Board [MATT Finish], One KVA UPS with 15-20 minutes backup.

Madhyamik and Uchchtar Shiksha Kosh

583. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   the present status of implementation of Madhyamik and Uchchtar Shiksha Kosh Scheme in the country;

(b)   the amount of grants created and released so far by Government under a single non-lapsable corpus fund under Madhyamik and Uchchtar Shiksha Kosh for secondary and higher education from the proceeds of cess for secondary and higher education;

(c)   if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d)   the details of the schemes on which the said funds are likely to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The Cabinet in its meeting held on 16.08.2017 approved the creation of Madhyamik and Uchchtar Shiksha Kosh(MUSK) in the public account, into which all proceeds from Secondary and Higher Education Cess (SHEC) would be credited.

(b) to (d) The allocation of funds through MUSK is done scheme-wise and not state-wise. The funds allocated in various Schemes and Autonomous Bodies of D/o Higher Education and D/o School Education and Literacy through MUSK since Financial Year 2018-19 are as given below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	BE 2018-19	RE/FG 2018-19	BE 2019-20
1	2	3	4	5
	Department of Higher Education			
1.	Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	1200.00	1298.00	1700.00
2.	Interest Subsidy and Contribution for Guarantee Funds	2120.00	1670.00	1880.00
3.	Scholarship for College and University students	300.00	300.00	340.00
4.	Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching	100.00	100.00	110.00
5.	Support to Indian Institutes of Technology	850.00	850.00	1510.00
6.	University Grants Commission (UGC)	1700.52	1877.75	1850.00

1	2	3	4	5
7.	All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)	420.00	420.00	400.00
8.	Grants to Central Universities (CUs)	900.00	1000.00	1000.00
9.	Support to National Institutes of Technology and IIEST	100.00	680.09	609.03
	TOTAL	7690.52	8195.84	9399.03

Department of School Education & Literacy

1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan	3648.05	3920.14	
2.	Samagra Shiksha*			4670.00
3.	National Means-Cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme	266.00	328.90	311.02
4.	National Scheme of Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education	227.00	164.10	80.00
	TOTAL	4141.05	4413.14	5061.02
	GRAND TOTAL (M/o Human Resource Development)	11831.57	12608.98	14460.05

* The erstwhile scheme of 'Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan' has been merged into the scheme 'Samagra Shiksha' from FY 2019-20.

Infrastructure crunch in colleges of DU

584. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether the colleges under the University of Delhi have been facing acute shortage of faculties, classrooms and hostels for the students coming from different parts of the country;

(b)   if so, the details thereof; and

(c)   what steps Government is contemplating to increase the number of hostels/ construct new hostels for the students of University of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) No, Sir. University of Delhi has informed that there are 12 University maintained Colleges, 24 trust maintained Colleges and 32 Delhi Government maintained Colleges which are in constant endeavour of improving the infrastructures and faculty positions. The Ministry has been issuing directions from time to time to the University for advertising vacancy positions for recruitments of faculties. Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA), started by the Central Government, provides finances for capital assets creation of educational infrastructure at very low interest rates.

Changes in school curriculum and teaching methods

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

(a)   whether Government has taken any decision to overhaul the school curriculum;

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

(c)   whether Government also proposes to make changes in teaching methods;

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

(e)   whether the proposed changes will make the school curriculum contemporary and up to date; and

(f)   if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has been advised to take appropriate steps to review the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005. NCERT had accordingly held internal discussion on curriculum issues for the next curriculum reform. Meanwhile, the draft National Education Policy (NEP) 2019 has been received from the Committee constituted for this purpose and the same has not been finalized till date.

(c) and (d) The focus has always been on the learner-friendly teaching -learning methods. Recently, Integrated Teacher Training Programme under the National Initiatives

of School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement (NISHTHA) has been launched wherein teachers are trained on learner-centered pedagogy, which includes activity based joyful teaching-learning methods focusing on enhancing learning outcomes.

(e) and (f) The existing NCF has completed around fourteen years. During these years, there have been many changes at the social, economic and educational fronts, which need to be reflected in the school curriculum. The Government has, therefore, decided to review the NCF with a view to updating it to provide the relevant education to the children in the country. However, it would depend on the finalization and approval of the New Education Policy.

Fast Track Courts for rape cases

†586. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that Government is considering to establish Fast Track Courts to dispose of rape cases;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In furtherance to The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018, Government has finalized a scheme for Setting up of a total of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) across the country for expeditious trial and disposal of pending cases pertaining to Rape and Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, in a time-bound manner under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. State Governments/UT Administration have been communicated and asked to furnish required details for release of Central Share. After completion of requisite formalities, so far funds have been released, to 10 States *viz.* Nagaland, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttarakhand for setting up of 315 numbers of FTSCs/exclusive POCSO courts.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Special Courts under SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act

587.   SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a)   whether a Special Court has been set up to try cases under the SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in all the districts of the country as mandated under Section 14 of the Act;

(b)   if not, the reasons therefor along with the details of States/Districts where it has not been set up; and

(c)   the number of cases filed under the Act during the last three years and the pendency of such cases thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Section 14 of the Scheduled Cases and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (POA) Act, 1989, as amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 (No.l of 2016) specifies that for the purpose of providing for speedy trial, the State Government shall, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, establish an Exclusive Special Court for one or more Districts, provided that in Districts where less number of cases under this Act is recorded, the State Government shall, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, specify for such Districts, the Court of Session to be a Special Court to try the offences under the Act.

Accordingly as per available information, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry have designated District Session Courts as Special Courts.

For ensuring speedy trial of cases under the PoA Act, 157 Exclusive Special Courts have also been set up by twelve States *i.e.* Andhra Pradesh (01), Bihar (05), Chhattisgarh (03), Gujarat (16), Jharkhand (04), Karnataka (08), Madhya Pradesh (43), Maharashtra (03), Odisha (03), Rajasthan (25), Tamil Nadu (06) and Uttar Pradesh (40).

'Police' and 'Public Oder' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule (List-II) to the Constitution of India and the State Governments and UT Administrations are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes within their jurisdiction including crimes against members of SCs and STs and implementation of provisions of the PoA Act and the PoA Rules.

(c)   The statistics related to cases under the PoA Act is provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs. The available relevant data from NCRB for the last three years is as under:

Year	Number of cases in Courts including brought forward from previous year	Number of cases compounded or withdrawn during trial	Number of cases ended in conviction	Number of cases ended in acquittal	Total number of cases disposed of by the Courts	Number of cases pending with the courts at the end of the year
2015	150687	584	4802	13784	18586	131517
2016	167660	550	4354	13095	17449	149661
2017	191709	164	5553	10583	16136	175409

Ongoing litigation cases in courts

588. SHRI AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a)   the number and percentage of ongoing litigation cases in courts where Government is a party to the dispute;

(b)   the percentage of such litigation that has been initiated by Government;

(c)   the number and percentage of such litigation for an *inter-se* dispute between Ministries/Departments of Government and PSUs; and

(d)   whether the Legal Information Management and Briefing System (LIMBS) platform comprehensively tracks all such litigations?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d)   LIMBS platform tracks such litigation provided the user Ministries regularly updates the requisite information on the platform.

National Litigation Policy

589.   SHRI AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government is in the process of drafting the National Litigation Policy (NLP), the details thereof;

(b)   whether Government has held consultations with stakeholders while drafting the NLP; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Draft National Litigation Policy is under consideration of the Government.

e-Courts Mission Mode Project

590.   SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a)   the number of e-Courts that have been set up both at the district level as well as in High Courts as of 2019 under the e-Courts Integrated Mission Mode Project; and

(b)   the names of districts where the e-Courts mission has been implemented and the names of States where High Courts have e-Court chambers as of 2019?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The number of Court Complexes and Court Rooms, High Court-wise and State-wise, that have been computerized at the District and Subordinate Court level is given in Statement-I (*See* below). The High Courts have been computerized by utilizing the funds of respective State Governments. The e-Courts project has provided funds for computerization of District and Subordinate Courts.

(b) The names of districts where e-Courts Mission Mode Project has been implemented is given in Statement-II (*See* below). All High Courts have been computerized using the funds provided by the respective State Governments.

Statement-I

Number of Court Complexes and Court Rooms, High Court-wise and State-wise, that have been computerized at the District and Subordinate Court levels

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Number of Court Complexes computerized	Number of Court Rooms computerized
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	173	2072
2.	Bombay	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2079
		Daman and Diu	2	
		Goa	17	
		Maharashtra	471	
3.	Calcutta	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	14
		West Bengal	90	797
4.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	90	357
5.	Delhi	Delhi	11	427
6.	Gauhati	Arunachal Pradesh	13	15
		Assam	65	383
		Mizoram	8	61
		Nagaland	11	37
7.	Gujarat	Gujarat	359	1108
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	43	119
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	84	218
10.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	29	351
11.	Karnataka	Karnataka	200	897

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Kerala	Kerala	170	486
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	203	1293
14.	Madras	Puducherry	4	24
		Tamil Nadu	255	1008
15.	Manipur	Manipur	15	37
16.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya	11	39
17.	Odisha	Odisha	156	534
18.	Patna	Bihar	78	1025
19.	Punjab & Haryana	Chandigarh	1	1018
		Haryana	56	
		Punjab	65	
20.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	328	1094
21.	Sikkim	Sikkim	10	19
22.	Telangana & Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	191	1078
		Telangana	105	
23.	Tripura	Tripura	15	69
24.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	53	186
	Total		3388	16845

Statement-II

Names of Districts where the e-Courts Mission Mode Project has been implemented

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
1.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
2.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh
3.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
4.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar
5.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Amroha (J. P. Nagar)
6.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya
7.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh
8.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat
9.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
10.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia
11.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
12.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Banda
13.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki
14.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
15.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Basti
16.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadohi At Gyanpur
17.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor
18.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun
19.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar
20.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli
21.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot
22.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria
23.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Etah
24.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah
25.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad
26.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad
27.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur
28.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
29.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Gautambudh Nagar
30.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
31.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur
32.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda
33.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur
34.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur
35.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur
36.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi
37.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras
38.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun At Orai
39.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur
40.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi
41.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj
42.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar
43.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Kasganj
44.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi
45.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar
46.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur Kheri
47.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur
48.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
49.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj
50.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba
51.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri
52.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura
53.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Mau

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
54.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
55.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur
56.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad
57.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar
58.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit
59.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh
60.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli
61.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat
62.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur
63.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur
64.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal At Chandausi
65.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar
66.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur
67.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Shamli
68.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
69.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Siddarthnagar
70.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur
71.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra
72.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur
73.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao
74.	Allahabad High Court	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
75.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar
76.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Akola
77.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Amravati
78.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Aurangabad

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
79.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Beed
80.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Bhandara
81.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Buldana
82.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Chandrapur
83.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Dhule
84.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
85.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Gondia
86.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Jalgaon
87.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Jalna
88.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Kolhapur
89.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Latur
90.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Mumbai
91.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Nagpur
92.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Nanded
93.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Nandurbar
94.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Nashik
95.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Osmanabad
96.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Parbhani
97.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Pune
98.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Raigad – Alibag
99.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri
100.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Sangli
101.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Satara
102.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg-Oros
103.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Solapur

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
104.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Thane
105.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Wardha
106.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Washim
107.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Yavatmal
108.	Bombay	Goa	North Goa
109.	Bombay	Goa	South Goa
110.	Bombay	Daman and Diu	Diu
111.	Bombay	Daman and Diu	Moti Daman
112.	Bombay	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa
113.	Bombay	Maharashtra	North Goa
114.	Bombay	Maharashtra	Panvel
115.	Calcutta	West Bengal	Nadia
116.	Calcutta	West Bengal	Birbhum
117.	Calcutta	West Bengal	Kolkata
118.	Calcutta	West Bengal	Darjeeling
119.	Calcutta	West Bengal	Bankura
120.	Calcutta	West Bengal	Hooghly
121.	Calcutta	West Bengal	Purba Medinipur
122.	Calcutta	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur
123.	Calcutta	West Bengal	Purulia
124.	Calcutta	West Bengal	Malda
125.	Calcutta	West Bengal	Coochbehar
126.	Calcutta	West Bengal	Uttar dinajpur
127.	Calcutta	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
128.	Calcutta	West Bengal	Burdwan
129.	Calcutta	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas
130.	Calcutta	West Bengal	South 24 Parganas
131.	Calcutta	West Bengal	Murshidabad
132.	Calcutta	West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur
133.	Calcutta	West Bengal	Howrah
134.	Calcutta	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
135.	Calcutta	West Bengal	Kalimpong
136.	Calcutta	West Bengal	Gorubathan
137.	Delhi	Delhi	Central
138.	Delhi	Delhi	West
139.	Delhi	Delhi	New Delhi
140.	Delhi	Delhi	South West
141.	Delhi	Delhi	North
142.	Delhi	Delhi	North West
143.	Delhi	Delhi	East
144.	Delhi	Delhi	North East
145.	Delhi	Delhi	Shahdara
146.	Delhi	Delhi	South
147.	Delhi	Delhi	South East
148.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Balod
149.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Baloda Bazar
150.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur At Ramanuj Ganj
151	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Bastar At Jagdalpur

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
152.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Bemetara
153.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
154.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari
155.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Durg
156.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir-Champa
157.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur
158.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Kabirdham-Kawardha
159.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon
160.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Korba
161.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Korea
162.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund
163.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Mungeli
164.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Norh Bastar-Kanker
165.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh
166.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
167.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon
168.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	South Bastar-Dantewada
169.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur
170.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Surguja
171.	Gauhati	Arunachal Pradesh	Papumpare
172.	Gauhati	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit
173.	Gauhati	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang
174.	Gauhati	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang
175.	Gauhati	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng
176.	Gauhati	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
177.	Gauhati	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri
178.	Gauhati	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley
179.	Gauhati	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang
180.	Gauhati	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang
181.	Gauhati	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri
182.	Gauhati	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap
183.	Gauhati	Assam	Baksa
184.	Gauhati	Assam	Barpeta
185.	Gauhati	Assam	Bongaigaon
186.	Gauhati	Assam	Cachar
187.	Gauhati	Assam	Chirang
188.	Gauhati	Assam	Darrang
189.	Gauhati	Assam	Dhemaji
190.	Gauhati	Assam	Dhubri
191.	Gauhati	Assam	Dibrugarh
192.	Gauhati	Assam	Dima Hasao
193.	Gauhati	Assam	Goalpara
194.	Gauhati	Assam	Golaghat
195.	Gauhati	Assam	Hailakandi
196.	Gauhati	Assam	Jorhat
197.	Gauhati	Assam	Kamrup
198.	Gauhati	Assam	Kamrup Metro
199.	Gauhati	Assam	Karbi Anglong
200.	Gauhati	Assam	Karimganj
201.	Gauhati	Assam	Kokrajhar

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
202.	Gauhati	Assam	Lakhimpur
203.	Gauhati	Assam	Morigaon
204.	Gauhati	Assam	Nagaon
205.	Gauhati	Assam	Nalbari
206.	Gauhati	Assam	Sivasagar
207.	Gauhati	Assam	Sonitpur
208.	Gauhati	Assam	Tinsukia
209.	Gauhati	Assam	Udalguri
210.	Gauhati	Mizoram	Aizawl
211.	Gauhati	Mizoram	Lunglei
212.	Gauhati	Nagaland	Kohima
213.	Gauhati	Nagaland	Dimapur
214.	Gauhati	Nagaland	Wokha
215.	Gauhati	Nagaland	Mokokchung
216.	Gauhati	Nagaland	Longleng
217.	Gauhati	Nagaland	Zunheboto
218.	Gauhati	Nagaland	Tuensang
219.	Gauhati	Nagaland	Mon
220.	Gauhati	Nagaland	Phek
221.	Gauhati	Nagaland	Kiphire
222.	Gauhati	Nagaland	Peren
223.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
224.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Amreli
225.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Arvalli at Modasa
226.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Anand

.Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
227.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Bharuch
228.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Bhavnagar
229.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Banaskantha at Palanpur
230.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Chhota Udepur
231.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Dahod
232.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Devbhumi-Dwarka
233.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
234.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Gir-Somnath
235.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Jamnagar
236.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Junagadh
237.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Kachchh at Bhuj
238.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Kheda at Nadiad
239.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Mahisaagar at Lunavada
240.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Mehsana
241.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Morbi
242.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Narmada at Rajpipla
243.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Navsari
244.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Panchmahal at Godhra
245.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Patan
246.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Porbandar
247.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Rajkot
248.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Sabarkantha at Himmatnagar
249.	.High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Surat
250.	.High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Surendranagar
251.	.High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Tapi at Vyara

Sl. No..	High Court	State	Judicial District
252.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Vadodara
253.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Valsad
254.	High Court of Gujarat	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
255.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur
256.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba
257.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur
258.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra At D'shala
259.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur At Rampur Bushahr
260.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu
261.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi
262.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
263.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur At Nahan
264.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Solan
265.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Una
266.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Bokaro
267.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Chatra
268.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Deoghar
269.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
270.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Dumka
271.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum At Jamshedpur
272.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Garhwa
273.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Giridih
274.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Godda
275.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Gumla

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
276.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh
277.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Jamtara
278.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Khunti
279.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Koderma
280.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Latehar
281.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Lohardaga
282.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Pakur
283.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Palamu
284.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Ramgarh
285.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Ranchi
286.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Sahibganj
287.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Seraikella
288.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Simdega
289.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum At Chaibasa
290.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum At Chaibasa (Porahat)
291.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Kishtwar
292.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
293.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua
294.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramban
295.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur
296.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda
297.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Reasi
298.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba
299.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajouri

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
300.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch
301.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag
302.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora
303.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal
304.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil
305.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
306.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla
307.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam
308.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh
309.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama
310.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Shopian
311.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam
312.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara
313.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Bagalkot
314.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Belagavi
315.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Bellari
316.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Bengaluru
317.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural
318.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Bidar
319.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Chamrajnagar
320.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Chikkaballapur
321.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru
322.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Chitradurga
323.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada
324.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Davangere

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
325.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Dharwad
326.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Gadag
327.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Hassan
328.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Haveri
329.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Kalaburagi
330.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Kodagu
331.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Kolar
332.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Koppal
333.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Mandya
334.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Mysuru
335.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Raichur
336.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Ramanagaram
337.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Shivamogga
338.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Tumakuru
339.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Udupi
340.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada
341.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Vijayapura
342.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Yadgir
343.	Kerala	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
344.	Kerala	Kerala	Kollam
345.	Kerala	Kerala	Pathanamthitta
346.	Kerala	Kerala	Alappuzha
347.	Kerala	Kerala	Kottayam
348.	Kerala	Kerala	Thodupuzha
349.	Kerala	Kerala	Ernakulam

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
350.	Kerala	Kerala	Thrissur
351.	Kerala	Kerala	Palakkad
352.	Kerala	Kerala	Manjeri
353.	Kerala	Kerala	Kozhikode
354.	Kerala	Kerala	Kalpetta
355.	Kerala	Kerala	Thalassery
356.	Kerala	Kerala	Kasaragod
357.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur
358.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
359.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
360.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore
361.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri
362.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul
363.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Erode
364.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram
365.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari
366.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Karur
367.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri
368.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
369.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam
370.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal
371.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur
372.	Madras	Puducherry	Puducherry
373.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai
374.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
375.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Salem
376.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai
377.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur
378.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris
379.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Theni
380.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli
381.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli
382.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur
383.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai
384.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvarur
385.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi
386.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur
387.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram
388.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar
389.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Vellore
390.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills
391.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya	
392.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills
393.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya	
394.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya	
395.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills
396.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi
397.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills
398.	Manipur	Manipur	
399.	Manipur	Manipur	Chandel

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
400.	Manipur	Manipur	Churachandpur
401.	Manipur	Manipur	Imphal East
402.	Manipur	Manipur	Imphal West
403.	Manipur	Manipur	Senapati
404.	Manipur	Manipur	Thoubal
405.	Manipur	Manipur	Ukhrul
406.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur
407.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur
408.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar
409.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar
410.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat
411.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani
412.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Betul
413.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind
414.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
415.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur
416.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur
417.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara
418.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh
419.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Datia
420.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas
421.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar
422.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori
423.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Guna
424.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
425.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Harda
426.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad
427.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
428.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
429.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua
430.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Katni
431.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa
432.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla
433.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Mandleshwar
434.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur
435.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Morena
436.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur
437.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch
438.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Panna
439.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen
440.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh
441.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam
442.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa
443.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar
444.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Satna
445.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore
446.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni
447.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol
448.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur
449.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
450.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri
451.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi
452.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli
453.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh
454.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain
455.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria
456.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha
457.	Orissa	Odisha	Anugul
458.	Orissa	Odisha	Balangir
459.	Orissa	Odisha	Balasore
460.	Orissa	Odisha	Bargarh
461.	Orissa	Odisha	Bhadrak
462.	Orissa	Odisha	Boudh
463.	Orissa	Odisha	Cuttack
464.	Orissa	Odisha	Deogarh
465.	Orissa	Odisha	Dhenkanal
466.	Orissa	Odisha	Gajapati
467.	Orissa	Odisha	Ganjam
468.	Orissa	Odisha	Jagatsinghpur
469.	Orissa	Odisha	Jajpur
470.	Orissa	Odisha	Jharsuguda
471.	Orissa	Odisha	Kalahandi
472.	Orissa	Odisha	Kandhamal
473.	Orissa	Odisha	Kendrapada
474.	Orissa	Odisha	Keonjhar

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
475.	Orissa	Odisha	Khurda
476.	Orissa	Odisha	Koraput
477.	Orissa	Odisha	Malkangiri
478.	Orissa	Odisha	Mayurbhanj
479.	Orissa	Odisha	Nabarangpur
480.	Orissa	Odisha	Nayagarh
481.	Orissa	Odisha	Nuapada
482.	Orissa	Odisha	Puri
483.	Orissa	Odisha	Rayagada
484.	Orissa	Odisha	Sambalpur
485.	Orissa	Odisha	Sonepur
486.	Orissa	Odisha	Sundargarh
487.	Patna	Bihar	Araria
488.	Patna	Bihar	Aurangabad
489.	Patna	Bihar	Banka
490.	Patna	Bihar	Begusarai
491.	Patna	Bihar	Bettiah
492.	Patna	Bihar	Bhabhua
493.	Patna	Bihar	Bhagalpur
494.	Patna	Bihar	Bhojpur
495.	Patna	Bihar	Buxar
496.	Patna	Bihar	Darbhanga
497.	Patna	Bihar	East Champaran
498.	Patna	Bihar	Gaya
499.	Patna	Bihar	Gopalganj

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
500.	Patna	Bihar	Jamui
501.	Patna	Bihar	Jehanabad
502.	Patna	Bihar	Katihar
503.	Patna	Bihar	Khagaria
504.	Patna	Bihar	Kishanganj
505.	Patna	Bihar	Lakhisarai
506.	Patna	Bihar	Madhepura
507.	Patna	Bihar	Madhubani
508.	Patna	Bihar	Munger
509.	Patna	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
510.	Patna	Bihar	Nalanda
511.	Patna	Bihar	Nawada
512.	Patna	Bihar	Patna
513.	Patna	Bihar	Purnea
514.	Patna	Bihar	Rohtas Sasaram
515.	Patna	Bihar	Saharsa
516.	Patna	Bihar	Samastipur
517.	Patna	Bihar	Saran At Chapra
518.	Patna	Bihar	Sheikhpura
519.	Patna	Bihar	Sheohar
520.	Patna	Bihar	Sitamarhi
521.	Patna	Bihar	Siwan
522.	Patna	Bihar	Supaul
523.	Patna	Bihar	Vaishali
524.	Patna	Bihar	Begusarai

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
525.	Patna	Bihar	Sitamarhi
526.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Punjab	Amritsar
527.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Punjab	Barnala
528.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Punjab	Bathinda
529.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Punjab	Faridkot
530.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib
531.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Punjab	Ferozepur
532.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Punjab	Gurdaspur
533.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Punjab	Hoshiarpur
534.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Punjab	Jalandhar
535.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Punjab	Kapurthala
536.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Punjab	Ludhiana
537.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Punjab	Mansa
538.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Punjab	Moga
539.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Punjab	Pathankot

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
540.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Punjab	Patiala
541.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Punjab	Rupnagar
542.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Punjab	SAS Nagar
543.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Punjab	Sangrur
544.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Punjab	SBS Nagar
545.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Punjab	Sri Muktsar Sahib
546.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Punjab	Tarn Taran
547.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Ambala
548.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Bhiwani
549.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Charkhi Dadri
550.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Tosham
551.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Loharu
552.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Siwani
553.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Fatehabad
554.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Ratia

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
555.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Tohana
556.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Faridabad
557.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Gurugram
558.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Sohna
559.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Pataudi
560.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Hisar
561.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Hansi
562.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Jind
563.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Narwana
564.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Safidon
565.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Jhajjar
566.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Bahadurgarh
567.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Kaithal
568.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Guhla
569.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Karnal

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
570.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Assandh
571.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Indri
572.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Kurukshetra
573.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Shahabad
574.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Pehowa
575.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Narnaul
576.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Mohindergarh
577.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Kanina
578.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Mewat
579.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Ferozepur Jhirka
580.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Palwal
581.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Hathin
582.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Hodal
583.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Panchkula
584.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Kalka

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
585.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Panipat
586.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Samalkha
587.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Rewari
588.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Kosli
589.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Bawal
590.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Rohtak
591.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Meham
592.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Sirsa
593.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Dabwali
594.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Ellenabad
595.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Rania
596.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Sonipat
597.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Ganaur
598.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Gohana
599.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Kharkhoda

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
600.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Yamunanagar
601.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Haryana	Bilaspur
602.	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
603.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Ajmer
604.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Alwar
605.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Balotra
606.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Banswara
607.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Baran
608.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Bharatpur
609.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Bhilwara
610.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Bikaner
611.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Bundi
612.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh
613.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Churu
614.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Dausa
615.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Dholpur
616.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Dungarpur
617.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh
618.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Jaipur District
619.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro
620.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
621.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Jalore
622.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Jhalawar

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
623.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu
624.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Jodhpur District
625.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Jodhpur Metro
626.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Karauli
627.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Kota
628.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Merta
629.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Pali
630.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh
631.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Rajsamand
632.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur
633.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Sikar
634.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Sirohi
635.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar
636.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Tonk
637.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Udaipur
638.	High Court of Sikkim	Sikkim	West District
639.	High Court of Sikkim	Sikkim	North District
640.	High Couurt of Sikkim	Sikkim	North District
641.	High Court of Sikkim	Sikkim	East District
642.	High Court of Sikkim	Sikkim	South District
643.	High Court of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapuramu
644.	High Court of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor
645.	High Court of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari District

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
646.	High Court of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur
647.	High Court of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa
648.	High Court of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna
649.	High Court of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool
650.	High Court of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam
651.	High Court of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	S.P.S.R. Nellore
652.	High Court of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam
653.	High Court of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
654.	High Court of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram
655.	High Court of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari
656.	High Court for the State of Telangana	Telangana	Adilabad
657.	High Court for the State of Telangana	Telangana	Hyderabad - City Civil Court
658.	High Court for the State of Telangana	Telangana	Hyderabad - City Small Causes Court
659.	High Court for the State of Telangana	Telangana	Hyderabad-Metropolitan Sessions Court
660.	High Court for the State of Telangana	Telangana	Karimnagar

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
661.	High Court for the State of Telangana	Telangana	Khammam
662.	High Court for the State of Telangana	Telangana	Mahabubnagar
663.	High Court for the State of Telangana	Telangana	Medak
664.	High Court for the State of Telangana	Telangana	Nalgonda
665.	High Court for the State of Telangana	Telangana	Nizamabad
666.	High Court for the State of Telangana	Telangana	Rangareddy
667.	High Court for the State of Telangana	Telangana	Warangal
668.	High Court of Tripura	Tripura	West Tripura
669.	High Court of Tripura	Tripura	Sepahijala Tripura
670.	High Court of Tripura	Tripura	
671.	High Court of Tripura	Tripura	Unakoti
672.	High Court of Tripura	Tripura	Dhalai
673.	High Court of Tripura	Tripura	Gomati
674.	High Court of Tripura	Tripura	South Tripura
675.	High Court of Tripura	Tripura	Nortth Tripura Judicial District
676.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Almora
677.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar
678.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Chamoli
679.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Champawat
680.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Dehradun

Sl. No.	High Court	State	Judicial District
681.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	FTC-Dehradun
682.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Haridwar
683.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Nainital
684.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Pauri Garhwal
685.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh
686.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag
687.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal
688.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar
689.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi

Special courts for sexual offences

591. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up 1070 Special courts all over the country for sexual offences against women and children;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to set up more courts to deal with other issues to reduce the pendency of cases in various courts; and

(d)   if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) In furtherance to The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018, Government has finalized a Scheme for Setting up of a total of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) across the country for expeditious trial and disposal of pending cases pertaining to Rape and Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, in a time-bound manner under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The total cost of the project is estimated to be ₹767.25 crore which has a Central Share of ₹474 crore. Funds have been released, to 10 States *viz.* Nagaland, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh,

Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttarakhand for setting up of 315 numbers of FTSCs/exclusive POCSO courts.

(c) and (d) In accordance with the award given by the 14th Finance Commission, State Governments were given responsibility for providing funds for creation of Judicial Infrastructure including Setting up of 1800 Fast Track Courts (FTCs) during 2015-20 for trial of specific natured cases pertaining to heinous crimes, cases related with women, children, senior citizen and other marginalized sections of society etc. and civil cases of land acquisition pending above 5 years. The Commission also urged the State Governments to utilize enhanced fiscal space provided through tax devolution (32% to 42%) for the above. There are 704 numbers of such FTCs functioning in the country (as on 30.09.2019) as per information received from various High Courts.

Increasing High Court Benches in the country

592.   SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has made any proposal/plan to strengthen the legal system in the country;

(b)   if so, whether any proposal has been made by Government to increase the Benches of various High Courts, particularly for those States having large population and where people have to go far away for their legal issues pending in the concerned High Court, such as Uttar Pradesh;

(c)   whether Government has sanctioned any Bench of Allahabad High Court in the Western UP; and

(d)   if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) In order to strengthen the legal system, the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms, established by the Union Government in 2011, has adopted many strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure [court halls and residential units] for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court, reduction in pendency through follow up by Arrears Committees at District, High Court and Supreme Court level, emphasis

on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) and initiatives to fast track special type of cases. The major achievements during the last five years under various initiatives to make the strengthen the legal system in the country are as follows:

(i) **Improving infrastructure for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts:** As on date, ₹ 7, 453.10 crores has been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, ₹4,008.80 crores (which is 53.79% of the total amount released till date) has been released to the States and UTs since April, 2014. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 19, 414 as on date and number of residential units has increased from 10, 211 as on 30.06.2014 to 17,103 as on date under this scheme. In addition, 2,822 court halls and 1,869 residential units are under construction.

(ii) Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improved justice delivery: Government has been implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project throughout the country for Information and Communication Technology enablement of district and subordinate courts. Number of computerized District and Subordinate courts has increased from 13,672 to 16,845 registering an increase of 3,173 during 2014 till date. New and user-friendly version of Case Information Software developed and deployed at all the computerized District and Subordinate Courts. All stakeholders including Judicial Officers can access information relating to judicial proceedings/decisions of computerized District and Subordinate Courts and High Courts on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). Currently, case status information in respect of over 12.23 crore pending and disposed cases and more than 10.26 crore orders / judgments pertaining to these computerized courts is available on NJDG. eCourts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders and final judgments are available to litigants and advocates through eCourts web portal, Judicial Service Centres (JSC) in all computerized courts, eCourts Mobile App, email service, SMS push and pull services.

(iii) **Filling up of vacant positions in Supreme Court, High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts:** From 01.05.2014 to 14.11.2019, 35 Judges were appointed in Supreme Court. 478 new Judges were appointed and 427

Additional Judges were made permanent in the High Courts. Sanctioned strength of Judges of High Courts has been increased from 906 in May, 2014 to 1079 currently. Sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts has been increased as follows:

As on	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
31.12.2013	19,518	15,115
14.11.2019	23,566	17,342

(iv) **Reduction in Pendency through / follow up by Arrears Committees:** In pursuance of resolution passed in Chief Justices' Conference held in April, 2015, Arrears Committees have been set up in High Courts to clear cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District Judges too. Arrears Committee has been constituted in the Supreme Court to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in High Courts and District Courts.

(v) **Emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR):** Commercial Courts Act, 2015 (as amended on 20th August, 2018) stipulates mandatory pre-Institution mediation and settlement of commercial disputes. Amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been made by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act 2015 for expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.

(vi) **Initiatives to Fast Track Special Type of Cases:** As on 30.09.2019, 704 Fast Track Courts are functional for heinous crimes, crimes against women and children, family and matrimonial disputes, etc. Further, Government has approved a scheme for setting up 1023 Fast Track Special Courts across the country for expeditious disposal of pending 166882 cases under Rape and POCSO Act.

(b) Benches of High Courts are established in accordance with the recommendations made by the Jaswant Singh Commission and judgment pronounced by the Apex Court in W.P.(C) No.379 of 2000 and after receipt and due consideration of a complete proposal from the State Government, which incorporates readiness to provide infrastructure and meet the related expenditure, along with the consent of the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court who is responsible for day to day

administration of the High Court and its Bench. The proposal should also have the consent of the Governor of the concerned State. No proposal (complete in all respects) has been received from / the any State Government including State Government of Uttar Pradesh to establish a Bench.

(c)   No, Sir.

(d)   Does not arise.

Vacant posts of Judges

†593. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government is aware that 420 posts of judges are lying vacant in the High Courts throughout the country and a large number of posts of judges are vacant in the lower courts;

(b)   if so, the steps taken by Government to fill-up these vacant posts with the intention of providing timely justice to the people;

(c)   whether Government has gathered information about the vacant posts of judges in Session Courts and the courts lower to it; and

(d)   if so, the details thereof and the time-line of filling up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. As on 14.11, 2019, there are 420 vacancies out of sanctioned strength of 1079 Judges in High Courts, and 6224 vacancies out of sanctioned strength of 23566 Judicial Officers in the District and Subordinate Courts in the country.

(b)   Initiation of proposal for appointment of Judges in High Courts vests with the Chief Justice of the High Court. Appointment of Judges in High Courts is a continuous collaborative process between the Executive and the Judiciary, as it requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges. Due to combined efforts of Government and Judiciary, 126 Judges in 2016, 115 Judges in 2017, 108 Judges in 2018 and 55 Judges in 2019 (as on 14.11.2019) have been appointed in High Courts.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As per the Constitutional framework, the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of the High Courts and State Governments concerned. However, the Union Government, on its part, has been taking up the matter of filling up of vacant positions in District and Subordinate Courts with the States and High Courts. In August, 2018, Union Minister of Law and Justice has written to all Chief Justices of High Courts to monitor status of vacancies regularly and to ensure proper coordination with State Public Service Commission to fill up vacant posts stipulated by Supreme Court in Malik Mazhar Sultan case. In addition, series of meetings were held with Registrars General of all High Courts and Law Secretaries of all State Governments / UTs through Video Conferencing in January, 2018, July, 2018, November, 2018 and September, 2019 to follow up on filling up posts of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts. Department of Justice has hosted a MIS web-portal on its website for reporting and monitoring of sanctioned and working strength, and vacancies of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts on monthly basis. Sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts has been increased as follows:

As on	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
31.12.2013	19,518	15,115
14.11.2019	23,566	17,342

(c)   Yes, Sir.

(d)   As per the information made available by High Courts on the MIS web-portal of the Department of Justice, the number of vacant posts of judges in session courts and courts lower to it, as on 14.11.2019, is given in the Statement (*See* below). As per the Constitutional framework, the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of the High Courts and State Governments concerned. The Supreme Court, through a judicial order in January 2007 in Malik Mazhar Sultan case, stipulated that process for recruitment of judges in subordinate courts would commence on 31st March of a calendar year and end by 31st October of the same year. Again in 2018, in the said case, the Supreme Court, taking *suo motu* cognisance of large number of judicial vacancies in lower courts, directed State Governments/UTs and Registrars General of jurisdictional High Courts to inform the position regarding filling up of judicial vacancies. The Supreme Court is monitoring the filling up of vacancies under the said judicial order.

Statement

Sanctioned Strength / Working Strength and vacancies in District & Subordinate Courts as on 14.11.2019

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total Sanctioned Strength	Total Working Strength	Total Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	12	-12
2.	Andhra Pradesh	597	530	67
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	27	14
4.	Assam	441	388	53
5.	Bihar	1847	361	1486
6.	Chandigarh	30	29	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	468	394	74
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	3	0
9.	Daman and Diu	4	4	0
10.	Delhi	799	680	119
11.	Goa	50	43	7
12.	Gujarat	1506	1183	323
13.	Haryana	772	479	293
14.	Himachal Pradesh	174	153	21
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	290	232	58
16.	Jharkhand	676	463	213
17.	Karnataka	1345	1104	241
18.	Kerala	536	461	75
19.	Lakshadweep	3	3	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2021	1505	516

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	2173	1937	236
22.	Manipur	55	39	16
23.	Meghalaya	97	49	48
24.	Mizoram	64	46	18
25.	Nagaland	33	27	6
26.	Odisha	917	773	144
27.	Puducherry	26	11	15
28.	Punjab	675	582	93
29.	Rajasthan	1425	1122	303
30.	Sikkim	25	19	6
31.	Tamil Nadu	1216	1087	129
32.	Telangana	413	334	79
33.	Tripura	120	95	25
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3416	2012	1404
35.	Uttarakhand	294	227	67
36.	West Bengal	1014	928	86
	TOTAL	23566	17342	6224

Promotion of Hindi language in legal system

594. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to promote national Hindi language in the legal system *i.e.* in higher judicial authorities like High Courts/ Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government or advances made under this matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) As per Article 343(1) of the Constitution, the Official Language of Union is

Hindi in Devanagri script. It is also to be noted that there is no mention of National Language in the Constitution of India.

Article 348(1)(a) of the Constitution states that proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court, shall be in English language. Clause (2) of the Article 348 of the Constitution states that notwithstanding anything in sub-clause (a) of clause (1), the Governor of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorize 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.

The Cabinet Committee's decision dated 21.05.1965 has stipulated that consent of the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India be obtained on any proposal relating to use of a language other than English in the High Court.

The use of Hindi in proceedings in the High Court of Rajasthan was authorized under clause (2) of Article 348 of the Constitution in 1950. After the Cabinet Committee's decision dated 21.05.1965 as mentioned above, the use of Hindi was authorized in the High Courts of Uttar Pradesh (1969), Madhya Pradesh (1971) and Bihar (1972) in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

The requests relating to use of Bengali, Tamil, Hindi, Gujarati and Kannada in the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Karnataka accordingly were forwarded to the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India. Hon'ble Chief Justice of India on 18.01.2016 has conveyed that the Full Court, after extensive deliberation, disapproved the proposals, reiterating the previous resolutions on the subject which had unanimously resolved that the proposals could not be accepted.

Vacancies in High Courts

595. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a)   whether huge number of posts for the Judges in different High Courts are lying vacant till date;

(b)   if so, the number of posts of Judges lying vacant in the different High Courts separately; and

(c)   steps Government proposes to fill up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Details of the vacancies of Judges of High Courts as on 18.11.2019 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c)   Initiation of proposal for appointment of Judges in the High Courts vests with the Chief Justice of the High Court. As per the Memorandum of Procedure, the Chief Justice of the High Court is required to initiate the proposals for filling up of vacancies of Judges in the High Court six months prior to the occurrence of vacancies.

Appointment of Judges in the High Courts is a continuous collaborative process between the Executive and the Judiciary, as it requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities both at the State and Centre level. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges and increase in Judge Strength.

Statement

Details of the vacancies of Judges of High Courts

(As on 18.11.2019)

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Vacancies
1.	Allahabad	60
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22
3.	Bombay	29
4.	Calcutta	32
5.	Chhattisgarh	07
6.	Delhi	23
7.	Gauhati	06
8.	Gujarat	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	03
10.	High Court for Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh	09
11.	Jharkhand	06

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Vacancies
12.	Karnataka	23
13.	Kerala	15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22
15.	Madras	21
16.	Manipur	01
17.	Meghalaya	01
18.	Orissa	13
19.	Patna	26
20.	Punjabi Haryana	36
21.	Rajasthan	29
22.	Sikkim	0
23.	Telangana	11
24.	Tripura	01
25.	Uttarakhand	01
	TOTAL	421

Decision on recommendations of Collegium

†596. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
  SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
  CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to set a deadline for taking decision on recommendations of Collegiums in matters of appointment, promotion and transfer of Judges;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is taking time to take decision on the recommendations given by the Collegiums owing to which the number of pending cases is increasing due to lack of timely appointment of Judges; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c)   if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Timelines for processing of appointment of Judges of High Courts has been prescribed in the Memorandum of Procedure prepared in 1998 pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgement of October 6, 1993 (Second Judges case) read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28,1998 (Third Judges case).

(b) and (c) The pendency of the cases is not only due to the vacant post of Judges, but also due to the factors namely: (i) increasing number of State and central legislation, (ii) accumulation of first appeals, (iii) continuation of ordinary civil jurisdiction in some of the High Courts, (iv) Appeals against orders of quasi-judicial forums goings to High Courts, (v) number of revision/appeals, (vi) frequent adjournments, (vii) indiscriminate use of *writ* jurisdiction and (viii) lack of adequate arrangements to monitor, track and bunch cases for hearing, and (ix) long duration of vacation period of Court, (x) assigning work of administrative nature to the Judges, (xi) non-effective implementation of the principle of *res-judicata* by the District Courts and High Courts etc.

Arrears Committee for disposal of court cases

597. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a)   the total number of criminal and civil cases pending in the Supreme Court, High Courts and Subordinate Courts in the country and the number of cases pending for more than five years;

(b)   the steps being taken by Government for speedy disposal of the cases in various courts;

(c)   the details of the States and Union Territories that have not constituted the Arrears Committee for disposal of court cases pending for more than five years; and

(d)   the details as by when they would be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Total number of cases pending in Supreme Court as on 01.11.2019 is 59,867. As per the information available on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), as on 17.11.2019, total number of criminal and civil cases pending in High Courts and District and Subordinate

Courts in the country and the number of cases pending for more than five years, is as under:

Name	Civil	Criminal	Writs	Total	Cases of more than 5 years
High Courts	1900215	1268730	1309006	4477951	16,07,185
District & Subordinate Courts	8919298	22548495	-	31467793	66,32,686

(b)   The Government is committed to speedy disposal of cases and reduction in pendency of cases to improve access to justice in line with the mandate under Article 39A of the Constitution. The Union Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms, established in 2011 by the Government, has adopted a coordinated approach to effect for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency at various levels of judicial administration through many strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure [court halls and residential units] for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court, reduction in pendency through follow up by Arrears Committees at District, High Court and Supreme Court level, emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) and initiatives to fast track special type of cases. The number of District and Subordinate Courts has increased from 19518 in 2014 to 23566 at present. As on 30.09.19, 704 Fast Track Courts are functional for heinous crimes, crimes against women and children, family and matrimonial disputes, etc. Further, Government has approved a scheme for setting up 1023 Fast Track Special Courts across the country for expeditious disposal of pending 166882 cases under Rape and POCSO Act.

In addition, all stakeholders including Judicial Officers can access information relating to judicial proceedings/decisions of computerized District and Subordinate Courts and High Courts on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). Currently litigants can access case status information in respect of over 12.23 crore pending and disposed cases and more than 10.26 crore orders / judgments pertaining to these computerized courts from NJDG. Also, Pending cases are considered and disposed in Lok Adalats conducted under National Legal Services Authority (NALSA). 172.60 lakh pending

cases have been settled in National Lok Adalat from 2015 till date while 88.40 lakh pending cases have been settled in Regular Lok Adalats during 2015-16 to June, 2019.

(c)   Pursuant to the Joint Conference of the Chief Ministers of the States and Chief Justices of the High Courts in 2015 it was resolved that all High Courts would constitute an Arrears Committee. The then Minister of Law and Justice had written to the Chief Justices of High Courts requesting them to apprise the Government of the steps being taken by them to address the issue of pendency especially regarding cases pending for more than 5 years. As per available information, all the High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts have established Arrears Committees. Arrears Committee has also been established in the Supreme Court of India.

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

Pendency of cases in District Courts

598. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a)   the details of the pending court cases in District Courts in the country, as on date, State-wise;

(b)   the details of the District Courts in the country which had zero pendency during 2018 on any specific date, State-wise;

(c)   the details of District Courts in UT of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh which had zero pendency during 2019 on any specific date, court-wise; and

(d)   the steps proposed to reduce pendency in District Courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) As per data available on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), details of cases pending in the District and Subordinate Courts, State-wise, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b)   As per the available information that can be gathered from NJDG, it is observed that there was no Court Establishment/District Court in the country which had zero pendency during 2018.

(c) As per the available information that can be gathered from NJDG, it is observed that there was no Court Establishment/District Court in the UT of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh which had zero pendency during 2019.

(d) Disposal of cases in courts is within the domain of judiciary. Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, *inter-alia,* include availability of adequate number of judges, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders *viz.* bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures.

The Union Government is committed to speedy disposal of cases and reduction in pendency of cases to improve access to justice in line with the mandate under Article 39A of the Constitution. The Union Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms, established by the Union Government in 2011, has adopted many strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure [court halls and residential units] for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court, reduction in pendency through follow up by Arrears Committees at District, High Court and Supreme Court level, emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) and initiatives to fast track special type of cases. The major achievements during the last five years under various initiatives are as follows:

a. **Improving infrastructure for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts:** As on date, ₹ 7,453.10 crores has been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, ₹4,008.80 crores (which is 53.79% of the total amount released till date) has been released to the States and UTs since April, 2014. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 19,414 as on date and number of residential units has increased from 10, 211 as on 30.06.2014 to 17,103 as on date under this scheme. In addition, 2,822 court halls and 1,869 residential units are under construction.

b. **Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improved justice delivery:** Government has been implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project throughout the country for Information and Communication

Technology enablement of district and subordinate courts. Number of computerized District and Subordinate courts has increased from 13,672 to 16,845 registering an increase of 3,173 during 2014 till date. New and user-friendly version of Case Information Software developed and deployed at all the computerized District and Subordinate Courts. All stakeholders including Judicial Officers can access information relating to judicial proceedings/decisions of computerized District and Subordinate Courts and High Courts on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). Currently, case status information in respect of over 12.23 crore pending and disposed cases and more than 10.26 crore orders / judgments pertaining to these computerized courts is available on NJDG. eCourts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders and final judgments are available to litigants and advocates through eCourts web portal, Judicial Service Centres (JSC) in all computerized courts, eCourts Mobile App, email service, SMS push and pull services.

c. **Filling up of vacant positions in Supreme Court, High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts:** From 01.05.2014 to 14.11.2019, 35 Judges were appointed in Supreme Court. 478 new Judges were appointed and 427 Additional Judges were made permanent in the High Courts. Sanctioned strength of Judges of High Courts has been increased from 906 in May, 2014 to 1079 currently. Sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts has been increased as follows:

As on	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
31.12.2013	19,518	15,115
14.11.2019	23,566	17,342

d. **Reduction in Pendency through / follow up by Arrears Committees:** In pursuance of resolution passed in Chief Justices' Conference held in April, 2015, Arrears Committees have been set up in High Courts to clear cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District Judges too. Arrears Committee has been constituted in the Supreme Court to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in High Courts and District Courts.

e. **Emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR):** Commercial Courts Act, 2015 (as amended on 20th August, 2018) stipulates mandatory pre-Institution mediation and settlement of commercial disputes. Amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act,1996 has been made by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act 2015 for expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.

f. **Initiatives to Fast Track Special Type of Cases:** As on 30.09.2019,704 Fast Track Courts are functional for heinous crimes, crimes against women and children, family and matrimonial disputes, etc. Further, Government has approved a scheme for setting up 1023 Fast Track Special Courts across the country for expeditious disposal of pending 166882 cases under Rape and POCSO Act.

g. **Lok Adalats:** Pending cases are considered and disposed in Lok Adalats conducted under National Legal Services Authority (NALSA). 172.60 lakh pending cases have been settled in National Lok Adalat from 2015 till date while 88.40 lakh pending cases have been settled in Regular Lok Adalats during 2015-16 to June, 2019.

Statement

State-wise pending cases in District and Subordinate Courts

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Number of Cases pending in District and Subordinate Courts as on 14.11.2019
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	--
2.	Andhra Pradesh	558144
3.	Telangana	553032
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	--
5.	Assam	296205
6.	Bihar	2839812
7.	Chandigarh	47132

1	2	3
8.	Chhattisgarh	275552
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3091
10.	Daman and Diu	2203
11.	Delhi	832229
12.	Goa	46462
13.	Gujarat	1604461
14.	Haryana	852700
15.	Himachal Pradesh	287555
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	174640
17.	Jharkhand	383212
18.	Karnataka	1546631
19.	Kerala	1275520
20.	Lakshadweep	--
21.	Madhya Pradesh	1420511
22.	Maharashtra	3760171
23.	Manipur	9879
24.	Meghalaya	8851
25.	Mizoram	2560
26.	Nagaland	--
27.	Odisha	1220696
28.	Punjab	631132
29.	Rajasthan	1654941
30.	Sikkim	1180
31.	Tamil Nadu	1158027
32.	Puducherry	--

1	2	3
33.	Tripura	24190
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7504678
35.	Uttarakhand	197858
36.	West Bengal	2275633
	TOTAL	3,14,48,888

Source: NJDG Web portal.

Note: Data on District and Subordinate Courts in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, and Puducherry are not available on the web-portal of NJDG.

Vacant posts in Central Services

599. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that various posts are lying vacant in the Central Government Services;

(b)   if so, the details thereof, categorywise;

(c)   whether any measures have been taken by Government to fill up the vacant posts in Government services in a timebound manner for various categories; and

(d)   if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of the group-wise vacancies in the Central Government as on 01.03.2018, is as under:-

	Vacancies			Total
Groups 'A'	Group 'B' (Gazetted)	Group (non-Gazetted)	Group 'C	
19896	29333	60305	574289	683823

(c) and (d) Based on the vacancies reported by user Departments, the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) has started recruitment process to fill up 1,05,338 posts during the year 2019 and 2020. During 2017-18, Centralized Employment Notifications

(CENs) for 1,27,573 combined vacancies of various Group 'C and Level-1 posts were notified by the Ministry of Railways/Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) - for new and future vacancies to arise in two years time. Another five CENs covering 1,56,138 vacancies of various Group 'C and Level-1 posts were also issued in 2018-19. The Department of Posts have also conducted examination/notified to fill up 19522 vacancies, other than those to be filled up through SSC, in various grades. Thus, recruitment process to fill up 4,08,591 vacancies by the SSC, RRBs and Department of Posts, is in progress.

To reduce the recruitment cycle, recruiting agencies have switched over to computer based on line test, interview for non-gazetted posts has been discontinued *w.e.f.* 01.01.2016 and provisional appointment is being made pending verification of antecedents of the candidates.

Representation of minorities in higher post

600. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a)   the percentage of representation of Dalits, Muslims, OBCs and Adivasis in Government as Secretary, Joint Secretary, Additional Secretary and Deputy Secretary as of today and their total force; and

(b)   the number of Dalits, Muslims, OBCs and Adivasis in Government who have been promoted during the last three years to senior positions, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The representation based data is collected only at the time of initial recruitment. Appointment/promotion to senior positions is not on representation basis and such data is accordingly not maintained.

Special recruitment drive for SCs/STs

†601. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a)   the details of the special recruitment drive for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in all Government Departments and Central Public Sector Undertakings during the last three years;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b)   the total number of such vacancies in various departments for which candidates are to be recruited under SCs/STs category; and

(c)   the details of programmes run by Government for filling up all the existing vacancies for SCs/STs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) has issued general instructions to all Ministries/ Departments to constitute an In-House Committee for identification of backlog reserved vacancies, to study the root cause of such vacancies, to initiate measures to remove the factors causing such vacancies and to fill them up through Special Recruitment Drives. Details regarding such Drives conducted by each Ministry/Department are not maintained by DoP&T. However, DoPT monitors the progress with regard to filling up of backlog reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in ten Ministries/Departments, having more than 90 per cent of the employees of Central Government.

As per the data provided by six Ministries/Departments (which includes data relating to Public Sector Banks, Financial Institutions, Central Public Sector Undertakings etc.), as on 31.12.2017, out of 13968 backlog vacancies for SCs and 11040 backlog vacancies for STs, 6186 backlog vacancies for SCs and 4137 backlog vacancies for STs were filled up. As on 01.01.2018, 7782 backlog vacancies for SCs and 6903 backlog vacancies for STs remained unfilled.

Besides the above six, three more Ministries/ Departments have informed that as on 31.12.2018, out of 9624 backlog vacancies for SCs and 8659 backlog vacancies for STs, 7911 backlog vacancies for SCs and 6129 backlog vacancies for STs were filled up. As on 01.01.2019,1713 backlog vacancies for SCs and 2530 backlog vacancies for STs remained unfilled.

Backlog vacancies for SCs/STs

†602. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a)   the number of posts still lying vacant in various departments of the Central Government, cadre-wise and category-wise;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b)   whether Government has any proposal for filling backlog vacancies of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other reserved categories; and

(c)   if so, the details thereof and the action being taken to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The number of vacant posts of Central Government Civilian Employees, as on March 1, 2018, in Group A, Group B (Gazetted), Group B (Non-Gazetted) and Group C was 19896, 29333, 60305 and 574289, respectively.

Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) has already issued instructions to all Ministries/ Departments to constitute an In-house Committee for identification of backlog reserved vacancies, to study the root cause of such vacancies, to initiate measures to remove the factors causing such vacancies and to fill them up through Special Recruitment Drives.

The DOPT monitors the progress in filling up of backlog reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) with ten Ministries/Departments, having more than 90 per cent of the employees in Central Government.

Out of these ten Ministries/Departments, six Ministries/Departments have informed that as on 31.12.2017, out of 13968 backlog vacancies for SCs, 11040 backlog vacancies for STs and 20044 backlog vacancies for OBCs, 6186 backlog vacancies for SCs,4137 backlog vacancies for STs and 9185 backlog vacancies for OBCs were filled up. As on 01.01.2018, 7782 backlog vacancies for SCs, 6903 backlog vacancies for STs and 10859 backlog vacancies for OBCs remained unfilled.

Besides the above six, three more Ministries/Departments have informed that as on 31.12.2018, out of 9624 backlog vacancies for SCs,8659 backlog vacancies for STs and 7293 backlog vacancies for OBCs, 7911 backlog vacancies for SCs, 6129 backlog vacancies for STs and 5520 backlog vacancies for OBCs were filled up. As on 01.01.2019, 1713 backlog vacancies for SCs, 2530 backlog vacancies for STs and 1773 backlog vacancies for OBCs remained unfilled.

Giving statutory status to CBI

603. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRI VAIKO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Justice of India made a plain speaking at a CBI programme pointing out that CBI had not been able to meet the standards of judicial scrutiny in a number of high profile and politically sensitive cases;

(b) if so, the response of Government;

(c) total number of high profile and politically sensitive cases registered in various CBI courts and their status, during the last three years;

(d) whether Government would make efforts to delink crucial aspects of CBI from the overall administrative control of Government and giving CBI a statutory status, through legislation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) CBI has informed that during the D.P. Kohli Memorial Lecture held on 13th August, 2019, at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, the then Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Mr. Ranjan Gogoi delivered a lecture on the topic "The Role of Police in Strengthening Justice Delivery", touching on issues related to legal ambiguity which he felt had an impact on the working of the agency. He also spoke about the current challenges and roadmap in the future for the agency.

(c) CBI has registered a total of 160 cases (RC/PE) against the officers of Joint Secretary and above level, Board level officers in Banks and PSUs and politicians during the last three years *i.e.* 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 (upto 31.10.2019). The year-wise break-up alongwith present status of these cases is given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See* below).

(d) and (e) CBI derives its powers as Delhi Special Police for the investigation of crimes under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. The Central Government does not interfere in the investigation of cases carried out by CBI. The Director, CBI has been vested with greater financial and administrative powers.

Statement-I

Details of cases registered against joint secretary and above level officers during the last three years i.e. 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019

(upto 31.10.2019)

Year	No. of cases registered	Present status				
		UI	PE converted into RC	UT	RDA	Closed
2016	10	5	1	1	-	3
2017	26	14	1	3	3	5
2018	14	12	1	-	1	-
2019 (upto 31.10.2019)	4	4	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	54	35	3	4	4	8

Statement-II

Details of cases registered against board level officers in banks and PSUs during the last three years i.e. 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 (Upto 31.10.2019)

Year	No. of cases registered	Present status				
		UI	PE converted into RC	UT	RDA	Closed
2016	12	3	1	2	1	5
2017	15	7	1	4	-	3
2018	16	12	1	1	-	2
2019 (upto 31.10.2019)	7	6	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	50	28	3	8	1	10

Statement-III

Details of cases registered against politicians during the last three years i.e.
2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 (Upto 31.10.2019)

Year	No. of cases registered	Present status				
		UI	PE converted into RC	UT	RDA	Closed
2016	11	4	2	4	-	1
2017	18	5	5	3	1	4
2018	13	6	4	2	-	1
2019 (upto 31.10.2019)	14	11	-	2	-	1
TOTAL	56	26	11	11	1	7

Secretaries in Ministries/ Departments

604. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a)   the number of Secretaries in various Ministries/Departments of Government; and

(b)   the number of Secretaries belonging to SCs/STs, Ministry/Department-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The number of Secretaries in various Ministries/Departments of Government is 82.

(b)   There is one Secretary each belonging to SCs/STs in Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Department of Land Resources, Department of Pharmaceuticals and Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Complaints against board level officers of several PSUs, CPSEs and Banks

605.   SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has received any complaints against board level officers of PSUs, CPSEs and Banks;

(b)   if so, the names of board level officers of PSUs, CPSEs and Banks against whom complaints of currupt practices have been received, case-wise details thereof;

(c)   the details of complaints investigated and action taken against those guilty officers, whether by CVC or CBI, the details of last three years and the current year, name and designation-wise; and

(d)   whether many cases are still pending for investigation as on date, if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government in these pending matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The name-wise/case-wise data, *inter alia,* for board level officers of PSUs, CPSEs and Banks is not maintained by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).

Further, as per information provided by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), the details of total number of cases registered in CBI against board level officers of several PSUs, CPSEs and Banks/Financial Institutions during the last three years, *i.e.*, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 (upto 31.10.2019) and status thereof, is as under:–

Year	Total cases	Cases Closed	Cases Under Investigation	Cases Under Trial	Cases Converted to RC/PE
2016	16	05	05	05	01
2017	16	02	07	05	02
2018	16	02	09	02	03
2019 (upto 31.10.19)	05	00	05	00	00
TOTAL	53	09	26	12	06

Irregularities in fixation of seniority

606. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has received complaints regarding irregularities in fixation of seniority in various Ministries or Department and if so, the details thereof;

(b)   the details of procedure followed in fixation of seniority; and

(c)   the action taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T), being the nodal Department on policy relating to seniority, has prescribed guidelines on determination of seniority in Central Civil Services and Civil Posts, which are to be followed by the Administrative Ministries/Departments.

Whenever complaints regarding fixation of seniority are received, these references are forwarded to the respective Cadre Controlling Authorities with whom the details of the cases are available, for taking appropriate action. Details regarding action taken by the Cadre Controlling Authorities on such references are, however, not maintained centrally.

Wherever clarifications/interpretation of Rules/Instructions are sought by the Cadre Controlling Authorities, DoP&T renders its advice in respect of such references.

Vacancies in administrative services

607. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has taken any steps to end the deficit of officers in administrative services;

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

(c)   whether Government is considering various options including increase in intake of officers selected through civil services examinations and has expedited efforts to fill up these posts;

(d)   if so, the details thereof and the present status for each State and the basis adopted for selection of posts in each State; and

(e)   the steps taken by Government on the pending requests from each State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) The occurrence of vacancies and filling them is an ongoing process. To ensure optimal intake of directly

recruited (DR) Indian Administrative Service (IAS) Officers, Government has decided to annually recruit 180 IAS DR Officers from Civil Services Examination (CSE)-2012 till CSE-2020.

Further, induction of officers by promotion/selection to All India Services from State Civil Services is also a continuous process. Based on the available year-wise vacancies in each cadre and on the proposals of the State Governments concerned, recruitments are done as per the recommendations of Selection Committee Meeting convened by Union Public Service Commission(UPSC).

Statutory status to CBI

608.   KUMARI SELJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government is aware that Chief Justice of India had stated that the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) be given a Statutory status;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   the steps taken by Government to ensure that CBI functions as an effective and impartial investigation agency;

(d)   whether there are a large number of vacancies in ranks like the executive, law officer and technical officer; and

(e)   if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) CBI has informed that during the D.P. Kohli Memorial Lecture held on 13th August, 2019, at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, the then Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Mr. Ranjan Gogoi delivered a lecture on the topic "The Role of Police in Strengthening Justice Delivery", touching on issues related to legal ambiguity which he felt had an impact on the working of the agency. He also spoke about the current challenges and roadmap in the future for the agency.

(c)   CBI derives its powers as Delhi Special Police for the investigation of crimes under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. The Central Government does not interfere in the investigation of cases carried out by CBI. The Director, CBI has been vested with greater financial and administrative powers.

(d) and (e) The position in these designations in CBI as on 31.10.2019 is as under:-

Designation	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength	Vacancy
Executive Ranks	5000	4140	860
Law Officers	370	296	74
Technical Officers	162	67	95

The CBI is taking active steps to fill up these vacancies.

Implementation and monitoring of Food Security Act

609. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government's attention has been drawn to India's rank falling to 102 out of 117 countries in the Global Hunger Index below Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan;

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

(c)   whether India has highest share of child wasting which rose from 15.5 per cent to 20.8 per cent and child stunting at 30.9 per cent;

(d)   steps proposed to address the challenge of undernourishment, starvation and malnutrition among infants/children and caring mothers; and

(e)   steps taken in coordination with States to implement and monitor the Food Security Act to ensure distribution of essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)   As per the methodology cited in the Global Hunger Index, 2019, it is mentioned that the Index has been calculated based on the following four indicators:–

(i)   the percentage of population that is undernourished;

(ii)   the percentage of children under five years old who suffer from wasting;

(iii)   the percentage of children under five years old who suffer from stunting; and

(iv)   child mortality.

As per the last available National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) conducted in year 2015-16, the following data is available for two of the indicators used in the Index:–

•   Prevalence of stunting- 38.4%

•   Prevalence of wasting- 21.0%

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of India (Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in convergence with other Ministries/Departments) is committed towards tackling the mentioned challenges. Some of the recent initiatives of various Ministries/Departments are: Swasthaya Bharat Mission, Anaemia Mukt Bharat, POSHAN Abhiyaan, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, etc.

(e)   Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is now governed as per the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), which is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains up to the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries/ families, issuance of ration cards to them, distribution of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries under IPDS and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) etc. rest with the concerned State/UT Government. At present, the Act is being implemented in all the States/UTs and about 80 crore persons are covered to get food grains at highly subsidized prices of ₹3/2/1 per kg. for rice/ wheat/coarse grains. There is regular monitoring and review to ensure seamless implementation of the Act. Advisory is issued by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution from time to time to all States and UTs to strengthen their grievance redressal machinery and ensure the smooth functioning of the Act.

Backward districts of Konkan region

†610. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that some districts in Konkan region of Maharashtra have been declared as backward districts;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b)   if so, the details thereof; and

(c)   the steps taken to redress the backwardness of Konkan region and to what extent the desired success is achieved with these steps regarding backwardness of Konkan region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Though overall development of all regions of the State is primarily the responsibility of the State Government, however, the Central Government supplements in their efforts through implementing various Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)-District Component" Scheme has been delinked from support of the Central Government since 2015-16. Following the acceptance of recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission for increased devolution to the States, the States share in the net proceeds of union taxes has been enhanced from 32% to 42% resulting in the increased fund transfer to the State.

Further, NITI Aayog has identified 117 districts in 28 States as Aspirational Districts with an aim to quickly and effectively transform these districts. This programme focuses closely on improving people's ability to participate fully in the developing economy. The core areas of focus are health and nutrition, education, agriculture and water resources, financial inclusion and skill development and basic infrastructure. In this programme, four districts of Maharashtra; Nandurbar, Gadchiroli, Osmanabad and Washim are included.

Preparations for Chandrayaan-3 Mission

611.   SHRI SASMIT PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a)   whether the Department of Space is planning for Chandrayaan-3 (3rd Mission to Moon);

(b)   if so, by when Chandrayaan-3 would be commissioned; and

(c)   what has been learned from Chandrayaan-2 that could bring about the success of Chandrayaan-3?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)   ISRO has drawn out a roadmap of lunar exploration missions to master the technologies required. This roadmap has been presented to the space commission. Based on the final analysis and recommendations of the expert committee, work on future lunar missions is progressing.

(c)   The expert committee has analyzed the flight data and extensive simulations were carried out to re-construct the flight behavior. The recommendations of the expert committee will be implemented in future lunar missions.

Commercial exploitation of space research and development

612. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a)   the name and objectives of the new company to commercially exploit the research and development work carried out by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and its constituent units, the details thereof;

(b)   whether private industry in the country would benefit from the initiatives taken, if so, the details thereof;

(c)   the details of spin-off technologies and products which can be marketed in India and abroad; and

(d)   whether Government could earn substantial foreign exchange through sale of these products abroad, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) A new company by name, "New Space India Limited (NSIL)", has been incorporated on 06th March 2019, as a wholly owned Government of India Undertaking/ Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE), under the administrative control of Department of Space (DOS) to commercially exploit the research and development work of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

Mandate of NSIL includes *viz.* (i) Small Satellite technology transfer to industry wherein NSIL will obtain license from DOS/ISRO and sub-license it to industries; (ii) Manufacture of Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) in collaboration with Private Sector; (iii) Productionisation of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) through Indian Industry; (iv) Productionisation and marketing of Space based services, including launch and application; (v) Transfer of technology developed by ISRO Centres and

constituent institutions of DOS; (vi) Marketing of spin-off technologies and products, both in India and abroad; and (vii) Any other subject which Government of India deems fit.

(b)   Yes, Sir. With the activity plan and the mandate set for NSIL, Indian industries are likely to see a major spur in their growth in the space sector. This initiative would further enable scaling up the manufacturing and production base in Indian industries towards meeting the growing needs of Indian space programme and exploiting the opportunities available in the global space market.

(c)   All the involved technologies related to ISRO's small satellite and its sub-systems that could be transferred to Indian industries for productionisation which eventually would cater to national demand as well as commercial needs of domestic and global market. This activity is also likely to give rise to several spin-off technologies that could be marketed nationally and globally.

(d)   Yes, Sir. Through the sale of products related to small satellite, sub-system technology and the spin-off products in domestic and global market, foreign exchange revenue will be generated.

Technology transfer of Li-ion Cell developed by ISRO

613.   SHRI SHAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a)   whether ISRO has developed an in-house Li-ion Cell Technology and had invited domestic industries to establish production facilities within the country in June, 2018;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   what has been the response of domestic industries on the offer of ISRO; and

(d)   how efficient is the ISRO technology in comparison to the best technology available globally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As a response to ISRO's Request for Qualification (RFQ), 157 industries responded, out of which 10 industries were selected through proper scrutiny by an expert committee. Technology transfer agreement has been signed with 6 industries and one week in-house technical training was also provided for the representatives from these industries.

(d)   ISRO's Lithium-Ion battery technology is at par with similar technologies available across the world.

Establishment of incubation centres by ISRO

614. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that ISRO is considering to establish six incubation centres in various parts of the country;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   whether it is also a fact that the students will be allowed to use these centres for R&D purposes;

(d)   whether it is also a fact that the ISRO will ask students to address problems and buy solution from them; and

(e)   if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)   The details of the six space technology incubation centres are as below:–

Sl.No.	Region	Institute, Location
1.	North Eastern	National Institute of Technology, Agartala, Tripura
2.	Northern	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, Punjab
3.	Southern	National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Region	Institute, Location
4.	Western	Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur, Maharashtra
5.	Eastern	National Institute of Technology, Rourkela, Odisha
6.	Central	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

(e)   Relevant issues faced in various ISRO Centres shall be provided to these space technology incubation centres for developing solutions.

Target for GDP level

615. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a)   the GDP in constant price, the rate of investment in percentage of GDP and the household savings as a ratio of GDP, year-wise since 2013-14;

(b)   whether Government has decided to target a GDP level of 5 trillion US dollars by 2024; and

(c)   whether this target is in constant prices or current prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) prices, the share of Gross Capital Formation (GCF) and share of Household Savings to GDP at current prices during the period 2013-14 to 2017-18 is given below:

Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (₹ crore) at constant (2011-12) Prices	98,01,370	1,05, 27,674	1,13,69,493	1, 22,98,327	1,31,79,857
Share of GCF to GDP at current prices (in %)	33.8	33.5	32.1	30.9	32.3

Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Share of Household Saving to GDP at current prices (in %)	20.3	19.6	18.0	17.1	17.2

(b) and (c) As per the Economic Survey 2018-19, Government has articulated the vision of India becoming a USD 5 trillion economy by 2024-25 at current prices.

Details of CPI and IPI in last three years

†616. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a)   the details of Consumer Price Index during the last three years, year-wise;

(b)   the details of Industrial Production Index during last three years, year-wise; and

(c)   efforts being made to stop fall in Consumer Price Index, the details thereof for last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation compiles monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) and monthly Index of Industrial Production (IIP). The annual CPIs/IIPs for the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given below:

Description	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
All India Annual CPI	130.3	135.0	139.6
All India Annual IIP	120.0	125.3	130.1

Note: Average of 12 months' CPIs/IIPs have been taken to arrive at annual CPIs/IIPs for the respective financial year.

The CPI is based on prices of goods and services collected from rural and urban markets. Government has taken several steps to improve the supply of goods to the markets to stabilize prices like Minimum Support Price (MSP), Minimum Export Price (MEP), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) and Price Stabilization Fund (PSF).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Utilisation of MPLAD funds and its release to States

617. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a)   whether impediments are coming in the way of full utilisation of MPLAD funds due to non-submission of utilisation certificate and other reasons;

(b)   if so, whether Government proposes to transfer MPLAD funds to the districts on yearly basis and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c)   whether Government has received some suggestions in this regard;

(d)   if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(e)   the number of districts which have been provided entire funds for five years *i.e.* ₹25 crore as on date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The release of funds under Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is governed by the scheme guidelines. It is seen that non-submission of requisite documents and certificates timely by the State Nodal District Authorities, is the primary cause for delay in disbursal of MPLADS funds. However, during the financial year 2018-19 out of the total allocation of ₹ 3950 crores of MPLAD funds, ₹ 3949.5 crores (*i.e.* 99.99%) was released.

(b) to (d) The recommendation for releasing annual entitlement of ₹ 5 crore in one installment has been received from Members of Parliament as well as the Rajya Sabha Committee on MPLADS. The proposal was examined in the Government and it has been decided to continue with the existing scheme of disbursal.

(e)   The State-wise districts which have been provided entire fund for five years *i.e.* ₹25 crore during the 16th Lok Sabha are as follows:–

Sl. No.	State	No. of Districts received entire fund of 5 years *i.e.* ₹ 25 crores
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4.	Assam	4
5.	Bihar	18

1	2	3
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	9
8.	Gujarat	14
9.	Haryana	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
12.	Jharkhand	2
13.	Karnataka	6
14.	Kerala	2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	24
16.	Maharashtra	5
17.	Manipur	2
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	1
20.	Odisha	7
21.	Punjab	11
22.	Rajasthan	6
23.	Tamil Nadu	19
24.	Telangana	1
25.	Uttar Pradesh	50
26.	Uttarakhand	1
27.	West Bengal	19

Development of Odisha's textiles

618. SHRI SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps undertaken by Government to develop textiles in the State of Odisha;

(b) the budgetary allocation and expenditure incurred towards development of textiles in Odisha;

(c) the steps undertaken to improve the lives and livelihood of textile weavers and workers in Odisha; and

(d)   the steps undertaken to encourage the growth of textiles in Odisha which are facing competition from cheaper, machine-made textiles that are being imported?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) In order to promote and develop various sectors/segments of the textiles and clothing industry, the Government has been implementing various policy initiatives and schemes which *inter alia* support/improve the lives and livelihoods of textile weavers through employment generation and promotes production and export competitiveness of the textile industry such as Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS), Schemes for the development of the Powerloom Sector (Power-Tex), Schemes for Technical Textiles, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Scheme for Additional Grant for Apparel Manufacturing Units under SITP (SAGAM), SAMARTH-The Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS), Jute (ICARE- Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise), Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS), National Handloom Development Progarmme, Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS), Silk Samagra, Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP), North East Region Textiles Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (ROSCTL) etc. The Government had also approved a special package for textile sector with an outlay of ₹ 6000 crores to boost employment generation and exports particularly in garmenting and made-ups. The above schemes are aimed at promotion/upgradation of textile industries/units all over the country including Odisha.

Budgetary allocation of funds is not made State-wise. The funds are allocated scheme-wise on pan India. However, indicative physical targets are allotted to States/ implementing agencies including in the State of Odisha and funds are released based on viable proposals received and utilization of previous funds.

The details of the funds released under Central Sector Scheme "Silk Samagra" to the Odisha State during last three years and current year is given below:–

Year	Funds released (₹ In lakh)
2016-17	9.92
2017-18	115.67
2018-19	214.76
2019-20	113.06

(c) and (d) Government of India has implemented two special projects for development of Tasar Silk in Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar Districts under Scheduled Cast Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) to support poor and socially backward scheduled caste and tribal families through interventions in pre-cocoon, post cocoon

and support service sectors for upliftment of their socio economic conditions. Besides, under Multi-State tasar project, Mahila Kisan Sashktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) is being implemented in Odisha in the districts/areas to create sustainable livelihoods for the marginalized households, especially women.

At present, one Powerloom service centre under Office of the Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India is operating at Cuttack, Odisha to provide various services *viz.* testing, training, consultancy and troubleshooting, design development, conduction awareness programs and enrolling Powerloom weavers/workers under Group Insurance Scheme.

Further, to develop Handloom Sector in the State of Odisha, the following steps have been undertaken in the last three years and the current year:–

(i)   15 Block Level Clusters have been sanctioned and a sum of ₹ 9.09 crore has been released involving 11016 beneficiaries.

(ii) 20 Marketing Events have been sanctioned and a sum of ₹ 2.50 crore has been released involving 37000 beneficiaries.

(iii) Marketing incentives to the tune of ₹ 15.00 crore have been released involving 112768 beneficiaries.

(iv) In order to pervent imitation of handloom products by the others, following products of Odisha have been registered under Geographical Indication (GI) products:-

*   Kotpad Handloom Fabric

*   Khandua Saree and Fabric

*   Sambalpuri Bandha Saree and Fabric

*   Bomkai Saree and Fabric

*   Odisha Ikat

*   Behrampur Patta Saree and Jada

*   Habaspuri Saree and Fabric

*   Dhalapathar Parda and Fabric

*   Gopalpur Tussar Fabric

(v)   2876 beneficiaries have been disbursed loan worth 9.39 crore.

(vi) 41180 beneficiaries have been covered under Health Insurance Scheme, 24856 under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY), 9930 under

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)/Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and 3348 beneficiaries have been covered under converged MGBBY.

(vii) 17.07 lakh kg. of yarn worth ₹ 138.42 crore has been supplied at mill Gate Price and 12.56 lakh kg. og Yarn worth ₹ 107.21 crore has been supplied under 10% subsidy component of Yarn Supply Scheme.

Promotion of handloom sector in Mahatma Gandhi's 150th Birth Anniversary

619. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:
       SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government is making any plan to encourage handloom sector on the occasion of 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   whether Government would encourage people to use more handloom cloths, if so, what measures have been taken by Government in this regard including other programmes to be initiated by Government on the 150th Birth Anniversary of the Father of the Nation; and

(d)   if not, the reasons therefor, if so, details of the work done?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) On the occasion of 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the Government has made plan to develop samples using Khadi yarn on handlooms, popularizing natural and native grown fibres for clothing in handloom sector to create eco-friendly environment, organizing camps in handloom concentrated areas for creating awareness about the importance of wearing handloom cloths etc., for implementation through Weavers' Service Centres (WSCs) spread across the country.

(c) and (d) Apart from the above plan, the Government of India, Ministry of Textiles is implementing the following schemes for promotion and development of handlooms and welfare of handloom weavers across the country:–

(1)   National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)

(2)   Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)

(3)   Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)

(4)   Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided for raw materials, purchase of looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill upgradation, lighting units, marketing of handloom products and loan at concessional rates.

A.   **National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)**

(i)   **Block Level Cluster:** Introduced in 2015-16 as one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP). Financial assistance upto ₹ 2.00 crore per BLC for various interventions such as skill upgradation, Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata, product development, construction of workshed, project management cost, design development, setting up of common facility centre (CFC) etc. is provided. Besides, financial assistance upto ₹ 50.00 lakh is also available for setting up of one dye house at district level. The proposals are recommended by the State Government.

(ii)   **Handloom Marketing Assistance** is one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme. In order to provide marketing platform to the handloom agencies/weavers to sell their products directly to the consumers, financial assistance is provided to the States/eligible handloom agencies for organising marketing events in domestic as well as overseas markets.

(iii)   **Weavers' Mudra Scheme:** Under the Weavers' Mudra Scheme, credit at concessional interest rate of 6% is provided to the handloom weavers. Margin money assistance to a maximum of ₹ 10,000 per weaver and credit guarantee for a period of three years is also provided. MUDRA portal has been developed in association with Punjab National Bank to cut down delay in disbursement of funds for margin money and interest subvention.

(iv)   **Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS):** Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS) was introduced on 1st December, 2016 with an objective to provide looms/accessories to the weavers to enhance their earnings through improved productivity and quality of the handloom products. Under the scheme, 90% of the cost of loom/accessory is borne by the

Government of India while remaining 10% is borne by the beneficiary. The Government of India's share is released directly in the bank account of the beneficiary through designated agency.

(v) **Education of Handloom Weavers and their Children:** Ministry of Textiles has signed Memorandums of Understanding with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) to secure educational facilities for the weavers and their families. NIOS offers Secondary and Senior Secondary level education with specialized subjects on design, marketing, business development, etc. through distance learning mode for handloom weavers, whereas IGNOU offers continuing education programs through accessible and flexible learning opportunities relevant to the aspirations of handloom weavers and their children for career progression.

Ministry of Textiles is providing reimbursement of 75% of the fee towards admission to NIOS/IGNOU courses in case of SC, ST, BPL and women learners belonging to handloom weavers' families.

(vi) **"India Handloom" Brand:** During the celebration of 7th August. 2015 as National Handloom Day, 'India Handloom' Brand was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister for branding of high quality handloom products. It promotes production of niche handloom products with high quality, authentic traditional designs with zero defect and zero effect on environment. Since its launch, 1232 registrations have been issued under 122 product categories and sale of ₹ 722.57 crore has been generated.

Initiatives with various leading brands has been undertaken to bring out a separate range of handloom garments in their brand.

(vii) **E-Commerce:** In order to promote e-marketing of handloom products, a policy frame work was designed and under which any willing e-commerce platform with good track record can participate in online marketing of handloom products. Accordingly, 23 e-commerce entities have been engaged for on-line marketing of handloom products. A total sales of ₹ 66.20 crore has been reported through the online portal.

(viii) **Urban Haats** are set up in the big towns/metropolitan cities to provide adequate direct marketing facilities to the craft persons/weavers and

eliminate middle agencies. 38 such Urban Haats have been sanctioned across the country so far.

B. **Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme:** The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) is implemented for development of Mega Handloom Clusters covering atleast 15000 to 25,000 handlooms and financial assistance as GoI share from ₹ 40.00 to ₹70.00 crore is in a period of five years. Eight mega handloom clusters taken up as announced in the Budgets *i.e.* Varanasi, Sivasagar (2008-09), Virudhunagar, Murshidabad (2009-10), Prakasam and Guntur districts and Godda& neighbouring districts (2012-13), Bhagalpur and Trichy (2014-15).

Under the scheme, components like conducting Diagnostic Study, engaging Designer, Product Development, Corpus for raw material, Construction of Worksheds (for BPL/SC/ST/Women weavers), Skill up-gradation etc. are fully funded by Government of India, while the components like Technology up-gradation, lighting units funded 90% and other common infrastructural projects like Design Studio, Marketing Complex, Value Addition Centres, Publicity etc., are funded by the GOI to the extent of 80%.

C. **Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme:** Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) is providing life, accidental and disability insurance coverage under the components Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY).

D. **Yarn Supply Scheme:** Yarn Supply Scheme is being implemented throughout the country to make available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price. The scheme is being implemented through National Handloom Development Corporation. Under the scheme freight is reimbursed and depot operating charges @ 2% is given to depot operating agencies. A component of 10% price subsidy also exists on hank yarn, which is applicable on cotton, domestic silk, wool and linen yarn with quantity caps.

The Weavers' Service Centres (WSCs) have developed samples using Khadi yarn, live demonstrations of handloom weaving activities have been organized, natural dyes have been used in samples to create eco-friendly environment, exhibitions have been organized displaying khadi handlooms and sale of handloom products, training/live demo given to school children and youngsters for awareness about handloom fabrics/ cloths.

Regulation/laws for social media

620. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is preparing the social media regulation/laws to regulate social media; and

(b) if so, the details and salient/key features of these regulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SAMRAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The social media platforms are intermediaries as defined in the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000. They have to follow certain due diligence as prescribed in the Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under Section 79 of the IT Act. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) had proposed to amend the said rules and the proposed amendments were published on MeitY website on 24.12.2018 inviting public comments by 31.01.2019. The comments so received were published on MeitY's website on 06.02.2019 inviting counter comments by 14.02.2019. MeitY received 171 comments and 80 counter comments from individual, civil society, industry associations and organisations. The comments so received have been analysed and rules are being finalised. Key features of proposed amendments in the due diligence to be followed by intermediaries are: (i) periodically informing the users for compliance of rules and regulations, users agreement and privacy policy, (ii) traceability of the originator of the information, (iii) significant intermediaries having more than 50 lakh users to have an office in India and to appoint a nodal officer for liaisoning with law enforcement agencies, (iv) removal of malicious content in 24 hours upon receiving a court order or when notified by appropriate Government, (v) deployment of technology based automated tools or appropriate mechanisms for proactively identifying and removing or disabling public access to unlawful information or content, etc.

Allocation to textile industries under PMKVY

621. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) money allocated to textile industries under PMKVY for the past three years, State-wise;

(b)   number of persons provided with skill training in spinning mills/garment making units within textile industries, State-wise;

(c)   number of PMKVY trainees appointed as regular workers in the industry, State-wise for the past three years; and

(d)   State-wise percentage of textile workers covered under EPF/ESI and other statutory social welfare measures?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) There is no industry-wise allocation of money under PMKVY 2.0.

(b) and (c) Under PMKVY Special Projects, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has collaborated with textile mills association namely Indian Texpreneurs Federation, The Southern Mills Association and Tamil Nadu Mills Association for skilling of candidates. Post certification, the successful candidates are employed in partner mills of these associations. So far more than 9000 candidates have been trained and 6000 have been provided placement. The details are as given below:-

PIA Name	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Reported Placed
Indian Texpreneurs Federation	7562	7562	6227	6141	5952
Tamil Nadu Spinning Mills Association	1485	854	325	322	184
The Southern India Mills Association	1125	843	483	475	326
GRAND TOTAL	10172	9259	7035	6938	6462

In addition to the above skill training conducted by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, skill training has been conducted by Ministry of Textiles in all value chains of textile sector, the State-wise details of which are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(d)   The details of State-wise textile workers covered under EPF are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise trained people under Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)

Sl. No.	State	Trained
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96017
2.	Assam	5593
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	723
4.	Bihar	28748
5.	Chandigarh	131
6.	Chhattisgarh	11741
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	174
8.	Daman and Diu	585
9.	Delhi	19477
10.	Gujarat	111166
11.	Haryana	53966
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1660
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	3625
14.	Jharkhand	11543
15.	Karnataka	127676
16.	Kerala	7838
17.	Madhya Pradesh	80015
18.	Maharashtra	37017
19.	Manipur	4268
20.	Meghalaya	921
21.	Mizoram	59
22.	Nagaland	79

Sl. No.	State	Trained
23.	Odisha	43085
24.	Puducherry	989
25.	Punjab	10837
26.	Rajasthan	53170
27.	Sikkim	526
28.	Tamil Nadu	179350
29.	Telangana	36404
30.	Tripura	8627
31.	Uttar Pradesh	116671
32.	Uttarakhand	481
33.	West Bengal	61383
	TOTAL	1114545

Statement-II

State-wise details of textile workers covered under EPF

Contributing Members in Textile Industries (Industry Codes = 6,70 and 73), Wage month September, 2019

Sl. No.	State	Establishments	Contributing Members		% in Textile	Percentage share of the State of Textile Workers
			Total	Textile		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	363	14822	0	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16559	1108094	59852	5.40	2.57
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	312	5535	0	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	5151	255630	1007	0.39	0.04
5.	Bihar	5700	444460	1035	0.23	0.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Chandigarh	5916	413146	14341	3.47	0.62
7.	Chhattisgarh	7446	442501	1406	0.32	0.06
8.	Delhi	26631	2839958	29488	1.04	1.27
9.	Goa	2712	183682	187	0.10	0.01
10.	Gujarat	44451	3138057	275994	8.80	11.85
11.	Haryana	23038	2414602	186405	7.72	8.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	5691	320190	17111	5.34	0.73
13.	Jharkhand	8065	463855	8465	1.82	0.36
14.	Karnataka	43983	5525733	362969	6.57	15.59
15.	Kerala	15466	1057707	33926	3.21	1.46
16.	Madhya Pradesh	17672	1084438	51123	4.71	2.20
17.	Maharashtra	84720	9433986	164298	1.74	7.06
18.	Manipur	386	14205	33	0.23	0.00
19.	Meghalaya	686	34382	78	0.23	0.00
20.	Mizoram	104	3578	0	0.00	0.00
21.	Nagaland	229	8208	131	1.60	0.01
22.	Odisha	11813	722144	5265	0.73	0.23
23.	Punjab	15436	686797	114352	16.65	4.91
24.	Rajasthan	19786	1150298	117511	10.22	5.05
25.	Tamil Nadu	58187	5141278	667565	12.98	28.67
26.	Telangana	22593	2835955	16040	0.57	0.69
27.	Tripura	663	27265	236	0.87	0.01
28.	Uttar Pradesh	33183	2118934	143864	6.79	6.18
29.	Uttarakhand	5967	540340	7763	1.44	0.33
30.	West Bengal	34411	2631192	48204	1.83	2.07
	TOTAL	517320	45060972	2328649	5.17	100.00

Protection of local weavers

622. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a)   whether there is any scheme of Government to reduce the plight of weavers by protecting them from private players in India, abroad and duplicate products from outside the State;

(b)   whether Government has received any proposals for release of funds under various schemes of the Ministry to the State of Kerala, if so, the details thereof; and

(c)   whether any proposals are lying pending for release of funds under any schemes, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Government is implementing following schemes to support handloom weavers across the country and to protect them from private players in India, abroad and duplicate products from outside the State;

(1)   National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)

(2)   Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)

(3)   Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)

(4)   Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

To protect handloom weavers from private players in India, Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production), Act, 1985 was enacted which has reserved 11 articles for exclusive production by handlooms. For enforcement of the Act, enforcement machineries exist at Centre and at States/UTs level, which carry out regular inspections and take action under the provisions of the Act.

Under the above 4 schemes, financial assistance is provided for raw materials, purchase of looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill upgradation, lighting units, marketing of handloom products and loan at concessional rates.

A.   **National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)**

(i)   **Block Level Cluster:** Introduced in 2015-16 as one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP). Financial assistance

upto ₹ 2.00 crore per BLC for various interventions such as skill upgradation, Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata, product development, construction of workshed, project management cost, design development, setting up of common facility centre (CFC) etc. is provided. Besides, financial assistance upto ₹ 50.00 lakh is also available for setting up of one dye house at district level. The proposals are recommended by the State Government.

(ii)   Handloom Marketing Assistance is one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme. In order to provide marketing platform to the handloom agencies/weavers to sell their products directly to the consumers, financial assistance is provided to the States/eligible handloom agencies for organising marketing events in domestic as well as overseas markets.

(iii)   **Weavers' Mudra Scheme:** Under the Weavers' Mudra Scheme, credit at concessional interest rate of 6% is provided to the handloom weavers. Margin money assistance to a maximum of ₹ 10,000 per weaver and credit guarantee for a period of three years is also provided. MUDRA portal has been developed in association with Punjab National Bank to cut down delay in disbursement of funds for margin money and interest subvention.

(iv)   **Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS):** Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS) was introduced on 1st December, 2016 with an objective to provide looms/accessories to the weavers to enhance their earnings through improved productivity and quality of the handloom products. Under the scheme, 90% of the cost of loom/accessory is borne by the Government of India while remaining 10% is borne by the beneficiary. The Government of India's share is released directly in the bank account of the beneficiary through designated agency.

(v)   **Education of Handloom Weavers and their Children:** Ministry of Textiles has signed Memorandums of Understanding with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) to secure educational facilities for the weavers and their families. NIOS offers Secondary and Senior Secondary level education with specialized subjects on design, marketing, business development, etc. through distance learning mode for handloom weavers, whereas IGNOU offers continuing

education programs through accessible and flexible learning opportunities relevant to the aspirations of handloom weavers and their children for career progression.

Ministry of Textiles is providing reimbursement of 75% of the fee towards admission to NIOS/IGNOU courses in case of SC, ST, BPL, and Women learners belonging to handloom weavers' families.

(vi) **"India-Handloom" Brand :** During the celebration of 7th August, 2015 as National Handloom Day, 'India Handloom' Brand was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister for branding of high quality handloom products. It promotes production of niche handloom products with high quality, authentic traditional designs with zero defect and zero effect on environment. Since its launch, 1232 registrations have been issued under 122 product categories and sale of ₹ 722.57 crore has been generated.

Initiatives with various leading brands has been undertaken to bring out a separate range of handloom garments in their brand.

(vii) **E-Commerce:** In order to promote e-marketing of handloom products, a policy frame work was designed and under which any willing e-commerce platform with good track record can participate in online marketing of handloom products. Accordingly, 23 e-commerce entities have been engaged for on-line marketing of handloom products. A total sales of ₹ 66.20 crore has been reported through the online portal.

(viii) **Urban Haats** are set up in the big towns/metropolitan cities to provide adequate direct marketing facilities to the craft persons/weavers and eliminate middle agencies. 38 such Urban Haats have been sanctioned across the country so far.

B. **Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme:** The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) is implemented for development of Mega Handloom Clusters covering atleast 15000 to 25,000 handlooms and financial assistance as GoI share from ₹ 40.00 to ₹70.00 crore is in a period of five years. Eight mega handloom clusters taken up as announced in the Budgets *i.e.* Varanasi, Sivasagar (2008-09), Virudhunagar, Murshidabad (2009-10), Prakasam and Guntur districts and Godda and neighbouring districts (2012-13), Bhagalpur and Trichy (2014-15).

Under the scheme, components like conducting diagnostic study, engaging sesigner, product development, corpus for raw material, construction of Worksheds (for BPL/SC/ST/Women weavers), skill up-gradation etc. are fully funded by Government of India, while the components like technology up-gradation, lighting units funded 90% and other common infrastructural projects like Design Studio, Marketing Complex, Value Addition Centres, Publicity etc., are funded by the GOI to the extent of 80%.

C. **Handloom Weavers's Comprehensive Welfare Scheme:** Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) is providing life, accidental and disability insurance coverage under the components Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY).

D. **Yarn Supply Scheme:** Yarn Supply Scheme is being implemented throughout the country to make available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price. The scheme is being implemented through National Handloom Development Corporation. Under the scheme freight is reimbursed and depot operating charges @2% is given to depot operating agencies. A component of 10% price subsidy also exists on hank yarn, which is applicable on cotton, domestic silk, wool and linen yarn with quantity caps.

(b) and (c) The Government has received proposals from the State of Kerala seeking funds under various schemes being implemented by the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles. The viable proposals received under various schemes have been considered and the following activities have been undertaken in the State of Kerala in the last three years (2016-17 to 2018-19):-

(i)   ₹ 1.15 crore has been released for one block level cluster covering 710 beneficiaries.

(ii) ₹ 0.42 crore has been released for five marketing events covering 13000 beneficiaries.

(iii) ₹ 1.93 crore has been disbursed under Weavers' MUDRA Scheme covering 419 beneficiaries.

(iv) 11180 beneficiaries have been enrolled under converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana and 3359 beneficiaries have been enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana/Pradhan Mantri Surakha Bima Yojana.

(v)   1663 upgraded items (looms and accessories) have been distributed to 1663 beneficiaries under Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata Yojana.

(vi)   790 beneficiaries have been imparted training for skill upgradation under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP).

(vii) 339.456 lakh kg. of yarn worth ₹ 261.28 core has been supplied at mill gate price and 3.518 lakh kg. of yarn worth ₹ 10.77 crore has been supplied to the weavers of Kerala under 10% subsidy scheme of Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS).

(viii) 25 yarn depots are functioning in Kerala for supply of yarn at subsidized rates.

(ix)   To protect imitation of products by others, following handloom products of Kerala have been registered under Geographical Indications Act:–

(a)   Kothampally dhoties and set

(b)   Balaramapuram saree and fine cotton fabrics

(c)   Kasargod saree

(d)   Kothampally saree

(e)   Chendamangalam dhoti

(f)   Cannanore Home furnishing

Setting up of mega textiel parks near ports

623.   SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government propose to set up mega textile parks near ports;

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

(c)   the present status of this proposal and the time by when this will come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The concept of Mega Textile Parks by the Ministry of Textiles is at a stage of discussion.

Modernization of handlooms

624. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) quantity of cotton imported and exported every year reasons why spinning mills are closed for want of cotton;

(b) details of import and export of yarn every year reasons for the handlooms and powerlooms being shut down for want of sufficient quantity of yarn;

(c) efforts taken by Government to modernize the process of handloom weaving;

(d) details of measures taken to modernize handlooms in various States, particularly in Tamil Nadu and the list of beneficiaries; and

(e) ways in which employees working in handlooms are provided social security, details of schemes in various states by which employees of handlooms are covered to provide social security?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), Kolkata, during cotton season 2018-19, 29.93 lakh bales have been imported and 42.83 lakh bales have been exported upto 31.01.2019. Cotton balance sheet including quantity of import and export as finalized by the Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) for last three years are as under:-

(Quantity in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

Crop Year	Opening stock	Production	Import	Consumption	Export	Closing stock
2016-17	36.44	345.00	30.94	310.41	58.21	43.76
2017-18	43.76	370.00	15.80	3019.06	67.59	42.91
2018-19 (P)	42.91	337.00	22.00	311.50	50.00	40.41

Taking into account demand and supply situation in the country, as per above statement, there is sufficient availability of cotton in the country.

(b) Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has been implementing - (i) Yarn Supply Scheme throughout the country to make available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to handloom weavers. The scheme is being implemented through National Handloom Development Corporation. Under the scheme freight is reimbursed and depot operating

charges @2% is given to depot operating agencies. For handlooms, a component of 10% price subsidy also exists on hank yarn, which is applicable on cotton, domestic silk, wool and linen yarn with quantity caps, (ii) For Powerloom, Yarn Bank Scheme to provide interest free corpus fund of up to ₹ 2.00 crores to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)/Consortium of Powerloom weavers to enable them to purchase yarn at wholesale rate and give the yarn at reasonable price to the small weavers. 89 yarn banks are in operation on pan India basis involving interest free corpus fund of ₹ 26.17 crores of Government of India.

No representation has been received on shut down handlooms and Powerlooms for want of sufficient quantity of yarn. As such there is no scarcity of supply of yarn to the powerloom weavers.

(c) and (d) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has been implementing Block Level Cluster under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) and Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) for providing skill upgradation training in Weaving, Dyeing, Designing etc. disciplines and also provide upgraded looms/accessories to handloom weavers to improve quality of fabric and enhance productivity. Total 436 Block Level Clusters have been sanctioned from 2015-16 to 2019-20 (till 18.11.2019) under NHDP/CHCDS covering 303366 beneficiaries across the country out of this, 52 BLCs have been sanctioned to Tamil Nadu covering 58268 beneficiaries.

(e)   For welfare of the handloom weavers, Life and accidental insurance coverage is provided to handloom weavers/ workers enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) across the country. The details of benefits and total annual premium, share *i.e.* Government of India, LIC and Weavers/ Workers under PMJJBY/PMSBY and converged MGGBY under Handloom weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme is as under:–

Scheme components	Age group	Insurance coverage	Benefits (in ₹)	Annual premium
1	2	3	4	5
Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	18- 50 years	Natural Death Accidental Death	2,00,000 2,00,000	₹330/- GoI share-₹ 150/- LIC share - ₹100/- Weaver/worker-₹80/-

1	2	3	4	5
Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	18- 50 years	Accidental Death Total Disability Partial Disability	2,00,000 2,00,000 1,00,000	₹12/- entirely borne by Government of India (GoI)
Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY)	51-59 years	Natural Death Accidental Death Total Disability Partial Disability	60,000 1,50,000 1,50,000 75,000	₹470/- GoI share - ₹290/- LIC share - ₹100/- Weaver/worker-₹80/-

Ministry of Textiles has signed Memorandums of Understanding with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) to secure educational facilities for the weavers and their families. NIOS offers Secondary and Senior Secondary level education with specialized subjects on design, marketing, business development, etc. through distance learning mode for handloom weavers, whereas IGNOU offers continuing education programs through accessible and flexible learning opportunities relevant to the aspirations of handloom weavers and their children for career progression. Ministry of Textiles is providing reimbursement of 75% of the fee towards admission to NIOS/IGNOU courses in case of SC, ST, BPL and women learners belonging to handloom weavers' families.

Implementation of Forest Rights Act

625. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States that are yet to implement the Forest Rights Act, 2006 in its entirety;

(b) the reasons for the delay in the implementation of the Act by the States; and

(c) the manner in which the Ministry believes that the Forest Rights Act would best protect the rights of the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (b) As per Forest Rights Act, 2006 and the rules made thereunder, implementation of the Act is the responsibility of the State

Governments. The implementation of the Act is, however, an ongoing process and State Governments have been carrying out this process. Some of the North-Eastern States have indicated non-applicability of the Act in their territory and have also reported to have not received any claim under the Act. In Punjab and Haryana, it is reported to have no Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers.

(c)   Forest Rights Act, 2006 is an act to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded; to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land. Proactive action towards effective implementation of the Act by State Governments would best protect the rights of the tribals. This Ministry has been writing to the State Governments from time to time in this regard.

Van Dhan Yojana for tribal entrepreneurs

†626. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether the branding, packaging and marketing activity of tribal products, under the Van Dhan Yojana started by the Government, is playing a vital role in producing the tribal entrepreneurs in the country;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   whether the main objective of the said scheme is to increase the gross enrolment ratio in higher education sector and to improve the quality of higher education institutes; and

(d)   if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (b) Van Dhan Yojana is primarily the training and development of value chain/component under the scheme titled "Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value chain for MFP" and is an initiative targeting livelihood generation for tribal population by harnessing the wealth of forest *i.e.* Van Dhan and

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their traditional knowledge with modern technological upgradation. Activities like branding, packaging etc. would be taken care of by State Governments with Ministry of tribal Affairs' role being limited to providing funds for training, skill upgradation, tool kits, etc.

(c) and (d) It is not the main objective of Van Dhan Yojana to increase the gross enrolment ratio in higher education sector and to improve the quality of higher education institutes. However, it is expected that the benefits of the scheme would lead to enhancement in income of the beneficiaries resulting in their socio-economic upliftment and thereby increasing the gross enrolment ratio in higher education sector.

Establishment of Centres of Excellence for research in tribal issues

627. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) whether the special scheme introduced in 2017 for setting up Centres of Excellence could give any push to research on tribal issues;

(b) if so, the details of Centres of Excellence set up in the country so far;

(c) the major areas of research identified so far by the newly established Centres of Excellence; and

(d) funds released by Government to each one of these Centres during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (b) With a view to fill the gap of research studies on tribal issues, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, under the Scheme 'Tribal Festival, Research Information and Mass Education' recognizes renowned NGOs, Research Institutes, Universities where expertise exist and which have already made a mark by carrying out pioneering research in the field of tribal cultures as Centres of Excellence (CoEs). It is envisaged that CoEs should play an important role in building knowledge bank to complement dedicated institutions *i.e.* Tribal Research Institutes in the States for devising appropriate strategies for tribal development by the Government. List of CoEs recognised by the Ministry so far is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Areas of research work where financial assistance provided to the CoEs during the last three years is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d)   Funds released by MoTA to CoEs during the last three years is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

List of centres of excellence

Sl. No.	Names of the Centres of Excellence
1.	Bhasha Research and Publication Centre, Gujarat
2.	National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad*
3.	BAIF Development Research Foundation, Pune, Maharashtra*
4.	Visva Bharati Santiniketan
5.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Rourkela
6.	Amrita Vishwa Vidvapeetham, Comibatore
7.	Amrita Vishwa Vidvapeetham, Kerala
8.	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi - Aird Tropics (ICRISAT), Telangana
9.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak.
10.	Vanjeevan National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi.
11.	Indian Institute of Public Administration, Delhi
12.	Institute of Human Development, Delhi
13.	Council of Analytical Tribal Studies (COATS), Odisha
14.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance, Bhopal
15.	School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Bhopal
16.	Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding (IFGTB), Tamil Nadu
17.	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Guwahati
18.	Indian Institute of Bio-Social Research and Development (IBRAD), Kolkata
19.	The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi
20.	FICCI Socio Economic and Development Foundation, New Delhi
21.	CEDA, NICCSI, New Delhi

Statement-II

List of centres of excellence along with major areas of research identified so far

1. **Bhasha Research and Publication Centre, Gujarat**

2017-18   Research study of Life-Skills among Adivasi and Nomadic Communities of Chhotaudepur and Mahisagar Districts in Gujarat

Preparation of Bibliography of Tribal Studies in Gujarat

2018-19   Identification and Documentation of Threatened/Dying Languages in four States of Western India

2. **NIT, Rourkela**

2016-17 to   Preparation of basic socio-demographic profile of Tribal of Odisha and
2017-18   Jharkhand including the PVTGs

Research on inclusive Education for Tribal Children: A study on overcoming the challenges (workshop, seminar, training programmes and policy recommendations)

Study on causes and consequences of dropout in primary and secondary education: A study of Scheduled Tribal Children in Sundargarh District of Odisha.

Impact assessment of tribal sub-plan schemes on tribal communities of Odisha

Research Study on non-timber forest products management and women empowerment: A study on PVTGs in Odisha

3. **International Crops Research Institute for the Semi - Aird Tropics (ICRISAT), Telangana**

2018-19   Baseline research study on the health status of the children studying in the selected EMRS of Odisha

Research Study on appropriate dietary intervention targeted to children attending the EMRS in selected districts of the Odisha state by introducing an affordable "Nutri-Food Basket" and sensitizing the population on the need to diversify their diets

4. **Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak.**

2018-19   Research documentation of Ethnomedicine/Traditional medicine practices

5. **Vanjeevan National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi.**

2018-19   Action research on livelihood and skill development in collaboration with SAIL and NSIC

7. **Indian Institute of Public Administration, Delhi**

2018-19   Promote research on various governmental problems of tribal development in India

Qualitative, action-oriented and policy research on tribal communities

Training and capacity building of personnel engaged in tribal welfare programmes

8. **Institute of Human Development, Delhi**

2018-19   Developing Tribal Human Development Report

9. **Council of Analytical Tribal Studies (COATS), Odisha**

2018-19   Research and documentation of (I) Tribal Cultures which includes dance, music, songs, languages, dialects, tribal arts, traditional medicines and sports, customary Laws and religions. (II) Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in respect of their population, customary laws and culture. (III) Tribal Artefacts.

Research Study on Minor Forest produce under Forest Rights Act - 2006

Training and Awareness for Scheduled Tribes on various Acts and Rules and about basic minimum needs.

10. **Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance, Bhopal**

2018-19   Research on health needs of tribal women in different groups and to identify the challenges faced by women in accessing health services, to study the health facilities in tribal blocks with special reference to infrastructure, services and human resources. To prepare the road map for improving health status of tribal women.

11. **School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Bhopal**

2018-19   Developing strategic plan for sustainable tribal settlements and livelihoods in India by way of a research project aimed at strengthening tribal livelihoods, settlement building technology along with and its associative cultural knowledge systems

12. **IFGTB, Tamil Nadu**

2018-19   Research on value addition on forest produces and its impact on tribal livelihood

13. **NIPER, Guwahati**

2018-19   Research and documentation of traditional health care practices, traditional medicines and to enable research

Research to validate the traditional medicinal knowledge used by tribal population for treating cardio-metabolic diseases.

14. **IBRAD, Kolkata**

2018-19   Research study on Birhor PVTG of Jharkhand and Kamar PVTG of Chhattisgarh including following activities:–

(i) Situation analysis of the causal effect of degradation of natural resources and mapping of the landscapes through PRA.

(ii) Identify the options and conditionality of sustainable livelihood of common interest group (CIG).

(iii) Enhance women empowerment to facilitate social change.

(iv) Conduct training, skill development of the women and youth.

(v) Develop tribal community resource persons (CRP) as proactive social change agents.

(vi) Document the process and demonstrate the outcome of the capacity building in terms of conservation and livelihood options.

(vii) Suggest ways, based on the experience, to improve community engagement in effective integrated landscape management for sustainable livelihood.

15. **TERI, New Delhi**

2018-19   Research and development of Forest Governance Model in context of Community Forest Resource Rights' covering 8 States having Schedule V, Schedule VI and other tribal dominated areas including Assam and Tripura having Schedule VI areas.

16. **JNU, New Delhi**

2016-17 to   Preparation of Panchayat-wise Tribal Development Plan for Ecological
2018-19   and Economic Transformation for Sustainable Livelihood in Narmada District of Gujarat

Statement-III

List of centres of excellence and fund released during last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Centres of Excellence	Fund Released		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bhasha Research and Publication Centre, Gujarat	-	14.06	41.00
2.	NIT, Rourkela	-	54.94	38.41
3.	Amrita Vishwa Vidvapeetham, Kerala	-	-	20.00
4.	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi - Aird Tropics (ICRISAT), Telangana	-	-	20.10
5.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak	-	-	18.50
6.	Vanjeevan National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi.	-	-	20.00
7.	Indian Institute of Public Administration, Delhi	-	-	19.97
8.	Institute of Human Development, Delhi	-	-	30.00
9.	Council of Analytical Tribal Studies (COATS), Odisha	-	-	10.00

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance, Bhopal	-	-	15.00
11.	School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Bhopal	-	-	25.00
12.	IFGTB, Tamil Nadu	-	-	24.50
13.	NIPER, Guwahati	-	-	20.00
14.	JNU, New Delhi	29.28	-	

Protection of small tribes

†628. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such tribal communities whose population is continuously decreasing;

(b) the number of such sub-tribal communities with less than 1000 population; and

(c) the efforts being made to preserve the existence of such communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a)There are certain tribal communities who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. These groups are among the most vulnerable section of our society as they are few in numbers, have not attained any significant level of social and economic development and generally inhabit remote localities having poor infrastructure and administrative support. 75 such groups in 17 States and 1 Union Territory have been identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. As available from Census 2011, State/UT-wise list of these groups having population less than 1000 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a scheme, namely "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)" specifically for the PVTG population. The scheme aims at planning their socio-economic development in a comprehensive manner while retaining the culture and heritage of the community by adopting habitat

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

development approach and intervening in all spheres of their social and economic life, so that a visible impact is made in improvement of the quality of life of PVTGs. Funds under this scheme are made available to the States/UTs having PVTG population for items/activities for the survival, protection and development of PVTGs which are not specifically catered to by any other scheme of State or Central Government. This is a demand driven scheme for which proposals are submitted by States/UTs as per needs.

Statement

State/UT-wise Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) whose population is less than 1000.

State/UT	PVTG Group
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Jarawas
	Onges
	Sentinelese
	Shorn Pens
Bihar	Birhor
	Birjia
	Korwa
	Parhaiya
	Savar
Madhya Pradesh	Kamar
Odisha	Birhor
Tamil Nadu	Kota (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district)
Uttarakhand	Raji

Source: Census 2011, Registrar General of India.

Implementation of Van Dhan Yojana

629. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   the details of the implementation of the Van Dhan Yojana for the tribals, State-wise;

(b)   the steps taken for the implementation of the aforesaid Yojana in the State of Jharkhand; and

(c)   the outcome of the implementation of Van Dhan Yojana so far, State- wise including Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS }(SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) Van Dhan Vikas Karyakram is primarily the training and development of value chain component under the scheme titled "Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP" and is an initiative targeting livelihood generation for tribal population by harnessing the wealth of forest *i.e.* Van Dhan and their traditional knowledge with modern technological upgradation. While implementation of the Van Dhan Yojana is done on the basis of assessment done by the State Governments who provide suitable building/land at a convenient location, the full cost for setting up of Van Dhan Kendra is borne by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs through the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED), including working capital, cost for tool kit, training etc.

(b) and (c) The State Government of Jharkhand has submitted a proposal of 39 Van Dhan Kendras which has been concurred to. The State-wise list of proposal received and sanctioned is given in Statement (*See* below).

Statement

State-wise status of establishment of VDVKs under Van Dhan Program

States	No. of VDVKs sanctioned	Fund approved/ sanctioned (₹ in lakhs)	Fund transferred (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	30	450.00	450.00
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	
Assam	16	240.00	45.00
Bihar	8	81.50	0
Chhattisgarh	136	2040.00	2040.00

1	2	3	4
Goa	-	-	-
Gujarat	17	254.45	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
Jharkhand	39	569.70	569.70
Karnataka	19	285.00	285.00
Kerala	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	20	300.00	0.00
Maharashtra	64	960.00	960.00
Manipur	6	90.00	90.00
Meghalaya	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-
Nagaland	20	300.00	300.00
Odisha	156	2255.40	0
Rajasthan	25	372.20	372.20
Sikkim	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	7	105.00	105.00
Telangana	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	5	59.55	59.55
Uttarakhand	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-
TOTAL	568	8362.80	5276.45

Economically viable use of bamboo

630. SHRI VAIKO:
        DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken initiative to make economically viable use of bamboo for the welfare of tribals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of tribals expected to be empowered in the country and the time-frame for the same;

(d) whether the Ministry would organize local festivals in tribal-dominated areas to showcase different bamboo products for their sale in domestic markets and export; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (b) Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED), an Apex organization under Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in collaboration with Indian counterpart of GIZ, Germany, organised one National Level Conference on 8.8.2019 on Minor Forest Products, which included bamboo as one of the items. As a follow up, TRIFED participated in the side event of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) on 13.9.2019, in which bamboo was the principal commodity.

During the National Workshop, the economic use of bamboo was envisaged by means of its plantation, felling and value-addition into various products including bamboo charcoal.

In the side event of the United Nations Convention (UNCCD), the use of bamboo was discussed for creating bamboo-based enterprises namely bamboo plastic, bamboo wood structure, composite bamboo furniture (detachable) and other such bamboo based construction for eco-tourism purposes. Besides, other uses of bamboo for livelihood generation of tribals and utilisation of degraded land was also deliberated.

(c)   It is expected that around 2 lakh tribals shall be benefitted directly and indirectly in a span of 5 years.

(d) and (e) TRIFED has been promoting and marketing all handicraft, handloom and natural products, including various bamboo made items through the network of Tribes India Outlets and National/State Events.

Identification of tribal areas in Andhra Pradesh

631. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has identified any tribal areas/districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh to give special focus for over all development of these areas;

(b)   if so, the details thereof; and

(c)   if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) to (c) Details of Scheduled Areas notified in the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Details of ITDP / ITDA declared in the State of Andhra Pradesh is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Scheduled Areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh

(1)   Visakhapatnam agency area [1][excluding the areas comprised in the villages of Agency Lakshmipuram, Chidikada, Konkasingi, Kumarapuram, Krishnadevipeta, Pichigantikothagudem, Golugondapeta, Gunupudi, Gummudukonda, Sarabhupalapatnam, Vadurupalli, Pedajaggampeta][2] [Sarabhupathi Agraharam, Ramachandrarajupeta Agraharam, and Kondavatipudi Agraharam in Visakhapatnam district.]

(2)   East Godwari agency area [2][excluding the area comprised in the village of Ramachandrapuram including its hamlet Purushothapatnam in the East Godavari district.]

(3)   West Godawari agency area in West Godavari district.

Statement-II

Details of ITDP/ITDA declared in the State of Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.		ITDP/ITDA	District
(A)	1.	Kotaramachandrapuram	West Godavari (Eluru)
	2.	Paderu	Visakhapatnam
	3.	Parvathipuram	Vizianagaram
	4.	Rampachodavaram	East Godavari (Kakinada)
	5.	Seethampeta	Srikakulam
(B)	6.	Chinthur	East Godavari (Kakinada)
	7.	Nellore	SPSR Nellore
	8.	Srisailam	Kunool

Note: Against any State entry A and B indicates as under:

A- As per record of Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), B- Further as reported by State

Tackling the problem of malnutrition among children

632. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government to tackle the problem of malnutrition among children;

(b) the details of financial assistance provided by Government in this regard during the last three years, State-wise including Punjab, Haryana and West Bengal; and

(c) the steps taken by Government during the last three years to provide nutritious diet to the children as per the international norms?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through States/UTs to address various aspects related to nutrition. This Ministry is implementing several schemes and programs like Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana under the Umbrella

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country. Government has also set up POSHAN Abhiyaan, which aims to prevent and reduce prevalence of stunting, underweight and anaemia among children (0-6 years) and reduction in prevalence of low birth weight in the country in a time-bound manner.

(b)   The details of financial assistance provided by Government during three years, State-wise including Punjab, Haryana and West Bengal are as under:–

    (i)   Statement-I   -   Anganwadi Services,

    (ii)   Statement-II   -   POSHAN Abhiyan

    (iii) Statement-III   -   Scheme for Adolescent Girls

    (iv)   Statement-IV   -   Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

(c)   In order to bridge the gap in the intake of nutrients as recommended under the Recommended Dietary Allowances prescribed by the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Average Dietary Intake among the population based on the National Surveys, Supplementary Nutrition is provided under the Anganwadi Services of the Umbrella ICDS Scheme to children under 6 years of age as per the nutritional norms prescribed in Schedule-II of the National Food Security Act, 2013.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise fund released under the Anganwadi Services Scheme during last three years

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund released during 2016-17		Fund released during 2017-18		Fund released during 2018-19	
		SNP	General	SNP	General	SNP	General
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31467.53	14590.85	31596.87	24629.79	37353.55	31895.05
2.	Bihar	52520.17	32823.24	53741.97	35851.96	76987.83	35974.64
3.	Chhattisgarh	22461.93	16921.47	25724.9	28345.16	24279.95	28735.52
4.	Goa	591.45	458.83	1011.2	585.64	859.5	778.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Gujarat	36162.61	31788.45	38496.97	21581.54	32051.56	29206.4
6.	Haryana	7131.04	12893.84	3945.75	13601.08	7305.22	13276.2
7.	Jharkhand	28723.1	13325.75	25347.42	14879.45	29083.25	18797.43
8.	Karnataka	33914.94	16235.33	56009.24	32177.98	43588.97	43506.22
9.	Kerala	8305.96	24850.34	10976.6	20186.77	10785.38	17058
10.	Madhya Pradesh	55779.33	43124.79	66775.88	46683.69	64088.78	49633.10
11.	Maharashtra	32053.19	71393.73	41445.78	58469.85	106535.22	55705.39
12.	Odisha	25519.58	38085.8	47316.24	34543.96	43450.56	33841.79
13.	Punjab	3124.57	11246.52	5282.25	13998.21	3744.1	13411.95
14.	Rajasthan	33045.65	25486.48	34931.86	30339.08	34950.74	29085.81
15.	Tamil Nadu	26017.9	15731.91	33186.7	14394.25	37271.35	26488.7
16.	Telangana	17418.86	9654.88	18130.74	18905.07	22045.61	21257.53
17.	Uttar Pradesh	160784.24	95627.23	129353.52	80279.47	104579.08	84554.34
18.	West Bengal	30462.46	27805.02	67697.94	27805.04	68046.87	53839.34
19.	Delhi	7551.09	6560.79	4051.41	6560.53	3474.65	5457.19
20.	Puducherry	1702.02	590.87	851.02	590.88	0	452.11
21.	Himachal Pradesh	4662.06	18694.25	5795.63	14898.51	6976.21	24112.44
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	4035.18	21105.03	4035.17	14383.93	2128.5	34361.46
23.	Uttarakhand	4649.44	12043.25	15212.13	11666.46	13612.57	18465.2
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	262.68	934.06	284.57	974.13	369.94	883.04
25.	Chandigarh	190.49	571.7	592.09	471.88	769.72	634.14
26.	Dadra and Nagar Nagar Haveli	203.8	365.81	129.89	182.9	168.86	354.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Daman and Diu	174.12	133.84	130.83	139.28	170.08	97.13
28.	Lakshadweep	68.32	78.63	85.35	39.46	100.26	245.2
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	4052.72	7199.13	4035.02	8218.4	4411.4	7375.84
30.	Assam	17921.03	44425.65	31554.71	37115.73	30597.01	49561.1
31.	Manipur	500	7412.65	5244.2	10284.52	7134.08	8892.39
32.	Meghalaya	11184.72	5370.85	12238.89	5466.89	12364.04	4996.77
33.	Mizoram	2156.92	2172.8	1539.37	3416.45	1843.36	2493.46
34.	Nagaland	10611.05	4469.91	7000.08	6816.95	8231.2	3721
35.	Sikkim	644.34	768.68	481.21	1426.33	450.66	1500.366
36.	Tripura	4010.56	7671.45	6456.59	6381.42	7781.78	9406.72
	TOTAL	680065.05	642613.81	790689.99	646292.64	847591.84	760055.26

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of funds released under POSHAN Abhiyaan

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released	
		2017-18 + Unspent Balance of ISSNIP	2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2572.41	8604.68
2.	Bihar	7063.44	15001.67
3.	Chhattisgarh	1668.12	9629.51
4.	Delhi	945.95	2206.88
5.	Goa	238.07	197.78
6.	Gujarat	3036.66	11228.03
7.	Haryana	400.97	5992.46

1	2	3	4
8.	Jharkhand	2429.59	5110.45
9.	Karnataka	3351.05	9870.89
10.	Kerala	1273.37	6491.91
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4067.2	15894.17
12.	Maharashtra	2572.31	20989.28
13.	Odisha	4600.46	10571.65
14.	Puducherry	39.24	393.7
15.	Punjab	819.51	6090.33
16.	Rajasthan	4216.26	9680.99
17.	Tamil Nadu	1340.51	12210.93
18.	Telangana	1736.94	8595.7
19.	Uttar Pradesh	8440.6	29582.87
20.	West Bengal	5545.27	19294.11
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.93	2663.35
22.	Assam	2298.27	15492.36
23.	Himachal Pradesh	1557.26	4153.15
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	388.59	8343.52
25.	Manipur	340.46	3865.37
26.	Meghalaya	462.98	1713.27
27.	Mizoram	119.38	957.65
28.	Nagaland	163.74	1251.97
29.	Sikkim	98.59	328.47
30.	Tripura	277.91	3695.72
31.	Uttarakhand	1866.25	4301.57
	TOTAL	63984.29	254404.39

Sl. No.	UT without Legislature	Funds released (₹ in lakh)	
		2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.22	416.89
2.	Chandigarh	158.88	306.82
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	108.83	129.32
4.	Daman and Diu	42.06	197.66
5.	Lakshadweep	60	138.9
	TOTAL	469.99	1189.59

POSHAN Abhiyaan approved w.e.f. 18.12.2017

Statement-III

*State/UT-wise fund released under scheme for adolescent
girls during last 3 years'*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	762.99	2259.52	1011.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	126.25	87.96	0
3.	Assam	1356.94	341.92	0
4.	Bihar	2696.83	4003.74	25.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	1389.69	2792.61	724.75
6.	Goa	131.5	302.77	0.4
7.	Gujarat	1443.18	2690.09	5092.44
8.	Haryana	104.74	589.97	37.41
9.	Himachal Pradesh	720.45	1129.42	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	194.63	255.91	560.39
11.	Jharkhand	145.57	1495.55	0
12.	Karnataka	740.73	2466.93	923.76
13.	Kerala	1057.73	692.91	289.74

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5302.02	8641.18	5442.4
15.	Maharashtra	5334.42	3995.68	3536.78
16.	Manipur	49.65	170.28	0
17.	Meghalaya	919.65	528.83	12.55
18.	Mizoram	91.78	123.95	69.32
19.	Nagaland	206.31	193.14	214.3
20.	Odisha	2867.25	2442.6	866.77
21.	Punjab	0	40.6	26.3
22.	Rajasthan	0	39.38	0
23.	Sikkim	32.54	15.42	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2655.26	3196.22	0
25.	Telangana	572.39	81.4	107.49
26.	Tripura	334.81	674.38	19.16
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10932.99	4486.13	1000.35
28.	Uttarakhand	43.02	3.3	0
29.	West Bengal	40.41	282.47	101.85
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	107.05	51.35	3.18
31.	Chandigarh	12.11	12.68	2.33
32.	Daman and Diu	14.14	14.14	4.53
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.44	16.44	4.94
34.	Delhi	276.66	490.19	320.48
35.	Lakshadweep	2.2	11.65	3.11
36.	Puducherry	17.72	8.81	1.63
	TOTAL	47700.06	44629.53	20403.88

Note: The scheme has been implemented for out-of-school adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years w.e.f. 01.12.2017 and extended to all the districts w.e.f. 01.04.2018.

Statement-IV

State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned/released during last two years and the current under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andamand and Nicobar Islands	163.08	41.13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7022.36	14101.75
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	912.83	36
4.	Assam	10448.26	817
5.	Bihar	17351.38	1253
6.	Chandigarh	290.41	248.08
7.	Chhattisgarh	4382.58	2025.85
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	102.62	75.85
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	61.56	28.98
10.	Goa	168.85	107.26
11.	Gujarat	10186.87	5958.97
12.	Haryana	4324.3	3674.84
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1821.64	1793.84
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3137.84	828.42
15.	Jharkhand	5622.7	1453.37
16.	Karnataka	10248.81	6361.72
17.	Kerala	5536.64	3514.27
18.	Lakshadweep	27.82	4.44
19.	Madhya Pradesh	12320.53	18581.47
20.	Maharashtra	12821.1	11795.62
21.	Manipur	1474.07	75

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19
22.	Meghalaya	1110.83	102
23.	Mizoram	710.78	294.7
24.	Nagaland	1035.06	52
25.	NCT of Delhi	2008.9	795.75
26.	Odisha	7143.33	383
27.	Puducherry	331.68	63.53
28.	Punjab	4648.73	1141.42
29.	Rajasthan	11486.97	9605.43
30.	Sikkim	354.33	21
31.	Tamil Nadu	12087.85	658
32.	Telangana	7196.4	385
33.	Tripura	1845.49	96
34.	Uttar Pradesh	33616.64	14216.71
35.	Uttarakhand	2610.99	1425.66
36.	West Bengal	10245.03	2938.72
	TOTAL	204859.26	104955.77

Note: The PMMVY scheme (Pan India) has been implemented w.e.f. 01.01.2017.

Implementation of Bal Poshan Mission in Gujarat

†633. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bal Poshan Mission is being implemented in Gujrat;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) the funds allocated/released to Gujarat for this at the Central level;

(d) whether Government is aware of many shortcomings in implementing the above scheme; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e)   if so, the details thereof and the ways in which Government is removing these shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF WOMENT AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the information received from State Government, no such scheme is being implemented in Gujarat.

(b) to (e) Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

Implementation of Poshan Abhiyaan

634. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has taken any concrete steps on war footing so that all Anganwadi workers may be trained in the use of smartphone and other tools in order to provide real time information in the implementation of Poshan Abhiyaan;

(b)   if so, the details thereof; and

(c)   if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) POSHAN Abhiyaan empowers the frontline functionaries *i.e.* Anganwadi Workers and Lady Supervisors by providing them with smart phones. ICDS-Common Application Software have been developed under POSHAN Abhiyaan which enables data capture, ensures assigned service delivery and prompts for interventions wherever required. The software allows capture of data from the field on the mobile phone of the Anganwadi Worker. It enables collection of information on ICDS service delivery interventions and its impact on nutrition outcomes in beneficiaries.

This data/information is then available on web-based ICDS-CAS dashboard on a near real time basis, for monitoring, to the supervisory staff at Block, District, State and National level, for action and decision making at their end. The dashboard displays data and provides reports on variousprogramme areas to the administrative officers to interpret and use the information for improving service delivery. As on 31.10.2019, a total number of 5.10 lakh Anganwadi Workers have been trained and are using the ICDS-CAS Application across 26 States/UTs as per details given in Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Aanganwadi workers using ICDS-CAS application

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Anganwadi Centre launched ICDS-CAS Application
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	713
2.	Andhra Pradesh	55582
3.	Assam	681
4.	Bihar	49168
5.	Chandigarh	450
6.	Chhattisgarh	10473
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	303
8.	Daman and Diu	102
9.	Delhi	4118
10.	Goa	770
11.	Gujarat	52801
12.	Himachal Pradesh	18860
13.	Jharkhand	11090
14.	Kerala	8614
15.	Madhya Pradesh	27810
16.	Maharashtra	109586
17.	Meghalaya	5776
18.	Mizoram	2244
19.	Nagaland	3595
20.	Puducherry	848
21.	Rajasthan	20559

1	2	3
22.	Sikkim	821
23.	Tamil Nadu	54397
24.	Telangana	11157
25.	Uttar Pradesh	51759
26.	Uttarakhand	8140
	TOTAL	5,10,417

One Stop Centre for women in distress

635. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that the Ministry has set up a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely One Stop Centre (OSC) for women in distress;

(b)   whether the One Stop Centre for women is going to be set up in all the States and its benefits, if any; and

(c)   if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Government of India has approved One Stop Centre scheme for setting up of One Stop Centres (OSCs) for violence affected women in all the States/UTs. The scheme of One Stop Centre provides for a range of services for violence affected women including police facilitation, legal counselling, psycho-social counselling, medical aid and temporary shelter in an integrated manner under one roof.

Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes by the Ministry

636. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), including flagship programmes, being implemented at present by the Ministry; and

(b)   the details of targets and allocations made, funds allocated, disbursed and utilized in these schemes during the last three years, including the present year, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise, particularly in the State of Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Umbrella schemes - Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Mission for Empowerment and Protection for Women across the country. The details of major schemes are as under:–

1. **Umbrella ICDS:**

(i)   The Anganwadi Services Scheme is a unique programme for early childhood care and development. It offers a package of six services, *viz.* Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Non-Formal Education, Nutrition and Health Education, Immunization, Health Check-Up and Referral Services. The beneficiaries under the Scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

(ii) POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission) targets to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anemia and low birth weight babies by reducing mal-nutrition/under nutrition, anemia among young children as also, focus on adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

(iii) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) scheme provides cash incentive amounting to ₹5,000/- in three installments directly to the Bank/ Post Office Account of Pregnant Women and Lactating Mother (PW&LM) in DBT Mode during pregnancy and lactation in response to individual fulfilling specific conditions.

(iv) Scheme for Adolescent Girls aims at out of school girls in the age group 11-14, to empower and improve their social status through nutrition, life skills and home skills. The scheme has nutritional and non-nutritional components which include nutrition; iron and folic acid supplementation; health check up and referral service; nutrition and health education; mainstreaming out of school girls to join formal schooling bridge course/ skill training; life skill education, home management etc., counselling/ guidance on accessing public services.

(v)   National Creche Scheme provides day care facilities to children of age group of 6 months to 6 years of working women. The facilities are provided for

seven and half hours a day for 26 days in a month. Children are provided with supplementary nutrition, early childcare education, and health and sleeping facilities.

(vi)   Child Protection Services Scheme aims to contribute to the improvement and well-being of children in difficult circumstances, as well as, reduction of vulnerabilities to situation and actions that leads to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children from parent. The scheme aims to spread awareness regarding the ways and means to prevent all children from child abuse of any kind including child sexual abuse.

2.   **Mission for Empowerment and Protection for Women**

(vii)   Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme empowers rural women through community participation by involvement of student volunteers. The scheme is envisaged to work at various levels and at the national and state level technical support to the respective Government on issues related to women is provided.

(viii) Swadhar Greh scheme targets women victims of unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they can lead their life with dignity.

(ix)   Ujjawala is a comprehensive scheme with the objective to prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, to facilitate rescue victims and placing them in safe custody, to provide rehabilitation services by providing basic amenities/needs, to facilitate reintegration of victims into the family and society, to facilitate repatriation of cross border victims.

(x)   Working Women Hostel aims at providing safe and affordable accommodation to working women. These hostels have day care facility for the children of inmates too. The Ministry provides financial support for establishing such hostels by NGOs or State Governments.

(xi)   Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme is a tri-ministerial initiative of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development with a focus on awareness and advocacy

campaign for changing mindsets, multi-sectoral action in select districts, enabling girls' education and effective enforcement of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act. The specific objectives of the scheme is to address declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) by preventing gender biased sex selective elimination; ensuring survival and protection of the girl child and ensuring education and participation of the girl child.

(xii) One Stop Centre (OSC) facilitates access to an integrated range of services including police, medical, legal, psychological support and temporary shelter to women affected by violence. The scheme is funded through the Nirbhaya Fund.

(xiii) Women Helpline Scheme is being implemented since 1st April, 2015 to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence through referral and information about women related Government schemes/programmes across the country through a single uniform number (181).

(xiv) Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) Scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs. It envisages engagement of Mahila Police Volunteers in States/UTs who act as a link between police and community and facilitates women in distress.

(b) The details of scheme-wise and State/UT-wise releases and utilization in these schemes, including for the State of Punjab, during the last three years are given in the Statement-I to XIV.

Statement-I

State-wise and year-wise release and utilisation under Aanganwadi Services

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20 (till 18.11.2019)		
		APIP Approved	Funds released	Funds Utilized	APIP Approved	Funds released	Funds Utilized	APIP Approved	Funds released	Funds Utilized	APIP Approved	Funds released	Funds Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69520.8	56387.46	41773.75	64398.61	58474.18	51432.35	75366.38	70988.53	36412.22	81270.6	47562.59	
2.	Bihar	118385.96	98099.36	76018.9	103964.63	92217.01	84184.19	135147.85	115848.7	74301.2	144152.87	112822.17	
3.	Chhattisgarh	46771.53	41939.9	47251	48603.84	56762.73	51005.42	54633.59	54868.36	20252.58	67220.87	42551.62	Fund
4.	Goa	1425.11	1067.7	1049.11	1567.16	1649.6	1524.12	1717.49	1660.28	844.9	1909.88	1343.33	utilized
5.	Gujarat	51689.62	69417.36	73684.52	56894.37	62275.13	57688.15	61730.48	63148.37	23392.34	71652.67	44518.68	will be
6.	Haryana	22681.84	20871.79	16779	22888.16	20914.78	14253.51	21468.83	21131.73	4195.22	26545.95	18010.87	calculated
7.	Jharkhand	47432.16	48163.54	36734.13	47463.03	42081.45	33505.34	49428.29	51573.37	N/A	58230.22	36392.48	after total
8.	Karnataka	78333.43	53686.59	69674.17	80138.54	92834.76	88029.57	82557.01	91901.57	38759.92	98521.79	64045.37	and after
9.	Kerala	28537	34357.05	35080.15	31102.77	32460.32	29080.98	28524.51	31092.42	13006.73	36521.12	28691.31	receiving
10.	Madhya Pradesh	105073.351	10506 46	108089.5	108682.66	116645.68	108667.43	119933.6	116552.92	65209.8	144676.41	103277.98	Ucs/SoEs
11.	Maharashtra		94520.98	105660.17	72186.84	107846.37	102957.15	110698.86	114213.97	171214.38	76557.08	129779.45	104953.6
12.	Odisha	81747.78	72497.49	' 70335.92	75830.98	95323.96	71863.83	92335.94	79544.95	44825.99	104875.9	72836.09	from
13.	Punjab	22837.84	16982.5	13155.32	21770.3	20168.46	9624.74	21314.06	17631.87	5327.15	45564.48	18883.59	States/UTs

14.	Rajasthan	57743.95	62397.7	62912.66	63808.73	67542.98	58185.76	63876.3	66618.8	29599.82	74974.65	52017.55
15.	Tamil Nadu	60456.95	47085.82	37076.77	54744.86	49336.98	47550.75	62209.34	65197.17	N/A	74671.97	47032.05
16.	Telangana	41030.95	29877.27	26940.62	39125.41	38468.27	37836.89	41826.08	44681.12	21398.84	50590.23	36882.85
17.	Uttar Pradesh	277798.87	278089.75	252708.9	262774.97	215246.75	118694.15	251519.4	202972.91	150232.24	282896.18	210447.07
18.	West Bengal	103688.65	66563.3	38450.25	106518.5	99426.41	69041.2	118801	124775.06	67871.56	138042.9	113606.56
19.	Delhi	18197.26	14168	4910.82	14740.81	10868.44	-16.9	12383.39	9096.33	5609.01	18911.3	12586.77
20.	Puducherry	4645.78	2299.22	2292.89	1109.89	1455.4	1441.9	460.01	472.38	N/A	691.13	485.42
21.	Himachal Pradesh	22491.38	23696.07	22245.62	22501.73	21612.57	21044.72	25892.82	31881.17	6957.88	30734.1	21340.88
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	36514.2	26732.11	13407.66	32248.75	19328.24	11346.35	35706.96	37406.56	N/A	43489.22	31931.62
23.	Uttarakhand	30913.66	21399.62	17218.14	27809.95	27990.11	26928.46	31939.85	32798.93	15423.98	38000.14	30221.13
24.	Andaman and Nicobar	825.36	1207.51	1196.74	1317.81	1295.81	1258.7	1213.36	1291.31	298.46	1565.88	992.3
25.	Chandigarh	920.84	762.19	762.19	1231.31	1077.47	1063.97	1339.87	1416.88	N/A	1614.73	1017.93
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	569.61	569.61	569.61	467.45	323.11	312.79	499.15	534.55	N/A	643.6	385.01
27.	Daman and Diu	343.96	307.96	307.96	284.53	279.45	270.11	250.87	272.33	N/A	314.54	195.24
28.	Lakshadweep	550.49	146.95	146.95	218.02	165.31	124.81	273.7	348.31	N/A	206.06	132.51
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	12974.07	11346.05	9402.49	14504.77	14588.5	10782.76	13034.35	12389.79	4470.65	15021.41	10255.49
30.	Assam	89401.7	64397.66	47795.05	87694.68	70237.54	40611.6	98448.16	83867.16	34050.78	117340.25	75941.44
31.	Manipur	13260.73	9998.54	4450.7	15309.71	17647.46	8777.72	16170.53	16856.6	N/A	26595.9	16049.65
32.	Meghalaya	15540.06	19135.66	17778.99	15403.48	19864.97	16432.76	16869.34	17661.64	N/A	20349.6	11208.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
33	Mizoram	5571.52	4666.49	3891.96	5762.56	6174.29	4267.61	4876.9	4465.18	1817.23	6298.44	4151.25	
34	Nagaland	7471.13	15149.57	15480.86	13622.54	16652.36	12551.64	13086.36	12138.78	N/A	14649.56	8975.83	
35	Sikkim	2530.41	1625.01	1065.8	2118.29	1983.22	1306.64	2213.12	2003.53	484.4	2777.88	2009.66	
36	Tripura	14719.09	11710.57	9883.89	15331.18	13101.1	12490.87	16915.67	18714.14	7781.78	21465.73	16549.89	
	TOTAL	1587118.02	1442970	1252709.83	1569801.35	1509431.95	1213863.8	1688178.53	1675018.08	749081.76	1992767.61	1400306.32	

APIP- Annual Programme Implementation Plan, SNP- Supplementary Nutrition Programme N/A- Not Available (UCs/SoEs are awaited from States/UTs)

Note: (1) Funds are released out of approved allocation after adjusting unspent balances/excess expenditure incurred by the States/UTs in the previous year.

(2) The negative fund utilized indicates unspent balance available with the State/UT.

(3) Fund utilized are more than the funds released/approved allocation due to availability of unspent balance of previous year.

Statement-II

State-wise and year-wise release and utilisation under POSHAN Abhiyan

(Amount in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18 & 2018-19				2019-20	
		Central funds Released			Central share utilization during 2018-19	Central funds released during 2019-20	Central share utilization during 2019-20 as on 31.10.2019
		2017-18 + Unspent Balance of ISSNIP	2018-19	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2572.41	8604.68	11177.09	3011.16	5582.52	4340.34
2.	Bihar	7063.44	15001.67	22065.11	5380.00	10000.00	12309.59
3.	Chhattisgarh	1668.12	9629.51	11297.63	1550.93	0.00	1341.01
4.	Delhi	945.95	2206.88	3152.83	164.80	0.00	958.54
5.	Goa	238.07	197.78	435.85	0.00	0.00	92.58
6.	Gujarat	3036.66	11228.03	14264.69	2606.06	7531.00	6444.74
7.	Haryana	400.97	5992.46	6393.43	310.11	0.00	1086.18
8.	Jharkhand	2429.59	5110.45	7540.04	305.19	0.00	746.14
9.	Karnataka	3351.05	9870.89	13221.94	0.00	0.00	97.62
10.	Kerala	1273.37	6491.91	7765.28	109.64	0.00	570.19
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4067.20	15894.17	19961.37	5516.17	17883.00	4628.88
12.	Maharashtra	2572.31	20989.28	23561.59	11557.19	33061.47	11482.54
13.	Odisha	4600.46	10571.65	15172.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Puducherry	39.24	393.70	432.94	104.33	497.00	116.37
15.	Punjab	819.51	6090.33	6909.84	30.88	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	4216.26	9680.99	13897.25	3144.67	0.00	2200.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Tamil Nadu	1340.51	12210.93	13551.44	2692.37	0.00	1904.02
18.	Telangana	1736.94	8595.70	10332.64	2897.82	7003.00	1650.97
19.	Uttar Pradesh	8440.60	29582.87	38023.47	5986.37	0.00	8157.38
20.	West Bengal	5545.27	19294.11	24839.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.93	2663.35	2716.28	368.30	0.00	0.00
22.	Assam	2298.27	15492.36	17790.63	785.58	14171.00	6569.98
23.	Himachal Pradesh	1557.26	4153.15	5710.41	1288.88	2480.00	3075.46
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	388.59	8343.52	8732.11	1417.25	0.00	9.89
25.	Manipur	340.46	3865.37	4205.83	1233.24	0.00	0.00
26.	Meghalaya	462.98	1713.27	2176.25	1536.18	1706.80	342.19
27.	Mizoram	119.38	957.65	1077.03	1077.03	902.00	211.77
28.	Nagaland	163.74	1251.97	1415.71	811.07	1445.17	567.33
29.	Sikkim	98.59	328.47	427.06	157.16	544.00	180.98
30.	Tripura	277.91	3695.72	3973.63	606.01	0.00	204.74
31.	Uttarakhand	1866.25	4301.57	6167.82	1030.43	3696.00	2383.43
	TOTAL	63984.29	254404.39	318388.68	55678.82	106502.96	71673.64

Sl. No.	UT without Legislature	2017-18 & 2018-19				2019-20	
		Funds sanctioned			Utilization during 2018-19	Funds sanctioned during 2019-20	Utilization during 2019-20 as on 31.10.2019
		2017-18	2018-19	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.22	416.89	517.11	109.27	307.62	63.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Chandigarh	158.88	306.82	465.70	133.21	526.97	95.67
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	108.83	129.32	238.15	123.98	431.16	114.16
4.	Daman and Diu	42.06	197.66	239.72	65.68	446.98	131.98
5.	Lakshadweep	60.00	138.90	198.90	72.15	126.75	126.75
	TOTAL	469.99	1189.59	1659.58	504.29	1839.48	532.33

Note: Though funds were released to States/UTs during 2017-18, no States/UTs except Mizoram and Chandigarh could utilize funds. Only Mizoram utilized ₹119.38 lakh and UT of Chandigarh ₹36,000/-

Statement-III

State-wise and year-wise release and utilisation under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

(₹ In Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (As on 14.11.2019)	
		Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised*	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised*	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	163.08	43.16	41.13	117.63	127.03	43.90
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7022.36	4210.48	14101.75	17579.80	10728.53	9551.30
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	912.83	0.95	36.00	265.75	0.00	162.04
4.	Assam	10448.26	418.96	817.00	3750.34	4496.79	9238.64
5.	Bihar	17351.38	575.70	1253.00	6228.22	0.00	14178.46
6.	Chandigarh	290.41	110.95	248.08	306.34	286.68	16454.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	4382.58	768.94	2025.85	4996.29	2454.09	4090.91
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	102.62	8.44	75.85	100.67	55.05	55.59
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	61.56	0.05	28.98	56.11	51.96	27.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Goa	168.85	62.83	107.26	274.05	140.13	111.18
11.	Gujarat	10186.87	2535.60	5958.97	12910.20	6397.04	8553.65
12.	Haryana	4324.30	1325.51	3674.84	8218.84	3300.00	4281.53
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1821.64	441.95	1793.84	2754.96	1672.96	1645.59
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3137.84	110.92	828.42	2591.31	1807.26	1088.84
15.	Jharkhand	5622.70	700.93	1453.37	5969.64	3169.11	3899.28
16.	Karnataka	10248.81	2240.83	6361.72	13229.37	6083.52	10444.88
17.	Kerala	5536.64	1597.17	3514.27	7597.69	3209.28	5559.28
18.	Lakshadweep	27.82	0.00	4.44	23.32	14.48	7.32
19.	Madhya Pradesh	12320.53	5762.48	18581.47	33785.11	13377.81	18359.64
20.	Maharashtra	12821.10	3886.76	11795.62	22028.56	14394.16	21370.22
21.	Manipur	1474.07	65.81	75.00	274.23	411.51	706.71
22.	Meghalaya	1110.83	69.29	102.00	183.25	278.95	433.46
23.	Mizoram	710.78	233.33	294.70	665.52	403.56	195.24
24.	Nagaland	1035.06	0.00	52.00	101.44	171.81	433.84
25.	NCT of Delhi	2008.90	407.75	795.75	2542.92	1612.77	1679.90
26.	Odisha	7143.33	0.03	383.00	0.20	0.00	0.00
27.	Puducherry	331.68	13.67	63.53	315.60	119.88	185.96
28.	Punjab	4648.73	786.32	1141.42	5977.32	2665.26	2701.74
29.	Rajasthan	11486.97	788.35	9605.43	22409.80	7456.60	10447.55
30.	Sikkim	354.33	11.38	21.00	215.02	87.99	76.23
31.	Tamil Nadu	12087.85	0.00	658.00	4158.83	0.00	7583.55
32.	Telangana	7196.40	0.00	385.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Tripura	1845.49	16.57	96.00	578.32	529.44	1021.44
34.	Uttar Pradesh	33616.64	4778.15	14216.71	41414.50	20660.31	33930.76
35.	Uttarakhand	2610.99	640.06	1425.66	2158.77	1797.04	1627.30
36.	West Bengal	10245.03	144.39	2938.72	12465.83	8768.76	7655.97
	TOTAL	204859.26	32757.71	104955.77	236245.76	116729.76	197803.76

* Utilised amounts include both Centre and State Share.

Statement-IV

State-wise and year-wise release and utilisation under Scheme for Adolescent Girls

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	762.99	1710.10	2259.52	2050.18	1011.98	139.57	127.39	26.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	126.25	83.49	87.96	42.76	0.00	18.44	32.34	NR
3.	Assam	1356.94	149.18	341.92	0.00	0.00	774.51	38.73	
4.	Bihar	2696.83	2315.55	4003.74	2742.76	25.54	686.12	463.92	
5.	Chhattisgarh	1389.69	27772.50	2792.61	1795.87	724.75	61.70	48.40	
6.	Goa	131.50	259.21	302.77	345.84	0.40	0.20	42.99	0.03
7.	Gujarat	1443.18	6323.17	2690.09	4989.00	5092.44	1206.18	1937.79	
8.	Haryana	104.74	573.65	589.97	363.75	37.41	44.71	18.96	0.15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	720.45	1349.14	1129.42	372.18	0.00	1.71	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	194.63	184.69	255.91	26.67	560.39	0.00	46.53	
11.	Jharkhand	145.57	1465.35	1495.55	154.54	0.00	0.00	254.39	
12.	Karnataka	740.73	2642.58	2466.93	1819.93	923.76	880.33	1253.33	
13.	Kerala	1057.73	893.89	692.91	996.27	289.74	0.00	1.08	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5302.02	8466.04	8641.18	7125.70	5442.40	2810.48	817.27	365.61
15.	Maharashtra	5334.42	3541.02	3995.68	3530.70	3536.78	2715.98	925.32	
16.	Manipur	49.65	161.87	170.28	62.34	0.00	34.21	12.61	
17.	Meghalaya	919.65	919.65	528.83	540.36	12.55	23.75	25.86	14.85
18.	Mizoram	91.78	103.40	123.95	123.15	69.32	69.32	13.56	
19.	Nagaland	206.31	206.31	193.14	191.61	214.30	139.36	66.74	
20.	Odisha	2867.25	3443.78	2442.60	2345.40	866.77	0.00	72.60	
21.	Punjab	0	448.77	40.60	313.99	26.30	43.13	-	
22.	Rajasthan	0	22.49	39.38	0.00	0.00	59.39	-	17.97
23.	Sikkim	32.54	16.19	15.42	27.45	0.00	0.00	-	
24.	Tamil Nadu	2655.26	3076.85	3196.22	1945.25	0.00	32.28	95.48	

25.	Telangana	572.39	0	81.40	765.58	107.49	0.00	151.54	
26.	Tripura	334.81	819.62	674.38	210.06	19.16	103.19	20.65	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10932.99	7631.00	4486.13	5681.34	1000.35	0.00	1827.57	243.23
28.	Uttarakhand	43.02	3.77	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	
29.	West Bengal	40.41	340.08	282.47	992.63	101.85	0.00	126.72	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	107.05	50.65	51.35	15.52	3.18	0.19	1.02	
31.	Chandigarh	12.11	7.84	12.68	5.81	2.33	1.66	2.46	0.29
32.	Daman and Diu	14.14	15.94	14.14	14.07	4.53	4.53	-	
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.44	16.44	16.44	12.64	4.94	0.00	0.42	
34.	Delhi	276.66	687.49	490.19	570.32	320.48	18.29	12.84	
35.	Lakshadweep	2.20	1.8C	11.65	2.82	3.11	0.12	0.07	
36.	Puducherry	17.72	18.67	8.81	4.74	1.63	0.04	-	
	TOTAL	47700.06	50722.88	44629.53	40181.3	20403.88	9869.39	8438.58	668.23

Statement-V

State-wise and year-wise release and utilisation under Child Protection Scheme

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20
		Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110.74	586.32	1469.88	1537.11	1870.01	1477.11	1373.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.29	179.54	643.71	180.00	37.63	526.03	1174.11
3.	Assam	413.64	1112.98	2932.68	1608.78	3379.63	2015.65	2145.53
4.	Bihar	2787.92	1923.33	541.56	1609.84	2621.87	1619.23	1297.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	527.77	1683.25	3181.97	1701.20	2151.01	2179.68	1550.06
6.	Goa	36.83	98.27	728.53	54.44	16.03	80.17	19.63
7.	Gujarat	769.95	1526.53	590.11	1767.24	2251.55	1790.09	1392.81
8.	Haryana	0.00	1224.85	1858.22	2500.00	1387.60	1693.65	2217.99
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2345.48	2390.26	1835.01	1833.11	1342.64	1349.88	1607.40

10.	Jammu and Kashmir	43.12	114.71	807.48	807.48	2106.94	1189.53	1225.16
11.	Jharkhand	840.11	842.14	1714.57	1641.76	1480.26	1570.69	1099.05
12.	Karnataka	3720.80	3709.53	3272.45	1364.04	4022.56	3098.95	3290.45
13.	Kerala	260.50	216.96	1849.45	1275.72	1263.77	1289.64	786.54
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2503.88	2535.83	3262.77	2582.87	2959.23	3070.18	2148.46
15.	Maharashtra	2272.33	1569.37	608.15	608.15	3156.52	1922.01	2449.63
16.	Manipur	241.34	709.47	1886.33	2103.00	3866.99	3660.70	1341.69
17.	Meghalaya	2060.33	2060.33	1846.60	1846.60	2254.51	900:80	1201.38
18.	Mizoram	1949.55	1949.55	1917.51	1917.51	2042.28	2042.28	1005.66
19.	Nagaland	1350.37	1447.50	1457.45	1457.45	1787.12	1779.05	2085.95
20.	Odisha	1089.22	2580.78	2599.30	2782.53	4352.44	3398.22	1999.00
21.	Punjab	581.67	718.31	143.24	875.43	1244.17	535.83	722.00
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	2267.52	4752.30	2995.81	3584.72	3584.72	2052.61
23.	Sikkim	601.18	365.87	662.76	125.43	379.25	512.55	466.91
24.	Tamil Nadu	13039.37	3648.55	2013.12	5512.50	7895.14	8622.16	11414.36
25.	Telangana	195.64	1823.98	894.82	633.08	1329.23	1647.72	1726.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	Tripura	676.04	415.30	446.81	499.00	885.77	841.54	610.71
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3207.19	3109.82	1830.67	4222.98	7834.39	5347.81	4277.72
28.	Uttarakhand	15.54	187.54	907.57	731.40	1344.40	405.84	918.58
29.	West Bengal	6763.87	3522.60	5073.56	4232.67	2372.13	3391.03	2815.10
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36.88	36.76	31.66	93.36	218.85	201.17	392.12
31.	Chandigarh	245.44	278.53	194.32	236.17	577.58	259.27	415.09
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	177.59	59.11	24.82	69.90	11.24	90.74	137.23
33.	Daman and Diu	126.42	80.33	21.89	83.00	18.42	67.77	141.79
34.	Delhi	978.64	1024.94	354.33	907.88	1007.39	849.99	748.55
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	826.33	768.69	114.35	426.20	398.43	-	501.96
	TOTAL	50847.97	46769.35	52469.95	52823.64	73451.70	63011.68	58752.16

Statement-VI

State-wise and year-wise release and utilisation under National Creche Scheme

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UT	2016-17 (w.e.f. 1.1.2017) Amount released	2017-18 Amount released	2018-19 Amount released	2019-20 Amount released	Total Amount Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	207.30	221.25	0.00	0.00	0
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	12.04	12.85	0.00	0.00	0
3.	Bihar	51.94	55.43	0.00	0.00	0
4.	Chandigarh	10.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	255.44	272.63	0.00	0.00	0
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.03	9.63	0.00	0.00	0
7.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
8.	Delhi	0.00	115.43	62.22	0.00	61.68
9.	Goa	7.13	7.61	0.00	0.00	0
10.	Gujarat	247.64	264.31	0.00	0.00	79.06
11.	Haryana	103.20	31.64	82.27	47.00	107.96
12.	Himachal Pradesh	142.36	151.94	74.96	14.19	332.84
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	209.23	223.31	411.65	0.00	514.70
14.	Jharkhand	165.61	176.76	0.00	0.00	0
15.	Karnataka	193.70	206.74	480.71	272.33	325.37
16.	Kerala	170.96	182.47	0.00	0.00	157.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Lakshadweep	4.01	4.28	0.00	0.00	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	316.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.40
19.	Maharashtra	407.02	434.41	0.00	0.00	0
20.	Odisha	142.66	152.26	0.00	0.00	0
21.	Puducherry	0.00	77.69	36.88	264.94	111.65
22.	Punjab	48.15	51.39	0.00	0.00	0
23.	Rajasthan	121.26	129.42	0.00	0.00	121.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	223.79	264.91	657.48	0.00	333.64
25.	Telangana	207.07	221.01	0.00	0.00	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	384.28	410.14	0.00	0.00	0
27.	Uttarakhand	156.92	167.48	0.00	0.00	0
28.	West Bengal	259.23	276.68	0.00	0.00	0
	North Eastern States					
29.	Assam	204.48	218.23	0.00	738.88	385.40
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.17	59.95	0.00	0.00	109.62
31.	Manipur	158.41	169.07	0.00	0.00	0
32.	Meghalaya	31.50	33.62	39.00	94.60	60.12
33.	Mizoram	77.87	120.42	601.72	317.75	800.01
34.	Nagaland	36.56	39.02	0.00	0.00	75.57
35.	Tripura	60.63	64.71	302.86	0.00	122.44
36.	Sikkim	0.00	65.74	55.79	10.78	62.41
	TOTAL	4682.81	4892.43	2805.54	1760.47	3837.46

Statement-VII

State-wise and Year-wise Funds released under Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT's	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	10.9	0	20.58
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7.39	277.2	8.58
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	151.35	38.61
4.	Assam	980	0	81.51
5.	Bihar	1022.2	25.83	48.62
6.	Chandigarh	10.9	33.44	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	863.19	7.28	35.41
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.9	0	10.48
9.	Daman and Diu	10.9	6.15	16.14
10.	Delhi (UT)	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	2.86
12.	Gujarat	49.1	214.64	17.16
13.	Haryana	0	6.91	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	137.45	12.87
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.5	241.71	13.71
16.	Jharkhand	1776.36	0	11.44
17.	Karnataka	10.8	169.83	62.92
18.	Kerala	0	74.26	34.32
19.	Lakshadweep	10.9	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	479.02	31.46
21.	Maharashtra	0	144.63	22.88
22.	Manipur	137.34	33.21	4.29
23.	Meghalaya	61.31	158.85	25.74
24.	Mizoram	117.82	166.77	17.16
25.	Nagaland	95.13	221.57	24.33
26.	Odisha	0	737.95	37.18
27.	Puducherry	54.06	9.18	14.3
28.	Punjab	0	87.5	7.3
29.	Rajasthan	74.9	278.24	25.14
30.	Sikkim	0	99.85	4.29
31.	Tamil Nadu	36.18	227.86	63.75
32.	Telangana	13.2	288.62	11.26
33.	Tripura	19.9	125.5	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0	362.13	17.16
35.	Uttarakhand	18.89	226.14	31.21
36.	West Bengal	24.37	453.62	31.46

Statement-VIII

State-wise and year-wise release and utilisation under Swadhar Greh Scheme

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Amount Released/ Sanctioned during year 2016-17	Amount Utilized by State Govt. during year 2016-17	Amount Released/ Sanctioned to State Govt. during year 2017-18	Amount Utilized by State Govt. during year 2017-18	Amount Released/ Sanctioned to State Govt. during year 2018-19	Amount Utilized by the State Govt. during year 2018-19	Amount Released/ Sanctioned to State Govt. during year 2019-20	Amount Utilized by the State Govt. during year 2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113.41	87.35	140.63	126.46	-	-	190.93	-
2.	Assam	157.03	157.03	194.71	194.71	152.60	-	104.68	-
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.4	2.39	9.01	7.76	7.27	-	7.27	-
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.54	6.54	8.11	8.11	18.05	18.05	9.70	-
5.	Bihar	69.79	0	86.54	0	0	-	0	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Chandigarh	7.27	7.24	9.01	7.70	6.64	-	7.99	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	17.44	17.44	16.22	16.22	30.25	30.25	22.95	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0		0		0		0	-
9.	Daman and Diu	0		0		0		0	-
10.	Delhi	14.00	13.81	18.02	15.81	16.10	-	18.38	-
11.	Gujarat	30.53	0	37.86	37.86	0	-	18.31	-
12.	Goa	4.36	-	5.40	-	0	-	0	-
13.	Haryana	4.36	4.36	9.77	9.77	3.39	-	0	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0		0		0		5.45	-
15.	Jharkhand	13.08	6.54	16.22	0	0	-	18.17	-
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.17	26.17	32.45	32.45	36.20	36.20	38.87	-
17.	Karnataka	266.08	266.08	505.99	505.99	274.35	-	221.67	-
18.	Kerala	34.89	34.89	43.27	43.27	69.59	-	32.26	-
19.	Lakshadweep	0		0		0		0	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	26.17	20.87	32.45	25.79	46.09	-	151.64	-

21.	Maharashtra	331.51	-	411.07	-	0	-	0	-
22.	Mizoram	13.08	13.08	16.22	16.22	81.09	-	71.97	-
23.	Manipur	150.49	150.49	186.61	186.61	424.30	-	150.48	-
24.	Meghalaya	0		8.72	-	0		0	-
25.	Nagaland	6.54	6.54	8.11	8.11	25.69	-	13.08	-
26.	Odisha	408.36	356.66	463.24	395.21	456.79	-	286.73	-
27.	Punjab	8.72	0	10.82	2.34	8.00	-	9.58	-	-
28.	Puducherry	7.27	7.27	9.01	9.01	20.06	-	7.99	-
29.	Rajasthan	61.07	26.09	75.73	14.44	0	-	27.46	-
30.	Sikkim	6.54	4.92	8.11	8.11	6.72	6.72	10.64	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	174.48	151.11	216.36	196.05	409.75	-	160.12	-
32.	Telangana	104.69	88.50	124.40	87.24	116.09	116.09	13.08	-
33.	Tripura	26.17	26.17	32.45	32.45	46.23	-	26.17	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	314.06	-	430.60	-	0	-	0	-
35.	Uttarakhand	58.89	0	73.02	27.00	0	-	0	-
36.	West Bengal	0		430.29	-	0	-	0	-

Note: No funds have been released/disbursed to the Union Territory of Ladakh in the financial year 2019-20.

Statement-IX

State-wise and year-wise release and utilisation under Ujjawala Scheme

(₹ in Lakhs)

| Sl. No. | States | Financial Year- 2016-17 | | Financial Year- 2017-18 | | Financial Year- 2018-19 | | Financial Year- 2019-20 | |
		Disbursed/ Released amount	Utilized amount	Disbursed/ Released amount	Utilized amount	Disbursed/ Released amount	Utilized amount	Disbursed/ Released amount	Utilized amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	140.01	53.44	14.07	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
2.	Assam	259.53	259.53	321.82	195.42	Nil	-	192.56	-
3.	Bihar	23.38	-	28.99	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	31.25	25.3	38.75	31.74	9.67	34.36	34.36	-
5.	Gujarat	47.87	-	59.36	-	25.01	-	-	-
6.	Haryana	7.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Karnataka	217.94	173.74	270.24	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Kerala	24.21	13.43	30.02	14.18	-	-	27.97	-

9.	Madhya Pradesh	8.54	-	10.59	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Maharashtra	208.35	-	258.36	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Manipur	221.96	221.96	221.96	221.96	110.98	110.98	277.9	-
12.	Mizoram	21.67	19.51	13.12	13.12	11.71	11.71	9.98	-
13.	Nagaland	20.37	17.52	20.37	15.67	10.44	-	19.45	-
14.	Odisha	142.11	150.14	176.22	104.8	20.06	-	83.43	-
15.	Rajasthan	90.37	-	112.06	-	Nil	-	-	-
16.	Sikkim	11.08	11.08	13.74	8.67	Nil	Nil	10.45	-
17.	Tamil Nadu	62.42	62.42	52.96	52.96	31.99	31.99	52.06	-
18.	Telangana	57.17	57.17	70.70	70.70	37.45	-	37.46	-
19.	Uttarakhand	53.56	-	66.41	-	Nil	-	21.09	-
20.	Uttar Pradesh	83.01	-	102.93	-	Nil	-	-	-

*The funds under Ujjawala scheme are disbursed in above 20 States only since last 3 years including current year. No funds have not been disbursed/utilized under Ujjawala Scheme in Punjab State or as no Ujjawala project is functioning in the State. No funds have been released/disbursed to either Jammu and Kashmir UT or the Union Territory (UT) of Ladakh in the last three years including financial year 2019-20.

Statement-X

*State-wise and year-wise release and utilisation under Working
Women Hostel Scheme*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (upto 18.11.2019)	
		Funds Sanctioned/ allocated/ released	Funds Utilized	Funds Sanctioned/ allocated/ released	Funds Utilized	Funds Sanctioned/ allocated/ released	Funds Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	476.93	344.14	48.54	48.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	193.47	193.47	116.76	56.76	-	-
3.	Assam	8.83	7.37	7.77	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	183.76	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	265.83	139.83	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	973.66	584.19	-	-	482.50	15.15
13.	Kerala	-	-	252.56	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	244.03	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	161.43	-	-	-
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Mizoram	-	-	170.62	-	-	-
18.	Manipur	462.27	273.19	915.51	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	600.56	297.43	419.58	419.58	217.35	-
20.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Telangana	-	-	268.91	74.70	692.62	47.62
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Uttar	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	2688.38	1495.48	3034.10	895.18	1441.01*	111.31

* An amount to the tune of ₹ 179.58 lakhs (1st instalment) released to National Building
  Construction Company Ltd. (NBCC) for renovations of hostel at Jasola has not been included.

Statement-XI

State/UT-wise status of funds released and utilized under the BBBP Scheme during the last three year (2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19) including present year (2019-20)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20
		Funds Released	Utilised(#)	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.25	5.43	21.66	24.03	16.54	20.64	20.64
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	7.84	25.71	17.87	181.86	94.73	98.23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	0.00	32.51	27.05	165.42	103.34	105.77
4.	Assam	-	2.78	2.78	20.24	12.73	11.37	61.37
5.	Bihar	-	17.99	20.71	10.02	395.51	7.20	10.70
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	0.00	36.91	34.03	36.54	14.67	15.17
7.	Chandigarh	-	0.00	19.53	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.00
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	19.87	16.36	16.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	-	3.72	11.90	12.43	25.00	14.65	25.59

10.	Delhi	-	23.65	97.86	78.92	119.15	100.73	70.99
11.	Goa	-	0.00	-	20.49	0.00	0.00	21.38
12.	Gujarat	-	38.39	112.93	81.31	389.55	156.45	126.84
13.	Haryana	126.58	16.43	381.74	205.43	179.91	173.37	135.57
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	6.89	89.72	6.13	161.21	190.64	138.05
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.62	54.82	262.91	230.02	405.17	204.39	217.95
16.	Jharkhand	-	0.00	-	0.00	313.37	54.59	40.18
17.	Karnataka	-	0.00	32.51	32.51	140.78	79.39	63.61
18.	Kerala	-	23.91	6.11	4.81	14.56	2.83	4.33
19.	Lakshadweep	-	0.00	27.56	24.89	21.33	2.65	3.65
20.	Madhya Pradesh	22.75	44.02	101.30	84.47	955.93	338.07	339.49
21.	Maharashtra	-	95.07	295.39	107.23	514.00	239.18	184.18
22.	Manipur	-	15.13	44.95	44.95	269.45	241.94	222.49
23.	Meghalaya	16.23	0.85	17.13	23.78	15.97	24.53	49.83
24.	Mizoram	-	0.00	32.50	32.51	100.00	75.00	25.00
25.	Nagaland	24.05	23.30	23.30	32.51	295.52	228.36	130.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	Odisha	-	21.33	31.80	15.19	102.31	3.29	8.66
27.	Puducherry	-	10.20	28.11	30.01	25.00	25.00	25.00
28.	Punjab	-	312.37	510.99	482.39	436.49	360.55	289.19
29.	Rajasthan	36.09	90.26	245.70	117.13	553.22	144.16	112.95
30.	Sikkim	32.51	25.84	42.09	48.76	50.00	47.50	22.50
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	0.00	30.88	13.70	429.60	306.57	134.10
32.	Telangana	-	6.72	11.32	7.18	192.88	143.67	126.47
33.	Tripura	-	0.00	-	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	0.00	601.76	99.95	1243.15	364.56	299.76
35.	Uttarakhand	-	16.67	101.82	126.11	281.62	207.32	206.22
	TOTAL	290.07	883.47	3318.42	2112.14	8069.40	3981.33	3336.04*

Utilization included saving of previous year.
* As on 18.11.2019.

(-) Funds were not released to States/UTs in 2016-17 due to saving of previous year.

Statement-XII

State-wise and year-wise release and utilisation under Womens Helpline

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	50,94,565	0	34,08,000	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	60,60,357	54,92,357	34,08,000	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	59,50,000	59,50,000	81,35,911	58,63,911	34,08,000	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	16,12,058	16,12,058	61,96,756	27,88,756
5.	Bihar	0	0	38,07,000	38,07,000	54,94,258	32,59,258	46,50,000	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	89,15,814	89,15,814	58,92,584	26,64,584	34,08,000	0
7.	Chattishgarh	37,91,155	37,91,155	63,64,000	63,64,000	85,35,423	51,27,423	34,08,000	0
8.	Dadra and Nagra Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	34,08,000	3,63,630	0	0	34,08,000	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	1,78,80,000	1,78,80,000	89,40,000	0	46,50,000	0
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	33,82,501	0	34,08,000	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0
17.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Kerala	0	0	21,64,000	21,64,000	67,65,000	33,57,000	34,08,000	0
19.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	32,70,000	0	34,08,000	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	85,20,000	85,20,000	85,20,000	51,12,000	34,08,000	0
25.	Nagaland	29,11,529	29,11,529	76,33,204	76,33,204	68,16,000	34,08,000	34,08,000	0
26.	Odisha	0	0	30,16,793	30,16,793	98,65,173	81,61,173	34,08,000	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	51,08,000	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	27,19,498	0	34,08,000	0
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	46,50,000	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	33,80,782	0	34,08,000	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	46,50,000	0	46,50,000	0
32.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,28,39,001	94,31,001
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	40,11,000	40,11,000	88,54,892	43,84,892	46,50,000	0
35.	Uttarakhand	0	0	46,79,000	46,79,000	57,61,087	49,85,234	60,40,147	0
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statement-XIII

State-wise and year-wise release and utilisation under One Stop Centre

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	3120663	2575854	3687641	0	1500450
2.	Andhra Pradesh	26897400	26897400	33013744	0	39063148	15589046	16504950
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2841450	2841450	5319517	3819067	78202084	1457450	10503150
4.	Assam	7565800	6877167	0	0	78695087	4582873	50678310
5.	Bihar	19890150	0	0	0	30832455	0	66748224
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	930799	0	1500450
7.	Chattishgarh	73427815	73427815	16704440	14608116	66244372	0	40512150
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	4341482	3522362	50000	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	4330349
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	20118072
11.	Goa	1941450	0	1084917	392000	492000	0	1500450

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30.	Sikkim	0	0	3071148	3071148	3923225	0	1624058
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	3882900	0	113995447	0	44797550
32.	Telangana	15531600	13806508	30172230	0	58948915	0	30450244
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	26901349	0	6001800
34.	Uttar Pradesh	45463200	29733851	26622936	19477488	222830497	3971867	109334658
35.	Uttarakhand	5824350	4155614	13886307	10956058	27225409	0	8414114
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statement-XIV

State-wise and year-wise release and utilisation under Maila Police Volunteer

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	75,81,600	75,81,600	0	0	4,45,57,200	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattishgarh	0	0	7,15,55,040	1,52,78,388	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagra Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	76,20,120	41,65,418	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	77,51,520	88,45,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	2,64,000	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	0	0	56,13,120	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	30,17,880	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	35,84,820	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,39,600	0
26.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,16,440	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	68,81,760	0
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Child deaths due to malnutrition

637. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that as per India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative's Report,68 per cent of child deaths in India are due to malnutrition;

(b) whether according to researchers from International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), women with low education and the poorest households are relatively more excluded from accessing benefits of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS); and

(c) if so, what steps has the Ministry taken to specifically target the weakest sections of the society, the findings and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Malnutrition is not a direct cause of death among children under five years of age. It can increase morbidity and mortality by reducing resistance to infections. Malnourished children are more vulnerable to any infection than normal children. The overall under five child mortality rate has reduced from 74.3 (NFHS-3) to 49.7 (NFHS-4) deaths per thousand live births.

(b) and (c) Anganwadi Services under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, aims to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers and reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity and malnutrition. Under the scheme, a package of six services is provided through a network of 13.77 lakh Anganwadi centres in the country. These services include Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school non-formal education, Nutrition and Health Education, Immunization, Health check-up and Referral Services. While opening the AWCs, States/UTs are advised to open these centres in the areas inhabited by SC, ST and weaker sections of the society. The scheme is universal, open to all the covered beneficiaries but is self selecting. There is no economic, social, educational or any other condition attached to the scheme. The services are provided to those covered beneficiaries who access the same.

Vegetable cultivation in Anganwadi centres

638. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is also planning to introduce vegetable cultivation in Anganwadi centres with an aim to provide healthy food for children; and

(b)   if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) States/UTs are encouraged by the Government of India to develop kitchen gardens at the Anganwadi Centre premises to provide healthy food for children.

Draft National Policy for Women

639. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that the Draft National Policy for Women sent by the Ministry was received by the Prime Minister;

(b)   if so, the details thereof and the date of receipt of the Draft National Policy for Women;

(c)   the details of the progress that has been made by the PMO on this draft policy; and

(d)   if no progress has been made, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Cabinet Note on Draft National Policy for Women which was sent to Cabinet Secretariat earlier, has since been returned with directions that Ministry may if considered necessary, forward an updated/revised note. In the National Conference of State Secretaries, held recently on 13th and 14th November,2019, various important issues relating to women were also deliberated. Consultations with States/UTs and other stakeholders are underway.

Increase in salary of workers and helpers

640. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government propose to increase the salary of the workers and helpers of Anganwadi Centres (ICDS) in different States;

(b)   if so, the details of the plan to increase the salary;

(c)   the number of Anganwadi Centres in the country; and

(d)   the number of workers, helpers in the Anganwadi Centres in States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Anganwadi Workers and Helpers are honorary workers and they are paid monthly honorarium. The Government of India has recently enhanced the honorarium of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) at main-Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) from ₹ 3,000/- to ₹ 4,500/- per month; AWWs at mini-AWCs from ₹ 2,250/- to ₹ 3,500/- per month; Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) from ₹ 1,500/- to ₹ 2,250/-per month; and introduced performance linked incentive of ₹ 250/- per month to AWHs, effective from 1st October, 2018. AWWs are paid ₹ 500/- per month under POSHAN Abhiyaan for using ICDS-CAS. There is no proposal under consideration present for further increase in monthly honorarium.

(c) There are 14.00 lakh sanctioned Anganwadi Centres in the country out of which 13.77 lakh Anganwadi Centres are operational.

(d) The State-wise details of number of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers sanctioned and in-position are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of numbers of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers Sanctional and in position

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Anganwadi Workers		No. of Anganwadi Helpers	
		Sanctioned	In-position	Sanctioned	In-position
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	54101	48768	45650
2.	Telangana	35700	34051	31711	29401
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6225	6225	6225
4.	Assam	62153	61038	56728	55949
5.	Bihar	115009	98569	107894	88981
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	50094	46660	43767
7.	Goa	1262	1209	1262	1219
8.	Gujarat	53029	51859	51229	48945
9.	Haryana	25962	25150	25450	24600
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18761	18386	18164

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	31938	29599	31938	29599
12.	Jharkhand	38432	37678	35881	35023
13.	Karnataka	65911	64686	62580	60058
14.	Kerala	33318	33115	33189	32986
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	96015	84465	83244
16.	Maharashtra	110486	105739	97475	90047
17.	Manipur	11510	11510	9958	9958
18.	Meghalaya	5896	5896	4630	4629
19.	Mizoram	2244	2244	2244	2157
20.	Nagaland	3980	3980	3980	3980
21.	Odisha	74154	71424	63738	61623
22.	Punjab	27314	26695	26074	23789
23.	Rajasthan	62010	59451	55806	53243
24.	Sikkim	1308	1308	1308	1308
25.	Tamil Nadu	54439	49631	49499	44070
26.	Tripura	10145	9911	10145	9911
27.	Uttar Pradesh	190145	171910	167855	145454
28.	Uttrakhand	20067	19498	14947	14306
29.	West Bengal	119481	107582	119481	100759
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	719	689	689
31.	Chandigarh**	450	447	450	449
32.	Delhi*	10897	9397	10897	10732
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	302	247	233
34.	Daman and Diu	107	102	107	102
35.	Lakshadweep	107	107	96	96
36.	Puducherry	855	855	855	855
	TOTAL	1399697	1320858	1282847	1182201

*253 AWCs are surrendered by NCT of Delhi.

** 50 AWCs are surrendered by Chandigarh.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

We will be taking up the Calling Attention on air pollution in the country. I would request all the Members to be present in the House. You have seen the adverse publicity that you people were getting on account of absence.

The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

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The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of dangerous levels of air pollution in the country, particularly in Delhi

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Calling Attention on situation arising out of the dangerous levels of air pollution in the country, particularly in Delhi. Shri R.K. Sinha. Not present. Shri Vijay Goel. Not present. Shri K.J. Alphons. Not present. Kumari Selja.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to the situation arising out of the dangerous levels of air pollution in the country, particularly in Delhi.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, air quality regulation and actions for abatement of air pollution are undertaken under various provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act,1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act,1986 which prescribe the mechanism and authorities for handling the issue. There is a peculiar situation in Delhi and NCR.

In order to abate and control air pollution in Delhi and NCR, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has undertaken several initiatives, besides strengthening the ongoing national-level as well as city-specific activities on abatement of air pollution.

[Shri Prakash Javadekar]

A High Level Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister for management of air pollution in Delhi and NCR in November, 2017. The High Level Task Force closely monitors implementation of measures related to management of air pollution in Delhi and NCR. Further, regular review meetings have been held with all concerned Central Government Ministries and State Governments under my Chairmanship. I have conducted meetings and Dr. Harsh Vardhanji conducted earlier meetings as well as Secretary, EF&CC to ensure that various measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in Delhi NCR are taken in a coordinated and effective manner.

A Comprehensive Air Plan for Delhi NCR has been developed identifying timelines and implementing agencies for actions delineated. The Central Government has notified a Graded Response Action Plan for Delhi and NCR for different levels of pollution. The nature, scope and rigor of measures to be taken is linked to levels of pollution, namely, severe+ or emergency, severe, very poor, moderate to poor and moderate, after due consideration by authorities concerned. The actions are to be implemented in the entire NCR throughout the year.

For management of air pollution in Delhi and NCR, source-based approach has been adopted by the government to control air pollution which gets aggravated during winter months. Major sources contributing to air pollution are industrial emissions, vehicular emissions, road and soil dust, construction and demolition activities, biomass and garbage burning, etc. As per Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations data, there is general improvement in the air quality of Delhi in the last three years. The number of 'Good', 'Satisfactory', and 'Moderate' days, which were 106 in 2016, have improved to 152 in 2017 and 159 in 2018. I am happy to tell that out of 324 days of this year, 175 days are in this category. And, the number of 'bad' air days has reduced to 206, as compared to 213 in 2017, and 246 in 2016; and, this year, to 190 days, out of 324 days. So, this is very important.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has launched the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), in January 2019 to tackle the problem of air pollution in a comprehensive manner, with targets to achieve 20 to 30 per cent reduction in PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations by 2024, keeping 2017 as base year. The plan includes

102 non-attainment cities, across 23 States and Union Territories, on the basis of their ambient air quality data between 2011 and 2015.. Non-attainment cities are those which have been consistently showing poorer air quality (PM$_{10}$> 60 µg/m3) than, the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Various Committees have been constituted at Centre *viz.,* Steering Committee headed by Secretary, MoEF&CC, a Monitoring Committee headed by Joint Secretary (CP, MoEFcS.CC) and Implementation Committee under Member Secretary (CPCB). The States have been further directed to constitute these Committees at State level.

To help the States/UTs implement the action plans, this Ministry is collaborating under the National Clean Air Programme with State Pollution Control Boards and leading academic institutions in the States for which MoUs have been signed. The Ministry has designated IIT Kanpur as the nodal academic institution to coordinate with all other IITs and other leading Universities.

The Ministry has allocated ₹ 10 crores for 28 cities, that is, ₹ 280 crores, with million plus population for public awareness, capacity building activities, source apportionment study, mechanical street sweepers, water sprinklers, Mobile Enforcement Units this is important because acknowledging the problem is the beginning of solution of the problem —tree plantation, greening activities and many other activities, like, construction and demolition waste management facility with the State and city funds also. For the remaining non-attainment cities, funding of ₹ 10 lakh per city, for cities with population less than 5 lakh and ₹ 20 lakh per city with a population of 5 to 10 lakh have also been given. So, that is ₹ 172 crores.

A number of initiatives have been taken. The first thing is the vehicular pollution. We are now migrating to BS-VI. This will reduce the vehicular pollution by 80 per cent. The BS-VI migration has already happened for fuel in Delhi. But, vehicles will also be BS-VI compliant from April, 2020. Then, the Eastern and the Western Peripheral Expressways have been operationalized. In Delhi, there used to 60,000 trucks every day, polluting the Delhi city, though they had no work in Delhi. But, now, they do not enter into Delhi because these two bypass expressways are ready and are being used. So, that has reduced the pollution to a great extent. Cleaner alternate fuels, like, gasoline fuels, like, the CNG, the LPG etc., and ethanol blending in petrol have also been introduced. As you know, we have also flown a flight with ethanol. In Delhi, about 500 new CNG stations have been established. Use of RFID tag has also helped. The

[Shri Prakash Javadekar]

network of metro has expanded in Delhi NCR with total length of 377 km. and 274 stations, commuting 5 million passengers every day. That is a huge public transport that is environment-friendly. To promote electric vehicles, we are giving subsidies. We have also sanctioned 300 new buses for Delhi and 100 buses for the DMRC. Permit requirement for electrical vehicles has been done away with. There has been promotion of public transport system and improvement in roads. You are now seeing lakhs of e-rickshaws.

Now, I come to industrial emissions. This is very important. Stringent emission norms for Coal-based Thermal Power Plants have reduced the coal power thermal pollution. The Badarpur Thermal Power Station has been closed. Pet coke and furnace oil have been banned. Out of 4,700 industrial units in Delhi, 2,600 units have shifted to PNG. New units will be allowed to shift to LPG. As regards installation of online continuous monitoring system for polluting industries, we are controlling that every minute. Revision of emission standards of SOx and NOx for boilers have been introduced. About 2,800 brick kilns have been converted to zig-zag technology. It is very important; that has reduced the pollution to a great extent.

Now, I come to crop residue management. This is an important issue of stubble burning. The biomass burning in the city is also an issue. In order to prevent stubble burning, a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation for in-situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi for the period from 2018-19 to 2019-20 is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. About ₹ 1,150.80 crores have been sanctioned. More than 50,000 machines have already been given. Under this Scheme, Hydraulically Reversible MP Plough, paddy Straw Chopper, Mulcher, Rotary Slasher, Zero Till Seed Drill and Rotavators are promoted with 50 per cent subsidy to the individual farmers and 80 per cent subsidy to Custom Hiring Centres ot these machines. More than 56,920 machines to the individual farmers and also the Custom Hiring Centres have already been given. During 2019-20, we are going to supply more than 46,578 new machines.

With the efforts of the Government, overall, about 15 to 41 per cent reduction in burning events were observed in 2018 as compared to that in 2017 and 2016 respectively. During 2019-20 season, the total burning events recorded in the three States are 19.2 per cent less than in 2018 till 18th November. Uttar Pradesh has recorded 36.8 per cent

reduction, Haryana recorded 25.1 per cent reduction and Punjab recorded 16.8 per cent reduction respectively in the current season than in 2018. This is not switch on or switch off job. So, it takes time. But we are progressing.

Now, I come to solid waste. Notifications of six waste management rules covering solid waste, plastic waste, e-waste, bio-medical waste, construction and demolition waste and hazardous waste have been issued and now Extended Producer Responsibility is also being implemented. Ban on burning of biomass and garbage has been imposed. Three Waste-to-Energy (W-t-E) plants are currently operational in Delhi with a total capacity of 5100 Tonnes Per Day (TPD) producing 52 megawatts of electricity per day. It is an important development. A 200 TPD Waste Compost Plant is also operational in Delhi. Bioremediation and biomining of landfill sites in Ghazipur and others is also progressing now. The number of mechanised road sweeping machines has been increased significantly and presently 60 machines are deployed for cleaning of roads in Delhi. As regards the SOPs, notification regarding dust mitigation measures for construction and demolition activities, and construction and demolition waste, first time, we made the rules for construction and demolition waste. I am happy to report that three C&D waste processing plants with 2,650 tonnes per day capacity are operational in Delhi. About two lakh tonnes of end products, that is, tiles, dividers and paver blocks, have been produced in these factories.

Now, I come to monitoring. Regarding notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards, as I said, recognition of the problem is the start of solution of the problem. Therefore, in 2015, the Prime Minister launched Air Quality Index. Now, we are monitoring 793 locations in 344 cities. Therefore, we know what the pollution level in each city every minute is. Then, implementation of Air Quality Early Warning System in Delhi in October, 2018, in association with the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) is already in place. Then, there are technical interventions. Pilot projects were deployed in Delhi for evaluation of air pollution mitigation technologies. Ambient air purification through Wind Augmentation and Purification Units (WAYUs) for pollution abatement at traffic intersections like at ITO and other intersections was done. Pariyayantra filtration units on 30 buses were also evaluated. It is a mix result, but everything needs to be tried and pilot project needs to be done.

Application of dust suppressant - the effectiveness of the dust suppressant lasted up to 6 hours after which it had to be reapplied. About 30 per cent reduction in dust concentrations was observed up to 6 hours. Advisory has been issued to State Boards to use dust suppressant. It is a chemical.

[Shri Prakash Javadekar]

Sir, the last two points are:

Research projects are being carried out by CPCB in collaboration with premier institutions like IIT, NEERI, etc., under Environment Protection Charge funds.

Lack of certification system of ambient air quality monitoring instruments in India was identified and now that a certification scheme has been established in collaboration with National Physical Laboratory.

Regular engagements with technical bodies and experts have been undertaken for knowledge-sharing.

But as I say, despite everything, still, there is problem because it had started twenty years ago. It became severe every year, and I appeal to everybody to give his cooperation. We need cooperation of everybody and also suggestions from this House. Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण अब आपके पास clarifications पूछने का मौका है। चूँकि कुमारी शैलजा जी ने यह प्रस्ताव मूव किया है, आपके पास पाँच मिनट हैं। पहले आप clarifications पूछिए।

KUMARI SELJA Sir, air pollution refers to the release of pollutants into the air that are detrimental to human health and planet as a whole. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): सर, यह प्रस्ताव तो हमारा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रस्ताव तो हम लोगों का है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप नहीं थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका नाम पुकारा गया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके बाद उनका भी प्रस्ताव था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, it is a result of combustion of fossil fuels; and according to WHO reports, air pollution kills about six lakh children under the age of 15 every year. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया शांति रखें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, in India, air pollution is responsible for 30 per cent premature deaths, cancer and mental diseases, and, Sir, it shortens the average life expectancy of Indians by four years.

सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने यहाँ अभी एक लम्बा स्टेटमेंट पढ़कर सुनाया और उससे ऐसा लगता है, जैसे इस सरकार की हमेशा यह दिखाने की आदत है कि 'All is well.' यह सरकार हमेशा यह दिखाती है कि सब कुछ ठीक है, सब कुछ ठीक चल रहा है, लेकिन सर सब कुछ ठीक नहीं है, सब कुछ चंगा नहीं है। आप देख रहे हैं कि रोज अखबारों में, टीवी में, सब जगह आ रहा है कि दिल्ली-एनसीआर में कितना air pollution है, in fact, in whole of Northern India. उत्तरी भारत में air pollution बढ़ता जा रही है और इसकी quality हर साल और भी ज्यादा severe होती जा रही है। सर, हमें एक बहुत लम्बा-चौड़ा जवाब मिला है। इसमें बहुत-सी बातें हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक सवाल यह पूछना चाहूँगी, यह मैंने पिछली बार भी एक supplementary question में पूछा था कि जब हरियाणा में air quality इतनी बुरी है, तो वहाँ कोई monitoring station क्यों नहीं है? उस समय मुझे बहुत ही हल्का-फुल्का जवाब मिला था कि अगर नहीं है, तो आपके लिए अच्छा ही है कि हरियाणा में नहीं है, इसका मतलब हरियाणा में pollution नहीं है। मुझे ऐसा ही कुछ जवाब मिला। You may please correct me. आप रिकार्ड दिखवा सकते हैं। लेकिन सर बात यह नहीं है, यह सिर्फ मैं याद दिला रही थी। जबकि बात यह है कि आज हमारे देश में, हमारे पूरे उत्तरी भारत में प्रदूषण बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसके अनेकों कारण बताए जाते हैं और अनेकों कारणों में चौथे या पांचवें नंबर पर कहा जाता है कि यह जो crop residue burn किया जाता है, stubble burning की जाती है, उसे हम अपनी देसी भाषा में पराली जलाना बोलते हैं। सर, मैं बाकी बातों में नहीं जाऊँगी, क्योंकि समय कम है। सर, मैं हरियाणा से आती हूँ, इसलिए हरियाणा के बारे में दो-तीन बातें जरूर कहना चाहूँगी और माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगी। सर, आजकल यह बात आम हो गई है कि हम इसके लिए अपने किसानों को सबसे ज्यादा दोषी ठहरा देते हैं। पंजाब, हरियाणा के किसानों को हम दोषी ठहरा देते हैं कि यह इनके कारण है। उनको क्रिमिनलाइज़ कर दिया जाता है। इसके लिए उनको इतना ज्यादा दोषी माना गया है कि उनको अपराधी तक बना दिया गया है। उनके लिए यह कहा गया है कि ऐसे किसानों के विरुद्ध केस रजिस्टर किए जाएँ, जो अपनी पराली जलाते हैं।

सर, मेरा यह मानना है कि इस संबंध में एक holistic approach होनी चाहिए। अगर किसान धान उगा रहा है, उसके पास कोई टेक्नोलॉजी आई है, जो कि सरकार ने दी है कि उसको जब एक छोटी विन्डो मिलती है, तो वह धान की खेती करता है, उसके बाद उसमें उसको गेहूँ की बुआई करनी है। उसके पास जो वेरायटी अवेलेबल है, जो टेक्नोलॉजी उसके पास कहीं न कहीं सरकार से आई है, उसके माध्यम से वह उस छोटी-सी विन्डो में उस शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन क्रॉप को पैसे कमाने के लिए उगाता है, लेकिन उसको उसे इसलिए जलाना पड़ता है, क्योंकि उसके पास उसके साथ की सपोर्टिंग टेक्नोलॉजी अवेलेबल नहीं है। आज के दिन उसको अपने सामने पराली जलाने के अलावा कोई और रास्ता नज़र नहीं आ रहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी और पूरा हाउस यह मानेगा कि हमारे देश में ज्यादातर किसान कर्जवान हो चुके हैं। Most of the farmers are debt-ridden. वह कहाँ जाएगा? उसको अपनी आमदनी बढ़ाने के लिए इस तरह के क्रॉप्स उगाने होंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं बस दो मिनट लूंगी, उसके बाद मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर दूँगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a time-limit. You know that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, मैं हरियाणा के किसानों की ओर से यह कहना चाहूँगी कि आप केवल किसान को दोषी मत ठहराइए, बल्कि उसको टेक्नोलॉजी दीजिए, उसको आप इस तरह से सक्षम कीजिए कि वह पराली न जला सके। उसको पराली न जलाने के लिए आप 2,500 रुपये, 3,000 रुपये का इंसेंटिव दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: आपका बोलने का टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, दो लाइंस बाकी हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a time-limit. You know that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, एक-एक लाइन में। आप इसको "मनरेगा" के साथ जोड़िए, ताकि जो stubble रह जाता है, उसको हम "मनरेगा" के तहत काट सकें। दूसरी बात, हरियाणा में आज के दिन आप सारी इंडस्ट्रीज पर यह कहकर ताला लगाने जा रहे हैं कि वे पॉल्यूशन पैदा कर रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि आप सारा साल क्या करते हैं? एनजीटी क्या करता है, क्यों नहीं उसकी ओर ध्यान देते? आज के दिन एक तो वैसे ही आपकी जीएसटी और नोटबंदी की इतनी मार है, उस पर से आप तालाबंदी भी करा रहे हैं, जिससे सारी इंडस्ट्रीज़ परेशान हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kumari Seljaji, please conclude. I am calling the next speaker now, Shri Vijay Goel. ...*(Interruptions)*...

कुमारी शैलजा: धन्यवाद, सर।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, क्रम से चलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He was the mover of the motion. The next speaker would be called after him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल: आप बाद में आए थे, मैं पहले से था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलें। आप चेयर को एड्रेस करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): सर, आज प्रदूषण पर चर्चा इसलिए हो रही है कि जिस राजधानी दिल्ली में हम रहते हैं, खाते हैं, पीते हैं, वह इतनी प्रदूषित हो गई है कि उसका आज का एयर क्वॉलिटी इंडेक्स 370 है, जो कि हानिकारक है। पीएम 2.5 -330 है और पीएम 10 - 359 है। मंत्री जी ने यहाँ वे बातें रखीं, जो केन्द्र सरकार ने किया होगा, किन्तु दिल्ली सरकार जिस तरीके से हाथ पर हाथ धरे बैठी है, मैं उसकी जानकारी आपको देना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, यह मुद्दा पूरे देश से संबंधित है, हम सब से संबंधित है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): सर, मंत्री जी ने खुद बताया कि क्या सुधार हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये अपने मंत्री जी से ही सुन लें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: संजय जी, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल: सुनिए, ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, यह गलत बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय विजय जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सबसे आगे हैं, यह सबका मुद्दा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह सबका मुद्दा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह पूरे देश का मुद्दा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस पर राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर बहस कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप क्यों खड़े हो गए? ...*(व्यवधान)*... कोई अन्य बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, अभी तो मैंने बोलना शुरू भी नहीं किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये प्रदूषित क्यों हो रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, Global Liveability Index की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, दिल्ली 112वें स्थान से 118वें स्थान पर पहुँच गई है। गंगा राम हॉस्पिटल की रिसर्च कहती है कि Lungs cancer patients की संख्या में 10 गुना बढ़ोतरी हो गई है। प्रजा फाउंडेशन की रिपोर्ट कहती है कि अच्छी हवा के सिर्फ चार दिन थे। वर्ष 2017 में 10,000 से ज्यादा लोग श्वास की बीमारी से मरे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप घबरा क्यों गए? ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझसे क्यों घबरा गए? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका मौका आएगा, तब आप बोलिएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह राजनीति का मुद्दा नहीं, यह हम सबका मुद्दा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विजय गोयल : आज साँस लेना 25 सिगरेट पीने के बराबर हो गया है। जो नया बच्चा पैदा होता है, उसको आप कितनी ज़हरीली सांस दे रहे हैं। इसका आपको अंदाज़ा नहीं है। उपसभापति जी, दिल्ली की जो 5 साल की देन है, मैं वह बताना चाहता हूं। दिल्ली में मास्क दिए गए हैं। 50 लाख मास्क बांटकर भ्रष्टाचार कर दिया गया। एक आदमी भी मास्क लगाए हुए नहीं मिलेगा, किंतु दिल्ली को मास्क में डाल दिया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, ये ऐसे नहीं बोल सकते। * ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विजय गोयल: महोदय, हर आदमी को प्रदूषण...*(व्यवधान)*... जल प्रदूषण इतना ज्यादा है कि आज बोतल का पानी पीना पड़ रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Record will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*... माननीय विजय जी, यह देश का मुद्दा है। यह किसी सरकार का मुद्दा नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपका समय पूरा हो गया है।

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, यह एयर प्यूरिफायर है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय विजय जी, आपका समय पूरा हो गया है।

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, यह विज्ञापन देखिए अखबार में, करोड़ों रुपये के विज्ञापन किए गए हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: आप ये चीज़ें नहीं दिखा सकते।

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, आपको ये ऑक्सीजन पीनी पड़ेगी।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय विजय गोयल जी, आप ये चीज़ें नहीं दिखा सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अपनी बात खत्म कीजिए। कोई अन्य बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।

श्री विजय गोयल: महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब में लोग पराली जला रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कोई अन्य बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय सदस्य आप सब बैठ जाइए। यह एक गंभीर मुद्दा है। यह पूरे देश का मुद्दा है, हम सबका मुद्दा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... विजय गोयल जी, आपका बोलने का समय खत्म हो गया है।

श्री विजय गोयल: महोदय, दिल्ली सरकार ने अब तक प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए कोई प्रयास नहीं किया है।

श्री उपसभापति: मैं अब दूसरे स्पीकर को परमिशन देता हूं। आपका समय खत्म हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका समय खत्म हुआ।

श्री विजय गोयल: उपसभापति जी, कंस्ट्रक्शन डस्ट पर काम करना था, इन्होंने एक काम नहीं किया, ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्हें रोड डस्ट के लिए छिड़काव करना था, वह भी नहीं किया, ...**(व्यवधान)**...इन्हें इंडस्ट्रियल पॉल्युशन पर काम करना था, इन्होंने नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा। अब आपका समय पूरा हुआ। प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा की बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी।...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका समय पूरा हो गया, अब आपकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... विजय गोयल जी, आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। मनोज झा जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... विजय जी, आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।

श्री विजय गोयल: *

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*Not recorded.

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।...*(व्यवधान)*... विजय गोयल जी, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब आपका समय पूरा हो चुका है, अब आपकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूं और सदन का भी धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूं कि आज इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर हम तमाम लोग एक साथ बैठकर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बोलिए।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: उपसभापति महोदय, सदन की मर्यादा तार-तार हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not taken permission to show it. ...*(Interruptions)*... विजय गोयल जी, आप इस तरह डिस्प्ले नहीं कर सकते। ...*(व्यवधान)*... विजय गोयल जी, आप इस तरह डिस्प्ले नहीं कर सकते। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Vijay Goelji, this is not becoming of a Meember. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह गलत चीज़ है। आप बिना चेयर की परमिशन के ये चीज़ें कैसे डिस्प्ले कर सकते हैं? यह सही नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा, आप बोलें।

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. मुरलीधरन): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन से यह अपील करना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे गंभीर विषय पर ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijay Goel, please do not do this. आप हाउस में बाहर की चीज़ें मत दिखाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... No, this is not correct. ऐसे चीज़ों को डिस्प्ले करना correct नहीं है।...*(व्यवधान)*... यह नेशनल इश्यू है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम सब का इश्यू है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री वी. मुरलीधरन: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन से बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ अपील करना चाहूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसे गंभीर विषय के बारे में शांति से चर्चा करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप मेरी बात सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप अपना गुस्सा मेरे ऊपर क्यों दिखा रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... No, कोई प्वांडट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... शुक्ल जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हरिप्रसाद जी, आप भी बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... शुक्ल जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं।

श्री वी. मुरलीधरन: सर, सरकार चाहती है कि इस विषय पर गंभीरता से चर्चा हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सभी सदस्य इस चर्चा में भाग लें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन आप लोग सभी की बात सुनने के लिए धैर्य रखिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब आपको समय मिलेगा, तब आप अपना जवाब दे दीजिएगा। अगर किसी की बात पर आपत्ति है, तो प्वांइट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाइए।

श्री उपसभापतिः प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, मैडम प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया सीट से बैठकर न बोलें।...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया सीट पर बैठकर running commentary न करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री दोला सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): मंत्री जी, जब चेयर ने मना किया है, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झाः माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने तमाम साथियों को 250वें सत्र का पुनः साधुवाद देता हूं। उस दिन गरिमा की चर्चा हुई थी, यदि वह गरिमा प्रतिदिन तार-तार होगी, तो चाहे 250वां सत्र हो या 350 वां सत्र हो, उससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयलः फिर आपने उस दिन हमें क्यों नहीं बोलने दिया था। ...**(व्यवधान)** ...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झाः विजय जी, मैं नहीं था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापतिः मनोज जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई भी बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रही है। माननीय एल.ओ.पी. आपसे आग्रह है ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट मनोज झा जी।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Point of order under which rule?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order under Rule 235(ii). It states, "Whilst the Council is sitting, a Member - (ii) shall not interrupt any Member while speaking by disorderly expression or noises or in any other disorderly manner." Sir, I am inviting your attention to this rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापतिः प्लीज़ आप सीट पर बैठकर न बोलें। Sukhendu Sekhar Rayji, I hope all of us will follow this. Now, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झाः शुक्रिया, उपसभापति महोदय। मेरा वक्त पुन: शुरू करवाया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कहें, तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं।

श्री उपसभापतिः आप उधर देखकर बात न करें। You are supposed to address the Chair. मेरा माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध है कि प्लीज़ बैठकर comment न करें।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झाः उपसभापति महोदय, जब आज प्रात: काल देखा गया है कि Calling Attention में यह विषय है, इसी शहर में मैं भी रहता हूं, मुझे लगा कि संसद इस पर चर्चा कर रही है और गंभीर चर्चा कर रही है। सर, हममें से अधिकांश लोगों ने मीर तक़ी मीर की वह ग़ज़ल सुनी होगी, जिसे मेंहदी हसन साहब ने गाया।

"देख तो दिल कि जाँ से उठता है,
ये धुआँ सा कहाँ से उठता है।"

अगर आज की प्रणालियां होतीं, तो सबसे पहले पराली जलाने वाले पकड़ लिए जाते कि धुआं वहीं से उठ रहा है। आते वक्त मैंने बाजवा साहब से पूछा कि बाजवा साहब इसमें पराली का कितना योगदान है? उन्होंने कहा कि भाई हम तो 60 साल से जला रहे हैं। हम यह अचानक कहां से गुनहगार हो गए? सर, असल में दिक्कत क्या है? माननीय मंत्री जी मैंने air pollutions को लेकर तमाम चीजें देखीं, हमें आपकी मंशा पर कोई शक नहीं है, आपकी व्यवस्थाओं पर भी कोई शक नहीं है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद अगर कुछ नहीं हो पा रहा है, तो इसका मतलब है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... कहीं कोई चूक हो रही है।

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया पीछे से अपनी सीट पर बैठकर न बोलें।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं कि प्रदूषण जैसे मुद्दे पर हमारे स्वर इतने बदल जाएंगे कि हमारी गंभीरता हवा में काफ़ूर हो रही है, यह मैं पहली चीज़ कहना चाहता हूं। दूसरी चीज़, जब हम प्राथमिकताओं में pollutants का जिक्र करते हैं, हम सभी लोग बेईमानी करते हैं। सर, estrangement of labour and nature alienation को जन्म देता है। हम real estate पर कभी शक की निगाह क्यों नहीं डालते हैं? क्योंकि real estate हमारी पॉलिटिकल लाइफ का backbone है और हम डर जाते हैं। सर, industrial pollution और toxins भी इसके कारण हैं। अचानक अक्टूबर, नवम्बर, दिसम्बर का महीना आता है, पूरा पंजाब, हरियाणा का किसान गुनहगार साबित होता है। वह अपने खेत में खड़ा हमारे pollution के लिए जिम्मेवार ठहराया जाता है, जबकि अभी तक कोई ऐसा अध्ययन नहीं आया है, जो साबित करे कि हरियाणा, पंजाब और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के किसान गुनहगार हैं। मैं यह समझता हूं कि इसे थोड़ा आगे ले जाने की जरूरत है। मैं एक और चीज़ माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता था कि 2050 तक capitalism politically-sustainable रहे या न रहे, ecologically sustainable नहीं रहेगा। Ecologically unsustainability of capitalism should give us some idea where we wish to move our priorities, our macro economic interventions. ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मुझे आखिरी टिप्पणी करने दीजिए, क्योंकि सर, आज तो मजा आ गया कि... सर, विरोध होता है, दुख नहीं होता है, लेकिन विरोध का स्वर शत्रुता में तब्दील हो जाए, तब दुख होता है, आपके लिए भी होता है और अपने लिए भी होता है, इसलिए हिसाब बराबर।

सर, मैं एक आखिरी टिप्पणी करना चाहता हूं। अक्टूबर, नवम्बर, दिसम्बर के महीने के बाद, एक बार माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जितने आंकड़े दिए हैं, क्योंकि अगर राशि आवंटन से फाइलें गुलाबी हो जाएं, तो यह मंजूर है, लेकिन जिंदगी गुलाबी नहीं होती है। दिल्ली से embassies को शिफ्ट करने की बात हो रही है, MNCs के भी शिफ्ट करने की बातें हो रही हैं। यह हमारे लिए अर्थव्यवस्था का भी संकट उत्पन्न करेगा। गांधी जी की 50वीं जयंती वर्ष में

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

आवश्यकता है कि Let us revisit the idea of global capitalism. It is not good as it appears in the newspapers. Thank you. मेरी बात से किसी को कष्ट हुआ हो, तो मैं माफी चाहता हूं।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। यह एक बहुत ही गंभीर विषय है और इस पर हम सभी को सोचना होगा, चूंकि पर्यावरण में असंतुलन के कारण ही आज बहुत सारी परेशानियां उत्पन्न हो रही हैं। जलवायु परिवर्तन पर भी हम सभी को गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए नहीं तो इसका बहुत बड़ा खामियाजा हम सभी को भुगतना पड़ेगा। महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा है कि संसाधन हमारी जरूरतें पूरी कर सकती हैं, हमारे लालच को नहीं। लेकिन आज हम अपने लालच के कारण खमियाज़ा भुगत रहे हैं, इस पर भी हमें बहुत सोचने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि बिहार सरकार ने हर साल 'बिहार पृथ्वी दिवस' मनाने का फैसला वर्ष 2011 में लिया था। जिस प्रकार से 'अगस्त क्रांति' में 'करो या मरो' का नारा था, उसी तरह से पृथ्वी दिवस में, पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा हेतु बिहार सरकार ने संकल्प लिया है। पूरी इंसानी जिंदगी पृथ्वी और पर्यावरण पर ही मुनस्सर है। इसलिए स्वस्थ और सुरक्षित पर्यावरण के बिना स्वस्थ मानव समाज की कल्पना अधूरी है।

महोदय, बिहार सरकार ने 'जल जीवन हरियाली' नामक एक अभियान की शुरूआत की है। इसका उद्देश्य पृथ्वी के संरक्षण में, जन सहभागिता एवं जनजागरण से जलवायु परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न समस्याओं से निजात दिलाना है। बिहार सरकार ने "जल जीवन हरियाली' अभियान के तहत तीन वर्षों में 24 हजार करोड़ रुपए की राशि से 11 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को मिशनमोड में करने का फैसला लिया है। इस अभियान के तहत इस साल एक करोड़ से ज्यादा पौधे लगाए जा चुके हैं और आठ करोड़ पौधे इन तीन सालों में हम लगाएंगे।

महोदय, पहले बिहार और झारखंड राज्य एक थे। उसके बाद जब बिहार और झारखंड अलग हुए, तो वर्ष 2005 में जो ग्रीन कवर एरिया था, वह बिहार में 9 प्रतिशत था। आज 'जल जीवन हरियाली' मिशन, जो वर्ष 2012 से चल रहा है और जिसमें 19 करोड़ पौधे लगाए गए हैं, उसके कारण हमारे ग्रीन कवर एरिया का प्रतिशत बढ़कर 15 प्रतिशत हो गया है और उसे हम 17 प्रतिशत तक पहुँचेंगे।

महोदय, जनता दल युनाइटेड एक ऐसी पार्टी है, जिसने पर्यावरण को देखते हुए पेड़ लगाने के अभियान को सदस्यता अभियान से जोड़ा, उसमें भी यह शर्त रखी है कि जो भी हमारी पार्टी का सदस्य बनेगा, वह कम से कम एक पौधा जरूर लगाएगा। इस प्रकार से हमने पर्यावरण को प्रदूषण से बचाने का काम किया है।

महोदय, मैं केन्द्र सरकार का इसलिए शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहती हूं कि बिहार सरकार ने 'सात निश्चय' कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 'हर घर जल का नल' और 'हर घर बिजली' का कार्यक्रम चलाया, केन्द्र सरकार ने भी उसे अपनाया है। मैं इस सरकार से मांग करना चाहती हूं कि 'जल जीवन हरियाली' अभियान, जो बिहार सरकार चला रही है, उसे केन्द्र सरकार भी अपनाए। जल और हरियाली के बीच में जीवन है। जब हम जल और हरियाली को सही रखेंगे, तभी हमारा जीवन सही रहेगा। अत: मैं चाहती हूं कि जिस 'जल जीवन हरियाली' के अभियान को बिहार सरकार अपना रही है, उसे आप भी अपनाएं। जब जल, जीवन और हरियाली रहेगी, तभी हमारे जीवन में खुशहाली रहेगी, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین : اپ سبھی پتی مہودے، بہت بہت شکریہ۔ یہ ایک بہت ہی گمبھیر وشنے اور اس پر ہم سبھی کو سوچنا ہوگا، چونکہ پریاورن میں اسنتلن کی وجہ سے آج بہت ساری پریشانیاں اٹھن ہو رہی ہیں۔ جل وایو پریورتن پر بھی ہم سبھی کو گمبھیرتا سے سوچنا چاہئے، نہیں تو اس کا بہت بڑا خمیازہ ہم سبھی کو بھگتنا پڑے گا۔ مہاتما گاندھی جی نے کہا ہے کہ سنسادھن ہماری ضرورتیں پوری کر سکتے ہیں، ہمارے لالچ کو نہیں۔ لیکن آج ہم اپنے لالچ کی وجہ سے خمیازہ بھگت رہے ہیں، اس پر بھی ہمیں بہت سوچنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

مہودے، میں بتانا چاہتی ہوں کہ بہار سرکار نے ہر سال 'بہار پرتھوی دوس' منانے کا فیصہ سال 2011 میں لیا تھا۔ جس طرح سے 'اگست کرانتی' میں کرو یا مرو کا نعرہ تھا، اسی طرح سے پرتھوی دوس میں، پریاورن کی سرکشا ہیتو بہار سرکار نے سنکلپ لیا ہے۔ پوری انسانی زندگی پرتھوی اور پریاورن پر ہی منحصر ہے۔ اس لئے سوستھہ اور سرکشت پریاورن کے بنا سوستھہ مانو سماج کی کلپنا ادھوری ہے۔

مہودے، بہار سرکار نے 'جل جیون ہریالی' نامی ایک ابھیان کی شروعات کی ہے۔ اس کا مقصد پرتھوی کے سنرکشن میں، جل سہہ-بھاگتا اور جن جاگرن سے جل وایو پریورتن سے اٹھن سمسیاؤں سے نجات دلانا ہے۔ بہار سرکار نے 'جل جیون ہریالی' ابھیان کے تحت تین سالوں میں چوبیس ہزار کروڑ روپے کی رقم سے ایک گیارہ سوتری

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

کارنے کرم کو مشن موڈ میں کرنے کا فیصد لیا ہے۔ اس ابھیان کے تحت اس سال ایک کروڑ سے زیادہ پودھے لگائے جا چکے ہیں اور آٹھھ کروڑ پودھے ان تین سالوں میں ہم لگائیں گے۔

مہودے، پہلے بہار اور جھاکھنڈ راجیہ ایک تھے۔ اس کے بعد جب بہار اور جھاکھنڈ الگ ہوئے، تو سال 2005 میں جو گرین کور ایریا تھا، وہ بہار میں نو فیصد تھا۔

آج 'جل جیون ہریالی' مشن، جو سال 2012 سے چل رہا ہے اور جس میں انیس کروڑ پودھے لگائے گئے ہیں، اس کی وجہ سے ہمارے گرین کور کا فیصد بڑھ کر پندرہ فیصد ہو گیا ہے اور اسے ہم سترہ فیصد تک پہنچانا چاہتے ہیں۔

مہودے، جنتا دل (یونائیٹڈ) ایک ایسی پارٹی ہے، جس نے پریاورن کو دیکھتے ہوئے، جو سدسیتا ابھیان چلایا ہے، اس میں بھی یہ شرط رکھی ہے کہ جو بھی ہماری پارٹی کا سدسیہ بنے گا، وہ کم سے کم ایک پودھا ضرور لگائے گا۔ اس طرح سے ہم نے پریاورن کو پردوشن سے بچانے کا کام کیا ہے۔

مہودے، میں کیندر سرکار کا اس لئے شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ بہار سرکار نے 'سات نشچئے' کارنے کرم کے انترگت 'ہر گھر جل کا نل' اور 'ہر گھر بجلی' کا کارنے کرم چلایا، کیندر سرکار نے بھی اسے اپنایا ہے۔ میں اس سرکار سے مانگ کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ 'جل جیون ہریالی' ابھیان، جو بہار سرکار چلا رہی ہے، اسے کیندر سرکار بھی اپنائے۔ جل اور ہریالی کے بیچ میں جیون ہے۔ جب ہم جل اور ہریالی کو صحیح رکھیں گے، تبھی ہمارا جیون صحیح رہے گا۔ آخر میں، میں چاہتی ہوں کہ جس 'جل جیون ہریالی' کے ابھیان کو بہار سرکار اپنا رہی ہے، اسے آپ اپنائیں۔ جب جل، جیون اور ہریالی رہے گی، تبھی ہمارے جیون میں خوشحالی رہے گی، بہت بہت شکریہ۔

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): मान्यवर, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। प्रदूषण जैसे गम्भीर विषय पर इस सदन में चर्चा हो रही है। माननीय केन्द्रीय मंत्री जी ने आज जो रिपोर्ट रखी है

और जो रिपोर्ट माननीय सदस्यों को दी गई है, मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने देश के सामने सच रखा। सच यह रखा है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वयं यह स्वीकार किया है कि दिल्ली में प्रदूषण के दिनों की संख्या में कमी आई है, अच्छे और मॉडरेट दिनों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है और माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो रिपोर्ट सदन में रखी है, वही रिपोर्ट ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री विजय गोयल जी, कृपया आप बैठिए। आपकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

मैं माननीय सदन के नेता से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे कृपया माननीय विजय गोयल जी को समझाएं और उन्हें इस प्रकार से सदन की कार्यवाही में व्यवधान करने से रोके। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री विजय गोयल जी, आप कृपया बैठ जाएं। आपकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: महोदय, पर्यावरण के संबंध में मंत्री जी की रिपोर्ट से अब यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि दिल्ली में प्रदूषण कम हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने प्रयास किया कि दिल्ली के अंदर बड़े पैमाने पर ...**(व्यवधान)**... दिल्ली के अंदर चौबीसों घंटे बिजली की सप्लाई देकर ...**(व्यवधान)**...दिल्ली के अंदर ग्रीन कवर 12 परसेंट बढ़ाया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दिल्ली के अंदर हमारे प्रयासों से ऑड-इवन प्रोग्राम सफलतापूर्वक चलाया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: *

श्री उपसभापति: श्री विजय गोयल जी, मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि आपकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। मेरा आपसे पुन: आग्रह है कि कृपया आप अपना स्थान ग्रहण करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: महोदय, दिल्ली के अंदर आज दिल्ली की सरकार ने और दिल्ली सरकार के प्रयासों की बदौलत दो थर्मल पॉवर प्लांट बन्द कराए गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दिल्ली के अंदर कंस्ट्रक्शन साइट्स पर रोक लगाकर, दिल्ली में प्रदूषण कम करने का पूरा प्रयास केजरीवाल जी की सरकार द्वारा किया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बड़ी विनम्रतापूर्वक माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: *

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय विजय गोयल जी, मैं आपसे प्रार्थना कर रहा हूं कि आप कृपया अपना स्थान ग्रहण करें। आपकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने कहा कि 56,000 मशीनें पराली काटने के लिए किसानों को दी गईं, लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट में माननीय मंत्री, जी जो

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*Not recorded.

[श्री संजय सिंह]

डेटा प्रस्तुत किया गया है, वह डेटा मशीनों के बारे में कुछ अलग कहता है। इसलिए मैं आपसे स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं, क्योंकि आप कह रहे हैं कि कुल 20,000 मशीनें पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश को दी गईं। आज आप रिपोर्ट में कह रहे हैं कि 56 हजार मशीनें दी गईं, तो मान्यवर, 36 हजार मशीनें कहाँ गईं? ...(व्यवधान)... किसानों की पराली काटने की मशीनें कहाँ चली गईं? ...(व्यवधान)... मैं यह माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)... केजरीवाल जी को गालियाँ देते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर प्रदूषण कम कर सकते हों, तो मैं आमंत्रित करता हूं दिन-रात केजरीवाल जी को गालियाँ दीजिए, मैं आपका अभिनंदन करता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने दूसरे सदन में केजरीवाल के स्वास्थ्य को लेकर मजाक उड़ाया, मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं ...(व्यवधान)... भाजपा के सदस्यों का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा रहे, ईश्वर इनको लंबी उम्र दे। ...(व्यवधान)... आप केजरीवाल जी की बीमारी का मजाक उड़ा रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, ऑड-ईवन के विरोध में माननीय सदस्य निकल जाते हैं। मान्यवर, क्या ये सांसद हैं, जो ऑड-ईवन का विरोध कर रहे हैं? हम दिल्ली में पटाखे नहीं दगाने के लिए बच्चों को प्रेरित कर रहे हैं, आप पटाखे दगाते हैं, दिल्ली वालों को प्रदूषण में डालने का काम करते हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)... मान्यवर, इस मानसिकता पर शर्म आती है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप खत्म करें।

श्री संजय सिंह: अगर आप इस मानसिकता से प्रदूषण से लड़ेंगे, तो दिल्ली के बच्चों के साथ न्याय नहीं कर पाएंगे, दिल्ली के बुजुर्गों के साथ न्याय नहीं कर पाएंगे।

मान्यवर, एयर क्वालिटी इंडेक्स की बात कही गई।

श्री उपसभापति: थैंक यू।

श्री संजय सिंह: बस इतना कहकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। एयर क्वालिटी इंडेक्स ...(व्यवधान)... मैं बाकी शहरों की बात कर रहा हूं। गाजियाबाद में 353, ग्रेटर नोएडा में 338, कानपुर में 335, पानीपत में 331 ...(व्यवधान)... मेरठ में 330, बागपत में 328, हरियाणा. ...(व्यवधान)... यमुना नगर में 324, नोएडा में 318, मुरादाबाद में 306, भिवाड़ी में 302 का आंकड़ा है। आज दस शहरों की जो सूची है, उसमें दिल्ली का नाम नहीं है, फिर भी दिल्ली को बदनाम करते हो, फिर भी दिल्ली का गैस चेम्बर, गैस चेम्बर कहकर प्रचार करते हो। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री वीर सिंह।

श्री संजय सिंह: यह मानसिकता बदलो, * जिसके कारण यह प्रदूषण है।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। महोदय, वायु प्रदूषण केवल हमारे देश की ही

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

नहीं, बल्कि पूरे वर्ल्ड की समस्या है, इसलिए हमें इस पर गंभीरता से सोचना होगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से वायु प्रदूषण के बारे में दो-तीन प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि दीपावली के मौके पर, अक्टूबर-नवंबर के महीने में जब यह बात आती है, तो किसानों को पराली के नाम पर बदनाम किया जाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि आपने किसानों के लिए 2500 रुपये दिए हैं, पर क्या इन 2500 रुपयों से पराली की समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को, सरकार को सुझाव देता हूं कि केंद्र और प्रदेश सरकारें किसानों की पराली को खरीद लें। जब वे खरीद लेंगी, तो उनको जलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी। आपको यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि जब वायु प्रदूषण की बात आती है, तब दिल्ली का ही नाम क्यों आता है? इस बार दिल्ली से ज्यादा तो मुरादाबाद शहर वायु प्रदूषण से प्रदूषित रहा है। यह समस्या दिल्ली की नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश की समस्या है, इसलिए हमें राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर समाज को जागरूक करना चाहिए और सभी को मिलकर वायु प्रदूषण को समाप्त करने के लिए आगे बढ़कर कदम उठाना चाहिए।

तीसरा सुझाव वृक्षारोपण का है। आज वन समाप्त किए जा रहे हैं। वनों में आग लग जाती है, लेकिन उसको बुझाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। जितना प्रदूषण आधे देश से होता है, उतना एक वन की आग लग जाने से हो जाता है। महीनों तक यह आग जलती रहती है, हमारी जलवायु प्रदूषित होती रहती है, लेकिन हमारी केंद्र और प्रदेश सरकारें उस ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रही हैं, अतः हमें इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मेरा चौथा सुझाव है कि जो हाइवे बनाए जा रहे हैं, इनको बनाने के लिए सड़कों के दोनों किनारे जो पेड़ खड़े थे, वे पूरे पेड़ साफ कर दिए गए हैं, सारे वृक्ष समाप्त कर दिए गए हैं, जिससे जल की कमी हो रही है, इसलिए केंद्र और प्रदेश सरकारों को मिलकर वृक्षारोपण की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। हर वर्ष वृक्षारोपण का अभियान चलाया जाता है, लाखों-करोड़ों और अरबों रुपये वृक्षारोपण पर खर्च किए जाते हैं, किंतु लगाने के बाद उनके पालन-पोषण पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। सरकार का इस पर काफी पैसा खर्च होता है, इसलिए इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मेरा पाँचवाँ सुझाव है कि जो बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्टरियाँ शहरों के बीच में आ गई हैं, उनको अन्यत्र लगाया जाए। दिल्ली हमारे देश का हार्ट है, दिल्ली में पचास साल पहले, सौ साल पहले जो फैक्टरियाँ लगाई गई थीं, वे आज आबादी के अंदर आ गई हैं और वे जलवायु को प्रदूषित कर रही हैं। आज जलवायु प्रदूषण के कारण लोगों के लंग्स में कैंसर पैदा हो रहा है। हमें इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमें, न केंद्र को और न दिल्ली को आपस में लड़ना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूं कि दिल्ली का नाम इसलिए आता है, क्योंकि यह देश की राजधानी है, हमें इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए, किंतु प्रदेश सरकार के साथ-साथ केंद्र सरकार को भी इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमें पूरे देश की जलवायु को शुद्ध करने के लिए इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। आपने बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Partap Singh Bajwa.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Sir, I had given notice. *...(Interruptions)...* I just came to know that my name is not there. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not of the three persons who gave notice. *...(Interruptions)...* I know that it is the privilege of the Chair. *...(Interruptions)...* I had given notice. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Hon. Members, I would like to clarify this. जो mover होते हैं, उनको पहले अवसर दिया जाता है। मैंने नाम पुकारा, आपके यहाँ से Mover नहीं थे, आप तीन लोग थे। दूसरे नम्बर पर Mover कुमारी शैलजा जी थीं। I called her. नियम है कि आपको आधे घंटे पहले नाम देना चाहिए। आप सब नाम देने बहुत बाद में आते हैं, फिर ऊपर enquire करने आते हैं।

SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Sir, I gave my name. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is not there. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूँ। मैं हाउस से एक विनती करूँगा कि यह एक बहुत important matter है, हमें इसको गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए। पहली बात तो यह है कि ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो यह रिपोर्ट रखी, मैं इस रिपोर्ट से सहमत नहीं हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक सरकारी रिपोर्ट है। अगर आज यह discussion न होता, तो इस पर कोई चर्चा नहीं होनी थी। आपने discussion का मौका दिया। जैसे अफसर करते हैं, अफसरों ने मिनिस्टर साहब को एक रिपोर्ट पकड़ा दी और मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह रिपोर्ट हाउस के सामने रख दी। मेरे पास जो रिपोर्ट है, मैं आपको थोड़ी सी वह भी बता देता हूँ। वह completely आपके विपरीत है। आप कह रहे हैं कि पिछले तीन साल से air pollution better हो रहा है। देखिए, यह international bodies की रिपोर्ट है कि आज दुनिया के जो capitals हैं, उनमें से दिल्ली number one polluted capital of the world है। इससे बड़ी शर्मनाक बात हम हिन्दुस्तानियों के लिए क्या हो सकती है! एक तरफ हम कह रहे हैं कि हम economic power बन कर बाहर निकल रहे हैं। अगर हम अपने capital को, अपने शहरों को साफ नहीं रख सकते, तो हम आगे और क्या करेंगे? इसलिए सर, मैं यह एक छोटी सी रिपोर्ट आपके सामने पढ़ रहा हूँ।

On the 3rd of November, 2019, Delhi experienced a three-year record high level of pollution. According to the System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting and Research (SAFAR), the overall Air Quality Index (AQI) reached 708. Safe parameters are 0-50 and Delhi was at 708. The AQI in Delhi was 14 times the recommended safety levels (0-50) in Delhi and other parts of India. The rising air pollution crisis is a serious

cause of concern. The Greenpeace Report says that out of 30 most polluted cities, 22 belong only to India.

जैसा संजय सिंह जी और मनोज झा जी ने कहा, 22 शहर तो हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के ही हैं। डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका और हाउस का थोड़ा सा ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि देखिए, यह pollution का दौर चल रहा है, gas chamber बना हुआ है। जया जी, दो मिनट मेरी बात सुनिए। Gas chamber बना हुआ है, लेकिन हमारे ऑनरेबल हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब एक ट्वीट करते हैं। हर्षवर्धन साहब की एक ट्वीट आती है। In the midst of a crisis, Dr. Harsh Vardhan, Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare, tweeted that people should eat carrots for the benefits, including protection from pollution related harm to health. आप मुझे बताएँ कि और तो कुछ करना नहीं, carrot बता रहे हैं। वे कह रहे हैं कि गाजर खाएँ। आप हमें बताएँ कि क्या हम बकरी हैं या आपने हमें क्या समझ रखा है? आप हेल्थ सुधारने की बजाय यह ट्वीट करते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bajwaji, please conclude.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Second tweet comes from hon. Minister of Environment. एनवायरनमेंट मिनिस्टर साहब कह रहे हैं, दीदी इधर बात सुनिए। Shri Prakash Javadekar, the Union Minister of Environment, tweeted that people should start their day with music. क्योंकि उनको पता है कि lungs जम चुके हैं, गला बैठ चुका है, आँखें जवाब दे रही हैं, इधर पानी आ रहा है, तो आप music सुनिए। वे बताएं कि अगर music ही सुनना है, तो we are already facing the music. गाना गाओ, गीत सुनो, पॉल्यूशन से फाइट करने का गवर्नमेंट का यह तौर तरीका है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Bajwaji, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am calling the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Vandana Chavan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: एक नेता कह रहे हैं कि गाजरें खाओ, दूसरे कह रहे हैं कि म्यूज़िक सुनो, कोई म्यूज़िक एकेडमी खोल रखी है? हम लोगों ने कोई फिल्म ऐक्टिंग में तो जाना नहीं है और फिर कहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is already four minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, I may conclude...*(Interruptions)*.... I have to talk about the farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, just a minute. किसानों की बात कहे बिना मैं नहीं बैठूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You had three minutes; you have taken four minutes. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not going to allow it. I am not going to give you more time. अब आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। वंदना जी आप बोलिए।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: *

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय खत्म हो गया है। वंदना जी अब आप बोलिए।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, thank you for taking up this extremely important topic in the House. It is unfortunate that in the last few interventions, unnecessarily, we are bringing politics into this discussion which is absolutely not called for.

Sir, if we see some of the figures we are faced with, we would find that air pollution kills a child every three minutes in India. This is the seriousness of this topic. I don't know why we are constantly blaming Delhi. Delhi is definitely the Capital of India and all the attention is on Delhi. But if we see what Bajwaji said just now, India is home to 14 most polluted cities in the world. If we Google this, we find a list of them. Most polluted city is Kanpur; second is Faridabad; third is Varanasi; fourth is Gaya; fifth is Patna; sixth is Delhi followed then by Lucknow, Agra and Gurgaon. Sir, I don't think this is a blame game. This is not something this Government is doing or some party is doing. This is a concern of all of us across party lines and that is how we have to address this issue.

Sir, this is a serious issue. When we call for attention, we are supposed to put in our suggestions or points to the Ministry. The hon. Minister has come out with a statement which states what they are doing. Great, but we cannot be complacent by just patting our own back and saying we are doing a lot. I think we need to do a lot, lot and lot more. Therefore, we have to make sure that some committee comprising some experts and elected representatives is formed which has ongoing meetings and try to see how we can address this.

Sir, here, I just want to make one point. The hon. Minister comes from the city of Pune. Cities are considered to be guzzlers of electricity and energy, and they vomit pollutants. Every city needs to do a carbon inventory. Pune is the first city in India which has done a carbon inventory, found out from which sources the pollutants come and then started addressing it by making an action plan and how to go about this.

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*Not recorded.

3.00 P.M.

Therefore, I would urge the hon. Minister that every city should have a plan as to what is the inventory and what action is to be taken.

My second point is that the Constitution of India while making the 73rd and 74th Amendments came out with Twelfth Schedule, which mandates what municipal corporations need to do. This is a problem. We make policies here; we make legislations here. But, ultimately, if we want to really take action, it has to be at the grassroots level and at the local self-Government level. Therefore, the Constitution in its Twelfth Schedule says that every city must develop an urban forest where your carbon emissions and pollutants are sequestered. Sir, what are we doing in this respect? I would make an appeal to the Minister to see to it that cities are taken care of, plans are made and trees are grown so that we sequester carbon emissions. Development plans of a city must also ensure that we leave open spaces so that this is taken care of.

Sir, last but not the least, awareness is absolutely important. We may work at the Government level, we may make policies and legislations, but till every single person and every single citizen does not feel that it is his or her problem and responsibility to give a good future to the coming generations, I think, we will never be able to tackle this problem. So, this has to be taken up with great gusto and I think we all volunteer in this action. Thank you, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: वंदना जी, राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर इस देश की जो सबसे गंभीर समस्या है, उसको उठाने के लिए धन्यवाद। डा. बांडा प्रकाश जी और सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर जी, आप दोनों के बाद श्रीमती विजिला जी का नाम है, but she has to go somewhere. So, if both of you permit, I would call her. Now, Shrimati Vijila.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak at this time. I just wanted to bring forth a successful story. Actually, my friend and colleague, Vandanaji, just now mentioned about Pune. It is a success story. When I was a Mayor, I went to her city to see what was going on.

Solid waste management is the pioneering and best solution that they have implemented. They take the solid waste to the place where they segregate it, palletize it and decompose it. They are not burning it anywhere. From it, there is a residue derived fuel which would give us carbon credits. It can be used in daily vehicular traffic. That is a very good thing that Pune has taken up.

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

Our hon. Amma also implemented the biomethanation project in all the cities. In every city, ₹ 1 crore was given. All the liquid waste, vegetable waste was taken up exclusively from the hotels, restaurants. We degraded it. Then, electricity was produced from that which would light up streetlights, and up to 700 megawatts were taken from the biomethanation project.

Sir, the second one is use of bicycles. Amma wanted that all students would go to school only on bicycles, that people would not use cars to take their children to school and each and every child would come from her home to the school by free cycles given to all the children in the schools. That was Amma's flagship programme.

Regarding cows and goats, she gave a cow and four goats. It is a natural manure which is produced at home and which is used for agricultural purposes. So, there are no pesticides, no insecticides, nothing. It is only natural manure which is produced at home because of the cows which are given by the Government itself.

Next is eradication of plastics. Our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Edappadi K. Palaniswami introduced completely plastic free zone. So, from 1st October, there is complete eradication of plastic. There is no plastic use and there is no burning of plastic. It is completely prohibited.

Regarding tree plantations, during Amma's time, every year, 65 lakh trees were planted. Then, 66 lakh trees were planted. So every year, it was done and now it has come to 72 lakhs. We are planting trees every year. Planting of trees has increased but the only alarming thing is that the icebergs are melting. Because of the melting of the icebergs, the sea levels are rising up. ...*(Time-bell rings)...* So, we have to think now because all the major coastal areas would be submerged in the oceans. We have to think about what the next point would be. How can we save our people from being submerged into the sea? Soon, we would have the land inside the sea.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vijilaji, please conclude.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: So, as hon. Vandanaji said, we have to have an expert committee organize and make plans in such a way that this global warming and climate change does not affect us. May we all together have a better place for you, for me and for the entire human race, a better place for tomorrow, a better place for our future generations! Thank you Sir.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, it is a very serious problem. We thank hon. Chairman also for allowing a discussion on this serious topic. The air pollution in India is killing 1.5 million people every year. This is the fifth largest killer in India. According to WHO, India has the highest death rate of chronic respiratory diseases and asthama. Our statistics reveal, and even while answering in Lok Sabha, hon. Minister also gave the reasons for minimum levels and maximums levels of air pollution in summers and winters. Out of that, almost 76 per cent is from industries, dust and transport. Only 4 per cent is from the crop burning but people always say that crop burnings is a major issue. It is not at all a major issue. Three areas count around 72 per cent. Even in summers and winters it is like that only. Sir, to stop the crop burnings, we are requesting the hon. Ministers that they should provide practical and scientific solutions to the farmers. Last time, I read in a Maharashtra newspaper that some of the pharmaceutical companies are purchasing back the agricultural waste from farmers for using it in manufacturing of drugs. Another one is road dust also. This is a very, very important cause. They should see to it as to how the road dust can be controlled. It is also suggested that the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules, 2016 should be implemented. We have to implement it very vehemently. It is not for the individual person who will be affected but the whole society will be damaged otherwise. The plans of setting up new waste-to-energy plants and to enhance the processing capacity of existing plants should also be materialized. Two-three days back, when people were bothering about all these things, that is, the air pollution, every day we are getting calls from our area also that it is at a dangerous level and how you people are moving outside. Even our Parliament Members are wearing masks when they are coming to the Parliament. There is a Report in the Press, "No funds for Delhi under clean air programme." It is National Clean Air Programme (NCAP). It might be that the Delhi Government is getting some other funds but the funds were not allocated under the National Clean Air Programme to the Delhi Government. That is the answer given by the hon. Minister in the Lok Sabha. To counter all these things, our Telangana Government is doing Haritha Haram Programme in Telangana. As on today, more than 117.53 crores plants and saplings are restored in Telangana. Not only that, in order to counter that, even some areas where we have identified air pollution is there, we are taking concrete steps to counter that. Even in Hyderabad, HMDA area, we have started 46 urban forest parks. And, even one of our Rajya Sabha Members also adopted a radius of more than 2,300 sq. kilometres for development.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Sir, we have made a law that all the municipalities and local bodies go in for nurseries in respective villages.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. It is already four minutes.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Finally, Sir, I will say that now we are having air pollution, food pollution, and pollution is everywhere.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You make your final point, Dr. Banda Prakash. It is already four minutes.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: I request the Government to kindly sit with all the people, have a full discussion and take concrete steps to control this air pollution. Thank you very much, Sir.

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, यह बहुत सीरियस प्रॉब्लम है, लेकिन हम हर प्रॉब्लम को politically देखने लग जाते हैं, यह अफसोस की बात है। इसमें इस तरह एक-दूसरे पर blame करने की बजाए इसको सॉल्व करने के बारे में सोचना चाहिए। सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि सिर्फ दिल्ली में ही pollution नहीं है, बल्कि सारा हिन्दुस्तान ही pollution की समस्या से जूझ रहा है। आप आज की पेपर की न्यूज़ देख लीजिए, उसमें यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के ८ स्टेट्स में pollution की प्रॉब्लम है, इसलिए इसमें यह देखना जरूरी है कि इसका हल क्या है? इस संबंध में ज्यादा figure पेश करने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि प्रत्यक्ष को प्रमाण की क्या जरूरत है? हम आंकड़े पेश कर रहे हैं कि यह आंकड़ा यह कहता है, वह आंकड़ा यह कहता है, लेकिन प्रत्यक्ष को प्रमाण की क्या जरूरत है, जब हम सब देख रहे हैं कि देश में कहीं भी सांस लेने की जगह ही नहीं बची। आप पंजाब के अमृतसर से मुम्बई तक चले जाइए, आप कहीं भी सांस नहीं ले सकते हैं। इसमें कोई शक ही नहीं है कि इस देश में pollution है। इस गवर्नमेंट ने इसके लिए पांच साल में बहुत स्टेप्स लिए हैं, काफी अच्छे स्टेप्स लिए हैं और उसका प्रभाव भी है, लेकिन जितना प्रभाव होना चाहिए, उतना प्रभाव इससे नहीं पड़ सकता है, इसलिए मैं इस संबंध में तीन-चार प्वाइंट्स रखना चाहता हूँ पहला प्वाइंट यह है कि यह जो pollution है, यह सिर्फ crop waste का नहीं है, wheat straw या paddy straw का नहीं है, बल्कि सबसे ज्यादा pollution इंडस्ट्रीज का है। इसके साथ ही देश में इतने ज्यादा vehicles हैं, उनका pollution है। सिर्फ दिल्ली में जो आठ-नौ लाख से ज्यादा vehicles daily चलते हैं, उनका कितना pollution है? सर, एक बड़ी अच्छी संस्था की एक रिपोर्ट है कि अगर गाड़ी के पॉल्यूशन का सही आंकड़ा ले लिया, तो पता चलेगा कि इससे बीस-तीस परसेंट wheat की yield पर असर है। अगर किसान कहे कि हमारी yield पर असर पड़ रहा है, आप सारे vehicle रोकिए, इंडस्ट्री की डस्ट रोकिए, तो आप क्या करेंगे? आप किसान को ब्लेम

कर रहे हैं, लेकिन किसान अकेला इसका दोषी नहीं है। किसान सब जानता है, वह भी इस बीमारी में शामिल है, इसलिए पहले मैं किसान की बात करना चाहता हूँ। सर, हम इस बीमारी पर इतना जोर लगा रहे हैं, इतना पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, उसकी बजाय हम किसान को अच्छी किस्म की मशीनरी सप्लाई करें। अब प्वाइंट यह है कि मशीनरी किसको सप्लाई करें? अगर किसान लेगा, तो पन्द्रह दिन के लिए एक-एक किसान दस-बीस लाख रुपए कहाँ से लाएगा? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप गाँवों में सोसायटीज़ को मशीनरी सप्लाई करें। एक गाँव लें, गाँव की सोसायटी लें, उसे मशीनरी सप्लाई करें और उसे maximum सब्सिडी दें, Super subsidy दें, वरना सब मशीनरी फेल है। Secondly, जो Combine चलती है, उसके साथ Baler must होना चाहिए। ये दोनों चीज़ें होनी चाहिए, ताकि जहाँ भी काम हो, वहाँ मुकम्मल काम हो और उससे आगे प्रॉब्लम न हो।

दूसरी बात मैं आपको इससे भी easy बताता हूँ कि सब्सिडी की बजाय, क्योंकि उसमें गबन होता है, तो डायरेक्ट किसान को क्यों न 200 प्रति क्विंटल या 4000 प्रति एकड़ दे दिया जाए, ताकि किसान भी अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो, उसके साथ ही जो लेबर प्रॉब्लम है, वह भी हल हो, employment की प्रॉब्लम भी हल हो और किसान को फायदा हो, इसलिए किसान को डायरेक्ट भी पेमेंट की जा सकती है।

तीसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, यह सबसे जरूरी बात है कि मनरेगा पर हमारा इतना पैसा जा रहा है, मनरेगा को फार्मर के साथ क्यों नहीं जोड़ देते? मनरेगा की स्कीम को लिंक करना चाहिए कि जब wheat or paddy का सीजन आता है, तब उसके साथ इसे जोड़िए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं एक सेकेंड भी फालतू नहीं लूंगा और काम की बात करूंगा। मैं किसी को ब्लेम नहीं करता, इसलिए एक सेकेंड भी फालतू नहीं लूंगा।

सर, किसानी के लिए ये तीन-चार प्वाइंट हैं। साथ ही हमें इंडस्ट्रीज पर भी जोर देना चाहिए कि जो इंडस्ट्रीज का पॉल्यूशन है, उसे कैसे घटाया जाए? आपने जो स्टेप्स लिए हैं, वह ठीक है, उन्हें कोई deny नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन इसमें और स्टेप्स लेने की जरूरत है। यह तो आज हम सोच रहे हैं, अगर हम ऋषि-मुनियों को लें, तो 550 साल पहले गुरु नानक देव जी ने कहा था कि "पवन गुरु, पाणी पिता, माता धरति महत"। उन्होंने यह 550 साल पहले बताया था और हमें आज पता लग रहा है।

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

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर : सर, हमें पॉल्यूशन पर एक-दूसरे के खिलाफ जाने के बजाय कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि पॉल्यूशन कैसे कम होगा? ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

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

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, bring the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will now call the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, पॉल्यूशन पर बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा हुई है और माननीय मंत्री जी ने भारत सरकार क्या कर रही है, इस बाबत कुछ जवाब दिए हैं। सर, दुखद बात है कि उन्हीं के जो अंग हैं, वे इसका थोड़ा राजनीतिकरण कर रहे हैं, लेकिन सब लोगों ने देखा है कि यह समस्या बहुत गंभीर है। सर, हम लोगों ने air quality index को जैसा जाना है, देखा है, हमें इसका डेटा भी मिला है कि जो औसत था air quality index है, यह पूरे उत्तर भारत में, सिर्फ दिल्ली ही नहीं, पंजाब से लेकर असम, ओडिशा, पश्चिमी बंगाल सभी स्टेट्स में इतना ज्यादा है कि अब यहाँ रहने लायक हवा नहीं है। सर, मेरे पास parameters हैं, अगर मैं इसे पढ़ने लगूँगा, तो बहुत समय लग जाएगा, लेकिन सर केवल State of Goa, शायद केरल, मिजोरम और मेघालय, सिर्फ ये स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं, जिनका air quality standards गंभीर स्तर से नीचे हैं और बाकी स्टेट्स, चाहे आंध्र प्रदेश हो, असम हो, बिहार हो, छत्तीसगढ़ हो, गुजरात हो, हरियाणा हो, even Jammu and Kashmir, जिसके बारे में कहते हैं कि यहाँ हवा बहुत साफ-सुथरी है, वहाँ भी बुरा हाल है। सर, दिल्ली इसमें टॉप कर रही है। इनके साथ ही झारखंड है, कर्नाटक है, मध्य प्रदेश है, महाराष्ट्र है, नागालैंड है, पंजाब है, ओडिशा है, राजस्थान है, तमिलनाडु है, तेलंगाना है, उत्तर प्रदेश है, उत्तराखंड है, वेस्ट बंगाल है, ऐसी कोई स्टेट बाकी नहीं है, जहाँ की हवा सांस लेने लायक है। सर यह बहुत चिंता का विषय है। सर, इसके जो health implications हैं, यह annual record में दिखाया हुआ है कि इसके health indicators बहुत ही खराब हैं। सर, हालत यह है कि देश में साल भर में जो कुल मौतें हो रही हैं, उनमें 12.5 परसेंट, यानी लगभग साढ़े 12 लाख मौतें, जैसा कि वर्ष 2017 में रिकॉर्ड किया गया था, केवल एयर पॉल्यूशन के कारणों से हुई हैं। सर, यह बहुत बड़ी बात है, यह कोई छोटी बात नहीं है और मुझे नहीं लगता कि सरकार के जो प्रयास हैं, जो चीज़ें सामने आ रही हैं, उनको देखते हुए sufficient हैं। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि indoor air index भी, indoor air pollution के जो औसत estimates सामने आ रहे हैं, ये 12 महीने के हैं। सिर्फ महिलाओं को 2 महीने 337 microgram per cubic metre में साँस लेनी पड़ती है, पुरूषों को लगभग 204 microgram per cubic metre में साँस लेनी पड़ती है और बच्चे, जिनका जिक्र अभी colleague, वन्दना जी कर रही थीं, तो बच्चों के संबंध में भी particular parametre का आंकड़ा 265 है।

सर, हालत यह है कि अभी अख़बार में खबर आई थी कि दिल्ली जैसे शहर में एक महिला के दिल में vehicular pollution के माध्यम से जो कार्बन गया, उससे उसको कैंसर हुआ और फिर उसकी मौत हो गई। ऐसी खबर पहली बार आई, लेकिन डॉक्टर का कहना था कि यह पहली खबर नहीं है, इससे पहले भी कई चीज़ें आ चुकी हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, आज अब ये चीज़ सामने आ चुकी हैं कि इसके health implications भी बहुत ज्यादा हैं। मैं इस बात का आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए माननीय मंत्री जी पहल करके कम से कम एक Joint Parliamentary Committee बनाएँ, जो बैठकर इन सारे इश्यूज पर deliberations कर सके, इसमें जो भी एजेंसीज़ इन्वॉल्व हैं, उनको मॉनिटर कर सके और ख्वामख्वाह की राजनीति से बचा जा सके।

सर, जो इलाके या जो शहर highly polluted करार दे दिए गए हैं, वहाँ के लिए कुछ protocols form होने चाहिए कि वहाँ की लोकल बॉडीज़ कैसे काम करें, वहाँ के लोग कैसे रहें। मुझे तो लगता है कि वहाँ की जो लोकल बॉडीज़ हैं, उनके सब लोगों की ट्रेनिंग होनी चाहिए और मुझे लगता है कि वे ही लोग executive bodies हैं। सर, आज की तारीख में यह mandate हो गया है कि अब इस चीज़ को हमारे academic curriculam में आ जाना चाहिए। सर, जो atmospheric pollution है, जो पानी का पॉल्यूशन है, उसके जो negative impact हैं, वे अब हमारी इकोनॉमिक ग्रोथ पर भी पड़ने जा रहे हैं। हमारी आर्थिक क्रियाओं पर रोक लग रही है। अगर हमने इस इश्यू को ऐड्रेस नहीं किया, तो हिन्दुस्तान के विकास की दर कभी sustain नहीं रह पाएगी। सर, हम इतना ही कहना चाहते हैं कि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है, इसलिए पूरी पार्लियामेंट से सहमति लेकर इस संबंध में एक Joint Parliamentary Committee बनाकर इन सारे मुद्दों की जाँच होनी चाहिए और उसका execution भी कराया जाना चाहिए।

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Calling Attention on pollution is very necessary and the need of the hour. But, we urge you, also, to allow this House to discuss the economic distress facing the nation. Fourteen parties have given notice and, after we discuss this important issue of pollution, we urge you to urgently, at the earliest, allow us discuss the economic distress.

Sir, very poor air is becoming a new normal. What we need today is not just the Swachh Bharat Mission but also a Swachh Hawa Mission to combat pollution. We did not want to do any politics in this regard, but the first speaker from the Treasury Benches spoiled the spirit of discussion.

Sir, I have three questions. The Delhi Government has formulated and successfully implemented a nine-point action plan to tackle pollution. Their •good work has resulted in a reduction in air pollution levels in the NCR, as pointed out by the hon. Minister. Can some of these good ideas be implemented by other States? Will the environment Minister rise above political considerations and issue advisories to the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh? These States can emulate the good work of the Delhi Government if the Ministry issues the relevant advisory. After all, Sir, we noticed that this Government, and especially the Home Ministry, issues advisories to non-BJP States to try and make cheap political points. It came to such an extent that the odd-even scheme which was launched by the Delhi Government was deliberately contravened to make political points.

Sir, over the last three years, the issue of pollution has become a major problem for Delhi and NCR. Despite that, the meeting between State Environment Ministers and

[Shri MD. Nadimul Haque]

the Union Minister was postponed thrice. It was finally held only three days ago. Sir, my question here is: Why has there been such a delay in conducting the meeting when the lives of so many people are at stake? Finally, ' the Supreme Court banned stubble burning in Delhi, Punjab, Haryana and parts of Uttar Pradesh. It has also banned construction activities in the Delhi NCR region. Despite that, the satellite data shows that the farmers are still burning their fields in Punjab and Haryana and even in M.P. and U.P. So, the crop residue management which has been mentioned in the statement by the Minister is not effectively working. So, my question again in the end is: Why has the Government failed to implement the Supreme Court's order in relation to these activities? Thank you, Sir.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we are now discussing about pollution which is very serious in the NCR region, but at the same time, it is felt across the country. Though it is a global phenomenon we have to respond to the danger that is ensuing us. It is being repeatedly told and made to believe that the pollution in NCR is only because of stubble burning. Even my colleague, Shri Vijay Goel, said that Pollution, because of stubble burning, is of a minimal amount. Vehicular exhaust is responsible for up to 30 per cent, industry is up to 20 per cent, soil and road dust is responsible for 15 per cent, diesel generators are responsible for 15 per cent, open waste burning is responsible for 15 per cent, power plants and outside urban airshed is responsible for up to 20 per cent. So, it is not only because of stubble burning and putting the burden on farmers, but all these factors are responsible for pollution. It is really painful. Actually, anything that is grown in the field is beneficial for humans only. Even if it is burnt it is something good. It is only an anti-farmer lobby and it is being said that the people of Punjab are burning the stubble. It is not so. These are the factors which have to be addressed immediately. Industrial pollution, vehicular pollution, etc. have to be addressed. The Minister has listed a very big list of what are the steps that have been taken. I would like to know when he initiated these steps and what the results, the outcomes are which you are expecting to come out. It is not only here, but in Tamil Nadu also we have started to feel. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma read a very big list. All the States are suffering. NCR being the capital, it is emphasized here. That is the issue and as Kumari Selja said, lakhs of people are dying because of air pollution. So, we have to take it very seriously. We will leave our posterity, maybe, with property, and education, but not with good air, not with good water and pure water. So, we have to take a serious consideration of this. There is a saying that precious things in the world are free of cost, but now

it is not so. Oxygen is being sold for breathing for the school children here. This should not become more vigorous. So, the Government or the Minister, having given some details of what steps have been taken, should take it up seriously and kindly enumerate as to when the steps were taken, what are the developments and what further steps have to be taken to curtail this. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Binoy Viswam. Not present. Dr. Amar Patnaik.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, through you, I would like to compliment the hon. Minister for the paper presented on the air pollution. It covers all aspects. Sir, in the several reports that the CAG has taken out on air pollution from time to time we have seen that the intent is always there. The intent to improve pollution levels is always there, but there have been tremendous amount of latches on the implementation front. If we talk about people who are responsible for monitoring pollution, whether at the Central level or at the State level, through pollution control boards, you would find a huge amount of deficiency in staff. People are just not there to monitor it. Probably, we should all challenge ourselves to set a goal. All these figures are indicating air quality improved from this to this in the last successive three years, but the stark fact is that Delhi is one of the most polluted cities in the world. I had been to Beijing ten years ago and I had been to Beijing about two years ago and I have seen the difference how they have managed to control air pollution. We don't have a goal. All these figures, I think, are matters of serendipity; it just happens. Do we have a goal that by this particular year we will reach this level of air quality and then this level of air quality and, therefore, this is the action plan? We are just following motherhood kind of policies in which we attack polluters — say in industrial pollution. We change standards in the vehicular emissions. In case of crop residue management, we give machines without educating the farmers about changing their practices which they are having for a long period of time. Why is there no stubble burning in rest of the country and why is it only in Punjab, Haryana and this area? Paddy is also grown in rest of the country. Why is it not there? It is simply because of agricultural practice. In places like Odisha, they cut entire plant right from the root and use that stubble either in thatched houses or give it to cattle. Here, they don't follow that practice; they have never followed it. In that case, to change that practice, it requires a lot of education, legal coercion only goes so far to give them economic incentive. But, it will not take care of this problem. What has Dr. Swaminathan, the noted agricultural scientist, said? In fact, I was going through that. It was: Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Governments should have a bio-park

[Dr. Amar Patnaik]

reserve. They should buy this entire stubble, use it for bio-park reserve and whatever income comes out of it farmers should be made as stakeholders in this. I was just looking at the innovation and Startup projects by students of Bennett University where they are talking about converting it into energy at a very low cost when compared to machines that we have given to them. Now, these ideas have to be explored. Let us say we have electric vehicles. I know of a case in Odisha where an entrepreneur wants to establish the first electric vehicle manufacturing unit but not getting bank credit for the last one year! These are all there on paper. In crop residue management, the direct incentive to farmers by way of cash cannot encourage them to cut stubble. The only way it can happen is this. If there is a cost to clean air in Delhi and, therefore, the Government needs to set up either the bio-park reserve or buy it and convert it into energy and make these farmers recipient of income generated from that. The incentive is not really adequate and the method of administration is not adequate.

What about the mining sites all over the country? What is the status of mining sites all over the country? The bioremediation and bio-mining of landfill sites have also been undertaken in Delhi. But, in rest of the mining areas of the country, there is a huge amount of pollution and the same has already been observed by the Supreme Court and High Courts and it has all been made into a form of money to be collected. But, whether it is being used for improvement of environment in that area has not been looked into. It is either being used for giving water supply or for building houses, but not for improving environment. I can say it with certainty, because I am in-charge of Sundargarh district in Odisha, which is the second largest mining area in Odisha. It has about ₹ 1,000 crores of district mineral reserve fund. But, it is not utilised for the purpose of improving environment in that particular area.

Sir, I have only one last point which Vandanaji was talking about. It is about carbon sinks to be developed in urban cities. I would like to say that we in Odisha, under the guidance of our Chief Minister, have been exploring the possibility of having carbon sinks within cities by having Miyawaki forest.

These forests are being promoted by the UN Environment Programme. These are supported by them. They act not only as sequestration carbon emissions but also decrease the temperature inside forest by about 5 degrees and by around 2.5 degrees and these are supported by the environment programme. The point is, we have to think out of box which we are not doing. Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, Calling Attention की बहस एक घंटे तक की होती है। यह मामला बहुत संवेदनशील है और प्रावधान है कि हर दल से एक सदस्य बोलेंगे, पर कुछ और नाम बाकी हैं, कुछ और नाम भी आए हैं, चूंकि यह मामला राजनीति से परे है और पूरे समाज का है, इसलिए बाकी लोगों को भी हम लोग बहस के लिए थोड़ा-थोड़ा समय और दे रहे हैं। श्री ए. नवनीतकृष्णन।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the pollution is to be avoided in all spheres. Pollution is against our welfare, whether it is pollution in politics or pollution in any other thing. But, today, we are specifically focussing on air pollution.

I would like to draw the attention of this august House to the definition of air pollution. I quote, "Degradation of air quality with negative effects on human health or the natural or built environment due to the introduction, by natural processes or human activity, into the atmosphere of substances (gases, aerosols) which have a direct (primary pollutants) or indirect (secondary pollutants) harmful effect". In Delhi, this problem is prevalent everywhere. We are not able to breathe good air in Delhi and NCR. In one of the parliamentary Sessions I had requested to hold the Parliament Session in Chennai or Bangalore or Hyderabad or Kolkata. Of course, everybody is making efforts to contain air pollution. But, we have not yet been successful. That is the main problem.

Now, the Central Government has introduced the policy of electric vehicles and the vehicles run by hydrogen. Of course, that is also a subject matter of litigation. The Central Government is taking right policy decisions to contain the air pollution. There is no doubt about it. But, the cost of electric vehicles is very, very high. It is not possible for a common man to own an electric vehicle. This is a ground reality. However, the Government has taken a right step to introduce the electric vehicles. And, some subsidy benefits are also being provided. But, we must educate common man to use bicycles more and more. The car-pooling must also be encouraged. But, even the concept of car-pooling is being hijacked by the multinational corporations. Whether we suffer or we prosper, only the multinational corporations take advantage of it. So, I sincerely pray that the efforts of the Government yield good results, so that we are able to lead a healthy life.

Thank you, Sir.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, the two factors, that is, the climate change and the air pollution must be seen together. I have heard the statement made by the hon. Minister. Despite so many steps being taken by the Government, the air quality reading in Delhi is 400 to 500. Had these steps not been taken, just imagine what would have been the position of air quality in Delhi and NCR. Sir, there is urban air pollution and rural air pollution. Urban air pollution is due to the result of combustion of fossil fuels that are used in transportation, power generation, industrial sector and other economic activities. In rural areas, household air pollution is a serious concern. I think the Government has to think of distributing gas to all the rural areas, so that household air pollution could be stopped. With dependence of majority of people on biomass for cooking and space heating, dependency on kerosene and liquid fuels by leading households, air pollution is caused in the country. According to a WHO Report, air pollution kills about six lakh children. Not only that, many children die due to lower respiratory infections caused by air pollution. Air Pollution Reports of 2016 and onwards say that every day, 93 per cent of the children under 15 years of age breathe toxic air which is full of air pollutants.

Sir, there is another important cause which we have to take seriously. Air pollution in India is responsible for 30 per cent of the premature deaths, cancer, mental diseases, etc. This is what the Centre of Science and Environment Report says. The 2017 Report of the Centre of Science and Environment says that premature deaths due to air pollution have increased. The Report titled 'Body Burden: Lifestyle Diseases' noted that there is a crucial link that exists between environment and health — some of them yet unexplored such as the connection between air pollution and mental health. I would like to make two very, very important suggestions. One, we are building a 'concrete India' across the country; we are not building a 'Green India'. I would like to request the Government to suggest all the Gram Panchayats in the country to do tree sapling. In every Gram Panchayat, it should be made compulsory. Sufficient grants should be given to all the Gram Panchayats and Mahanagar Palikas. We have created a 'concrete India', as I have already mentioned. I think the Forest Minister may be here. Our forest share in the country is supposed to be 30 per cent, but it is 21.54 per cent. Because of that, air pollution is increasing day by day. What does the Government Reports say? It says that the forest share has increased only to 21.71 per cent. It has increased from 21.54 per cent to 21.71 per cent. So, there is not even one per cent increase in the forest growth in our country which is a major concern, according to me. So, as has been suggested by many Members, urban forest and rural forest has to be grown. The

Government has to take some initiatives. Then only, you will be able to control climate change as well as air pollution. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K.J. Alphons.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, on the 12th of September, 2019, at the United Nations Climate Summit, a 16 year old girl thunders, she said, "You have stolen my dreams and all my childhood with your empty words. And, yet, I am one of the lucky ones. People are suffering. People are dying. The entire ecosystems are collapsing. We are at the beginning of a mass extinction. How dare you?" Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, these are the words of Greta Thunberg addressed to all of us. 'How dare you'? I think, is addressed to each of us in this House. Therefore, in all humility, —I am not an old Member of the House — let me plead, let us listen to each other, let us see examples from all over the world and the country and let us see how we can make things better. As I said earlier, 14 out 20 dirtiest cities in the world are in India. Where are we? Ninety nine per cent of districts in this country and seventy-six per cent of people live in areas which far exceed whatever limits are laid down by the WHO. The WHO has laid down limits, the standards. The limit for $PM_{2.5}$ microns is at 10. The Government of India has fixes, a standard of forty. Fine enough. But you know what is the average for India. It is 122. That is the average; and $PM_{2.5}$ constitutes the largest segment of pollution. Now what is the problem with 2.5? It is so tiny. It is not even one 100th of the width of a hair, that you can breathe it into your blood stream straightway — Ninety per cent of pollution, Sir, is caused by 2.5 and then, of course, rest is caused by PM_{10} and some by SO_2 and some by NO_2. So, these are the main components.

Sir, last year, 12.4 lakh people in this country died because of pollution, out of which a very large percentage was children. Over six million people in the world die because of pollution. Isn't it time that the world get together that we don't speak empty words, that we don't make empty promises and we start acting? Isn't it time? People have done it in this country. Let me tell you. I have been going to Indore for the past thirty years to speak to an Organisation called Universal Solidarity Movement. Indore was one of the dirtiest cities in this country thirty years back. Today, you go to Indore. It is the cleanest city in this country. Other cities have done it. Bhopal has done it. Dharamshala ha6 done it. Vizag has done it. Poona has done some good work. Vandanaji started off with that process. Congratulations. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... There should be absolutely no politics in this talk of pollution. We should do it.

[Shri K.J. Alphons]

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, if you would kindly permit me to say with all humility, I had some role to play in introducing CNG in Delhi. When I was Commissioner, of, Delhi Development Authority, I was Chairman of the Committee for Shifting. Large Polluting Industries from Delhi; and based on our report, all the large polluting industries were shifted out from Delhi. I think, as Greta says, this is a time for action, not for Committees. The Hon. Minister has told us what we have done, the Government of India has done. Take, for example, the household pollution. Madam, you know how much a woman breaths in every day inside a house 337 $PM_{2.5}$ is inhaled by a woman every day. A child breathes in 285. By introducing LPG gas connection, what have we done? We have eliminated 337 $PM_{2.5}$ which is being inhaled by every woman in this country. That is a dramatic step. It is a miraculous step which the Government of India has taken. We have done electrification of the villages through rural electrification. By bringing electricity to villages, to every household, we have dramatically changed the way things are looked at in terms of pollution. Can't we do it? I think, the time of talk is over. Kindly permit me to say with all humility, when I came in 1992 as Commissioner of DDA, I was told that my job is to demolish illegal constructions. I won't consider myself to be a very brilliant guy. ...*(Time-bell rings)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: You know what I did, Sir. I just took the bulldozer, went out there. We demolished 14,310 illegal mansions in Delhi, Not one inch of land was encroached in five years in Delhi. Can't we do it? * can't you do it? I appreciate your advertisements. Your advertisements are very colourful and nice. Can't you do it? I think it is time to stop talking. Stop talking about Committees. Let us do it. You have the power to do it. ...*(Interruptions)...*

श्री संजय सिंह: आप हमें बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)...* You cannot talk about a Chief Minister. ...*(Interruptions)...*

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, यह दिल्ली का मुद्दा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये लगातार बोलते जा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Seventy-five per cent of all pollution in Delhi is ... ...*(Interruptions)...*

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री संजय सिंह: आपने चीफ मिनिस्टर का नाम कैसे लिया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it will be examined. Mr. Alphons, Please conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Seventy-five per cent of all pollution in Delhi is caused by those Departments, those activities which are directly under the Delhi Government. I will give you the break-up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Industry — 30 per cent; Dust — 17 per cent; and Transport 28 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I am calling the next speaker. You have already taken six minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, seventy-five per cent of all activities in Delhi which cause pollution come under the purview of the Delhi Government. Start acting. Stop advertising. Start acting. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know, Mr. Alphons, you cannot take the name of a CM here. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Sushil Kumar Gupta. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Sushil Kumar Gupta. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, उसको expunge कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, they don't have the correct numbers. They are misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: I didn't take any names. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस गम्भीर विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। मैं हाउस को बताना चाहूँगा कि दिल्ली सरकार ने दिल्ली में pollution को कम करने के लिए क्या-क्या यत्न किए। दिल्ली के अन्दर 98 per cent industries PNG पर convert की गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नीरज जी, मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँगा कि मैं किसी व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: सिर्फ सुशील जी की बात ही रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: 98 per cent industries को PNG पर convert किया गया और जो बाकी 2 per cent industries बची हैं, हम उनको बहुत जल्दी PNG में convert करेंगे।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, IIT has conducted research. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: हमने 2.8 मेगावाट के सोलर प्लांट लगा कर दिल्ली की सोसायटीज़ को एक रुपया प्रति यूनिट पर बिजली देनी शुरू की है, जिससे दिल्ली को सस्ती बिजली मिले और इस देश का कार्बन घटे, ताकि लोग सोलर पावर की ओर जाएँ।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष, (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) *पीठासीन हुए*]

सार्वजनिक परिवहन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए और निजी वाहनों को कम करने के लिए हमने डीटीसी को महिलाओं के लिए फ्री किया। मेट्रो में महिलाओं का सारा खर्च दिल्ली सरकार देना चाहती है। उसने केन्द्र सरकार को प्रस्ताव भेज रखा है, ताकि दिल्ली की सड़कों से निजी वाहनों का बोझ कम हो और सार्वजनिक वाहन और बिजली से चलने वाली मेट्रो में महिलाएँ चल सकें। मुझे आपको बताते हुए सुखद आश्चर्य होता है कि इन चंद महीनों के अन्दर दिल्ली की बसों के अन्दर महिलाओं की संख्या में 6 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई है और सार्वजनिक वाहनों का उपयोग बढ़ा है। हमने ऑड-ईवन पॉलिसी लागू करके इस वर्ष और पिछले वर्ष भी, जब pollution गम्भीर समस्या थी, उसको कम करने का भरसक प्रयत्न किया। हमने PWD की सड़कों के ऊपर सफाई के लिए मशीनों का इंतजाम किया, ताकि वहाँ पर dust न फैली रहे और उसकी सफाई अच्छे तरीके से हो सके। हमने पेड़ों को धुलवाने के लिए DJB के through पानी की व्यवस्था की, ताकि पेड़ों के ऊपर जमी हुई dust से दिल्ली के लोगों को साँस लेने में मुश्किलें न हों। हमने दिल्ली के green cover को 12.5 परसेंट किया, जबकि हरियाणा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान के अन्दर green cover केवल 2-3 प्रतिशत है। हमने construction को ढँककर रखने के लिए कानून बनाया। हमने construction sites की barricading करने का कानून बनाया, ताकि वहाँ की dust जगह-जगह न पहुँच सके। हमने electric vehicles पर subsidy देनी शुरू की, ताकि लोग electric vehicles पर जा सकें और pollution कम हो। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का भी आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूँगा कि समय-समय पर इन्होंने संसद में अच्छे आँकड़े पेश किए और उसके अन्दर इन्होंने यह माना कि दिल्ली के अन्दर air pollution 25 प्रतिशत कम हुआ है। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हमने दिल्ली की बिजली की व्यवस्था को सुधार कर 24 घंटे बिजली देकर जनरेटर की जरूरतों को खत्म किया और दिल्ली के अन्दर जनरेटर से होने वाले pollution को कम किया। हमने कोयले से चलने वाले बिजली के जो प्लांट्स थे, उनको बंद किया।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि pollution एक गम्भीर समस्या है। आज पूरे देश और हर शहर के अन्दर लोग pollution की वजह से त्राहि-त्राहि कर रहे हैं। केजरीवाल जी ने जो कार्य किए हैं, भारत सरकार के माध्यम से वे अन्य राज्यों को भी जाने चाहिए, ताकि उस प्रणाली पर चल कर बाकी हिन्दुस्तान के राज्य और शहर भी प्रदूषणमुक्त हवा की तरफ जा सकें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN (Karnataka): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I am here not to speak about why pollution is there. Others before me have talked about the rising levels of pollution, the reasons for it, etc. Let me just appeal to the Union Government and the State Governments that they must treat this issue with priority, with a sense of urgency and see to it that all the laws are implemented. Sir, I just like to mention here, had the Central Government taken the issue of farmers of Haryana and Punjab burning their crop seriously, which has been raised by several Members of this House, probably a certain level of pollution would have decreased in Delhi and nearby areas. Further, there has been an advisory by the Government and the officials that people should stay indoors instead of going out. I think, this is not the solution. What is more important here is to see how we can reduce pollution and how different States get clean air. Some of them also advised that masks and air purifiers should be used. मैं यहां पर यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में बहुत सारे गरीब और होमलेस लोग तो air purifier और mask खरीद भी नहीं सकते हैं और उनके लिए यह easily available भी नहीं है।

महोदय, इसी महीने की 15 तारीख़ को लोक सभा सेक्रिटेरिएट की अर्बन डेवलपमेंट की कमेटी की एक मीटिंग बुलाई गई थी। इस हाउस को मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि 29 एमपीज़ में से सिर्फ 4 एमपीज़ ने इस मीटिंग को attend किया था। यहां तक Ministry of Environment and Forests के कई officials भी इस मीटिंग को अटैंड करने नहीं आए थे। यह सब बात अखबारों में लिखी गई है। यह इस बात को बताता है कि सरकार इस इश्यू के ऊपर कितनी सीरियस है। इसी कमेटी के एक सदस्य, जो हमारे यहां दिल्ली के एक एमपी भी हैं, इस मीटिंग में रहने की बजाय वे शायद इन्दौर या कहीं और जा कर कमेंट्री कर रहे थे और जलेबी खाते हुए उनकी फोटो भी आई थी। This is level of seriousness. 2016 में सरकार की तरफ से एक Graded Response Action Plan Institute (GRAP) form किया गया था, लेकिन वह pro active होने की बजाय it waits till the hazardous level of pollution is reached, only then it acts. And, there is no system to see that the directives of this body are executed by the local bodies. The House should know that before this body was instituted, the AQI level for Delhi was 300 and everyone knows what it is today. There is laxity in implementing the emission standards. This has not been followed and there is laxity in it. The hon. Minister sitting here should consider it. 2015 में climate change के लिए guidelines दी गई थीं, जिसमें thermal plants के emissions को reduce करने के लिए कहा गया था। उसके दो साल बाद इसे फिर से पांच के लिए और बढ़ा दिया गया। अगर इसको देखा जाए, तो अभी तक 10 coal-based power units near Delhi are unlikely to meet the schedule. Out of 267 units, which are supposed to comply by December 2019, 224 are yet to install fuel gas desulfurization units. If you look at these things, the Ministry of Environment and Forest has become a clearing agency rather than working for preservation and

[Shri Syed Nasir Hussain]

conservation. Climate change has not been mentioned in any of the Budgets from 2015-16 till now. In any of the Budget, there has not been any mention of climate change at all. National Clean Air Programme is only for 102 cities, while 50 per cent of the cities which have pollution problem have not been mentioned in this. These are certain things which clearly show that the Government at the Central level is not taking this issue seriously and is not treating this issue with urgency. If you look at various States, some States have tried to address this problem seriously. I think some of the State Governments are more serious than the Union Government. The Union Government should take this issue a little more seriously. At least, the Ministry of Environment and Forest should step in and see that the pollution level across the country is reduced.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय वाइस-चेयरमैन साहब, बहुत सारे सजेशंस दोनों तरफ से आये, बल्कि तीनों तरफ से आये, राइट, लेफ्ट और सेंटर से। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। यहाँ मैंने देखा कि किस तरह से एक पार्टी दूसरी पार्टी पर, एक सरकार दूसरी सरकार पर आरोप लगाती थी, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि इस एयर को पॉल्यूट करने में हर भारतवासी का थोड़ा सा हिस्सा रहता है। चाहे वह किसी पार्टी का हो, किसी धर्म का हो, किसी रीज़न का हो या किसी जाति का हो, हम सब उसमें कंट्रीब्यूट करते हैं। सिगरेट पीने वाले से लेकर, तम्बाकू पीने वाले से लेकर, पान खाने वाले से लेकर, चूल्हा जलाने वाले और मशीनरीज़, फैक्टरीज़ और खेतों में जो घास जल रहा है या हमारी लाखों गाड़ियाँ, बसें, ट्रैक्टर्स और ट्रॉलर्स जो चलते हैं, हर आदमी उसमें कंट्रीब्यूट करता है। इसलिए यह उचित नहीं है कि हम एक-दूसरे पर, एक-दूसरे की सरकार पर दोष लगायें। यह हर आदमी करता है, हर सरकार करती है, उसके बंदे करते हैं।

सर, मैं एक ही सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। अगर हम इस तरह से अलग-अलग सोचेंगे, तो कई सदियाँ लगेंगी। माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यहाँ हैं। ये मेरे आज के आंकड़े नहीं हैं, अब मेरे आंकड़े साढ़े पाँच साल पुराने हैं, लेकिन उसमें थोड़ा ही फर्क आया होगा। हर साल 3 करोड़ के करीब हमारी बहनें, बहू-बेटियाँ गर्भवती होती हैं। वे 3 करोड़ महिलाएँ, जो गर्भवती हैं, उनका क्या हाल है और उनके पेट में जो बच्चा पल रहा है, उनका क्या हाल है? 6 करोड़ तो यही हुए और हर साल 2 करोड़ 60 लाख बच्चे और आ जाते हैं। 3 करोड़ बच्चे पैदा तो होते हैं, लेकिन उनमें से 40 लाख के करीब वेस्ट हो जाते हैं, अबॉर्शस होते हैं, दूसरी चीज़ें होती हैं, लेकिन 2 करोड़ 60 लाख के करीब बच्चे बचते हैं। तो एक तो वे 2 करोड़ 60 लाख बच्चे, जिन्होंने जन्म लिया और दूसरी जो 3 करोड़ बहनें प्रेग्नेंट हैं, उनके पेट के अन्दर भी बच्चा है, तो 7-8 करोड़ तो यही हो गये। हम लोग तो बर्दाश्त कर सकते हैं, लेकिन वे जो अभी 2 करोड़ 60 लाख बच्चे पैदा हुए, उनका क्या हाल होगा? उन 3 करोड़ गर्भवती महिलाओं का और उनके पेट के अन्दर जो बच्चा है, चाहे वह 2 महीने का हो, 4 महीने का हो या 6 महीने का हो, उनका क्या हाल होगा? तो हम सब इंसानी जानों से खेलते हैं।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं कोई लम्बा भाषण नहीं करूँगा। मेरा एक ही सुझाव है कि हम समाधान की तरफ जायें। इसका समाधान तब निकल सकता है, जब आप इस सदन की तरफ से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन कीजिए कि वे सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक मीटिंग बुलायें। एमपीज़ की मीटिंग बुलाने से क्या होगा, हम सिर्फ भाषण करेंगे। मैं यह सुझाव भी दे सकता था कि लीडर्स की मीटिंग करें, लेकिन लीडर्स की मीटिंग में, जैसे हम यहाँ बोलते हैं, वहाँ भी बोलेंगे और बात खत्म हो जाएगी। जो करने वाली है, वह केन्द्रीय सरकार है। उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो भी माननीय मंत्री हैं, जो इंडस्ट्रीज के मिनिस्टर हैं, जो रोड्स के मिनिस्टर हैं, जिनका उसमें कंट्रीब्यूशन है या पर्यावरण के मंत्री हैं, वे आधा-एक दर्जन मंत्री रहें और पूरे देश के Lieutenant Governors, Chief Ministers और Deputy Chief Ministers, जहाँ कहीं भी हों, उसमें शामिल हों। अगर इसमें एक दिन का डिस्कशन होगा और उसमें जो निर्णय होगा, उसमें सबको बतायेंगे कि 6 महीने के बाद दोबारा मीटिंग होगी कि किसने क्या किया और उसमें एक एजेंडा तैयार करें कि केन्द्रीय सरकार यह करेगी, राज्य सरकारें यह करेंगी, अगर आप हल निकालना चाहते हैं। बाकी पेपर में, इस सदन में और उस सदन में एक-दूसरे पर आरोप लगाने से हमारा प्रदूषण तो ठीक होने वाला नहीं है, बल्कि अन्दर जो प्रदूषण होगा, वह हमारे बीच में और बढ़ जायेगा। इसलिए अन्दर और बाहर का प्रदूषण सिर्फ एक ही चीज़ से दूर होगा। हमारा निवेदन है कि आप हम लोगों की तरफ से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करें कि वे सभी सरकारों का, राज्य सरकारों का, चाहे किसी की भी सरकार हो, उनकी मीटिंग करें और केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्री जो कंसर्न्ड हैं, वे उसमें शामिल रहें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مانیئے وائس چئرمین صاحب، بہت سارے سجیشنس دونوں طرف سے آئے، بلکہ تینوں طرف سے آئے، رائٹ، لیفٹ اور سینٹر سے۔ یہ بہت ہی اہم موضوع ہے۔ یہاں میں نے دیکھا کہ کس طرح سے ایک پارٹی دوسری پارٹی پر، ایک سرکار دوسری سرکار پر آروپ لگاتی تھی، لیکن واستوِکتا یہ ہے کہ اس انیر کو پالیوٹ کرنے میں ہر بھارت واسی کا تھوڑا سا حصہ رہتا ہے۔ چاہے وہ کسی پارٹی کا ہو، کسی دھرم کا ہو، کسی ریجن کا ہو یا کسی جاتی کا ہو، ہم سب اس میں کنٹری بیوٹ کرتے ہیں۔ سگریٹ پینے والے سے لیکر، تمباکو پینے والے سے لیکر، پان کھانے والے سے لیکر، چولھا جلانے والے اور مشینریز، فیکٹریز اور کھیتوں میں جو گھاس جل رہا ہے یا ہماری لاکھوں گاڑیاں، بسیں، ٹریکٹرس اور ٹرالرس جو چلتے ہیں، ہر آدمی اس میں کنٹری بیوٹ کرتا ہے۔ اس لیے یہ مناسب نہیں ہے کہ ہم ایک دوسرے پر، ایک دوسرے کی سرکار پر دوش لگائیں۔ یہ ہر آدمی کرتا ہے، ہر سرکار کرتی ہے، اس کے بندے کرتے ہیں۔

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

سر، میں ایک ہی سجھاؤ دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ اگر ہم اس طرح سے الگ الگ سوچیں گے تو کئی صدیاں لگیں گی۔ مانیئے بیلتھ منسٹر یہاں ہیں۔ یہ میرے آج کے آنکڑے نہیں ہیں، اب میرے آنکڑے ساڑھے پانچ سال پرانے ہیں، لیکن اس میں تھوڑا ہی فرق آیا ہوگا۔ ہر سال تین کروڑ کے قریب ہماری بہنیں، بہو بیٹیاں گربھوتی ہوتی ہیں۔ وہ تین کروڑ مہیلائیں جو گربھوتی ہیں، ان کا کیا حال ہے اور ان کے پیٹ میں جو بچہ پل رہا ہے، اس کا کیا حال ہے؟ چھ کروڑ تو یہی ہونے اور ہر سال دو کروڑ ساٹھ لاکھ بچے اور آجاتے ہیں۔ تین کروڑ بچے پیدا تو ہوتے ہیں، لیکن ان میں سے چالیس لاکھ کے قریب ویسٹ ہوجاتے ہیں، ابارشن ہوتے ہیں، دوسری چیزیں ہوتی ہیں، لیکن دو کروڑ ساٹھ لاکھ کے قریب بچے بچتے ہیں۔ تو ایک تو وہ دو کروڑ ساٹھ لاکھ بچے، جنہوں نے جنم لیا اور دوسری جو تین کروڑ بہنیں پریگنینٹ ہیں، ان کے پیٹ کے اندر بھی بچہ ہے، تو سات آٹھ کروڑ تو یہی ہوگئے۔ ہم لوگ تو برداشت کرسکتے ہیں، لیکن وہ جو ابھی دو کروڑ ساٹھ لاکھ بچے پیدا ہونے، ان کا کیا حال ہوگا؟ ان تین کروڑ گربھوتی مہیلاؤں کا اور ان کے پیٹ کے اندر جو بچہ ہے، چاہے وہ دو مہینے کا ہو، چار مہینے کا ہو یا چھ مہینے کا ہو، ان کا کیا حال ہوگا؟! تو ہم سب انسانی جانوں سے کھیلتے ہیں۔

مانیئے منتری جی، میرا ایک ہی سجھاؤ ہے، میں کوئی لمبا بھاشن نہیں کروگا، کہ ہم سمادھان کی طرف جائیں۔ اس کا سمادھان تب نکل سکتا ہے، جب آپ اس سدن کی طرف سے مانیئے پردھان منتری جی سے نویدن کیجینے کہ وہ سبھی مکھیہ منتریوں کی ایک میٹنگ بلائیں۔ ایم پیز کی میٹنگ بلانے سے کیا ہوگا، ہم صرف بھاشن کریں گے۔ میں یہ سجھاؤ بھی دے سکتا تھا کہ لیڈروں کی میٹنگ بلانے سے کیا ہوگا، ہم صرف بھاشن کریں گے۔ میں یہ سجھاؤ بھی دی سکتا تھا کہ لیڈروں کی میٹنگ کریں، لیکن لیڈروں کی میٹنگ میں، جیسے ہم یہاں بولتے ہیں، وہاں بھی بولیں گے اور بات ختم ہوجائے گی۔ جو کرنے والی ہے، وہ کیندریہ سرکار ہے۔ اس میں کیندریہ سرکار کے جو بھی مانیئے منتری ہیں، جو انڈسٹریز کے منسٹر ہیں، جو روڈس کے منسٹر ہیں، جن کا اس میں کنٹری

بیوشن ہے یا پریاورن کے منتری ہیں، وہ آدھا ایک درجن منتری رہیں اور پورے دیش کے لیفٹننٹ گورنرس، چیف منسٹرس اور ڈپٹی چیف منسٹرس، جہاں کہیں بھی ہوں، اس میں شامل ہوں۔ اگر اس میں ایک دن کا ڈسکشن ہوگا اور اس میں جو فیصلہ ہوگا، اس میں سب کو بتائیں گے کہ چھ مہینے کے بعد دوبارہ میٹنگ ہوگی کہ کس نے کیا کیا اور اس میں ایک ایجنڈا تیار کریں کہ کیندریہ سرکار یہ کریگی، راجیہ سرکاریں یہ کریں گی، اگر آپ حل نکالنا چاہتے ہیں۔ باقی پیپر میں، اس سدن میں اور اس سدن میں ایک دوسرے پر آروپ لگانے سے ہمارا پردوشن تو ٹھیک ہونے والا نہیں ہے، بلکہ اندر جو پردوشن ہوگا، وہ ہمارے بیچ میں اور بڑھ اور بڑھ جائے گا۔ اس لیے اندر اور باہر کا پردوشن صرف ایک ہی چیز سے دور ہوگا۔ ہمارا نویدن ہے کہ آپ ہم لوگوں کی طرف سے مانیئے پردھان منتری جی سے نویدن کریں کہ وہ سبھی سرکاروں کا، راجیہ سرکاروں کا، چاہے کسی کی بھی سرکار ہو، ان کی میٹنگ کریں اور مرکزی سرکار کے منتری جو کنسرنڈ ہیں، وہ اس میں شامل رہیں۔ بہت بہت دھنیواد۔

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, जब-जब वायु प्रदूषण की बात होती है, तो स्वाभाविक रूप से दिल्ली का नाम इसलिए आता है, क्योंकि दिल्ली हमारे देश की राजधानी है। अगर पूरी दुनिया के कैपिटल्स की बात आती है, तो दिल्ली की बात उसमें जरूर होती है। वायु प्रदूषण में अगर किसी का सबसे ज्यादा contribution है, तो वह वाहनों का है, फिर उसके बाद डस्ट का है और उसके बाद इंडस्ट्रीज का है। जब-जब ठंड की शुरुआत होती है, सर्दी आती है, उससे पहले जब प्रदूषण का लेवल बढ़ता है, तो खास तौर से दो चीजों यानी दीपावली और पराली की बात होती है। दिवाली के पटाखे और पराली ने प्रदूषण कर दिया, इनकी बात होती है। यह केवल 20 दिन की बात है, लेकिन इन दिनों के बाद जो प्रदूषण होता है, उस पर कोई चर्चा नहीं होती है। उन पर भी चर्चा होनी चाहिए कि 365 दिन में बाकी जो दिन बचे, उन दिनों में कैसे प्रदूषण बढ़ रहा है?

महोदय, जहां तक प्रदूषण की समस्या की बात है, तो इससे सबसे ज्यादा बच्चे और महिलाएं प्रभावित होते हैं। इससे हमारी खान-पान की संस्कृति भी प्रभावित होने लगी है। मेरा होम टाउन, गुलावटी है, वहां पर मैं एक जगह गया। वहां एक शादी की दावत थी। वहां पर खाने में हर बार तंदूर से रोटी निकाल कर लाए, लेकिन हर बार रोटी ठीक न हो, तो मैंने पूछा कि रोटी ठीक क्यों नहीं आ रही है, जब कि यह हमारी खान-पान की संस्कृति का हिस्सा है। तंदूर की

[श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर]

रोटी हम सब खाते हैं। उसने बोला कि साहब, एनजीटी के आदेश हो गए हैं कि अब कोई तंदूर कोयले से नहीं चलेगा, सब गैस बेस्ड चलेंगे और गैस बेस्ड तंदूर सक्सेसफुल नहीं है। इस प्रकार से हमें इसका नुकसान वहां तक हो रहा है। सर, मैं तीन-चार सजेशन्स देकर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहूंगा।

महोदय, पराली को लेकर जो बात होती है, इसका सबका बड़ा कारण यह है कि जो जलवायु परिवर्तन हुआ, उस जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण जो धान की खेती है, उसकी बुआई को एक महीने पीछे किया गया। यह पंजाब सरकार का आदेश है और यह किसान पर दोहरी मार है। इस प्रकार sowing एक महीने पीछे हुई है। जब यही एक महीने पहले होती थी, तब मौसम में इतनी नमी नहीं होती थी और अगर पराली जलती भी थी, तो वह ऊपर चली जाती थी। पानी की कमी के कारण ऐसा हुआ है। यह जलवायु परिवर्तन का सबसे बड़ा कारण है। पराली की समस्या से निपटा जा सकता है। इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इसके लिए हम किसान को दोषी ठहरा कर और किसान पर एफआइआर करके उसे क्रिमिनल नहीं बनाएं। आज किसानों पर धड़ाधड़ एफआइआर हो रही है। वह नहीं होनी चाहिए, बल्कि उनको सुविधा देनी चाहिए, नई टेक्नोलॉजी देनी चाहिए। जब combine आई थी, तब गेहूँ में भी ऐसे ही अवशेष बचता था, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ नई मशीन आई, नई टेक्नोलॉजी आई, जिसकी मदद से गेहूं के अवशेष से भूसा बनता है। माननीय मंत्री जी, आज अगर गेहूँ combine से कटता है, तो उसके अवशेष से भूसा बनाने की मशीन available है और वह साथ के साथ भूसा बनाती है। इस देश में अगर सबसे ज्यादा कमी है, तो वह पशु चारे की कमी है। मैं तो खुद गाय रखता हूँ। मैं अपने गृह नगर गया। मैंने वहां देखा कि हमारी पराली कटी हुई पड़ी थी। मैंने पूछा कि इसका क्या करोगे? वे बोले कि साहब, इसका तो कुछ नहीं होगा। उसी दिन मैंने निर्णय लिया और उसको तीन परसेंट भूसे में मिला कर पशुओं को खिलाना स्टार्ट किया और उसका कोई दुष्प्रभाव पशुओं पर नहीं पड़ा। देश में जो पशु चारे की कमी है, अगर किसानों को 'मनरेगा' से जोड़ कर नई तकनीक की मशीन उन्हें दे दें, तो देश में जो चारे की कमी है, उसको इस पराली से दूर किया जा सकता है। आप इसको हर गांव में लाइए। हर गांव में, हर ग्राम पंचायत में वह मशीन दीजिए। मंत्री जी, आप उसको 'मनरेगा' से जोड़ दीजिए। इसके अलावा जो सीएसआर फंड है, इसके अंतर्गत अगर कोई गांव को यह उपकरण देना चाहता है, उसको इसके लिए छूट होनी चाहिए कि वह अपने सीएसआर फंड से किसानों को यह उपकरण दे सके। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... खास तौर से महिलाओं को धुएं से जो दिक्कत होती थी, उससे महिलाओं की जो मौत होती थी - इस देश के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और हमारे पर्यावरण मंत्री जी ने 'उज्ज्वला योजना' चला कर धुएं से उनको मुक्ति दिलाने का काम किया है, इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहूंगा। हमारे साथी यहाँ बैठे हैं। हालांकि गुप्ता जी ने तो सारे सुझाव दे दिए और प्रदूषण खत्म हो गया, लेकिन अगर eastern peripheral, western peripheral की बात करें, तो यह बात हमें राजनीति से अलग हटकर माननी पड़ेगी कि eastern peripheral, western pheripheral बनने के बाद दिल्ली में प्रदूषण का स्तर घटा है और इसके लिए मैं श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी जी और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री

जी को बधाई देना चाहूँगा। अंत में मैं बहुत ज्यादा सुझाव नहीं देना चाहता। माननीय मंत्री जी ने थर्मल पावर प्लांट के बारे में कहा। माननीय मंत्री जी मैं आपकी जानकारी में लाना चाहूँगा कि इसी एनसीआर में एक नया थर्मल पावर प्लांट आने जा रहा है। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि उसे बंद करने की नौबत आए, उससे पहले आप उसे गैस बेस्ड करा दीजिए, क्योंकि खुर्जा में जो प्लांट आ रहा है, वह थर्मल बेस्ड है और इससे आगे चलकर एनसीआर में प्रदूषण बढ़ेगा, कम नहीं होगा। एक चीज़ और आप कृषि मंत्रालय के साथ मिलकर कर सकते हैं कि crop की planning डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर हो। यह आप हमारे एग्रीकल्वर मिनिस्टर साहब के साथ मिलकर कर सकते हैं। मैं एग्रीकल्वर कमेटी का मेम्बर रहा हूँ, वहाँ हमारे सभी साइंटिस्ट ने एक ही बात कही कि धान की खेती के लिए अब यह क्षेत्र नहीं बचा है। आपको तिलहन की खेती पर वापस जाना पड़ेगा और तिलहन किसान तब बोएगा, जब आप उसे incentive देंगे। आप तिलहन की खेती को बढ़ावा दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, अगर धान की खेती इस देश में होनी है, तो केवल नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में हो सकती है, हमारे यहाँ पानी की कमी है, इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि एग्रीकल्वर मिनिस्टर बात करके इस क्षेत्र में तिलहन की खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए incentive दें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): The next speaker is Shri Vaiko. You have only two minutes.

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we all are accustomed to pollution; air pollution, water pollution and very particularly the noise pollution. Very often we are accustomed to noise pollution particularly inside the House. Today also we witnessed it in the House. As per the Global Burden of Disease Study, 2017 which was mentioned by Shrimati Vandana Chavan, due to pollution, one infant dies every three minutes. Within these two hours of discussion, how many infants and how many children would have died. It is very shocking. According to NT's report, the pollution is coming from Afghanistan and entering into India *via* Pakistan. That report of IIT should be placed on the Table of the House. Delhi is going to face the elections very soon, and, therefore, everybody is very much concerned about it. They are not concerned about the pollution in Delhi but the elections. Therefore, they are simply blaming the farmers. In this country, who, with his sweat of his brow, manufactures, cultivates, produces food and feeds the people, is the worst victim. Now, all the newspapers mention that the stubble burning has caused this pollution. In our State, as my friend stated, we used to cut the very root of the stubble and then we used the thatched houses to otoro it. Then, it was used as fodder for the cows and buffaloes. The excreta of the cattle when mingled with mud becomes the best manure. Dr. M. S. Swaminathan has given a very strong report on this.

[Shri Vaiko]

Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, nobody knows about the menace of a particular plant in Tamil Nadu which is going to attack you. It is called *juliflora*. In fifties, thinking that it was a good plant the seeds were brought here and sown. *Juliflora* absorbs water underneath, absorbs oxygen and emits carbon dioxide. This *juliflora* is creating disaster. It is a dangerous plant in Tamil Nadu. In Tamil, it is called veil kathan seemai karuvelan. If you come from other States, you will say, oh, how Tamil Nadu is so fertile, wherever you see, it is green, green, green. All this greenery is of this *juliflora*.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

I started a movement to cut the *juliflora* without carrying any party flag. I organized people and moved the High Court. My petition is still pending in the High Court. Birds do not go near the juliflora plant; cattle do not go near it. This *juliflora* absorbs water from 100 feet below the ground. With whatever Sun heat is there, the *juliflora* will remain green. This is spreading now towards Andhra Pradesh. From Kerala, they have eradicated it. This *juliflora* is a very dangerous plant, which is now spreading in the northern States.

As far as air pollution is concerned, our delta area of Tamil Nadu has been targeted by this Government. To destroy the delta area of Cauvery, they are trying to do it through many schemes. With extraction of methane gas and shale gas and carbon, the entire Cauvery delta area will become barren. At the same time, Karnataka will not release water and we will become a desert.

As far as pollution is concerned, the whole country is affected. Don't put the blame on the farmers. They are feeding you. Don't put the blame on farmers as if they are doing it through stubble burning. There are so many factors for this pollution. Everybody is responsible. We have to protect the posterity and the children. Therefore, you have to tackle the menace of pollution with all sincerity while not keeping in mind the political elections in Delhi.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, सबसे पहले मंत्री जी को बहुत बधाई। आपका कल का शो बहुत भव्य रहा। उम्मीद है कि आपका पर्यावरण का शो भी बहुत भव्य रहेगा।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: आपके सहयोग से अच्छा रहा।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहती हूँ। हाउस में इतने लोगों के होने से पता चल रहा है कि इसको हम कितना सीरियसली ले रहे हैं। Participation for such

a serious cause is fantastic! Sir, through you, my appeal to everyone is not to politicize this issue. We are responsible to tomorrow's generation.

जो changes हैं, उनको हम कल तक भोग पाएँगे या नहीं, I do not know but the growth of the children is getting stunted because of this terrible pollution which is caused due to environmental causes. We all know it as many Members have mentioned a lot of things about ice-melting and water. Sir, people who live near the sea or near water, I do not know, how long will be able to live there because the water-level is rising and we live right next to the sea. It is a major problem. People who live in Delhi, शायद बच जाएँगे, हम लोगों का क्या होगा, पता नहीं। With pollution, आप लोग बच जाएँगे।

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, countries like Ireland and England have declared emergency, environmental emergency. My request to you is, please do that. आप लोग तो बहुत सी चीज़ें... इमरजेंसी चल रही है। लेकिन इसमें बहुत सीरियसली काम करने की जरूरत है। आप declare कीजिए and please penalize people. Don't put the blame only on farmers. ये सब ग़लत चीज़ें हैं। सोशल मीडिया और अख़बारों के जरिए propagate किया जा रहा है। Delhi is not the only polluted city in this country. There are other cities which are equally polluted or maybe a little less. For example, Kanpur and Varanasi. It is a shame. Please declare environmental emergency and hold people responsible for it and punish them. This is the only language, unfortunately, that we understand. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Every issue has to be dealt with on an emergency basis continuously. This is one suggestion. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश) : चेयरमैन साहब, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। काफी अराकीन ने आज हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर क्या, बल्कि सारी दुनिया के अंदर पॉल्युशन की जो हालत है, उससे आज इस पार्लियामेंट ने, राज्य सभा ने अपने आप को वाबस्ता करके जिन अराकीन ने अपने ख्यालात को इज़हार किया और ज्युसूसन वज़ीर-ए-मौसूफ ने हालात को मद्देनजर रखकर, चाहे वह दिल्ली की हद तक को, चाहे वह हिन्दुस्तान की हद तक हो, अपना जो पेपर प्रेजेंटेशन किया, हकीकत को तस्लीम किया और उन्होंने जुस्तजू को आगे बढ़ाने की बात कही। इसलिए मैं उनको मुबारकबाद दूंगा। मैं अपने आप को Leader of Oppoittion के साथ, उन्होंने जिन ख्यालात का इज़हार किया था, उससे वाबस्ता करते हुए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह अपील करूंगा कि हमारी साथी बहन जी ने जो बात बताई, इसकी असल जो जड़ है, वह जड़ ब्लॉक लेवल से

[श्री मोहम्मद अली खान]

शुरू होकर रियासत में आती है, रियासत से शुरू होकर मरकज़ी कैपिटल में आती है और मरकज़ी कैपिटल से शुरू होकर पूरी दुनिया के अंदर ये वबा फैलती है। हमको यह गौर करना है कि ये सारी वबा की जो बीमारी है, पॉल्युशन की जो बीमारी है, वह सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में है, मैं नहीं समझता, मैं इससे इत्तेफाक नहीं करता। आज सारी दुनिया इस वबा से मुतास्सिर है। मुझे अच्छे से याद है कि 15-20 दिन पहले मैंने देखा कि हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने शायद एक-दो मुल्कों से इस मामले में बातचीत की है। मैं ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे Leader of Opposition ने जो suggestion दिया है, मुख्य मंत्री की conference बुलाने की बात कही है और उसके साथ-साथ उनको बुलाने से पहले municipality का और दीग़र जो आपके institutes हैं, उन पर आप पाबंदी करके, उनका एक प्लान तैयार करें। वे आपके मरकज़ के पास लेकर आएं और उनको जिस किस्म की भी ज़रूरत हो, मदद करें।

दूसरा suggestion यह है कि मैं किसान नहीं हूं, लेकिन मुझे यह तकलीफ होती है कि हर पोलिटिकल पार्टी या हर वह मरकज़ी या रियासती सरकार किसानों के ऊपर ब्लेम करती है। मैं एक छोटा सा आदमी हूं, लेकिन इसी हाउस के अंदर मैं आपसे दरख़्वास्त करूंगा। कई साथियों ने इसका इज़हार किया है कि देश में जानवरों के खाने के लिए चारे की बहुत कमी है। इसके लिए आपको रियासतों के मुख्यमंत्रियों से बात करके एक प्लान तैयार करना चाहिए। जहां-जहां पर भी इस काश्त को जलाकर धुंआ पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, उनको मरकज़ी सरकार की जानिब से सब्सिडी देकर रेलवे के द्वारा उन-उन स्टेट्स में, जहां पर मांग है, वहां पर भेजकर किसानों की मदद करें और जो पॉल्युशन पैदा होता है, उस पर भी रोकथाम होती है। इन अल्फाज़ के साथ, मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करते हुए आपसे इजाज़त लेता हूं, जय हिन्द।

†جناب محمد علی خان (آندھراپردیش): چیئرمین صاحب، آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ، کافی اراکین نے آج ہندستان کے اندر کیا، بلکہ ساری دنیا کے اندر پالیوشن کی جو حالت ہے، اس سے آج اس پارلیمنٹ نے، راجیہ سبھا نے اپنے آپ کو وابستہ کرکے جن اراکین نے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کیا اور خصوصاً وزیر موصوف نے حالات کو مدّنظر رکھ کر، چاہے وہ دہلی کی حد تک ہو، چاہے وہ ہندستان کی حد تک ہو، اپنا جو پیپر پریزنٹیشن کیا، حقیقت کو تسلیم کیا اور انہوں نے جستجو کو آگے کو بڑھانے کی بات کہی۔ اس لیے میں ان کو مبارکباد دونگا۔ میں اپنے آپ کو لیڈر آف اپازیشن کے ساتھ انہوں نے جن خیالات کا اظہار کیا تھا، اس سے وابستہ کرتے ہوئے میں منسٹر صاحب سے یہ اپیل کرونگا کہ

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

ہماری ساتھی بہن جی نے جو بات بتائی۔ اس کی اصل جو جڑ ہے، وہ جڑ بلاک لیول سے شروع ہوکر ریاست میں آتی ہے، ریاست سے شروع ہوکر مرکزی کیپٹل میں آتی ہے اور مرکزی کیپٹل سے شروع ہوکر پوری دنیا کے اندر یہ وبا پھیلتی ہے۔ ہم کو یہ غور کرنا ہے کہ یہ ساری وبا کی جو بیماری ہے، پالیوشن کی جو بیماری ہے، وہ صرف ہندستان میں ہے، میں نہیں سمجھتا، میں اس سے اتفاق نہیں کرتا۔ آج ساری دنیا اس وبا سے متاثر ہے۔ مجھے اچھے سے یاد ہے کہ پندر بیس دن پہلے میں نے دیکھا کہ ہمارے دیش کے پردھان منتری جی نے شاید ایک دو ملکوں سے اس بارے میں بات چیت کی ہے۔ میں زیادہ وقت نہ لیتے ہوئے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے لیڈر آف اپوزیشن نے جو سجیشنس دیا ہے مکھیہ منتری کی کانفرنس بلانے کی بات کہی ہے اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ان کو بلانے سے پہلے میونسپلٹی کا اور دیگر جو آپ کے انسٹی ٹیوٹس ہیں، ان پر آپ پابندی کرکے، ان کا ایک پلان تیار کریں۔ وہ آپ کے مرکز کے پاس لیکر آئیں اور ان کو جس قسم کی بھی ضرورت ہو، مدد کریں۔

دوسرا سجیشن یہ ہے کہ میں کسان نہیں ہوں، لیکن مجھے یہ تکلیف ہوتی ہے کہ ہر پالیٹیکل پارٹی یا ہر وہ مرکزی یا ریاستی سرکار کسانوں کے اوپر بلیم کرتی ہے۔ میں ایک چھوٹا سا آدمی ہوں، لیکن اسی ہاؤس کے اندر میں آپ سے درخواست کرونگا۔ کئی ساتھیوں نے اس کا اظہار یا ہے کہ جانوروں کے کھانے کے لیے چارے کی بہت کمی ہے۔ اس کے لیے آپ کو ریاستوں کے مکھیہ منتریوں سے بات کرکے ایک پلان تیار کرنا چاہئے۔ جہاں جہاں پر بھی اس کاشت کو جلاکر دھواں پیدا کرنے کی کوشش کی جارہی ہے، ان کو مرکزی سرکار کی جانب سے سبسڈی دیکر ریلوے کے ذریعہ ان تمام اسٹیٹس میں، جہاں پر مانگ ہے، وہاں پر بھیج کر کسانوں کی مدد کریں اور جو پالیوشن پیدا ہوتا ہے، اس پر بھی روک تھام ہوتی ہے۔ اس الفاظ کے ساتھ میں آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ ادا کرتے ہوئے آپ سے اجازت لیتا ہوں۔ جے ہند۔

श्री सभापति: हमारे पास केवल 10 मिनट का टाइम है। The issue is important. You all know that the Calling Attention is for one hour and that too confines to Members who have given notice. Considering the importance of this issue, I had sent a word to the Deputy Chairman to consider it an exception. And we are going to spend almost two-and-a-half hours by 4.30 p.m. So, please cooperate. Others should give their suggestions. Now, Shri R.K. Sinha; not here. Now, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya. Please give suggestions. That's all.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, जिस गंभीर समस्या पर यह सदन चर्चा कर रहा है, वह किसी और ने पैदा नहीं की है। इसके कारण और निवारण दोनों हमें ही करने हैं। हमने स्वच्छता अभियान चलाया, तो एक संस्कार की बात थी, जो हमारे यहां पर पहले से ही थी। पवित्रता की बात थी। हम अपने घर में पवित्रता रखते हैं। घर में जो पूजा का स्थान होता है, उसको और पवित्र रखने की कोशिश करते हैं। पूजा स्थान की जो पवित्रता है, वह घर की पवित्रता है, तो आंगन की पवित्रता हो और आंगन की पवित्रता ही, जिस बस्ती में हम रहते हैं, तो उस बस्ती की पवित्रता हो और जिस मुल्क में हम रहते हैं, उस मुल्क को भी उतना ही पाक और साफ बनाने की ज़िम्मेदारी हमारी आती है। यह विषय है, जिस तरह से इस बारे में- जैसे धुआं होता है, तो धुआं क्यों होता है? धुंए के उन्मूलन के लिए उपाय किए गए हैं। माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने और नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने उज्ज्वला योजना के माध्यम से घर-घर में गैस के चूल्हे को उपलब्ध कराया और हमारी हज़ारों गृहिणियों, बहनों और माताओं के लिए एक राहत का काम किया। यह कदम उस दिशा में बढ़ रहा है। अब इस शहर का, उस शहर का पॉल्यूशन कौन कम करेगा? इन सारी परिस्थितियों में बदलाव किया गया है। अभी हमसे सुझाव मांगे थे कि पार्लियामेंट और बाकी की दृष्टि से क्या बदलाव करना है, तो यह बदलाव किसको करना है? सर, जरूरतों के मुताबिक उन सारी बातों को करने के लिए हमें तैयार होना चाहिए और इसलिए जहां-जहां यह धुआं होता है, पॉल्यूशन होता है, उसके कारणों को दूर करने के उपाय हमें करने होंगे। वनीकरण का पौधा लगाने का काम हमें करना होगा। हमारे यहां तो यह बहुत अच्छे से कहा गया है और मत्स्य पुराण में कहा गया है कि - "दस कूप एक वापी - दस कुएं के बराबर एक बावड़ी होती है। "दस वापी एक कृदय- दस बावड़ी के बराबर एक तालाब होता है। च्दस कृदय एक पुत्र - दस तालाबों के बराबर एक पुत्र होता है। च्दस पुत्र एक दुम-दस पुत्रों के बराबर एक वृक्ष होता है। अब वृक्षों को बेवजह काटने से रोकना पड़ेगा। सर, जितनी भी वृक्षावली हम करेंगे, जितने वृक्ष हम बढ़ाएंगे, हरियाली बढ़ाएंगे, तो उतनी खुशहाली आने वाली है। यह बात सब जानते हैं। मैं पिछले 40 वर्षों से दिल्ली में आ रहा हूं, जा रहा हूं और यहीं रह रहा हूं। मैं देख रहा हूं कि धीरे-धीरे जो पॉल्यूशन बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, तो उनके कारणों के निवारण करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के नेतृत्व में यदि हम उपाय करते हैं और जो राज्य हमारे साथ लगे हुए हैं, वहां यदि कोई पराली की, घास की या फूल जलाने की समस्या है, तो किसानों को राहत देकर उसे दूर किया जा सकता है। मनुष्य की जिदंगी से ज्यादा कोई नहीं है।

"सर्वोपरि मनुष्य सत्य तहारोपर नाहि"

मनुष्य को जिंदा रखने के लिए जो-जो काम करना है, उनको हमें करना होगा और प्रदूषण मुक्त भारत बनाने के लिए हमें निश्चित रूप से उपाय करने होंगे। उसमें हम सफल हों। यह मेरी इच्छा है, इसको पूरा करें और इसके लिए जो उपाय हम कर रहे हैं, उनको हम करें।

श्री सभापति: डा. अशोक बाजपेयी जी, आपके पास दो मिनट का समय है।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, आज ऐसे गंभीर विषय पर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं। आज पूरी मानवता इसको लेकर चिंतित है। जिस तरह से पर्यावरण को लेकर सारे देश में स्वास्थ्य की चिंता बढ़ती जा रही है। खास तौर से दिल्ली और एनसीआर की बात है, तो यहां केवल इस बात को कह देना कि पराली जलाने से यहां का पर्यावरण खराब हो रहा है, यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। उसका थोड़ा बहुत प्रभाव है। आज अगर अकेले दिल्ली में देखें, तो 80 लाख से ज्यादा दोपहिया वाहन हैं। 36 लाख चार पहिया वाहन दिल्ली में हैं, सवा लाख से अधिक ऑटो दिल्ली में हैं और साढ़े चार हज़ार ट्रक प्रतिदिन दिल्ली में चलते हैं, नौ हज़ार ट्रक प्रतिदिन बाहरी रिंग रोड से गुजरते हैं। यहां पर असंख्य संख्या में ए.सी. और रेफ्रिजरेटर्स हैं, जिनसे क्लोरोफ्लोरोकॉर्बन का उत्सर्जन होता है और तमाम सारी लेंड फीलिंग और ऐसी जगह हैं, उद्योग हैं, जिनके कारण पर्यावरण प्रभावित हो रहा है। मान्यवर, इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सभी को चिंता करनी होगी। जिस तरह से सरकार ने इस पर चिंता व्यक्त की है और लगातार प्रभावी कार्रवाई करने का काम किया है, आप देखेंगे कि नौ करोड़ से ज्यादा गैस चूल्हे देकर, हमारी बहनें, जो गीली लकड़ी पर खाना बनाती थीं, उनको धुएं से मुक्ति दिलाकर उनके जीवन में एक सुख पैदा करने का काम किया है। जिस तरह से मोदी जी ने देश में स्वच्छता मिशन को चलाया, उसी तरह से जब तक जन-जन इससे नहीं जुड़ता और इसे जन-आंदोलन का रूप नहीं दिया जाता, तब तक पर्यावरण को सुरक्षित रखना सरकार के बूते की बात नहीं है। इसके लिए मिलकर सामूहिक प्रयास करने होंगे। आज जिस तरह से आपने देखा कि सदन के सभी दलों ने इस पर चिंता व्यक्त की है, लेकिन यह भाव सदन के बाहर जाना चाहिए। सदन के बाहर मिल- बैठकर, इस पर केवल आलोचना करने से नहीं, इसके समाधान के लिए सबको लगना होगा और इसके लिए इसे जन-आंदोलन के रूप चलाना होगा। इसके साथ ही green coverage को बढ़ाना होगा। सरकार करोड़ों की संख्या में पेड़ लगाती है, लेकिन उन पेड़ों के संरक्षण का दायित्व केवल सरकार नहीं ले सकती है। पेड़ों के संरक्षण की जिम्मेदारी समाज को लेनी होगी। ऐसा वातावरण बने कि green coverage को बढ़ाने में देश की अभिरुचि हो। जब तक इसके लिए सामूहिक प्रयास नहीं होंगे, तब तक इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। मान्यवर, यह समस्या महामारी का रूप लेती जा रही है। इसके लिए पूरे देश को जागृत होना होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि आपने इस पर जो चर्चा कराई है, इसका एक बड़ा संदेश देश में जाएगा और देश इस पर विचार करेगा। इसके लिए भविष्य में हमें निश्चित रूप से शुभकामनाएं मिल सकती हैं और हमें विश्वास है कि हम लोग इससे भी पार पाने का काम करेंगे।

श्री सभापति: अशोक जी, आपने अच्छी बातें कही हैं। उस जमाने में Emperor Ashoka ने सड़क के दोनों तरफ पेड़ लगाने के कार्य किया था, उसने जन-आंदोलन का रूप लिया था। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Emperor Ashoka did it seeing the future.

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा (बिहार): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे इस चर्चा में शामिल होने का मौका दिया है। यह विषय न तो राजनीति का है और न ही विवाद का है। कुछ पूर्व वक्ताओं ने राजनीतिक बातें भी की हैं, हल्का विवाद भी हो गया, लेकिन उसकी जरूरत नहीं थी। यह मानव जाति से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है और जब पूरे देश का जीवन सुरक्षित नहीं रहेगा, तो हम यहां सदन में बैठकर क्या करेंगे? हम रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान की बात करते हैं, लेकिन अगर देखें तो रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान के बिना हम रह सकते हैं, लेकिन साफ हवा और साफ पानी के बिना नहीं रह सकते हैं। आज जो स्थिति हो रही है, आज हमारा जो air pollution index है, अगर वह टोरेंटो में दो है और 350 और कभी 400 पहुंच जाए, यह बहुत ही चिंताजनक स्थिति है। इस पर हमें गंभीर चिंतन करके और सभी मिलकर सर्वानुमति से, सबकी सहमति से, ऐसे कारगर उपाय करने होंगे, ताकि ऐसी नौबत दुबारा न आए। यह समस्या पूरे उत्तर भारत में है, यह सिर्फ दिल्ली की समस्या नहीं है। मैं बिहार से आता हूं और उत्तर प्रदेश, झारखंड, पश्चिम बंगाल का बहुत सघन दौरा करता हूं। मैं देखता हूं कि हर जगह यह प्रॉब्लम आती है और खासकर सितम्बर, अक्टूबर, नवम्बर और दिसम्बर इन चार महीनों में, चूंकि इसमें हमारा meteorological effect होता है, हमारे वातावरण में pollutant आता है और वह हवा में ऊपर नहीं जा पाता है। ऐसे में जब हवा चलनी बंद हो जाती है, तो समस्या ज्यादा बड़ी हो जाती है। इस बार जो समस्या हुई है, उसके कारण मैंने कई बच्चों को, कई परिवारों को देखा है कि वे दिल्ली छोड़कर बाहर चले गए हैं। लेकिन ऐसा कितने लोग कर सकते हैं? ऐसा ज्यादा लोग नहीं कर सकते हैं, इसलिए हम इसकी चिंता करें। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छा वक्तव्य दिया है, लेकिन उस वक्तव्य में यह बहुत चिंताजनक स्थिति है कि हम जो पैसे release कर रहे हैं, उसे हम खर्च नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और हम यह कह रहे हैं कि हम इतनी machine या इतनी spray gun या हम इतने उपकरण दे रहे हैं, लेकिन हमें आवश्यकता कितनी है, यह तो बताया नहीं जा रहा है? दिल्ली जैसे शहर में जो संख्या बताई जा रही है, वह तो शायद एक मोहल्ले के लिए काफी नहीं है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं और जैसा कि अशोक बाजपेयी जी अभी बता रहे थे कि वृक्षारोपण और सघन वृक्षारोपण के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा अभियान जन-आंदोलन के रूप में चलाना चाहिए। महोदय, हमें जल का संरक्षण करना चाहिए और ऐसी फसलें, जो ज्यादा जल लेती हैं, उनसे हमें थोड़ा परहेज़ करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए हमें एग्रीकल्चर पैटर्न को और फसलों के पैटर्न को बदलना पड़ेगा। हमें अपने देश में कम जल के प्रयोग से उगाई जाने वाली फसलों को ही उगाना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, हम जहां कंस्ट्रक्शन, डस्ट और रेत की बात करते हैं, तो हम अपने pavements की hard landscaping क्यों नहीं करते हैं, हम पानी का spray क्यों कराते हैं? अगर हम सभी जगह hard landscaping करा लें, तो सभी जगह हरियाली भी रहेगी और जो हमारी धूल है,

वह भी नहीं उड़ेगी, लेकिन हम यह काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। व्हीकल्स को हम इलेक्ट्रिफाइड करें, सोलर व्हीकल बनाएं उन्हें CNG और PNG से चलाएं, ये सारी बातें ठीक हैं, लेकिन पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट को इम्प्रूव करें। इस समय पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट इम्प्रूव नहीं हो रहा है। अत: मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि साफ हवा और स्वच्छ जल, इन्हें जीवन के मौलिक अधिकारों और नागरिकों के मौलिक अधिकारों में जोड़े जाने की जरूरत है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before the Minister's reply, Shri Digvijaya Singh wants 90 seconds for a question.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, there are two questions before the hon. Minister on this important issue. One, hon. Prime Minister had set-up a High Level Task Force under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister in 2017 on a specific issue of air pollution in Delhi and NCR. Would he please let us know as to what recommendations have been given? The other thing is, Shri Bhure Lai has been the Chairperson of Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority for quite some time. We would like to know as to what recommendations have they given to the Governance.

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, आपने बहुत विस्तार से नोट दिया है, उसे मैंने देखा है। अभी, बाद में जो सुझाव आए हैं, उनके बारे में यदि आपको कुछ कहना है, तो कहिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं पूरे सदन का हृदय से धन्यवाद करता हूं कि एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न, जो दुनिया भर में है और हमारे यहां विशेष रूप से है, उस पर अच्छी चर्चा हुई। हमें हमारे देश में सब को प्रदूषण को झेलना पड़ रहा है। ऐसे प्रदूषण के विषय पर अच्छे सुझावों के साथ माननीय सदस्यों ने चर्चा की।

महोदय, मैं हमेशा मानता रहा हूं कि देश के अनेक विषय ऐसे होते हैं, जिन पर हमें पार्टी की राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर चर्चा करनी चाहिए और एक Common Minimum Agenda for all parties बनाने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि उसके बिना हम देश को तेजी से आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं। अगर हमें देश को तेजी से आगे बढ़ाना है, तो ऐसा करना आवश्यक है, क्योंकि अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग पार्टियों की सरकारें होती हैं, लेकिन सभी एक दिशा में चलेंगी। There has to be a basic minimum programme for all Governments.

महोदय, आज बहुत अच्छे सुझाव आए। अनेक उपाय भी माननीय सदस्यों ने बताए। श्रीमती वंदना चव्हाण जी ने कहा कि Pune was the first city for carbon inventory. इसी में दो महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे हैं कि हर शहर की अपनी स्थिति है। देशभर का विचार करेंगे या दुनियाभर का विचार करेंगे, तो हम पाएंगे कि चार कारणों से मूलत: प्रदूषण होता है। वे चार कारण हैं- उद्योगों द्वारा, वाहनों के द्वारा, बायोमास बर्निंग के द्वारा और डस्ट पॉल्यूशन के द्वारा। अपने

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

देश में प्रदूषण के लिए ये चार घटक जिम्मेदार हैं। बाकी और भी छोटे-मोटे घटक होते हैं, जिनके कारण प्रदूषण होता है, लेकिन हर शहर में प्रदूषण की तबियत अलग होती है। इसलिए हर देश में, हर शहर का वैसा काम होना चाहिए, सब घोड़े 12 टके के हों, ऐसा नहीं चलता है। सबका एक समान उपाय करने से हल नहीं होता। ऐसे 122 शहर हैं जो pollution के level पर थोड़े ऊपर हैं, उसके norms से थोड़े ज्यादा हैं। हमने ऐसे 22 शहरों का चयन किया और National Clean Air Programme नामक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया। उस कार्यक्रम के तहत हर शहर का, उनका pollution कैसा है, what are the sources of pollution in that particular city and to what extent, यह देखकर उस शहर के लिए आवश्यक कार्यक्रम बनाना ही उसका प्राण है। क्योंकि तभी तो उपाय संभव होगा, जब उसकी रूपरेखा बनेगी। जिसको बुखार आया है, उसको बुखार की दवा देनी पड़ेगी, जिसको दूसरी कोई बीमारी हुई है, उसको वह दवा देनी पड़ेगी, इसलिए हर शहर के प्रदूषण की स्थिति अलग है। मैं आपको अभी एक interesting बात बताता हूं। ये कल के आंकड़े हैं। यहाँ अनेक लोगों ने आंकड़े बताए हैं। उन्होंने बताया है कि बागपत में 323, भिवंडी में 338, गाजियाबाद में 366, ग्रेटर नोएडा में 340, पटना में 347, मेरठ में 313, दिल्ली में 301 का पॉल्युशन का आंकड़ा है। ये ऐसे शहर हैं, जहाँ पॉल्युशन 300 से ऊपर है। कल ही के दिन का Chennai 35, Tirupati 36, Chikkaballapur 48, एल्लोर 46, तिरुवनंतपुरम् 49, बेंगलुरु में पॉल्युशन का 60 का आंकड़ा है। बेंगलुरु में दिल्ली से कम ट्रैफिक नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please carry on. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Minister, I would like to give a general suggestion. Nobody should try to answer the questions of Members who are sitting, and raising these, without my permission.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: In Bengaluru, it is 60; कोयंबटूर 69, गाँधी नगर 63, हल्दिया 98, हुबली 91, जयपुर 100, मैसूर 71 के पॉल्युशन के आंकड़े हैं। इस तरह से अपना ही देश है, लेकिन दो समस्याएँ अलग-अलग हैं। वर्मा जी ने बहुत सही कहा कि Indo-Gangetic belt में सबसे ज्यादा प्रदूषण दिखाई दे रहा है, जया जी ने भी कहा है। कानपुर हो, वाराणसी हो, पटना हो, बाकी सब शहर, जो गंगा के पास हैं, वहाँ ऐसा क्या विशेष कारण होगा? मेरे भी मन में इस प्रश्न को लेकर यह बात हमेशा में रही कि ऐसा कैसे है? देश में दो चित्र रोज दिखते हैं, इसके क्या फैक्टर्स होंगे? जब मैं तीन-चार साइंटिस्ट्स के साथ बैठा, तब उन्होंने मुझे समझाया कि इसे 'Trough' कहते हैं। Indo-Gangetic belt में दो स्थितियाँ हैं। एक तो यह है कि हिमालय से भी moisture आता है, पानी से भी moisture आता है और यहाँ धूल भी है। क्योंकि यह बहुत soft soil है, इसलिए soil के कारण धूल भी उड़ती है, और धूल और पानी के मिश्रण से हवा में एक ऐसी स्थिति बनती है। मैं कोई scientist नहीं हूं, लेकिन एक विषय निकला है, तो मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगा है। इसको जो scientist हैं, वे समझ पाएंगे। Role of meteorology in air quality of Delhi. This is a new topic, इसलिए मैंने सोचा कि यह आपके सामने रखूं। Meteorology plays a dominant role in air quality. Ventilation Index, defined

as the product of wind speed and mixing height is a significant factor affecting the air quality. Winters are dominated by cold, dry air, ground-base inversion, with low wind conditions, which makes the air stagnant and creates an unfavaourable condition for dispersal. Calm Wind conditions, less than 10 kilometers; drop in temperatures along with lower mixing heights,300 meters, and Ventilation Coefficient, less than 6,000 m2s, adversely affect vertical mixing as well as horizontal transport of air mass. हमने देखा कि जब 20 किलोमीटर से भी ज्यादा की गति से हवा चलती है, तो सारा प्रदूषण उड़ जाता है। हमारे सामने ही रोज अलग-अलग scenario दिखता है। इसलिए हमें यह भी समझना चाहिए कि जैसे प्रदूषण उद्योगों के कारण होता है, वाहनों के कारण होता है, ये human actions हैं, हमारे construction, demolition, waste, इन सबसे ह गैता है, वैसे ही हर शहर के अलग-अलग geo-physical reasons भी कारण होते हैं। हमें इस scientific वास्तविकता को कभी समझना चाहिए। ये सब चीजें अब न्यूजपेपर्स में आने लगी हैं, लेकिन यह भी एक समझने की चीज है। यह एक-दूसरे पर दोषारोपण करने का मुद्दा नहीं है। This is hard-core science. इसलिए देश में एक ही दिन में यह आँकड़ा 40 भी है, 35 भी है और 350 भी है। इतना gap क्यों है, क्योंकि हर जगह की एक geo-specificity होती है। यह एक नया मुद्दा था, इसलिए मैंने इतना बताया।

मूल मुद्दा यह है कि city-specific प्लान करने में एक मुद्दे पर सबकी एक राय थी कि पेड़ लगाओ। प्रकृति की रचना में ऐसा है कि हम वायु में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड का उत्सर्जन करते हैं और ऑक्सीजन लेते हैं एवं पेड़ वायु से कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड सोखते हैं और हमें ऑक्सीजन देते हैं। यह प्रकृति और हमारा नाता है। इसलिए पेड़ लगाने का काम सबसे पवित्र माना गया है, जिसका उल्लेख अभी वक्ताओं ने किया। सत्यनारायण जटिया जी अच्छे-अच्छे श्लोक बताते हैं, तो उन्होंने वह भी बताया कि दस पुत्रों के बराबर एक वृक्ष। अभी जया जी आईं, उन्होंने मुझे एक गाँव की कहानी बताई, जहाँ किसी एक व्यक्ति की बेटी का देहांत हो गया, तो उन्होंने प्रण किया कि किसी के घर में बेटी जन्मी, तो वे उसके नाम पर सौ पेड़ लगाएँगे। लोग passionately ऐसा करते हैं। इन्हें लगाना चाहिए।

हम cities की बात करते हैं, क्योंकि city में ज्यादा प्रदूषण होता है। इसलिए cities में urban forest तैयार करने की जरूरत है। जब मैं पिछली बार पर्यावरण मंत्री था, तो मैंने एक दिन सब जानकारी माँगी कि शहरों में forest land कहाँ और कितनी है और उसका क्या status है। बहुत जगह forest land पर आक्रमण हुआ था, encroachment हुआ था। इससे मेरे मन में एक कार्यक्रम आया और पुणे में, वंदना जी को मालूम है, वारजे हमारा एक उपनगर है, उसमें मैंने पहला काम यह किया कि केन्द्र सरकार से पैसे देकर वहाँ compound लगाया। उससे एक कार्यक्रम का जन्म हुआ - Urbnan Forestry Programme. जब मैंने एक बार इसे शुरू किया, तो राज्य सरकार भी आगे आई, कारपोरेशन भी आगे आया, लोग भी आगे आए। अब वहाँ स्मृति वन भी है। 70 एकड़ में हजारों पेड़ लगे, बढ़े और आज वहाँ हजारों लोग रोज पैदल जाते

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

हैं। वह आने वाले 5 साल में एक बड़ा tourist attraction बनेगा और शहर का ऑक्सीजन का lungs होगा। हर शहर में ऐसा करने की जरूरत है। इसलिए हमने सभी 200 corporations/ cities में mapping करके सबको कहा है कि हम पैसे देंगे, लेकिन आप यह कार्यक्रम करिए। इसमें जनता की सहभागिता होती है। हमने इसमें यह योजना की कि हम आपको दो-दो हजार रुपए देंगे, आपके जो रिश्तेदार गुजर गए हैं, आप उनके नाम से एक पेड़ लगाइए, उसका पूरा खर्च हम उठाएँगे। मैंने ऐसा किया कि मेरे परिवार के जितने भी मेरे चाचा-चाची, माताजी-पिताजी, जो भी जा चुके हैं, उन सबके नाम से मैंने वहाँ पेड़ लगाए। वहाँ नाम की पट्टी भी लगती है। हमने वहाँ वह लगाई है। आज वृक्षों में ही हमारे पूर्वज दिखते हैं। वृक्ष का महत्व इतना है। एक व्यक्ति ने बड़ी अच्छी कल्पना दी है कि अगर हम अपनी जिन्दगी की सारी साँसें गिन लें, तो हमें सात पेड़ बड़े करने पड़ेंगे, क्योंकि सात बड़े पेड़ आपको जिन्दगी भर का ऑक्सीजन देते हैं। अगर आपको सात पेड़ ऑक्सीजन दे रहे हैं, तो हमें अपना ऑक्सीजन बैंक तैयार करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए हम सात पेड़ लगाएँ और बढ़ाएँ, हम यह कार्यक्रम करें। इसके लिए हमने एक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया, चूँकि यह संस्कार से होता है - School Nursery, हम स्कूलों में नर्सरी शुरू करें। अभी यह दो-तीन सौ स्कूलों में है, लेकिन इस साल यह अत्यधिक मात्रा में और बढ़ेगी। बच्चे स्कूल में नर्सरी बनाएंगे, अपने हाथ से बीज बोएंगे, बीज से पौधा कैसे आता है, यह देखेंगे और उसकी परवरिश भी करेंगे। साल भर में वह पौधा बड़ा हो जाएगा, तो उस पौधे को annual results के साथ, ट्रॉफी की तरह घर में ले जाएंगे कि यह मेरा पेड़ है, इसको मैंने लगाया है, इसको मैंने पाला-पोसा है। अगर उनके अपने घर में जगह है, तो वे उस पौधे को वहीं लगाएंगे, नहीं तो अपनी गली में किसी के भी घर जाकर कहेंगे कि आपके यहां पेड़ लगाने की जगह है और मैंने यह पेड़ तैयार किया है, आप मेरा पेड़ यहां लगाइए। इस काम के लिए कौन मना करेगा? इस तरह इसे एक जन-आन्दोलन बनाने की जरूरत है। इस काम के लिए मैं तेलंगाना में हरिता हरम में भी गया था। जैसा कहकशां जी ने बताया, 'जल-जीवन हरियाली' का भी एक अभियान है। अनेक राज्यों ने इस कार्यक्रम में बढ़-चढ़ कर हिस्सा लेना शुरू किया है। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं। हम सभी को पेड़ लगाने चाहिए। पेड़ लगाकर हमें उनको बड़ा भी करना है, तभी प्रकृति का बैलेंस संभव होगा।

इस संबंध में एक बहुत अच्छी खबर है। दुनिया में केवल दो ऐसे देश हैं, जिनका ग्रीन कवर पिछले पांच में बढ़ा है। भारत का ग्रीन कवर 13,000 स्क्वेयर किलोमीटर से बढ़ा है। यह हमारे लिए बहुत अच्छी बात है। ग्रीन कवर चीन में भी बढ़ा है और हमारे देश में बढ़ा है, चूंकि हम दोनों ही देश आज की तारीख़ में प्रदूषण के भुक्त-भोगी हैं। इसी से जुड़ा एक और मुद्दा है, वह है पब्लिक पार्टिसिपेशन। हम मानते हैं कि यह केन्द्र सरकार की जिम्मेवारी है, राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेवारी है, नगर निगमों की जिम्मेवारी है, हर लोकोपयोगी संस्था की जिम्मेवारी, लेकिन इनके साथ-साथ यह हम सब लोगों की जिम्मेवारी भी है। मैं सभी बच्चों को एक और चीज़ के लिए भी बधाई देना चाहता हूं। पिछले दस सालों से उन्होंने sustained campaign चलाया कि चूंकि fire cracker प्रदूषण को बढ़ाते हैं, इसलिए हमें पटाखे नहीं जलाने हैं। दस साल के

बाद, इस बार इसका परिणाम देखने को मिला है। हर साल दीपावली में मैं अपने घर के परिसर में उन सभी को अपने घर पर बुलाता हूं, जो सफाई कर्मचारी हैं, रोड साफ करते हैं, ड्रेनेज साफ करते हैं। हर दिवाली पर दो घंटे मैं इनके साथ बिताता हूं और उनके साथ मिलकर दिवाली मनाता हूं। मैं उनसे पूछ रहा था कि इस साल कितने fire cracker जले हैं? वे बोले पिछले सालों के मुकाबले अब 20% fire crackers भी नहीं जलाए जा रहे हैं। इस बात से यह साबित होता है कि जिस काम में लोगों का पार्टिसिपेशन शुरू हो जाए, तो क्या-क्या संभव हो सकता है। हमें हमेशा विश्वास करके चलना है कि अच्छा ही होगा। मेरा यह विश्वास है, because I am an optimist, that if human actions have damaged the earth, then, human actions, its intent and intellect will also give solutions to these problems. यह लोगों का जन-आन्दोलन है। इसी तरह नज़दीक के कामों के लिए हम साइकिल का यूज क्यों नहीं करें? पैदल क्यों नहीं जाएं? मैं आठ साल से electrical scooter का उपयोग कर रहा हूं। मुझे जब भी Constitution Club जाना होता है या कहीं और जाना होता है, तो मैं अपने उसी electrical scooter पर जाता हूं। हमें संकल्प लेना होगा कि हमें प्रदूषण को नहीं बढ़ाना है। अभी जब पहली electrical car आई, तो मैंने वह कार अपने मंत्रालय में भी मंगवाई। हमसे जो बने, वह काम हमें अवश्य करना चाहिए। हमें अपनी गाड़ी का PUC अच्छा रखना चाहिए, maintenance अच्छा रखना चाहिए, limited speed में चलाना चाहिए, अगर सिग्नल लम्बा है, तो गाड़ी बंद करके फिर स्टार्ट करना चाहिए, congestion के lanes टालने चाहिए, कहीं जाने-आने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा public transport का उपयोग करना चाहिए। ये हम सभी लोगों के कर्तव्य हैं। जैसा अभी वाइको जी ने उल्लेख किया, बेवजह हॉर्न नहीं बजाना चाहिए, यह भी पॉल्यूशन के अंतर्गत आता है। यह सब करना हमारा कर्तव्य है और इसके लिए हमें एक जन-आन्दोलन तैयार करने की जरूरत है। मुझे विश्वास है कि हम अपने बच्चों को जितनी अच्छी शिक्षा देंगे, शिक्षा मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, आप समय का भी ध्यान रखिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: इसलिए हमें इस काम को करना चाहिए। मुझे विश्वास है कि अगर हम सभी लोग मिलकर इस काम में जुट जाएंगे, तो पब्लिक पार्टिसिपेशन से यह आंदोलन और भी तेज़ गति से आगे बढ़ सकेगा। यहां मैं दो मुद्दे और बताना चाहता हूं। अभी शैलजा जी ने कहा कि हरियाणा में कोई मॉनिटरिंग स्टेशन नहीं है, मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर 24 मॉनिटरिंग स्टेशंस हैं। दूसरा, ट्रैफिक से जो पॉल्यूशन होता है, उसको कम करने के लिए दो कदम उठाए गए हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि हमारे यहां पॉल्यूशन की प्रॉब्लम है, यह मानना ही बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। जैसा एलफोंस जी ने कहा कि जब वे यहाँ कमिश्नर थे, तब उन्होंने सारी इंडस्ट्रीज, जो पॉल्यूटिंग थीं, उनको बाहर किया था। उनको बाहर क्यों किया था, क्योंकि तब से पॉल्यूशन की चर्चा शुरू है। 22-25 साल हो चुके हैं। इस पर एक्शन कब और कितना फास्ट हुआ, यह महत्वपूर्ण है। इसलिए 2015 में प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने एयर क्वालिटी इंडेक्स लॉच किया। यह इस प्रॉब्लम को स्वीकार करना था कि हाँ, यह प्रॉब्लम है और हम सब मिल

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

कर इसको सुलझाएँगे, इसकी यह शुरुआत है। आज 700 जगहों पर इसको मॉनिटर किया जाता है और रोज के सारे आंकड़े आते हैं, अपने सामने ही चित्र आता है कि अभी क्या स्थिति है।

इसमें ट्रैफिक के लिए एक क्रांतिकारी निर्णय लिया गया। 2014 तक हम BS-3, यानी Euro-3-cum-BS-3 Standard का fuel यूज करते थे। अभी पूरे देश में यह BS-4 का हो गया है। उससे भी प्रदूषण में कमी आयी। लेकिन उससे ज्यादा बड़ा निर्णय यह लिया कि हमें BS-5 पर नहीं जाना है, क्योंकि पहले सरकार ने 2024 में BS-6 पर जाने का फैसला किया था, लेकिन अब हमने 2020 में ही BS-6 पर जाने का फैसला किया, यानी इसे prepone किया। 1 अप्रैल, 2020 से BS-6 compliant vehicles भी मिलेंगे और BS-6 fuel दिल्ली में मिलने लगा है। यह देश भर में भी मिले, इसके लिए 70,000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं, कम खर्च नहीं हुए हैं। Eastern and Western Expressway पर 20 सालों से चर्चा हो रही थी। यह पिछले 5 साल में पूरा हुआ और इसमें 77,000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये। उससे 60,000 वाहन, जो दिल्ली में आकर हवा को प्रदूषित करते थे, वे आज आने बन्द हो गये। अगर कुछ बुरा हुआ, तो बोलने का अधिकार हमें है, वैसे ही यदि अच्छा हुआ, तो 'अच्छा हुआ' कहना भी हमारा कर्त्तव्य है, यह मैं मानता हूँ।

Dust pollution की भी बात है। मेट्रो का काम चल रहा था, तो मैंने एक दिन सोचा कि इसमें tunneling कैसे होती है, मुझे देखना है। मैं वहाँ गया। वे हजारों टन धूल निकालते हैं, लेकिन कहीं धूल का नामोनिशान नहीं होता। मैंने समझ लिया कि यह धूल का मैनेजमेंट कैसे करते हैं। दूसरे दिन मैंने अधिकारियों को वहाँ भेजा। मैंने अधिकारियों से कहा कि आप देखिए, उनके जो रूल्स हैं, वही सारे रूल्स लीजिए। वही हमारे Construction, Demolition Waste Management Rules हैं। वे हमने पहली दफा 20?6 में लागू किये। आज तक भारत में ये रूल्स नहीं थे। वे रूल्स लागू किये गये। आज मुझे खुशी है कि रोड़ी वगैरह जो दिल्ली में नालियों में कहीं भी भरी पड़ी रहती थी, उससे आज रोज 3,000 टन का सामान तैयार हो रहा है, 3 फैक्टरीज़ में तैयार हो रहा है। चाहे paver block हो, divider हो, tiles हो, ये सब उससे तैयार होते हैं, जो रोड बनाने के काम में आते हैं | तो construction, demolition waste से यह सामान तैयार हुआ। पर्दा लगाना, पानी का छिड़काव करना, ये सब देश भर में लागू किये हैं। यह केवल दिल्ली का ही मुद्दा नहीं है, इसे सब जगह लागू किया गया है। अब हर राज्य की जिम्मेवारी है कि वहाँ वह अच्छी तरह से लागू हो। हमने उसके लिए dust प्रबंधन का काम किया।

इंडस्ट्री में, बदरपुर प्लांट बन्द करना और आपने जो अभी कहा कि एक नया प्लांट आ रहा है, तो ये 10 प्लांट्स हैं। इन 10 प्लांट्स में नये नॉर्म्स लगे हैं। उन नये नॉर्म्स के कारण प्रदूषण एकदम कम होगा। चूँकि बिजली की जरूरत भी है और 24 घंटे बिजली भी चाहिए और बिजली का निर्माण नहीं करेंगे, तो ऐसे में दोनों बातें नहीं हो सकतीं। तो बिजली बनाने का वह काम किया गया और उसके साथ-साथ electrical vehicles को push दिया गया है। आज 2,80,000 electrical vehicles को subsidy दी गयी है और लोगों ने ली है। आज पूरी दिल्ली में आप

e-rickshaws देख रहे हैं। Absolutely देश भर में जगह-जगह लाखों की तादाद में आज e-rickshaws हो गयी हैं। यह एक नया परिवर्तन है, इसलिए इन प्रयासों की भी सराहना करनी चाहिए। इंडस्ट्री में pet coke ban किया, furnace oil ban किया, जो प्रदूषण करते थे। इन सबका परिणाम सामने आया है, लेकिन यह परिणाम काफी नहीं है, बहुत कुछ और करना बाकी है।

कल दूसरे सदन में चर्चा चल रही थी। वहाँ एक ने बड़ा अच्छा उदाहरण दिया। वहाँ यह बात चल रही थी कि बीजिंग ने 15 साल में अपना प्रदूषण कम करके दिखाया। तो उतना समय हमें भी लगेगा, हम 15 साल काम करेंगे और काम करके प्रदूषण समाप्त करेंगे, यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। हम जल्दी करेंगे, 15 साल भी नहीं लगेंगे। यह होगा। अन्त में..

श्री सभापति: प्रकाश जी, 5 बजे किसी भी हालत में इसे समाप्त करना है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, 2 ही मिनट लगेंगे।

श्री सभापति: आप 3 मिनट लीजिए, खत्म कीजिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मैं तीन मिनट में समाप्त करता हूँ। इसमें सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि इसके लिए सदा प्रयास करते रहने की जरूरत है। एक दिन स्विच ऑन और दूसरे दिन स्विच ऑफ नहीं किया जा सकता है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि आज स्विच ऑफ किया, तो प्रदूषण खत्म हो गया। ऐसी जादू की छड़ी किसी के पास नहीं है। यह लगातार काम करने का विषय है।

सर, आज मैं पार्टीबाजी नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे दुख हुआ कि वेस्टर्न एक्सप्रेस-ईस्टर्न एक्सप्रेस पेरीफेरल वे हुआ, तो सब एजेंसीज़ को उसमें पैसा देना था, लेकिन एक राज्य ने पैसे नहीं दिये, तो इसके लिए कोर्ट को आदेश देना पड़ा। मैट्रो के विकास में ऐसा ही हुआ, इसमें भी कोर्ट को आदेश देना पड़ा कि आपका भी प्रदूषण के खिलाफ कुछ काम है, इसलिए आप पैसा दे दीजिए। इसमें सबको मिलकर काम करना पड़ेगा और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि ऐसा ही होगा।

सर, जब प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने पेरिस में 175 गीगावाट यानी 1,75,000 मेगावाट रेन्युवल एनर्जी की घोषणा की, तब दुनिया को अचम्भा हुआ कि यह कैसे हो सकता है? लेकिन आज भारत में 80 हजार मेगावाट नवीनीकरण ऊर्जा तैयार हो रही है। अभी न्यूयार्क में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यूएन की सभा में यह घोषित किया कि अब हम 175 महीने रुकेंगे, 4,50,000 मेगावाट, इतनी ज्यादा नवीन ऊर्जा तैयार करेंगे, अपारम्परिक ऊर्जा तैयार करेंगे। यह हमारा लक्ष्य है, हमें इस ओर जाना है। आज 'उज्ज्वला योजना' के तहत आठ करोड़ महिलाओं को गैस कनेक्शन मिला, तो इससे प्रदूषण कम ही हुआ न? अगर 40 करोड़ घरों में एलईडी के बल्ब लगे हैं, तो इससे प्रदूषण कम ही होता है न? इसलिए यह नेशनल प्रोग्राम है और ऐसे नेशनल प्रोग्राम्स में आप सबका साथ चाहिए, यही मैं दरख्वास्त करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We had an exhaustive discussion. I appeal to all the hon. Members also to become partners in this people's movement. Let everybody do his duty. That's number one.

Number two, the hon. Minister has given exhaustive reply. But whatever suggestions have been given, the Minister can go through those suggestions separately, review them with the officials, and also, if necessary, share them with the State Governments, and then take appropriate action because somebody has to take the lead to bring everyone together. My only appeal to all of you is, let us separate politics and pollution. Thank you very much.

Now, Motion for reference of Bill to the Select Committee, Dr. Harsh Vardhan. *...(Interruptions)...* It is there. I have seen in the answer. That is why I am not insisting on that. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मैं लिखित में देता हूँ। मैंने दिया है। आपके नोट में है।

श्री सभापति: यह नोट में है। जहां कमेटी के प्रिंसिपल सेक्रेटरी का जिक्र है, उसमें वह भी है।

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GOVERNMENT BILLS

Motion for Reference of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019 to Select Committee

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I move:

"That the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019 (to constitute National Surrogacy Board, State Surrogacy Boards and appointment of appropriate authorities for regulation of the practice and process of surrogacy and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto), as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following Members:-

1. Shri Bhupender Yadav

2. Dr. Vikas Mahatme

3. Ms. Saroj Pandey

4. Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw

5. Shri Jairam Ramesh

6. Dr. Amee Yajnik

7. Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas

8. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan

9. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma

10. Shri Prasanna Acharya

11. Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh

12. Dr. Banda Prakash

13. Shri K. Somaprasad

14. Shri R.S. Bharathi

15. Shri Veer Singh

16. Shrimati Vandana Chavan

17. Shri Anil Desai

18. Shri Naresh Gujral

19. Shri Sushil Kumar Gupta

20. Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy

21. Shri Hishey Lachungpa

22. Shri Parimal Nathwani

23. Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati

with instructions to report to the Rajya Sabha by the last day of the first week of the next Session".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved. The question is:

"That the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019 (to constitute National Surrogacy Board, State Surrogacy Boards and appointment of appropriate authorities for regulation of the practice and process of surrogacy and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto), as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following Members:-

1. Shri Bhupender Yadav

2. Dr. Vikas Mahatme

5.00 P.M.

3.   Ms. Saroj Pandey

4.   Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw

5.   Shri Jairam Ramesh

6.   Dr. Amee Yajnik

7.   Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas

8.   Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan

9.   Shri Ravi Prakash Verma

10.   Shri Prasanna Acharya

11.   Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh

12.   Dr. Banda Prakash

13.   Shri K. Somaprasad

14.   Shri R.S. Bharathi

15.   Shri Veer Singh

16.   Shrimati Vandana Chavan

17.   Shri Anil Desai

18.   Shri Naresh Gujral

19.   Shri Sushil Kumar Gupta

20.   Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy

21.   Shri Hishey Lachungpa

22.   Shri Parimal Nathwani

23.   Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati

with instructions to report to the Rajya Sabha by the last day of the first week of the next Session".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Who will be the Chairman of the Committee?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Only one Chairman, Sir.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): He is the permanent Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would only suggest to the Chairman that, next time, when they present the Report to the House, he must also put an annexure showing how many Members attended how many meetings of this Committee, because certain amount of seriousness has to come into Standing Committee as well as Select Committee. Please keep that in mind.

The other day Shri Neeraj Shekhar, Member of Parliament, had raised an issue objecting to the observations of Shri Jairam Ramesh, Member of Parliament. I have gone through it. There is nothing unparliamentary, but it was a political comment made by him. I have come to know that there is only the IMDT, Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunal)) law, for legally resigning from their seat and getting elected from other party or other State. There is no objection. It is a rightful way, allowed in democracy. It is a right royal way. Instead of doing it surreptiously and by other things, better, go by this example. If you don't like something or you are not happy, you resign your seat and then get elected. ...*(Interruptions)...* That is a right royal way. We have a number of examples, as I told you. Before I became Chairman here, 16 Members have gone from one party to other. So, let us not blame any individual as far as these issues are concerned. It is a larger issue. Then, we must take it in right spirit. There is nothing objectionable if a Member resigns. I repeat again, it is a right royal way. Anybody who wants to do it in future also, I appreciate them if they want to do. ...*(Interruptions)...* Now, further discussion on Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019. ...*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Not illegal migration; it was legal, but enforced migration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, you must object to illegal migration. No MP. can be forced; I am confident. That is why they become MPs Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)...*

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Mr Chairman, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hamumanthaiahji, you can't give a judgement on the judgement given by the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)...*

Further discussion on Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019. Shri Suresh Prabhu.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019 — *Contd.**

SHRI SURESH PRABHU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the other day you made a very important remark about the 250th Session of this august House, when you mentioned about the evolution of this House. The other day, we were discussing the other Bill, which was related to surrogacy, and which has just been referred to the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha. What I was saying is that this House and Parliament generally is looking at some issues which, over a passage of time, have crossed the stigma of being called a taboo. When the first Session of Rajya Sabha took place, the definition of 'transgender' was not even born. The description of a peculiar character, characteristics that a person has and to describe them as transgender also evolved over a period of time. But, even after that, we have seen that transgender community has been discriminated against. They have been suffering. There are various forms of unjust treatment from the society. Therefore, there has been a demand that there should be a proper regulation, and, if possible, now, a legislation, to ensure that this kind of discrimination disappears over a period of time. Sir, I am very happy that the hon. Minister has brought this legislation which covers many important aspects related to the issues of transgender community. The first is, this is a legislation in which we are talking about discrimination per se and this is a very important issue that when we talk about discrimination, all kinds of discriminations have been prohibited and I am very glad that the Bill itself is very comprehensive. So, I must congratulate the Minister for doing that. All employment, healthcare, education, buying properties and all kinds of those discriminations will not be allowed under the law and, therefore, it is a welcome thing. I just want to request you to add one more, that is, verbal abuse. As you know, many times, people's discrimination also arises from verbal abuses that a person has to receive for being a 'transgender-community person' and that sometimes, as you know, the verbal abuse is more painful, more damaging to a person than just a physical abuse. So, physical abuse is one part. But mental abuse is far more important, and, therefore, in the wisdom you also decided to bring in under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act very stringent provisions about verbal abuse. So, if you discriminate a person by abusing him verbally, that also causes far more serious damage to the person's ego, person's ability to perform properly and, therefore, I think that is something which I was seeing is not mentioned here. I request you to please include that. Then it will become very comprehensive.

Then, Chapter III deals with recognition of identity of a transgender person, and it is a welcome provision that a transgender person to go to a District Magistrate and

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*Further discussion Continued from the 20th November, 2019.

District Magistrate has to follow a procedure which is not mentioned here. It will be coming in the rules. That is also right because rules have to come out with such matters. But in that, one thing that we must prescribe in the Act itself is a time-limit. By what time-limit, he will dispose of the application? Let him follow a thorough procedure. But if he does not dispose of this petition for a long time because there is no time-limit prescribed under the Act, probably, this will again amount to denial of a right of the person to be identified with a particular thing. ...*(Interruptions)...*

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): ये सारी चीज़ें अध्याय आठ में हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: So, that is something which should be very rightly done and we should try to put it into that.

Then there are welfare measures by the Government which are parts of Chapter IV which are also something which are obligations on the part of the Government. I think, this is an important thing that we are trying to put it on the part of the Government. I would feel that while we talk about Government, it is also better to clarify that 'Government' means not only Central Government or a State Government but even at a local level, the Zila Parishads, the Village Panchayats. There the person lives; he is residing there and may face a discrimination there; and therefore a welfare measure that should be taken must also be taken at that level of the governance also because that is also an equally important place where a person could be provided welfare measure, and therefore, the 'Government' *per se* should mean also in that aspect.

Chapter V also deals with obligations on the part of establishments and other persons. I think this is a rightful place to do that. There is one thing, and you will appreciate it. Sir, after that person having discovered that he is a transgender — and what is 'transgender' has been defined in Clause 2 — what is important is a discrimination, or not even discrimination, but some sort of mental torture starts in the household itself because the family itself may not accept the reality that how could my child not be belonging to one of the sexes that we are known of. Therefore, we must have more education at that level so that people will understand and the stigma will disappear for person being called. So, I think, that particular level should also be included while we talk about establishment of various kinds. Household itself is one place which is not establishment per se but should also be included in doing that. Chapter 7 deals with a National Council for Trangender Persons. If you really look at it, you would see that

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

there are many categories, from (a) to (i), that are included. In sub-clause (g), they say that only five representatives from the transgender community, by rotation, would be there. Just imagine, you are making a Council for Transgender Persons, but there, except those five persons, obviously, all others would not be transgenders. So, what is the purpose of creating a Council for Transgender Persons in which barring five, all others are non-transgenders? My request is, please increase the number. This would also help the transgender community to actually participate in a proper manner. Now, offences and penalties have been mentioned. As I said, there should be some sort of an understanding that when these people are discriminated against, it is not just an offence committed against one person but against a community as a whole. How you create that awareness among the whole community is also very important.

Sir, by and large, this is a very important piece of legislation. I must congratulate the Government and the Minister for bringing this as a part of the public policy on how we look at our fellow citizens. How do you deal with a community where by birth, or due to some other reason, people have a problem in identifying themselves with a particular sex without actually having any such attitude?

Sir, I congratulate the Government and support the Bill. I hope these few points would be incorporated to ensure that when they are making such a good piece of legislation, they make it all comprehensive.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy; not present. Shri Sanjay Singh.

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): मान्यवर, यह ट्रांसजेंडर बिल, प्राइवेट मेंबर बिल के तौर पर माननीय तिरुची शिवा जी के द्वारा सदन में लाया गया था। एक बड़ी खबर अखबारों में छपी कि बरसों के बाद, कई दशकों के बाद कोई प्राइवेट मेंबर बिल इस सदन में पास किया गया, वह ट्रांसजेंडर से संबंधित था। इसका एक बहुत सकारात्मक संदेश पूरे देश में गया, इस सदन के बारे में, इस सदन की उपयोगिता के बारे में, खास तौर से प्राइवेट मेंबर बिल के बारे में, जब इस सदन ने ट्रांसजेंडर्स के लिए एक प्राइवेट मेंबर बिल को सर्वसम्मति से पास किया। लेकिन उस बिल के साथ क्या हुआ? लोक सभा में जाकर उसको बदल दिया गया। आप बड़ा मन दिखाते, एक प्राइवेट मेंबर बिल कई दशकों के बाद पास हुआ था, उसको बड़े हृदय से उसी स्वरूप में लोक सभा में पास कर देते, मैं समझता हूं उसका एक अच्छा संदेश आपकी सरकार के बारे में जाता, लेकिन आपने वह नहीं किया। आपने उसमें तमाम परिवर्तन करके - किन्नर समाज के तमाम प्रतिनिधि और उनके संगठन के लोग हम लोगों से मिलने भी आए थे।

अगर हम दिल्ली की बात करें तो अरविंद केजरीवाल जी की सरकार ने दिल्ली के अंदर ट्रांसजेंडर बोर्ड बनाया। उनको अधिकार देने के लिए, उनके लिए शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य से लेकर हर स्थान पर उनकी मदद के लिए सरकार क्या नीति बना सकती है, इसके लिए वह बोर्ड बनाया। मान्यवर, जो मूल बिल तिरुची शिवा जी का था, उस बिल में दो प्रतिशत आरक्षण किन्नर समाज के लिए, ट्रांसजेंडर्स के लिए मांग की गई थी। उसमें उसका प्रावधान था। जो मूल बिल था, उसमें - जैसे पिछड़ा वर्ग कमीशन है, एस.सी./एस.टी. कमीशन है, इसी तरीके से ट्रांसजेंडर्स के लिए, उनको न्याय दिलाने के लिए, उनके हितों की सुरक्षा के लिए एक कमीशन बनाने का सुझाव था, एक प्रावधान था। आपने उसको गायब कर दिया। आपने दो प्रतिशत आरक्षण की बात गायब कर दी और आप एक ऐसा प्रावधान लाए, जिससे उस पूरी कम्युनिटी को आप अपमानित करने का काम कर रहे हैं। आप उस पूरे समाज को अपमानित करने का काम कर रहे हैं। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूं, क्योंकि किसी पुरुष को अगर वह अपने आपको मेल घोषित कर दे, तो वह पुरुष है। यदि किसी महिला को वह फीमेल घोषित कर दे, तो वह महिला फीमेल हो गई। आपने ट्रांसजेंडर के लिए, किन्नर समाज के लोगों को अपमानित करने वाला प्रावधान शामिल कर दिया कि उनका मेडिकल परीक्षण कराया जाएगा, उसके बाद आप उनको ट्रांसजेंडर घोषित करेंगे। मान्यवर, यह कौन-सा प्रावधान है? यह आपका कौन-सा नियम है? आप यह बिल के अंदर क्यों लाना चाहते हैं? महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि आपसे तो वैसे किसान दुखी, युवा दुखी, कर्मचारी दुखी, व्यापारी दुखी और महिला भी दुखी है। सभी वर्गों को आपने दुखी किया हुआ है। किन्नर समाज के लिए, हमारे समाज के अंदर मान्यता है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उनका आशीर्वाद लेना चाहिए, उससे तरक्की और विकास होता है, आपके जीवन में खुशहाली आती है।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, श्री संजय सिंह जी।

श्री संजय सिंह: तो किन्नर समाज के साथ तो न्याय कीजिए। उनको दुखी मत कीजिए और उनका आशीर्वाद लीजिए। सर, मैं अपनी पार्टी की ओर से मांग करता हूं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कि इस बिल में जो ऐसे कुछ प्रावधान हैं, जो किन्नर समाज को अपमानित करने का काम करेंगे, तो मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजें और माननीय सदस्यों के जो सुझाव आए हैं, उनको इस बिल में शामिल करें।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार द्वारा यह देर से उठाया गया स्वागत योग्य कदम है। मान्यवर, ट्रांसजेंडर हमारे समाज की सामाजिक संरचना में, वर्ण व्यवस्था में, शूद्र समाज की तरह ही भेदभाव की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है, जबकि इस बड़ी जनसंख्या को समाज की सहानुभूति, आत्मीयता और प्रेम की आवश्यकता है। मान्यवर, भारत में प्राचीन समय से ही लिंग, जाति और वर्ग के आधार पर भेदभाव होता रहा है। भारत के संविधान निर्माता बाबा साहब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने भारत के संविधान में जाति, वर्ग, लिंग के आधार पर भेदभाव को निषेध किया है। हमारे देश की राजनैतिक पार्टियों में इच्छा शक्ति की कमी के कारण आज भी देश में जाति, लिंग और वर्ग के आधार पर भेदभाव होता है, क्योंकि थर्ड जेंडर के नागरिकों के अधिकार किसी भी सरकार के एजेंडे में नहीं रहे। हम तब जागे, जब 15 अप्रैल,

[श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ]

2014 को देश के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने थर्ड जेंडर को तीसरी लिंग श्रेणी की मान्यता दी तथा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के द्वारा ट्रांसजेंडर को शिक्षा और सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण देने की बात कही गई। मान्यवर, इस बिल के चैप्टर-7 में नेशनल काउंसिल फॉर ट्रांसजेंडर पर्सन्स के लिए गठित करने की बात कही गई है। इसके अंदर ए, बी, और सी सभी को पढ़कर देखें, तो जो काउंसिल बनेगी, उस काउंसिल में जिनको *ex-officio member* बनाया जाएगा, उन लोगों के ऊपर पहले से ही अपने विभाग या अपने मंत्रालय की बड़ी जिम्मेदारी होती है और प्राय: यह देखा जाता है और जैसा कि पॉल्यूशन की कमेटी की मीटिंग में हुआ कि किस तरह से पूरे देश में उसकी छीछालेदार हुई कि पांच मेम्बर भी उस कमेटी में नहीं पहुंचे और यह सब पूरे देश की मीडिया ने कहा। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जो ट्रांसजेंडर की कमेटी का भी हाल Consultative Committee की तरह हो जाए, क्योंकि उसकी साल में एक मीटिंग होती है और वह भी formality होती है। इस परिषद के गठन होने के बाद, क्योंकि जो परिषद के गठन की बात है, उसमें कोरम पूरा होगा, मुझे ऐसा नहीं लगता, क्योंकि जिन लोगों को यह जिम्मेदारी दी गई है, जिन लोगों को इसका मेम्बर बनाया गया है-- एक वर्ष में इसकी कितनी मीटिंग्स होंगी, इसकी भी कोई चर्चा इसमें नहीं की गई है। इसके लिए क्या रूल्स बनाए जाएंगे, कमेटी किस तरह से perform करेगी, इसका भी जिक्र इस बिल में कहीं भी नहीं किया गया है। मान्यवर, जहां तक ट्रांसजेंडर की बात है, तो राष्ट्रीय एड्स नियंत्रण नीति-III के मुताबिक भारत में थर्ड जेंडर की जनसंख्या कुल मतदाता संख्या की लगभग पांच परसेंट है, यानी लगभग दो करोड़ वोटर्स थर्ड जेंडर से ताल्लुक रखते हैं। जिन्हें अभी तक अपने नागरिक अधिकारों से वंचित रहना पड़ा है। मान्यवर, जिस तरह से इन लोगों के साथ अभी तक भेदभाव होता रहा है। प्राय: यह देखा जाता है कि जो इनकी total population है, उसके 40 प्रतिशत लोगों के साथ मानसिक हिंसा, शारीरिक छेड़छाड़, बलात्कार, नौकरियों में भेदभाव और शिक्षण संस्थाओं में भेदभाव होता है। इसके साथ-साथ, अगर किसी परिवार के सदस्य को पता चल जाए कि उनके परिवार के भीतर जो बच्चा जन्मा है, वह जैविक भिन्नता का है, तो 90 प्रतिशत परिवार उसको स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं या बचपन से ही उसका तिरस्कार कर देते हैं। ऐसे में बच्चों को किन्नर समाज का समुदाय ही अपनी गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा का पालन करते हुए, उन्हें स्वीकारता है और उन्हें संरक्षण देता है। यह समुदाय इतना एकजुट है कि इसमें मजहबी बंटवारे की कोई जगह नहीं है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... मान्यवर, मैं इस बिल का इस वजह से समर्थन करता हूं कि हमारी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी देश में व्याप्त हर प्रकार की गैर-बराबरी को समाप्त करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं। इसलिए ट्रांसजेन्डर की गैर-बराबरी को समाप्त करने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है, मैं आपनी पार्टी की ओर से इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं, धन्यवाद। जय भीम।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, अशोक सिद्धार्थ जी। Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale. He is not present. Shri Rakesh Sinha.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम-निर्देशित): उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूं। एक अत्यंत ही progressive intervention

समाज सुधार के लिए किया है और मैं इस बिल को well-drafted, most inclusive Bill मानता हूं। इस विषय का महत्व सिर्फ इसलिए नहीं है कि भारत में समाज सुधार हो रहा है, यह एक ऐसा विषय है जिसका संबंध सिर्फ दुनिया से नहीं है, बल्कि सभ्यता की यात्रा से है। Male and Female का जो gender division है, यह सिर्फ biological नहीं है। यह social and cultural construct है। जब कोई चीज़ social and cultural construct होती है, तो हमारी social imagination बनती है, हमारी एक सामाजिक कल्पना बनती है। उस सामाजिक कल्पना के अंतर्गत जो आता है, उसे हम मुख्य धारा कहते हैं, जो उस सामाजिक कल्पना से बाहर आता है, वह हमारे लिए स्वीकृत नहीं होता है। इसी सामाजिक कल्पना में जो आज तक दुनिया में sex और gender का discourse चला, उस discourse में male और female का जो स्वाभाविक संबंध है, जो स्वाभाविक संरचना है, उसे दुनिया ने मुख्य धारा कहा है। आज से नहीं, हजारों सालों से पूरी दुनिया में transgender की global population 1.2 परसेंट है। 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत में इनकी संख्या 4,88,000 है। अमेरिका में प्रत्येक एक लाख पर 250 ट्रांसजेन्डर हैं, वहां उनकी संख्या one million है। ब्रिटेन में उनकी जनसंख्या एक प्रतिशत है, वहां साढ़े छः लाख ट्रांसजेन्डर हैं। ऑस्ट्रेलिया में उनकी संख्या बहुत ही कम है, जो कि 1,200 के आसपास है। इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि आज हम जिस मुद्दे पर डिबेट कर रहे हैं, वह सिर्फ इसलिए याद नहीं किया जाएगा कि भारत में किसी एक खास समुदाय के लिए, खास community के लिए कोई रिफॉर्म या उनकी सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की गई। इस डिबेट का इम्पैक्ट डेनमार्क, कनाडा, अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन दुनिया के सभी मुल्कों की संसद और समाज पर होने वाला है। इस डिबेट को हम एक विस्तृत रूप में देखें, समाज कल्याण के तरीके से न देखें। चूंकि इस डिबेट को डेनमार्क की संसद भी देखेगी, ब्रिटेन की संसद भी देखेगी, तो मैं एक बात स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि भारत की संसद की एक खास विशेषता है, मैं उसकी तुलना करते हुए बताना चाहता हूं कि 2019 ऑस्ट्रेलिया में एक कानून बना, लेकिन उस पर मत विभाजन हुआ। जहां 56 लोग इसके समर्थन में थे, वहां 27 लोग, जो far right माने जाते हैं, उसके विरोध में हैं। हमारी स्थिति दूसरी है। हम सब बढ़-चढ़कर इसका समर्थन करना चाहते हैं। महोदय, हम इसमें एक से एक प्रावधान जोड़ना चाहते हैं, लेकिन एक बात, जो हम भूल रहे हैं, वह मिसिंग प्वाइंट क्या है? आज मैं उसी को उठाना चाहता हूं। चूंकि सभी लोगों ने मूलतः एक ही बात को दोहराया है, कुछ लोगों ने कुछ प्रॉविजनों को आगे बढ़ाने की बात कही है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण क्या है, मैं उस बात को उठाना चाहता हूं। उससे पहले मैं, अपने मित्र श्री तिरुची शिवा जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने एक Private Member Bill लाकर एक discussion किया था। राज्य सभा में comprehensive discussion हुआ। यह महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है कि उनके बिल में क्या प्रावधान था और हमारे बिल में क्या प्रावधान है, basic paradigm same है- common है। वह paradigm क्या है, वह मैं बताना चाहता हूं।

उपसभापति महोदय, पूरी दुनिया यह discourse देखेगी, भारत का यह discourse सभी देशों में, ट्रांसजेंडर के ऊपर एक reference point बनेगा। इसलिए मैं दुनिया के लोगों को एक बात बताना चाहता हूं। अमेरिका में पिछले साल 22 ट्रांसजेंडर्स की हत्या हुई। वहां वर्ष 2007

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

के सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार 31 परसेंट transgender की बेसिकली blackmailing होती है, 28 परसेंट के साथ physical violence होता है, 33 प्रतिशत लोगों के साथ sexual violence होता है, लेकिन हमारे देश भारत में उनकी स्थिति भिन्न है।

महोदय, हमें आज एक बात जो रेखांकित करनी चाहिए- वह यह है कि भारत की सभ्यता में और पश्चिम की सभ्यता में ट्रांसजेंडर का क्या महत्व है- यह आज इस डिबेट में साफ तौर पर दुनिया को बता देना चाहिए। हम एक ऐसी सभ्यता के हिस्से हैं, जो continuity के साथ चल रही है। वेद में तृतीय प्रकृति की बात कही गई थी, वह तृतीय प्रकृति क्या है-मेल-फिमेल के अलावा एक तीसरी species को स्वीकार किया गया है, यानी human diversities, gender diversities की कल्पना भारतीय सभ्यता में आज से नहीं, बल्कि वैदिक काल से है। अर्जुन के पुत्र इरावन की शादी के समय जब श्री कृष्ण ने मोहिनी का रूप लिया और विवाह किया, वह क्या था- आज तामिलनाडु के जो ट्रांसजेंडर्स हैं, वे अपने आपको उसी अर्जुन के पुत्र और मोहिनी से जोड़े हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, महाभारत में, वाल्मीकि रामायण में इसे स्वीकार किया गया है। इसलिए पश्चिम में जिस प्रकार से ट्रांसजेंडर को exclusion का शिकार होना पड़ा, हमारे यहां वे इस प्रकार से exclusion के शिकार नहीं थे, बल्कि कई प्रकार के शुभ कामों में उनकी आवश्यकता होती है, उनके बिना समाज के कई हिस्सों में, कई भागों में शुभ काम नहीं हो पाता है। इसलिए मैं दुनिया को बता देना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सभ्यता में ट्रांसजेंडर की स्थिति वैसी नहीं रही।

उपसभापति महोदय, परिवर्तन कहां से हुआ-ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान जो Victorian morality हम पर थोपी गई, उसका एक कानून बना और उसके अनुसार वर्ष 1871 में एक Criminal Tribes Act बनाया गया। दुनिया के इतिहास में ऐसा नहीं हुआ, जिसमें कुछ खास समुदायों को क्रिमिनल डिक्लेयर कर दिया जाए। उस एक्ट के अनुसार हमारे देश के दो समुदायों को क्रिमिनल डिक्लेयर कर दिया गया था। वे दो समुदाय कौन से थे-एक ट्रांसजेंडर था और दूसरा घुमंतु जाति के लोग थे।

महोदय, मैं श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार को बार-बार बधाई देता हूं और पूरे सदन को बधाई देनी चाहिए कि इन दोनों के लिए सरकार ने पहल की। इस लोक सभा से पहले वाले लोक सभा के सत्र के दौरान, राज्य सभा और लोक सभा में हमने नॉमेडिक ट्राइब्स के ऊपर, Nomadic Tribes Welfare Board बनाया और अब इस कानून के पास होने के बाद, ट्रांसजेंडर के ऊपर नेशनल कमीशन बनाया जा रहा है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने मित्र को बताना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने कहा कि यह कमीशन कमजोर है, यह तो एक ऐसा कमीशन है, जिसके Cabinet Minister, Chairperson होंगे, State Minister, जिसके Vice Chairman होंगे। इतने मजबूत कमीशन के साथ, इतनी छोटी सी कम्युनिटी

को, 4,88,000 हजार लोगों को एड्रेस किया जा रहा है। यह सरकार की प्राथमिकता है कि हम उस कम्युनिटी के वेलफेयर को महत्व दे रहे हैं।

महोदय, जैसा मैंने कहा कि पश्चिम और भारत के बीच, एक बुनियादी अन्तर है, इस बात को रेखांकित करते हुए, मैं तीन छोटी-छोटी बातों को कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूं। पहली बात तो यह कि आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि discourse के बाद हम समाज में तीन चीजों को लाएं- rationalization इसकी आवश्यकता इसलिए है- मैं तीन लोगों का नाम लेना चाहता हूं- शर्मिला, शबनम और शैवी। यह शर्मिला कौन है, यह शबनम कौन है और यह शैवी कौन है? शैवी पहली ट्रांसजेंडर है, जो सोल्जर बनी। शर्मिला के बारे में हम सब जानते हैं, शबनम मौसी के बारे में हम जानते हैं, वे एमएलए बनीं। हमारे यहाँ उनके साथ discrimination नहीं हो, इसलिए एक सामाजिक कल्पना में परिवर्तन हो रहा है। मैं इसी संदर्भ में एक घटना का जिक्र करता हूं। अभी इटली के एक छोटे से शहर में Gianmarco Negri मेयर बने। वे पहले ट्रांसजेंडर हैं, जो मेयर बने। नेग्री ने कहा कि it is a kindness revolution. मैं कहता हूं कि यह काइंडनेस revolution नहीं है, it is a rational revolution which is going on in the entire world and India is leading in it. अंत में, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन बातों को आप वेलफेयर मेज़र्स के लिए जोड़ना चाहते हैं, उनके लिए एप्रोप्रिएट शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है। आज मुख्य चुनौती सदन से बाहर है कि हम सामाजिक कल्पना को बदलें और इसके बदलते हुए rationalization, rationalization के साथ reconciliation और reconciliation के साथ intermixing को भी देखें। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार समरसतावादी समाज के लिए कदम बढ़ा रही है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद राकेश सिन्हा जी, अभी एक वक्ता और हैं।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उसके लिए दायित्व सदन से बाहर भी है, इसलिए उस बाहर के दायित्व को निभाएं। सर, आपने बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, this is a very important Bill that we are discussing today. In fact, on April 15, 2014, first time the Supreme Court acknowledged the transgender people as the third gender. It is our fortune that a Member of this House, our colleague, Mr. Tiruchi Siva then moved a Private Member's Bill, which was passed in this House. It would have been history if the same Bill would have been passed and would have been the law of the land. But, unfortunately, the Government intervened and brought its own Bill which sought several amendments and now it is before us for discussion after the Lok Sabha has passed it. Sir, there were two important contentious issues in the earlier Bill of the Government. One was regarding the definition of transgenders which was totally unscientific and primitive, according to the Standing Committee itself, because the definition itself says that the

[Shrimati Vandana Chavan]

person who is a transgender is neither male nor female or a combination of male or female. This is something which was absolutely absurd. Now, this Bill seeks to change the definition, but, it still does not make it all inclusive. The NALSA (National Legal Services Authority) Judgement and international norm says that it is a psychological sex and self identified gender which is contemplated as a transgender. But, unfortunately, the definition of transgender presently does not take that into consideration.

Sir, the second point of contention was that, in the earlier Bill of the Government, there was a District Screening Committee which violated the human rights of a transgender person. According to me, it is a back door entry. Sir, I would like to point out some of the clauses of the Bill. Sir, according to Clause 5, the transgender person has to make an application to the District Magistrate for issuing a certificate of identity. This itself is a violation of the human rights. Sir, do we need a certificate of being a male or a female? Why should a person, who is a transgender, be required to do that? It has to be a self identified gender and, therefore, this is a violation of human rights. Sir, Clause 6(3) states that "a certificate issued to a person under sub-section (1) shall confer rights and be a proof of recognition of his identity as a transgender person". Sir, does it mean that if a person who does not take a certificate of being a transgender his rights will not be identified at all? This again is a very absurd provision. Sir, worse still is Clause 7 which talks about change in gender after undergoing a surgery and sub-clause 2 of Clause 7 says chat the District Magistrate shall on receipt of an application along with the certificate issued by the Medical Superintendent or the Chief Medical Officer and on being satisfied with the correctness of such certificate... Now, Sir, there is a cloud of suspicion. Is the content of the certificate suspicious? Or is it the doctor who is suspicious? Or, Sir, is it the person, just because he is a transgender, is suspicious? So, Sir, this line of being satisfied with correctness of such certificate, this itself means that again the transgender is open for scrutiny, and it was screening which was absolutely contentious in the earlier Bill. There are several provisions but due to lack of time, I am not able to go into the details.

But, Sir, give me two minutes to just mention some of the important points. As far as prohibition against discrimination is concerned, there is no enforcing authority. In the National Council for Transgender Persons, only five of the thirty Members are representatives of the community. Most of them are Government employees and others are nominated by the Central Government. How would such a body hold the Government accountable for its actions?

Lastly, Sir, there should have been a provision for State Council; there should have been a Welfare Board. The offences and penalties are much lesser than those mentioned under the IPC, which are applicable in case of women. Sir, there is no provision for reservation.

So, Sir, I suggest that this Bill should be sent to a Select Committee so that it can come as a comprehensive Bill, which does justice to the transgender persons. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Vandana ji. Now, Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla ji.

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। श्रीमन्, NALSA *vs.* Union of India, इसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो अपना version दिया, वह version इस बात का आधार बना कि आज हम सभी लोग यहाँ पर बैठ कर इस पर discussion कर रहे हैं। हम ऐसे लोगों के संदर्भ में विचार कर रहे हैं, जिनको समाज का एक उपेक्षित वर्ग माना गया था और लोग उनसे दूरी बनाते थे। अपने परिवार में कोई भी जानकारी होने के बाद, जैसा राकेश जी ने बताया कि वह एक transgender है, तो शायद कोई उसको अपने परिवार में रखना भी नहीं चाहता था। यह सही है कि दूसरे लोग, जो transgender थे, जो अपने को उपेक्षित समझते थे, अलग रहते थे, वे उनको ले जाते थे। आज हम इस सरकार को बधाई देंगे, माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को बधाई देंगे, माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देंगे कि उन्होंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के उस फैसले के बाद एक बहुत उपयुक्त निर्णय लिया।

मान्यवर, मैं एक छोटी बात बताना चाहता हूँ। हरिद्वार में एक दिव्य प्रेम सेवा मिशन है। हमारे ही एक मित्र ने 1997 में वहाँ जाकर कुष्ठ रोगियों की सेवा करने का काम शुरू किया था। उनका नाम आशीष गौतम था। हम ढूँढ़ते हुए वहाँ गए कि आखिर वे गए कहाँ, क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ वे संघ के प्रचारक थे। मैं ढूँढ़ते हुए गया और देखा, तो मुझे लगा कि वे क्या कर रहे हैं। मैं वहाँ दो-तीन दिन रुका। मैं इसका साक्षी हूँ कि किस तरह कुष्ठ रोगियों के घाव को धोने का काम, मरहम लगाने का काम, पट्टी लगाने का काम वह आदमी कर रहा था। एक दिन बाद मुझे भी उत्सुकतावश यह हुआ और मैं उन लोगों के बीच में गया कि आखिरकार आप यहाँ क्यों आए। उन्होंने रोते हुए यह बताया कि हम बड़े अच्छे परिवार के रहे हैं, लेकिन मुझे कुष्ठ हो गया, तो मुझे लोगों ने कहा कि यह तुम्हारे पापों का फल है और मुझे घर से निकाल दिया। उस समय मुझे बहुत पीड़ा हुई थी। मैं स्वयं 1997 से उस संस्था से जुड़ा हुआ हूँ, मैं वहाँ जाता हूँ। अब भी वे लोग, जो प्रत्येक दिन वहाँ अस्पताल आते हैं, मैं स्वयं उनके घाव वगैरह धोने का काम करता हूँ। लेकिन वह जो उनका भाव था कि वे इतने अच्छे परिवार के थे, जमींदार परिवार के थे, उसके बावजूद वे वहाँ जाकर भीख माँगने का काम करते थे। ठीक उसी श्रेणी में ये transgender आए, जो भीख माँगने का काम करते रहे। वे सड़क पर भीख माँगे, लोगों

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

के घर में जाकर भीख माँगे। मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ और इस सरकार को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस केस में उनको तीसरे लिंग के रूप में परिभाषित किया और आज उनकी बहबूदी के लिए यह सरकार एक कानून बना रही है। यहां हमारे एक बड़े वोकल सदस्य ने यह कहा कि उनको पहचान करवाने की क्या जरूरत है? सर्टिफिकेट की क्या जरूरत है? हम सभी जानते हैं कि उनके साथ अन्याय हुआ, लेकिन अगर इसके बावजूद दूसरे लोग उनके साथ मार-पीट करते हैं या sexual harassment करते हैं और वे न्याय के लिए कोर्ट में जाते हैं, ऐसे में अगर उनके पास DM का certificate नहीं रहेगा, medical certificate नहीं रहेगा, तो यह कैसे साबित होगा कि वे transgender हैं। दूसरा यह कह सकता है कि यह transgender है ही नहीं, क्योंकि उसके पास सर्टिफिकेट नहीं है, तो वह कैसे साबित कर सकता है कि मैं transgender हूं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इसके लिए certificate की जरूरत है। यह जरूरी है।

इस संबंध में और भी एक बहुत बड़ी बात हुई है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि अभी-अभी कुम्भ बीता है। इस कुम्भ की बड़ी प्रशंसा हुई है, वहां की व्यवस्थाओं की बड़ी प्रशंसा हुई है, लेकिन मैं वहां के साधु-संतों को इस बात के लिए साधुवाद देना चाहूंगा, जिन्होंने किन्नर अखाड़े को मान्यता दे कर, महामंडलेश्वर बना कर यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि ये हमारे ही समाज का एक अंग हैं। हम धर्म के बारे में दुनिया भर की परिभाषा करते हैं। जब हमें राजनीति करनी होती है, तो दुनिया भर की बातें कर लेते हैं, लेकिन उस संतत समाज ने इसमें कोई राजनीति नहीं की। कोई हिन्दू है, मुसलमान है, सिख है, ईसाई है अथवा किसी और धर्म को मानने वाला है, वह केवल transgender है। इसके आधार पर उन लोगों ने अपने समान किन्नर अखाड़े को मान्यता देकर कहा कि अगर हम गंगा स्नान के लिए जाएंगे, तो किन्नर अखाड़े का भी दिन निश्चित होगा, वे लोग भी स्नान के लिए जाएंगे। हमारे साधु-समाज ने यह अद्वितीय उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप कंक्लूड कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: मान्यवर, मैं बस दो-तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी यह बहुत ही अच्छा बिल लाए हैं। Transgender में कई बार भय, शर्म, लिंग-भेद, सामाजिक दबाव और आत्महत्या तक की प्रवृत्ति आ जाती है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप केवल सुझाव दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: इसको रोकने के लिए भी निश्चित रूप से गंभीर प्रयत्न करना चाहिए, ताकि जैसा अनुसूचित वर्ग के साथ हो जाता था, इनके साथ न हो। दूसरा, केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों को अस्पतालों में transgender की चिकित्सा, देखभाल का पूरा प्रबंध करना चाहिए, ताकि उनको ये सारी सुविधाएं मिल सकें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप कंक्लूड कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: जिस तरह अन्य लोगों को सुविधाएं मिलती हैं, जैसे सार्वजनिक शौचालय इत्यादि बनते हैं, इनके लिए भी सार्वजनिक जनसुविधाएं देने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा उनकी बेहतरी के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को अलग से लागू करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुला रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: मान्यवर, मैं पुन: यह निवेदन करता हूं कि इनमें शिक्षा का प्रसार भी करना चाहिए, अन्यथा हम देखते हैं कि जब हम लोग कहीं बाहर जाते हैं, तो ये रास्ते में चलते हुए कार रोक देते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, श्री बिनोय विस्वम।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: इनमें भीख मांगने की जो प्रवृत्ति बन गई है, हमें उसको भी खत्म करना चाहिए, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, by taking up this Bill, our House proclaims its maturity. The Rajya Sabha is getting matured to accept social realities and to stand with the deprived and the often neglected. That is how I see this Bill. We have to congratulate my elder colleague, the leader of the DMK Party, Mr. Tiruchi Siva, for his farsighted initiative with which he brought this Bill as a Private Member's Bill in this House much earlier. The Government needs to be appreciated because it has tried to accept most of the contents of Mr. Tiruchi Siva's Bill in this Bill. But not all of them. That Bill was an efficient Bill. That was an effective Bill. That Bill was a meaningful Bill. Because of certain reasons, the Government chose to bring a less effective Bill to save the rights of the transgenders. We talk about ending discriminations. We are all forced to ask the Government whether only by passing this Bill, the discriminations against them will be stopped forever. Now the Government has an opportunity to send this Bill to a Select Committee. The Select Committee will have ample room and scope to make this Bill effective. If the Government is not for sending it to a Select Committee, then I may propose that while drafting rules, certain important things are to be considered. The main thing is the NALSA judgment. It is very clear. It states that any procedure for identification of transgender persons which goes beyond self-identification and is likely to involve an element of medical, biological or mental assessment would violate the rights of transgender persons under Articles 19 and 21 of the Constitution. It is a very important issue. Please do not violate Articles 19 and 21 and do not violate the

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

rights these Articles provide to transgender persons. Sir, they are equal to us. We say this repeatedly that we are equal — man, woman and the third gender. But, their equality is not properly taken care of in this Bill. Many sustained traditions of transgender persons are to be taken into account. Begging is going to be illegalized by this Bill. Many of them for years and years together, even generations back, as a part of the custom, have this tradition of 'badhai'. They used to beg. That was the means of living for them. You arrest them and keep them in detention house or beggars home. It is the most criminal thing to do against them. Please don't change such kinds of traditions and customs which they used to practise. Their right to live is also very important. This Bill lacks in providing any horizontal provision for their employment and education. Equality should be equality; equality only in the name will not help them. When we say that the Bill is to give them equal rights on every aspect, their employment rights and educational rights are being denied here. I want to add one more thing. What about their property rights? Matters like their civil rights, their marriage rights and their adoption matters are to be addressed very seriously. What lacks in this Biil is that such kinds of important matters are neglected, but the Government proclaims that it is here to take care of those neglected persons. On that part, I would like to differ from the Government. I repeatedly state that this Bill should go to a Select Committee. Thank you.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for this opportunity. The DMK opposes this Bill to be passed in the present form and requests it to be sent to a Select Committee. Our experienced Member and our guide, Shri Tiruchi Siva, had brought forward and got passed a Bill by unanimous consensus way back in 2015. Today, a Bill has been introduced by the Government quite opposite to the Bill proposed by our hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

Now, so far as this Bill is concerned, it does not recognize transgender persons as a third gender. Nowhere in the Bill it says that transgender persons are third gender. This will cause a lot of problems in working out or implementation of this Bill. In fact, the importance for transgender persons was felt by the then Chief Minister and Party President, Dr. Kalaignar. He named them as *'thirunangai'.* He is the first person who recognized the importance of their rights in the society and named them as *'thirunangai'.* He set up a welfare board when he was the Chief Minister in the year 2006. Throughout, he fought for the rights of transgender persons which our hon. Member has rightly

taken up in the Bill by way of bringing forward a Private Member's Bill. Shri Tiruchi Siva, being a warrior for our Party and carrying our Party ideology of social reforms, working for downtrodden and upliftment of community, has rightly felt the need for bringing forward this Bill. Now, this Bill has a lot of lacunae. They have actually forgotten that transgenders are fellow human beings with flesh and blood. There is no justice rendered to the transgenders. If you see Clause 3 of Chapter II, the rights, that are set out for a transgender, are only limited. It should have a clause that this is inclusive right. It says this is the only right that a transgender has. Therefore, the present rights that are guaranteed under this Bill are not sufficient for the transgenders, so far as other rights which they are entitled to, as pointed out by the other speakers, namely, the right to property, adoption. And one more thing is the sexual harassment done to them. There is no penal provision at all available in the Bill with regard to harassment of transgenders. Therefore, they are exploited in the society. What are you going to do for them? There are no provisions at all. Regarding reservation, unless you have a third gender as a transgender, unless you consider them as a third gender, then only you can give them a passport, you can give them reservation, you can treat them as a human being. But you do not treat them as a human being. Therefore, I would only request that this Bill may be sent to a Select Committee. That would be my humble submission. Thank you.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, under Clause 4(2) of this Bill, which has come, a person recognized as transgender under sub-section (1) shall have a right to self-perceived gender identity. About this, hon. Members have already spoken. I am just trying to bring out an inconsistency. About Clause 4(2) read with Clause 7(1), which talks about surgery, is there some kind of confusion that people who have not undergone surgery and declare themselves, would not be accepted at all? This is something which is to be addressed. Then, there is a UNDP Report on transgenders in India. It says that 46 per cent have faced forced sex, 44 per cent have faced physical abuse,56 per cent verbal abuse and 24 per cent threat to life. Given this scenario, the provision that is there against sexual abuse in Clause 18(d), the maximum penalty is two years. But we know that for rape against women, the maximum penalty is seven years. So, are we trying to say that a sexual abuse against a transgender is condonable to about two years instead of seven years? Sir, I must tell you this. A transgender spoke to me yesterday night at 9 o' clock from Chennai. From somewhere she got the number and these were her concerns while hearing about the Bill. I am just airing that and that is why I asked for time, just one minute for this. So, these were two of her concerns

[Dr. Amar Patnaik]

that sexual violence against women is seven years maximum and here in the Bill it is two years. You are condoning a very serious offence. The third thing is reservation for students. Simply giving scholarships when they are not even admitted to the college or admitted to the school is not going to do any good. Therefore, the most important thing is probably giving reservation for admission in schools, if not jobs. That could probably be considered. These are the three aspects, I would request through you to the hon. Minister to consider while giving the reply. Thank you.

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, इससे पहले तिरुची शिवा जी के द्वारा यह बिल प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल के रूप में लाया गया था, अगर यह बिल उसी रूप में रहता, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। इससे इस हाउस की एक प्रथा बन जाती। लेकिन सरकार नया बिल लाई है, उसकी भी मैं तारीफ करता हूँ, क्योंकि कहीं न कहीं अपना देश आगे बढ़ रहा है, इसका यह सबूत है। हमारे मंत्री जी तो प्रोग्रेसिव हैं, वहां बैठे हैं, तो भी मैं उनको प्रोग्रेसिव कहता हूँ। यह अच्छी बात है। इसमें कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं, जिनकी चर्चा मैं करना चाहता हूँ। जब महिलाओं के ऊपर अत्याचार होता है, तब उनके लिए अलग penalties रखी गई हैं, तो इनके लिए छ: महीने या ज्यादा से ज्यादा दो साल की कम penalty क्यों रखी गई है? यह मेरे ख्याल से बिल्कुल गलत है। इस penalty में बदलाव लाने की बहुत जरूरत है। मुझे लगता है कि इसमें equal treatment होना चाहिए। Violence जिसके साथ भी हो, उसमें discrimination नहीं होना चाहिए। इसके बिल के अंतर्गत छ: महीने से दो साल तक की सजा का प्रावधान है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी बजाय इसमें death penalty का प्रावधान भी हो सकता है। मुझे लगता है कि इसमें ज्यादा 1997 सजा का प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि उन्हें कभी-कभी फैमिलीज़ में से भी निकाल दिया जाता है और कभी-कभी बचपन में ही निकाल दिया जाता है, तो फैमिली की प्रोपर्टी वगैरह में उनका कोई भाग नहीं रहता। मेरे ख्याल से यह बिल्कुल गलत है, किसी भी हालत में उनका प्रोपर्टी में राइट रहना चाहिए। सर, उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन कोटे के बारे में भी कहा गया था। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मेरा एक मिनट भी नहीं हुआ है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपको कुछ समय अतिरिक्त दिया है।

श्री हुसैन दलवई: स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने भी रिकमेंडेशंस दिए थे कि रिजर्वेशन में कोटा रखिए। इसमें सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि उसका identification District Magistrate करेगा। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी द्वारा स्क्रीनिंग कमिटी की रिकमंडेशंस की गई थीं, मेरे ख्याल से वे रिकमंडेशंस लागू करना बहुत जरूरी है। सर, इसमें यह है कि उन्हें डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट न्याय देगा, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां जिस तरह का करप्शन होता है, उसमें उन्हें बिल्कुल न्याय नहीं मिलेगा। आप चाहते हैं तो इनके लिए एक अलग आयोग गठित करिए, नहीं तो स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी में जो प्रोविजंस किए गए हैं, वे प्रोविजंस लागू होना बहुत जरूरी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, धन्यवाद।

श्री हुसैन दलवई: आखिर में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैस विकलांगों के लिए पेंशन की व्यवस्था है, वैसे ही इनके लिए भी पेंशन होना बहुत जरूरी है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this discussion will further continue. Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... इस पर आगे भी चर्चा होगी।

Now, we will move to Special Mentions. Dr. Amar Patnaik. Please read the title and lay it.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: No, Sir, it is very small. I will read it out. Sir, I am going to speak about...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just read the title and lay it.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, it is very small. It is not even 250 words.

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SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to roll back C.B.S.E. exam fee hike

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): A crucial component of the Right to Education is accreditation from an educational board of the completion of school education.

In August 2019, the Central Board of Secondary Education increased the fee to be remitted by Class X and XII candidates for both general, as well as SC and ST category taking its qualifying certificate examinations. The fee was increased from ₹ 750 to ₹ 1500 for General Category and from ₹ 50 to ₹ 1200 for SC/ST. This, in a country where the GDP per capita is only 2,015.6 USD (World Bank, 2018) and growth is coming below 6 per cent, is abnormal.

Also, a universal late fee (₹ 2000/-) was prescribed for candidates failing to register by September 30th. CBSE certificates are important authentications of the education and identity of school-going children. The revised fee is most onerous on poor students and punishes them for not having access to the requisite money by the deadline. Furthermore, the manifold fee increase for SC/ST students has left many of them with the prospect of dropping out or shifting to another board. For comparison, the registration fee for Odisha HSC for Class X in 2019 for regular students is ₹ 320 and the late fine is ₹ 50.

[Dr. Amar Patnaik]

The hon. Chief Minister of Odisha had written to the Ministry of HRD regarding this shocking and abnormal fee hike and the consequent hardship to the underprivileged.

I demand that the arbitrary fee increase be rolled back in the interest of our students.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K. Somaprasad. Just read the title and lay it.

*Demand to expedite the process of conducting of examination by the Bharat Scouts and Guides Organisation

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, the Bharat Scouts and Guides Organisation (BSG) is a voluntary non-political and educational movement working globally. It was established in 1950 and presently, around 60,00,000 members are actively engaged. BSG plays an important role in the character formation, discipline and overall physical and mental development of young teenagers. During their period as a scout or guide, one has to appear in many tests, training and camps. They are awarded by different Government agencies. The most important of them is the Rashtrapathi Award. The winners are eligible for 10 per cent grace marks for their meritorious services. In Kerala, weightage is also given in the Medical and Engineering admission. More than 6,000 scouts and guides participate in this test. The BSG Headquarters is the authority to conduct the examination and publish the result. But the examination has not been conducted properly. In 2015-16, winners from only Kerala were given the certificates. During 2016-17, certificates were issued to all candidates except in Kerala. More than 5,000 students are still waiting. In 2017-18, tests were conducted, but the result has not been declared; 5,857 students from Kerala appeared that year. The pre-test for 2018-19 Rashtrapati Award exams was conducted in May, 2018. But the BSA Headquarters have not initiated any steps for conducting final exam timely. Hence, I appeal to the Government and the Minister to intervene in the matter to expedite the process of conducting the test and issue certificates at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I repeatedly requested you that Members should be allowed to read.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have always allowed you.

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*Laid on the Table.

6.00 P.M.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I don't want to lay it. If you permit me to read it, I will go ahead. I don't want to only lay it. If you want me to read it, I will read it. If you want me to lay it, I won't. I will sit down.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Read it.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: At least, Sir, you could allow the Members to read.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please read it.

Demand for ecological revival and restoration of the Eastern Ghats

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka) : Sir, the ecological sensitivity of the Western Ghats is well recognized nationally even though precious little is being done to address those concerns. The country is also worried and rightly so, about the health of the Himalayas. But far less appreciated and understood is the importance of preserving and protecting the Eastern Ghats ecosystem also known as the Malaydris that covers parts of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The Eastern Ghats are, in fact, older than the Himalayas and the Western Ghats. This is a region richly bestowed with biodiversity, geological formations and is home to different tribal communities. Major peninsular rivers like the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Penna and Cauvery pass through the Eastern Ghats, which is also a catchment to several streams. But the Eastern Ghats has lost its prime deciduous forest canopy. Half of the vegetative forest cover has been lost and three-fold increase of fragmented patches shows the alarming loss of forest. Grasslands have disappeared. Many floral and faunal species have been endangered.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय जयराम रमेश जी, एक मिनट। माननीय सदस्यगण, छ: बज चुके हैं। स्पेशल मेंशंस lay होने तक we are sitting. I think, यह हाउस का consent है।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I draw the attention of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change to the pioneering efforts of the Hyderabad-based Greens' Alliance for Conservation of Eastern Ghats which has very recently, for the very first time, prepared a detailed report on the environmental outlook for the Eastern Ghats. This is both an incisive analysis of the threats and vulnerabilities and also a specific plan of action for the ecological revival and restoration of the Eastern Ghats. I urge the Ministry to initiate a dialogue with this Alliance.

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

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

†جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش) : مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس وشنئے کے ساتھہ سمبدّھہ کرتا ہوں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri A.K. Selvaraj.

*Demand to enhance funds for Southern Railways

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): The Southern Railway is facing unprecedented cash crunch. They are unable to carry on onboard housekeeping services, pest control and supply of linen contracts on all 110 long-distance trains. Southern Railway has a holding of about 6,729 coaches in addition to new LHB and other rakes. Southern Railway has 74.5 per cent of its network in Tamil Nadu. The issue of cash crunch has surfaced at a time when the Railway Board has laid emphasis on Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and other cleanliness campaigns. There are complaints of dirty coaches, smelly toilets and non-supply of linen in air-conditioned compartments. The shortage of revenue funds for essential passenger amenity activities such as laundry/lines, OBHS and pest control has reached alarming proportion. Against the projected requirement of funds of ₹194 crore under the head of contractual payments, the Budget Grant for 2019-20 was only ₹ 108 crore. As on March 31, 2019, pending bills to the tune of ₹ 22 crore were due to contractors in addition to bills worth ₹ 40 crore which were ready for submission. Another thing I would also like to inform that the long-distance trains originating from Tamil Nadu or bound for Chennai are having dilapidated and refurbished coaches. It is urged that the railway should allocate more new coaches to Southern Railway. The Southern Railway is the most revenue generating zone in the

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.
*Laid on the Table.

country and it should be given its due share. I urge upon the Government to provide immediate funds to the Southern Railway to meet its needs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajmani Patel.

Demand to provide facilities to handicraft and handloom industries

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हथकरघा एवं हस्तशिल्प भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से रहे हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि के बाद यह दूसरा सबसे बड़ा रोजगार क्षेत्र है, जो आजीविका एवं वस्त्र प्रदान करता है, लेकिन औद्योगिक प्रक्रिया में बुनकरों एवं उनके कौशल की अपेक्षा हो रही है। अन्य क्षेत्रों की तरह इन्हें उचित कच्चा माल, प्रौद्योगिकीय समकालीन डिजाइन, आईटी का ज्ञान उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है। हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प क्षेत्र को अन्य उद्योगों की तरह अनुसंधान विकास, उपकरण, भंडारण तथा वितरण जैसी सुविधाएँ प्राप्त नहीं हो रही हैं। वर्ष 2013-14 में इस क्षेत्र का बजट 605 करोड़ रुपये का था, जिसको वर्ष 2019-20 में बढ़ाने के बजाय घटाकर 450 करोड़ रुपये का कर दिया गया है, जिससे 15 प्रतिशत से अधिक बुनकर, यानी हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा में कार्यरत लोग लाखों की तादाद में कार्य छोड़कर पलायन कर रहे हैं।

अत: मेरा केन्द्र सरकार तथा माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि ऐसी संकट की स्थिति से उबरने के लिए बजट प्रावधान बढ़ाया जाए तथा अन्य उद्योगों की तरह हस्तशिल्प एवं हथकरघा उद्योग को भी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराई जाएँ।

श्री उपसभापति: इस पर माननीय मंत्री जी कुछ कहना चाहती हैं।

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्री (श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करना चाहती हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया। सबसे पहले मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वस्त करना चाहती हूँ कि हाथ से बनाई हुई वस्तुएँ, चाहे वे धातु की हों या कपड़े की हों, उनमें कार्यरत हमारे एक लाख शिल्पियों और हथकरघा से संबंधित जितने भी परिवार हैं, उनकी NIOS और IGNOU के माध्यम से skilling की विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है। अगर हथकरघा से संबंधित कोई व्यक्ति पढ़ाई करना चाहे, तो उसकी पढ़ाई की पूर्ति करने के लिए, उसकी स्कूली शिक्षा और यूनिवर्सिटी की शिक्षा पूर्ण करने के लिए भारत सरकार 75 प्रतिशत फीस दे रही है। विशेष हथकरघा क्षेत्र में हमने weavers को "मुद्रा योजना" से जोड़ा है। सर, मुझे आपके माध्यम सदन को यह बताते हुए खुशी है कि हमने देखा है कि एक बार "मुद्रा योजना" में सहायता प्राप्त करने के बाद उनकी आमदनी में 50 से 60 प्रतिशत का इजाफा हुआ है।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, माननीय मंत्री जी। माननीय राजमणि पटेल जी, आपको तुरंत जवाब मिल गया, यह बड़ी अच्छी प्रक्रिया है। प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा जी।

***Demand to upgrade status of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)
at par with Defence forces**

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Our Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are often our first line of defence at our borders, through BSF, SSB, ITBP and Assam Rifles. The CAPF are also on the front line against Left-Wing Extremism. They fight insurgents and militants, co-ordinate large scale security arrangements (especially during elections), and conduct relief operations when natural calamities strike. Yet, our CAPF personnel are covered under the same rules applicable to civilian bureaucrats and staff. In contrast, our Defence personnel are covered by special Defence Rules. Our CAPF personnel have still not been given 'battle casualty status' accorded to the armed forces, nearly three years after the Government promised to do so on September 27th, 2016. The families of slain paramilitary soldiers are issued only on an operational casualty certificate, preventing them from availing special benefits to those who die in action. These crucial benefits enable families to work toward normalcy and pertain to education, jobs, licenses to run fuel pumps or gas agencies, etc. It is imperative that there be no discrimination or discrepancy against those who protect the sovereignty and integrity of the nation, and who are willing to make the supreme sacrifice of laying down their lives for our nation. Sir, I urge the Home Minister to fulfil this Government's promise by enhancing the status of paramilitary personnel, set up a Committee to draft new service rules and enhance the facilities of health, education and housing, etc., to bring them on par with the facilities provided to the Armed Forces.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth is not present. Shri S. Muthukaruppan.

Demand to sanction the revised cost of Chennai Metro Rail Project

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): The Phase-I of Chennai Metro Rail Project has been successfully completed and the passenger services inaugurated in stages since 2015. The entire Phase-I is operational from February, 2019 onwards. The estimated cost of completion of Phase-I project of ₹ 14,600 crore has been revised to ₹19,058 crore due to increase in cost of land, construction and foreign exchange rates. It is requested that the sanction of Government of India is accorded at the earliest.

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*Laid on the Table.

Due to the introduction of New Metro Rail Policy by Government of India and updating the Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) and Alternative Analysis for mode of transport, final DPR of Phase II Chennai Metro rail Project for the length of 118.9 kilometre with the total cost of ₹ 69,180 crore has been approved by Government of Tamil Nadu and was duly sent to Government of India for their approval under 50:50 joint venture partnership basis on January 11th, 2019.

Out of 118.9 kilometre, Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) has already approved a loan of ₹ 20,196 crore for implementing the stretch of 52.01 kilometre and agreement for first tranche of JICA loan has also been signed. For the remaining stretch, ₹ 18,328 crore has been approved in principle for the loan assistance from Asian Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), New Development Bank (NDB) and the World Bank.

Therefore, I urge the Union Government to sanction the revised cost of Phase I and also to approve the DPR of Phase II of Chennai Metro Rail Project under 50=50 joint venture partnership basis, between Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Narain Dass Gupta is not present.

The House is adjourned till 11.00 hours on Friday, the 22nd November, 2019.

The House then adjourned at eight minutes past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Friday, the 22nd November, 2019.